

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

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XL contains Nos. 21 to 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates

(English Version)

....

Monday, May 8, 1995/Vaisakha 18, 1917 (Saka).

....

<u>Column/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
Contents/2	No.21.	No.24
21/ 23	SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI	SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA
58/ 5 (From below)	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
166/ 29	SHRI GAGDISH TYTLER	SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER
190/ 14 and 9 (From below)	IB Valley Power Station	Ib Valley Power Station
204/ 1	IDSNT	IDSMT
218/ 25	Sail	SAIL



## CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XL, Thirteenth Session, 1995/1917 (Saka)]  
No. 21, Monday, May 8, 1995/Vaisakha 18, 1917 (Saka)

COLUMNS

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*Starred Questions Nos. 462,463,465,466 & 469 1—21

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*Starred Questions Nos. 461,464,467,468 & 470 to 480 21—45

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4755 to 4984 46—230

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

253—255

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Twelfth Report - Laid 255

### COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports - Laid 255—256

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports - Laid 256

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

Twenty-second Report - Laid 256

Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill - Introduced 256—257

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

257—259

(i) Need to ensure that the benefit of subsidy on fertilizer is passed on to the farmers  
Shri K.H. Muniyappa 257

(ii) Need to declare support price of onion  
Dr. Vasant Niwrutti Pawar 257—258

(iii) Need to allow use of vacuum pan technology by the Khandsari units in the country  
Shri Amar Pal Singh 258

(iv) Need to include Khalilabad town in Basti district in Uttar Pradesh under ISDLT  
by provide adequate funds for it  
Shri Astbhuja Prasad Shukla 258—259

(v) Need for reconstruction of bridges on National Highway between Jalpaiguri  
town and Alipurduar damaged during floods in 1993  
Shri Jitendra Nath Das 259

(vi) Need to maintain and protect the Identity of Manipuri people  
Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam 259

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incident of rioting and arson on the issue of installing a statue of  
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Khureji, Delhi  
Shri P.M. Sayeed 260—263

### GENERAL BUDGET, 1995-96-DEMAND FOR GRANTS

263—316

#### Ministry of Defence

Shri Jaswant Singh 263—283

Shri Sudhir Sawant 283—298

Shri Amal Datta 298—311

Shrimati Girija Devi 311—315



**LOK SABHA**

Monday, May 8, 1995/ Vaisakha 18, 1917 (Saka)  
(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under rule 56 to suspend the question hour because a Constitutional crisis has arisen. In West Bengal.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not going on record.  
(Interruptions)\*\*

11.3½ hrs.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[English]

**Government Accommodation**

\*462. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a considerable number of Government employees are waitlisted for Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide accommodation to the waitlisted employees;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate a clear cut policy to arrange accommodation for all needy employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) : It is the policy of the Government to augment the existing accommodation by additional construction of staff quarters. Such construction is at present being undertaken at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Allahabad, Chandigarh, Trivandrum, Bhubaneswar, etc.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether any code of conduct has been framed for fixing a time limit for the allotment of Government accommodation on priority basis? Whether the C.A.G. has sent its report with a note to the Directorate of Estate for violating the time limit? If so, the details thereof?

\*\*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, this is in respect of augmentation of the accommodation for the Government employees. The hon. Member wants to know whether the C. & A.G. has sought any information from us. The answer is : yes, the C. & A.G. sought some information and we have given the information.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is : the number of Government employees who were retired during the last four years and are still possessing Government accommodation and the number of the Government accommodation allotted categorywise, on priority basis and the number of accommodation allotted on priority basis?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, so far as the unauthorised occupants are concerned, I do not have list of the retired personnel. But there are 749 units under unauthorised occupation as on 31.3.1995.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know about one thing from the hon. Minister. Sometimes we also write letters to the Minister to give allotment to the needy persons and the hon. Minister honours the letters also. But even though the allotment is given, the persons who have been allotted quarters wait for together to get actual allotment.

Secondly in reply to parts (b) to (e) of the question it has been mentioned that they are going to build some quarters in places like Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Faridabad, Allahabad etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the pendency of the list of persons who have asked for the quarters and how many quarters are going to be built up in all these sectors.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, Government employees are the people who implement our policies and programmes. Therefore, taking care of their welfare is our duty. Keeping this in mind, every year the Government tries to augment the position of accommodation. During the last five years, augmentation of almost 1,400 units per year has been done. Projects worth Rs. 130 crore have been sanctioned during 1994-95 for construction of 3,657 units.

So far as the out-of-turn allotment is concerned, when hon. Members and other VIPs recommend, we allot on out-of-turn basis. There are two lists of allotment, one is on in-turn basis and another is on out-of-turn basis. As far as the waiting time is concerned, sometimes it so happens that the quarter which has been mentioned in the out-of-turn basis goes to in-turn basis allotment and that is why, particular quarters are not available. So, some of the allottees or some of the

persons who have received sanction have to wait for a few months. As the hon. Member rightly said, sometimes they have not wait for several months.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that as he has said just now that a few people have to wait even after allotment of quarters. Whether it is a fact that the quarters, which is allotted to someone, some unauthorised occupant lives prior to its allotment and some goods of the employees remain there, which create problems? Whether you will make such arrangements or frame a policy under which the allottee may get the accommodation within three to six months after allotment?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, as per the rules, the allottees have to vacate the quarters after a certain period, either after retirement or after transfer etc. Due to certain unavoidable reasons of the allottees get extension. But some of the allottees do not get the approval for extension and that comes under the unauthorised occupation. For that action is taken and procedures are adopted as per the rules.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy relating to out-of-turn allotment of Government accommodation does not really serve much of a purpose, because the number of people without houses is increasing and the satisfaction ratio continues to be very low. At the same time, it causes heart-burn among those people who wait for years together without getting accommodation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to rationalise this policy so as to bring the out-of-turn allotment to the bare minimum and that in case of only extreme compassionate grounds houses are allotted on out-of-turn basis. What is he going to do about it? Secondly, what is he going to do about those people who own their houses and still get Government accommodation?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, the main solution to that is augmentation of more accommodation for allotment to the Government employees and that is why, we have taken steps for augmentation. During the last five years, as I have stated, 1,400 units per year have been augmented.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, my question is different.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether you are going to change the policy. He does not want to know what you have done.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, I am coming to that. Our main policy is to augment the number of units of accommodation and until and unless we increase the number of houses, the number of persons in the waiting-list will be more and more. Therefore, we do not see any necessity to change the policy as such for allotment. But we see the necessity to augment more units of Government accommodation.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, the first part has not been answered and the second part has not even been touched upon. I said, there are people who have their own houses and still get Government accommodation at the cost of those people who cannot afford their own houses.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, we have a clear-cut policy so far as the allotment of quarters to house-owners is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, he knows that you have a policy. But it is not working. He wants to know whether you are going to review it.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, you are very right. As I have already said, the only answer lies in augmentation of accommodation. Therefore, we are stressing for construction of more accommodation.

MR. SPEAKER : You have received a reply in negative through positive answers!

### National Plan

\*463. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up an Expert Committee to recommend proposals to evolve a National Plan for Food Processing Industries and export of Agro Food Products, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee headed by Ms. Mira Seth, Member of the Planning Commission, has 41 members, which *inter-alia* includes Secretaries of related Ministries/Departments, the representatives of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Central Food Technological Research Institute, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, industry associations, some leading industrialists, economists, representatives of Agricultural and Processed food products Export Development Authority & Marine Products Export Development Authority, representatives of some States, representatives of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Industrial Development Bank of India & State Bank of India. The terms of reference of the Committee *inter-alia* include review of the existing status including status of research and development, trained man-power and impact of the policy of liberalisation, estimation of domestic demand, export possibilities and plans, strategy and Policy-framework for the development of agro food products in order to meet the demand.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my happiness at the appointment of this Committee by the Government. It is evident from the answer given by the hon. Minister that while

representative has been given to some of the leading on industrialists, economists and others, I do not know why some progressive farmers from the States-leading in the horticulture-like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, etc. have not been given representation. I would like to know whether the Government will consider this aspect and whether this committee, which has been appointed, will include in the terms of reference, this particular aspect of providing transport subsidy to exporters of vegetables and fruits. Though our country is the second largest on both the fronts in the world, we are able to export only one per cent.

Some time back I was told that a group of Ministers had examined this aspect. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any decision has been taken in this regard or whether this committee has been entrusted with this task of examining this particular aspect and also whether in the terms of reference, you have entrusted this issue of giving encouragement to the organically grown fruits, vegetables and food items which are finding more favour in the developing countries.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : As regards the inclusion of the progressive farmers, I will advise the expert committee to take the evidence of the progressive farmers.

As regards transport subsidy, no decision has been taken by the Ministry. But the expert committee will go into all the details as to what type of assistance and what type of subsidies are to be given to different sectors for promotion of agro-food processing industries?

As regards the organically grown food products of the organic use, we are giving a lot of importance to it because that was the focus area and there is a demand for it in the foreign countries.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : One other important factor that may inhibit our greater exports of fruits, vegetables and food items may be the non-tariff barrier in the form of sanitary and phyto-sanitary clause that has been incorporated in the agricultural section of the GATT final agreement. I would like to know whether the Government has obtained the permissible levels of the chemical residuals in our food and vegetables and fruit exports because some time back table grapes from Maharashtra were returned back and prawn items from our Southern India were also returned, saying that antibiotics are in the higher level. So, I would like to know whether this committee has been entrusted that particular aspects also?

Till now most of the certification agencies are located in the western countries. I would like to know that in the post GATT agreement scenario since our country is one of the signatories-what steps the Government are taking to set up certification agency of our own to protect our national interest and whether the Government will take steps to give a wide propaganda to these items so that the farmers will be able to know?

Otherwise, if it is confined only to the offices, it will be difficult.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : That is what I am asking, Sir. I want to know whether your Ministry with the cooperation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting give wide publicity to these aspects which are more important.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : The Committee will go into the details about the question of fertilizer and chemical residues. Now, they are insisting on the quality and standard which has to be met also; otherwise, they may reject some of the products. I have not got any proposal to set up a certification agency. However, my Ministry will give due consideration to it. But that will depend upon whether the other country will accept our certification or not.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : We have to create our own agencies of that standard.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : What shall we do about quality? That is why, all along we have been insisting on the quality upgradation so that it will be acceptable in the international market.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister through you that this department was established 7-8 years back and last year it was also said before the Standing Committee that 250 centres would be set up in the rural areas and out of those orders for 38 centers were already issued but this time it has been said in the Standing Committee, that there is no such scheme you might have received that report. If now you do not have any scheme to give training in the rural areas or to set up centres there, then from where will you go for export?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important issue. This department can prove it self very useful for our farmers, but it is being neglected. When the season of potatoes cauliflower and tomatoes etc. comes in rural areas.....

MR. SPEAKER : It comes under the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking about processing, which comes under this Ministry. If the farmers are given the training at that time potatoes etc. grow in abundance in rural areas, and these items are packed after processing, the farmers can get too much benefit, but the department is not doing so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking about export only but there is a big market for packed items in our country. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Department changes its policy every year; the scheme chalked out therefore. Whether the Department will take any revolutionary step to cater the growing demand of the packed items in the country and whether the department will set up any training centres or processing centres for this purpose in rural areas?

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : In fact, we have already set the target of opening of 250 training centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Out of 250, we have given assistance....

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that either the hon. Minister is misguiding us or the Secretary of the department had furnished wrong information at that time. Give me a chance, I can give it in writing here or show this report to you in your chamber.

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : We have given assistance to 150 training centres. Out of that....

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is totally a misleading statement. Please give me an appointment to meet you in your Chamber, I would like to let you know about the fact.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, Rajveer Singh Ji, if any misleading statement has been given there is a procedure to countermand it. You cannot take your stand in such a manner. Please ask your senior Members. They will tell you what is the procedure.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : We have given assistance to set up 150 training centres. In fact, as on today, 47 centres are functioning.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Fish is one of cheapest food item which is available in the country and which is one of the items which earns a lot of foreign exchange. Unfortunately, fishing is under the Agriculture Ministry, fish processing in under your Ministry and export is under Commerce Ministry. As a result, the fish processing industries are not getting adequate help in time. So, my question to the hon. Minister is: What assistance will be given under a single umbrella so that modern technologies are used for fishing, fish processing and fish exports? Sir, this comes under the export items.

MR. SPEAKER : You know that the question should have some sort of link and logic.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : There is a lot of change taking place in the technology of sea food processing industries. So, what assistance will be given by the Government for these sea food processing industries?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : Sir, we do provide assistance; we give assistance by way of grant-in-aid, by way of equity participation and so on.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : But there is no cooperation.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : In fact, if there is a composite project consisting of aquaculture and flesh processing, we do give assistance.

DR. ASIM BALA : The Department is now doing a lot of propaganda. I would like to know from the Ministry how many institutions have been established from the Government side and under what criteria they have been established.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : We do not set up any industry. We have got certain research institutions. We do give assistance for doing research. For example, we have CFTRI. We have an Institute even in Kharagpur also. Research is being done in Jadavpur University. There is Paddy processing Research Centre in Tanjore. We do give assistance to these research institutions. Different Agricultural Universities are doing research on their own also.

SHRI A. CHARLES : According to the available statistics, almost 40 per cent of the fruits that are being produced in the country are being wasted due to lack of processing facilities and the approximate cost of those fruits is reported to be Rs. 5,000/ crore. We can understand the importance of this particular Food Processing Ministry. The main reason for this wastage is that no proper assistance is being given to the rural small growers and to the traditional fishermen who catch the fish. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is laid down in the National Plan while evolving it that care shall be taken that proper training facilities and help shall be given for setting up processing units managed by the small farmers and the traditional fishermen?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : In fact, it is our policy to give more incentives to the small farmers and small fishermen so that they can set up their own processing units. That is the Government priority also. If necessary, an Expert Committee will go into the details of it. It has as its number one priority the generation of more employment in the rural areas. It is the basic objective of our Ministry to generate more income in the rural areas and to generate more employment only through small industries by helping farmers and small fisherman.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Tarun Gogoi is such a Food Processing Minister, who appoints the committee when the problem arises but he does not enquire as to what happens thereafter.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a new concept. Do not blame him.

SHRI RAM NAIK : There is a problem with Deep Sea Fishing Committee appointed by the hon. Minister. There is a shortcoming in it. Neither the M.P.'s nor the fishermen have been called to take part in it. They are on indefinite hunger strike for the last seven days. During this period they have done nothing.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the time limit of submission of the committee report, as the Ministry has already given the terms of references

after setting up the committee. Besides it I would also like to know from the hon. Minister about the progress achieved so far by the committee?

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : In fact, this Committee has been constituted on the recommendation of the Agricultural Standing Committee. They suggested for formulation of a perspective plan, it is not my own suggestion. This will require an Expert Committee to go into details which will evaluate the potentialities and export possibilities and all those things, in deference to the wishes of the standing committee. I have constituted this Committee. The time given for submitting the report is six months. Normally, of course, it taken longer time because it is a vast area. Now we have given extension of time for another six months.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Tell us the time within which the Committee will submit its report.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : We have advised the Expert Committee to submit the report by 1st october.

SHRI RAM NAIK : This Government will not take any decision on that Committee's report.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : There are a number of small farmers in India. They are cultivating fisheries also. There are some diseases in fish. Does the Expert Committee examine the fish which are having diseases? What is the planning of the Government of India to see that the small farmers, specially the Adivasis in the tribal and rural areas, survive?

[Translation]

Will the Government inform as to how this disease will be eradicated?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It does not come out of it. But it is a good question. The hon. Minister can reply, if he can.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : I can refer it to the Agriculture Ministry which deals with it.

#### Indo-Nepal Talks

\*465. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Nepal visited India recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed between the two countries during the visit and the outcome of the visit;

(c) whether agreements in various fields were signed between the two countries during the visit;

(d) if so, the salient features of each of the agreement;

(e) whether the review of Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950 also figured in the talks, and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Prime Minister of Nepal visited India from 10-14 April, 1995. Discussions during the visit covered different aspects of bilateral relations. The Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the visit is attached.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Yes Sir. During the visit, it was agreed to continue discussions on all relevant issues of bilateral interest including the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Nepal at appropriate levels.

#### STATEMENT

*Visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to India  
April 10-14, 1995*

#### JOINT STATEMENT

The Rt. Hon'ble Man Mohan Adhikari, Prime Minister of Nepal, is on an official goodwill visit to India from April 10 to 14, 1995 at the invitation of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister of Nepal was accompanied by Mrs. Sadhana Devi Adhikari, Mr. Chandra Prakash Mainali, Minister of Local Development and Supply, Mr. Bhim Bahadur Rawal, Minister of State for Commerce, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mr. Hari Prasad Pandey, Minister of State for Industry and Water Resources and Mr. Mangal Siddhi Manadhar, Vice-Chairman, National Planning Commission.

2. During his visit, the Prime Minister of Nepal was received by the President of India and visited Rajghat, where he paid homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. He had meetings with the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Indian and Nepalese delegations led by the two Prime Ministers also met for detailed discussions on issues of common interest.

3. The discussion were marked by the sincerity, friendship and understanding which characterise the close relations between India and Nepal, and by mutual respect for the complete sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of each other. During the wide-ranging discussions, bilateral issues, the further development of India-Nepal relations, the situation in the Indian sub-continent and other questions of mutual interest were discussed.

4. The two leaders reiterated their commitment to the promotion of close and friendly relations between India and Nepal and looked forward to a future where these relations are further strengthened in new areas of cooperative endeavours. Both Prime Ministers were heartened by the absence of any major problems

between India and Nepal. Their discussions also covered different aspects of bilateral relations, including review of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950. They agreed to continue discussions on this and all relevant issues of bilateral interest at the appropriate level of the two countries.

5. Both Governments reiterated their adherence to the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of all issues. Both India and Nepal respect and understand each other's security concerns. Neither side will allow activities on its territory prejudicial to the security of the other.

6. The two Prime Ministers reviewed the present status of bilateral trade and economic links between the two countries. They were heartened by the recent increases in bilateral trade as a result of preferential arrangements made since 1992 by the two Governments.

7. On the basis of discussions held between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India, it was agreed to make the following further improvements in the trade and transit regime :

- (i) Nepal's trade in transit to have the facility of the additional ports of Kandla and Bombay and on the same terms as are available to Indian Nationals, subject to the transit of goods taking place in customs sealed containers via shortest designated railway routes.
- (ii) Provision of additional facilities for customs clearance at Raxaul for Nepal's trade in transit which is containerised under customs seal from/to Kandla, Bombay, and Calcutta.
- (iii) Both countries will seek to jointly identify Nepalese products where further improvements in their preferential access to the Indian markets could be considered.
- (iv) As regards procedures for preferential access to the Indian market, these will be reviewed by the India-Nepal Inter-Governmental Committee on Trade and Commerce.

#### Supplies

8. It was agreed that India would continue to assist Nepal in the regular supply of commodities like petroleum products, salt, sugar, rice etc.

#### Water Resources

9. The two Prime Ministers also discussed the issue of water resources. It was agreed that the two sides should continue their efforts for the development of the use of the Mahakali river. In this context, the Prime Minister of Nepal presented certain proposals regarding additional benefits to Nepal. The Prime Minister of India agreed that these proposals would be examined taking into account relevant aspects. For this some time would

be required to enable consultations. Thereafter, both sides agreed that they would have further discussions and come to a conclusion.

#### Indian Aid Projects

10. Both sides noted with satisfaction that India-Nepal cooperation projects in Nepal undertaken since the Prime Minister of India's visit of October, 1992 are being implemented smoothly. The BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences at Dahran has admitted its first batch of students and work on the project is continuing smoothly. Several other projects have been completed or are near completion. Among these the telephone exchange at Rangeli, the industrial estate at Rajbiraj, the museum building at Hitauda, the Lumbini museum building, the western sector of the Mahendra Rajmarg between Kohalpur and Mahakali, the Raxaul (Sirsiya) bridge, the supply of two engines and six coaches to the Jayanagar-Janakpur railway, and the supply of cleaning equipment to Kathmandu city, which have all been completed since the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in October, 1992. Preparatory work on other projects is proceeding smoothly.

11. The two Governments decided to undertake the following agreed and new projects during 1995-96 in accordance with the following priority:

1. 18 bridges on Kohalpur-Mahakali sector of East-West Highway.
2. Raxaul-Sirsiya broadgauge rail link
3. Expansion of Bir Hospital
4. Joint Survey for East-West Electric Railway
5. Supply of two engines and 12 coaches and wagons for narrow gauge Jayanagar-Bizalpur rail link
6. Greater Janakpur Development Project

Both sides also agreed to concentrate available resources on these priority projects.

12. The Prime Minister of Nepal conveyed an invitation to the Prime Minister of India to visit Nepal. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The dates for the visit will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

April 12, 1995  
New Delhi

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a dispute over the benefits of the hydro-electricity project between India and Nepal. Nepal does not want that India should get the electricity as per its investment, it wants that it should get the electricity supply equal to India while its share of investment is very low. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that as to whether the talks were held with the Prime Minister of Nepal in this regard; and if so, the result thereof?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The discussion on this issue was held with the Prime Minister of Nepal and both the countries decided that a survey about the potential of generating electricity and water of Nepal be conducted and the decision to tap it should be taken in account later is going on in this regard and our secretaries are holding meetings. The action will be taken on the discussions held later on.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the trade between India and Nepal has just started. Smuggling has also been started. Our trade suffers due to smuggling. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to stop smuggling. Whether any discussion was held with the Prime Minister of Nepal.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : No discussion was held on this subject but whatever discussions were held on trade, the conclusion was that Nepal wanted that apart from Calcutta, other parts should also be opened for it, from where its people can take their goods to Nepal. The Central Government has decided that they can use Bombay and Kandla port also to bring their goods. So far as smuggling is concerned, both countries hold meetings level and take action at appropriate time to curb it.

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nepal is not only our friendly country but also our close neighbour. I would like to know as to what are the achievements of the discussion held between both the Prime Ministers of both countries for the strengthen the Welfare of both countries and ties in comparison to 1992. Secondly, the time by which the two projects

[English]

18 bridges on Kohalpur-Mahakali sector of East-West Highway and Raxaul-Sirsiya broadgauge rail link

[Translation]

Which are kept in priority sector are likely to be completed?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : A detailed discussion was held regarding the question you have asked and India had made a promise in this regard to complete those priority projects. These include, Raxaul-Sirsiya Broad-gauge rail link, which you have mentioned and the other is the decision taken regarding expansion of Bir Hospital and the third is about those 18 bridges which will be constructed in the East-West India will help them in those projects. It was also decided that a survey of the East-West line will be conducted. We have also decided that we will give them 2 engines and 12 coaches. Besides it we have also decided to help them in the development of Janakpur.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : This question has become pertinent today because it has come out in all the newspapers about some persons with fake name

and forged passport. There has been a news item about the propaganda against India because the issue of citizenship of those Indians who had migrated to Nepal, has not been taken care of for the last couple of decades and as a result, they are facing a lot of harassment and problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any serious dialogue between the Prime Minister of Nepal and the Prime Minister of India to initiate any effort to settle the problem of citizenship of Indians who have migrated to Nepal.

[Translation]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The hon. Member has raised the question about passport. So far as the question of passport is concerned, there is no such system between India and Nepal. We can travel in both the countries. In the second part of the question he had asked about the citizenship, no discussion was held between both the Prime Ministers on this issue. But it is an issue on which discussions are held at Government level and official level.

No difficulty has cropped up before us in this regard. Whenever any difficulty crops up, we resolve it through parleys.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the Government whether the Bagmati and the Kamla Balan rivers also figured during the discussion on the harnessing of water resources during the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal Shri Manmohan Adhikari. It is important because in view of heavy rains in the Kathmandu valley in 1993 the Bagmati barrage in Nepal was damaged and it caused huge loss. It caused heavy loss in my district and the are adjoining Indian border. Our hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to visit the area in 1993. Therefore, would the Government like to take any prompt action to construct a barrage on this river both in Indian and Nepalese territories and discuss it especially in this connection to prevent the reoccurrence of such mishap so that the water of the Bagmati river in harnessed properly for agriculture?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : It is a fact that all the rivers are in spite during the rainy season and India suffers loss caused by the flood in her various parts. The river Bagmati particularly did not find place in the parleys held between the two hon. Prime Ministers. However, in general it was discussed as to how to take and harness the water of all the rivers and how to generate power from their water. The Nepalese side emphasised more on the Mahakali river which assumes greater importance for them in general for their Sharda Project and the Janakpur project. We feel that Nepal has a tremendous potential of generating 83000 meger watt power but it has not taped more than 200 or 300 megawatt, India has extended its offer stating that it is ready to conduct survey, tape all water resources and power resources so that both the countries are benefited. It will prevent

floods there and we also will not suffer any loss here and the power generated from the water will be a boon for Nepal.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I would like to know whether the discussion on the Bagmati, Kamla Balan will be given top priority during the visit of Indian Prime Minister to Nepal next time.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

[English]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that during the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal for SAARC Sammelan, bandhs were organised in Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal, demanding review of the Treaty of 1950 and the same demands were raised in the North-Eastern States of India by Indian citizens having Nepali origin. Sir, the reasons for demanding this review of this Treaty may be totally different for the Nepalese citizens of Nepal and Indian citizens having Nepali origin in North-Eastern State. Sir, the people living in North-Eastern States are subjected to undue hardship everyday. Everyday hundreds of people who travel to and fro Assam are put to untold miseries; monies are extorted from these people in the name of reciprocal people. Sir, in the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950, there is a provision due to which people from India and Nepal can move; they have free movement into one another's country but in the name of these reciprocal people, Indian citizens are harassed. The Indian Government should not forget that we have a large number of Nepali-speaking Indian citizens and mind you they are not illegal immigrants. They say, 'we are here with our lands, we have not come from Nepal in search of some jobs. We are here as rightful Indian citizen.' But they are treated as reciprocal people, so much so, I feel very sorry to say in this august House that when an hon. Member of Parliament from this House, who belongs to the Congress Party, went to the leadership asking for some favour, he was told that 'you will be treated as reciprocal person.' So, this is the fate of the Indian people with Nepali origin.

I would like to inform the hon. Minister that this is happening because of lack of clear-out policy. So, I would like know from the hon. Minister whether this problem came up during the discussion between our Government and the Prime Minister of Nepal and whether the Government is thinking of formulating some policy whereby Indian citizens having Nepali origin and the people who come from Nepal under this reciprocal basis should be differentiated keeping in tact the Indo-Nepal relations.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The Treaty between India and Nepal is working perfectly all right so far. But, recently before coming to India, the Prime minister of Nepal did make a reference to it that they are not for the abrogation of that Treaty, and while discussing here it emerged that

they want to update this Agreement. So, the talks are going on between the two Secretaries. The Indian Foreign Secretary has been to Kathmandu to discuss this issue and now again, the Foreign Secretary of Nepal is coming to India in connection with this. This is with regard to the 1950 Treaty.

Regarding your question of treatment of people of Indian origin and the difficulty over there, so far we do not see any difficulty whatsoever. But, if there are any complaints which the hon. Member is making, please let us know; we will find out and let you know.

#### Pressler Amendment

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\*466. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding moves in U.S. Congress to amend Pressler Amendment so as to help business interests and resurrect ties between the US and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken-up this matter with the U.S.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the US thereto;

(e) whether the Government have made any assessment about the impact of Pak Prime Minister's visit to the US on easing of Pressler Amendment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the US stand on Pak's future nuclear programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During testimony before the House Asia Pacific Sub-Committee in March, 1995, several Administration Spokesmen argued in favour of changes in the Pressler Amendment. A number of Congressmen also spoke in favour of such action, though others were opposed. It is expected that proposals in this regard would be presented to the US Congress by the US Administration during May 1995.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government have conveyed that, although the Pressler Amendment was a bilateral issue between the US and Pakistan, the transfer of sophisticated and high performance weapons system to Pakistan would adversely affect India's security and would compel India to take all steps necessary to counter this. This US response has been that the Pressler Amendment has impeded the development of US-Pakistan relations by constraining the growth of US commercial sales and investment, while also having proved unsuccessful in preventing nuclear proliferation by Pakistan. The US also feels that changing the Pressler Amendment would not affect India adversely.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Repeal or change of the Pressler Amendment has been a long-standing objective of the Pakistan Government. During the Pakistani Prime Minister's visit, President Clinton stated that he intended to seek flexibility from the US Congress in the Pressler Amendment. A number of US Congressmen also supported this course of action. At the same time, some others have expressed their opposition.

The US official position is that "Pakistan could assemble a small number of nuclear devices in a relatively short time-frame". The declared objective of the US remains the capping reduction and final elimination of nuclear and missile capabilities in South Asia.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that the transfer of sophisticated and high performance weapons systems to Pakistan would adversely affect India's security, whether India proposes to take any concrete steps to check the reported supply of US arms to Pakistan. Besides, in this context I would like to know about the role of lobbyist engaged by India for this purpose and to what extent has been successful to plead India's stand in the US Congress and also as to what has been the role of Indian embassy in this regard?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that the supply of F-16 to Pakistan will adversely affect that security set up of India. We have conveyed our concern in this regard through the Ambassador of that country to its State-Department. Moreover, we have apprised the members of the Senate there of our concern that it will make an adverse impact on Indian Security. Not only the security of India but also the Indo-US relations can be affected by it. We have told him all this. Moreover, during the visit of their Foreign Secretary to India, we strongly and categorically told her that the change proposed to be brought about in Pressler Amendment and likelihood of supply of F-16 accordingly, will adversely affect our security set up. So, we will have to resort to certain measures to strengthen our society.

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government in the light of the report that Pakistan could assemble a number of nuclear devices in a relatively short span of time. What effective counter measures have been taken by India for its security?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we very well know the potentiality of Pakistan to make atom bombs and nuclear weapons and India will do everything necessary for its security...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish that I also were gifted with a voice as good as his. What a clear voice he is gifted with!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come to know through media that during the US visit of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto a propaganda has been blitzed to amend the Presslers' Amendment which is at present suitable to India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what measures are being taken to counter the impact of Pakistani propaganda on the public opinion of America and its Government. Please explain it with concrete evidence.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : I have already replied to this question that India is apprising the State Department of that country also in this regard. Whenever any hon. Minister from that country has happened to visit India, we have always made him abreast of our concern. We met the senators there and discussed with them as to how making of atomic weapons by Pakistan will affect us. Moreover, Lobbyists engaged by the Government of India are also doing their job satisfactorily. The Government of India is making its all out efforts to change anti-India public opinion and to make them understand our stance.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar) : The Hon. Minister has submitted that Pakistan is making atom bombs. Has India also made atom bombs?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : This question pertains to other Ministry. I have nothing to do with it.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : No, that country is making bombs and you are keeping mum.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : In my reply to a question I had stated earlier that India has every information whether Pakistan is getting F 16 planes or it is making atom bombs. In order to safeguard its security India will take all necessary measures.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Minister, in his reply stated that the US official position is that Pakistan could assemble a small number of nuclear devices, in a relatively short time-frame. I want to know whether Pakistan is bound by that instruction or that guideline declared by USA. I want to know categorically whether Pakistan has debated that line of declared policy of the United States.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : It does not arise out of this question, but anyway, I will just say that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you explain to him what this 'Pressler Amendment' is. That will explain everything.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Sir, the 'Pressler Amendment' was brought about in 1985. The main points are : that no assistance shall be furnished to Pakistan and no military equipment or technology shall be sold to Pakistan unless the President certifies in writing that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device;

and that the proposed US assistance programme will be reduced significantly, if Pakistan possesses a nuclear explosive device.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, my question was that...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He is explaining that it is binding on America, not on Pakistan.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, my question was that if Pakistan could assemble a small number of nuclear devices...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, that was not the question you asked. If you want to add to it, that is a different thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : This is Pressler Amendment. But now, there has been a change in the thinking of the US Government. The President, Mr. Clinton has made a reference to this. Secondly, when Mrs. Bhutto went there, she has asked that they should be given back either the money or the F-16s. So, in that regard, there seems to be some change in the attitude of the US Government. The different statements that are emanating either from the State Department or from the Congressmen reveal that the US is likely to revise the Pressler Amendment. There is a possibility that by next month they are likely to consider it. But I would like to inform the hon. Members of this House that there is sufficient opposition for the change because Mr. Pressler is a Republican and Republicans are also there in the Congress. Therefore, there is

[English]

a good deal of opposition also. But we will have to wait and see the outcome of it.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that the embassy and the lobbyist engaged by the Government of India have tried their best to plead our side. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many lobbyists have been engaged by the Government for this purpose and how much money has been spent so far for this purpose.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one firm was appointed as a lobbyist and its outcome is very encouraging. Its performance in making the congressmen aware of our view point in very commendable. The senators also have raised issues there. They have written to their Government that any endeavour to assist Pakistan and amend the Pressler's Law will have serious repercussions in this region and it will go against the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Thus the lobbyist has done commendably well. I do not have the figures now as to how much they have been paid for this job. But I can inform him later on.

### Indo-US Talks on NPT

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\*469. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks were held with the US on Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the issues that figured in the talks and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government have put forward their views on NPT;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have taken any decision on participation in 'NPT Extension Conference' of 1995; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During Foreign Office Consultations with US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Peter Tarnoff in Delhi on 3-4 April, NPT was one of the subjects covered. The US side stated that the US Government was committed to seeking indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The US side was informed that India is opposed to the NPT in its present form because it considers it a discriminatory treaty which creates a permanent division between nuclear 'haves' and 'have-nots'.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. Government have decided that it will not attend the ongoing NPT Review/Extension Conference as an observe.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now in his reply to parts (a), (b), (c) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that Consultations were made in Delhi on the 3rd and 4th April on Ministry of Foreign Affairs level, but the details of the consultations have not been given. The hon. Minister is requested to provide the same.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The contents of the consultations are that during the review of the NPT all the countries of the world are concerned about the proposal to extend the NPT treaty. We expressed our this view point there very properly stating that the present form of the treaty does not suit India. Here the first issue is that on the one hand all the five nuclear powers are justifying the possession of nuclear devices, on the other hand the treaty is discriminatory because the countries like India which does not have nuclear power are being prevented from possessing nuclear

powers are not being presented. Therefore, we declined to accept it. Thus India is of the opinion that it can accept the NPT only when it is global, comprehensive, verifiable and non-discriminatory. Otherwise, we won't accept it. We have categorically expressed our opinion to Peter Tarnoff.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : In his reply to parts (f) and (g) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that the Government has decided that it will not attend the ongoing NPT Review/Extension Conference as an observer. Why this decision has been taken?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : They incite us to attend the NPT conference. But we object to this discriminatory NPT treaty. Therefore, we will not attend it because we won't be heard there. These five powers have power to veto. They want to extend the NPT in its present form and India is not prepared to accept it. Therefore, we do not want to attend the conference.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Harassment of Indian Labourers

\*461. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI :  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been receiving regular complaints with regard to harassment of Indian labourers working abroad especially, in Gulf countries;

(b) whether the Government have set up any cell in order to monitor and redress their grievances;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore, and any other concrete steps proposed to be taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (d). The Government receives, from time to time, complaints relating to problems faced by Indian labourers working abroad especially in the Gulf countries. These complaints, *inter-alia*, include non-payment of wages, long and arduous hours of work without adequate compensation, denial of leave to come to India and facility for air passage, withholding of travel documents of workers by the sponsor/employer, non-fulfilment of contractual obligations and ill-treatment in general.

Many of the labourers being illiterate, are ignorant of their rights. Many such labourers are also duped by the recruiting agents into signing contracts which are against the interests of the workers. There are also instances where labourers have managed to enter foreign countries illegally and are, therefore, exploited by the employers.

The Government of India, through India Missions abroad, maintains regular contact with foreign

Governments to ensure the welfare and to improve conditions of Indian workers in the respective countries. The Indian Missions at first try to resolve the differences between the aggrieved worker and the employer to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. Wherever necessary, cases are taken up with the concerned authorities of the foreign Government to persuade the employers to redress the grievances of Indian workers. Where no alternative employment or any solution is possible despite best efforts of the Mission, all assistance is given to facilitate repatriation of the aggrieved worker.

The Ministry of Labour, through the Office of Protector General of Emigrants, maintains a public hearing system at their Headquarters in New Delhi and also at six regional offices to redress grievances and complaints or to impart any information on various aspects of emigration.

### Steel Consumption in India

\*464. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita steel consumption in the country is lowest in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the demand and supply-gap of steel has become critical; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to bridge the gap and increase the production and use of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) India is among the countries having low per capita consumption of steel. In the year 1992, the per capita apparent consumption of crude steel in India was about 22 kg. as against the world average of 143 kg.

(b) The level of steel consumption is related to the stage of economic and industrial development of a country.

(c) At present domestic production is nearly sufficient to meet the domestic demand. However certain categories of steel such as Hot Rolled Coils, Cold Rolled Coils, Tinsplate, etc. are imported while some categories like Semis, Bars and Rods, Structural, plates etc. are exported.

(d) Government have taken a number of steps to increase the production of steel in the country. Modernisation and expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants has been taken up. Government also have adopted various policy measures to facilitate and encourage the creation of additional steel production capacities in the Private Sector. These include:

(i) removal of iron and steel from the list of industries reserved for the public sector;

- (ii) exemption of iron and steel industry from the provisions of compulsory licencing;
- (iii) inclusion of iron and steel in the list of high priority industry for purposes of foreign investment;
- (iv) de-regulation of pricing and distribution of iron and steel;
- (v) reduction of duty on import of capital goods; and
- (vi) liberalisation of import and export policy.

With higher economic growth and increased production of steel, steel consumption is also expected to increase.

[Translation]

#### Power Generation

\*467. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NTPC has recently drawn up plans to create fresh generation capacity in the next few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total generation capacity of NTPC at present with the targets set for 1995-96;
- (d) whether the NTPC has been earning profits;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the total amount outstanding with each of the SEBs as on 30th April, 1995; and
- (f) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :  
(a) and (b). National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to take up the following new projects to augment its generating capacity in the next few years:

Name of the Project	Capacity (in MW)	Schedule for commission of last unit
1	2	4 5
(i) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Project (Stage-II), Madhya Pradesh.	1000	Feb., 2001
(ii) Unchahar Thermal Power Project (Stage-II), Uttar Pradesh	420	July, 2000
(iii) Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Project in Kerala	400	Aug., 1999
(iv) Faridabad Gas Power Project in Haryana	400	Oct., 1999

	1	2	4	5
(v) Kawas Gas Power Project (Stage-II) in Gujarat			650	50 months*
(vi) Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-III) in Andhra Pradesh			500	62 months*
(vii) Talcher Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-II) in Orissa			2000	90 months*
(viii) Rihand Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-II) in Uttar Pradesh			1000	71 months*
(ix) Simhadri Thermal Power Station, Visakhapatnam			1000	71 months*
(x) Hyderabad Metro Combined Cycle Power Project, Hyderabad			650	50 months*
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8020</b>

\*Indicates in months time required for synchronisation of last unit after CCEA clearance.

(c) NTPC had an installed capacity of 15,625 MW as on 31st March, 1995. Its target for capacity addition during 1995-96 is 500 MW, through the synchronization of Unit-II of Talcher Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-I). Further, Government has approved the take-over by NTPC of the Talcher Thermal Power Station (460 MW) of Orissa State Electricity Board.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. NTPC has been making profits since 1982-83, the year in which its generation started. The net profit earned by NTPC so far during the VIII Plan are as follows:

Year	Net Profit (Rs. in Crores)
1992-93	886.57
1993-94	1057.97
1994-95	1112.15 (Provisional)

The total outstanding dues payable to NTPC as on 30.4.1995 are Rs. 1725.97 crores, (excluding surcharge of Rs. 1347.10 crores). The details are given in the statement attached.

(f) The steps taken to recover the arrears due from SEBs include:

- (i) Singing of Bulk Power Supply Agreements/ Power Purchase Agreements with SEBs and pursuing for opening of Letter of Credit.
- (ii) Permitting NTPC to regulate power supply from its power stations, wherever feasible.
- (iii) The SEBs will also be charged penal rates for drawal of power exceeding the L/C coverage.

- (iv) Recovery of NTPC's dues through Central Appropriation from the Central Plan Assistance of the defaulting States.
- (v) Follow-up with defaulting SEBs to clear their outstanding dues and to regularly pay their current bills.

### STATEMENT

NTPC's Outstanding dues as on 30.4.1995

(Provisional)  
(Rs. Crores)

State Electricity Boards (SEBs)	Outstand- ing on date	Sur- charge billed	Total Outstand- ing
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Northern Region &amp; National Capital Region</b>			
Uttar Pradesh SEB	570.77	268.25	839.02
Rajasthan SEB	37.20	121.63	158.83
Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	285.42	74.63	360.05
Punjab SEB	19.86	3.22	23.08
Haryana SEB	197.88	106.59	304.47
Himachal Pradesh SEB	4.25	8.05	12.30
Jammu & Kashmir	249.57	33.58	283.15
Union Territory of Chandigarh	3.39	0.24	3.63
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>1368.34</b>	<b>616.19</b>	<b>1984.53</b>
<b>B. Western Region</b>			
Madhya Pradesh Elec'y. Board	50.72	163.42	214.14
Maharashtra SEB	34.14	66.74	100.88
Gujarat Elec'y. Board	10.84	61.03	71.88
Goa	1.45	0.13	1.58
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.03	0.03
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>97.15</b>	<b>291.35</b>	<b>388.50</b>
<b>C. Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh SEB	55.12	35.75	90.87
Karnataka Elec'y. Board	10.53	27.52	38.05
Tamil Nadu Elec'y. Board	22.65	50.57	73.22
Kerala SEB	6.21	21.32	27.53
Goa	0.95	0.45	1.40
Pondicherry	0.00	0.02	0.02
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>95.46</b>	<b>135.63</b>	<b>231.09</b>

	1	2	3	4
<b>D. Eastern Region</b>				
West Bengal SEB		7.68	53.79	61.47
Bihar SEB		113.52	220.79	334.31
Orissa SEB		42.63	29.21	71.84
Sikkim		1.19	0.14	1.33
<b>Total (D)</b>		<b>165.02</b>	<b>303.93</b>	<b>468.95</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>		<b>1725.97</b>	<b>1347.10</b>	<b>3073.07</b>

[English]

### Southern Power Grid

\*468. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of power supplied to each State from the southern power grid;

(b) whether Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are facing difficulties on account of inadequate supply of power; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of power to those States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). The quantum of power supplied to each State in the Southern Region from the Central Sector Stations during the year 1994-95 as against their entitlement is indicated below :

	Entitlement	Actual Drawal
	(in million units)	
Andhra Pradesh	6539.0	8450.2
Karnataka	4060.0	3395.2
Kerala	3010.3	2351.9
Tamil Nadu	8166.0	7627.6

The non drawal of the entitled share from the Central Power Stations has added to the overall energy shortages faced by Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. While Kerala and Tamil Nadu are facing 0.8% and 2.8% overall shortage, Karnataka is facing 17.2% energy shortage.

(c) The Southern Regional Electricity Board (SREB) of which all the southern States are constituents monitors and regulates the power supply in the southern region. In order to enable the States in the southern region to draw their entitled share from the Central Sector power stations, the States have been directed to draw power strictly according to their respective shares and not to resort to overdrawals to maintain grid discipline. The other measures which have been taken are to encourage all the constituent Boards to maximise generation, improve the operational frequency of the

grid, instal shunt capacitors for improving the voltage, as well as provide additional power to the southern region from the western and eastern grids.

### Working of SEBs

\*470. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee to examine working of the SEBs;

(b) whether the committee has given its report;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in the submission of report?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :  
(a) The National Development Council (NDC) set up a Committee on Power to examine, *inter-alia*, measures to make the State Electricity Boards economically viable by recasting tariff, improving efficiency and considering delinking of distribution from generation.

(b) The Report of the NDC Committee on Power has been submitted to the Chairman of the National Development Council.

(c) and (d). The Report of the NDC Committee is yet to be discussed in the National Development Council.

[Translation]

### Fertilizer Production and Import

\*471. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN :  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

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

(a) the total production and consumption of fertilizers during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether fertilizers produced in the country are comparatively costlier than imported fertilizers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps proposed by Government to reduce this gap; and

(e) the target fixed for the export of fertilizers during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) :  
(a) State-wise details of production and consumption of fertilizers during the last two years given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). On a weighted average basis, the retention price per tonne of urea (i.e. the cost of production plus reasonable return on networth) is lower than the price of imported urea. However, in respect of phosphatic fertilizers, the imported variety is cheaper than the indigenously manufactured ones. This is mainly because for phosphatic fertilizers, the country is dependent to the extent of about 95% on imported raw-material/intermediates.

(d) Some of the steps taken to reduce the cost of production are

(i) Customs duty was abolished w.e.f. 27.8.1992 on import of phosphoric acid, a raw material for manufacture of DAP;

(ii) Customs duty on import of capital goods for setting up new plants and modernisation of the existing units, was abolished w.e.f. 23.9.1992;

(iii) A scheme was announced in February, 1993 for 3% concession in the interest rates on the term loans raised from the financial institutions or Government.

(iv) Railway freight was reduced w.e.f. 5.9.1992 in respect of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and their raw materials.

(e) India is a net importer of fertilizers, hence no target is fixed for the export of fertilizers during 1995-96.

### STATEMENT

*State-wise Production and Consumption of Fertilizers during 1993-94*

(000, MT)

Name of State	Production (1993-94)			Consumption (1993-94)			
	N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	489.9	197.4	687.3	1085.74	369.51	88.09	1543.34
Kerala	262.2	112.8	375.0	77.60	33.12	66.11	176.83
Karnataka	100.0	31.1	131.1	472.81	215.82	116.40	805.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	487.5	223.0	710.5	413.88	161.34	205.69	780.91
Pondicherry				11.52	3.82	3.9	19.27
A and N Islands				0.22	0.10	0.03	0.35
Total (S Z) :	1339.6	564.3	1903.9	2061.77	783.71	480.25	3325.73
<b>WEST ZONE</b>							
Goa	215.3	50.1	265.4	3.12	1.86	1.09	6.07
Madhya Pradesh	413.2	45.5	458.7	521.20	235.95	16.83	773.98
Maharashtra	902.3	155.1	1057.4	804.31	259.02	130.85	1194.18
Gujarat	1702.7	641.1	2343.6	472.89	157.02	39.18	669.09
Rajasthan	243.9	14.7	258.6	365.98	133.75	2.63	502.36
Daman and Diu				0.15	0.04	0.01	0.20
D and N Haveli				0.68	0.38	0.02	1.08
Total (W Z) :	3477.4	906.5	4383.9	2168.33	788.02	190.61	3146.96
<b>EAST ZONE</b>							
Bihar	129.4	20.6	150.0	471.64	98.67	15.01	585.32
Orissa	188.6	177.1	365.7	154.59	34.17	18.95	207.71
West Bengal	35.0	68.4	103.4	425.31	183.21	136.57	745.09
Assam	87.3	0.2	87.5	20.72	4.98	7.70	33.40
Tripura				5.25	1.72	0.89	7.86
Manipur				8.20	0.86	0.05	9.11
Meghalaya				1.82	1.13	0.27	3.22
Nagaland				0.50	0.48	0.14	1.10
Arunachal Pradesh				0.28	0.21	0.08	0.57
Mizoram				0.36	0.43	0.15	0.94
Sikkim				0.61	0.28	0.09	0.98
Total (E Z) :	440.3	286.3	706.6	1089.28	326.12	179.90	1595.30
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>							
Haryana	237.5	3.8	241.3	522.88	148.44	0.36	671.68
Punjab	478.9	20.6	499.5	946.52	245.49	7.47	1199.48
Uttar Pradesh	1257.5	54.3	1311.8	1893.52	359.65	38.75	2291.92
Himachal Pradesh				24.65	2.34	1.62	26.61
Jammu and Kashmir				35.17	6.56	0.60	42.33
Delhi				13.28	2.44	0.02	15.74
Chandigarh				0.51	0.02	0.00	0.53
Total (N Z) :	1973.9	78.7	2052.6	3436.53	764.94	48.82	4250.29
Tea Board				32.66	6.55	8.84	48.05
Total (All India) :	7231.2	1815.8	9047.0	8788.57	2669.34	908.42	12366.33

*State-wise Production and Consumption of Fertilizers During 1994-95*

('000 MT)

Name of State	Production (1994-95)			Consumption (1994-95) (Esti.)			
	N	P	N+P	N	P	K	N+P+K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	507.3	268.8	776.1	1109.15	382.09	109.95	1601.19
Kerala	283.5	132.6	416.1	83.72	42.66	75.23	201.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	133.8	47.2	181.0	482.50	202.61	119.46	804.57
Tamil Nadu	606.7	370.5	977.2	481.86	193.36	278.12	953.34
Pondicherry				12.69	3.96	3.93	20.58
A and N Islands				0.40	0.12	0.32	0.84
Total (S Z) :	1531.3	819.1	2350.4	2170.32	824.80	587.01	3582.13
<b>WEST ZONE</b>							
Goa	224.4	88.0	312.4	3.53	1.41	1.43	6.37
Madhya Pradesh	386.4	73.3	459.7	547.54	286.35	29.85	863.74
Maharashtra	898.9	161.9	1058.8	948.00	379.00	187.00	1514.00
Gujarat	1756.9	724.8	2481.7	562.50	200.99	50.16	813.65
Rajasthan	522.8	16.3	539.1	473.73	147.97	7.94	629.64
Daman and Diu				0.13	0.05	0.01	0.19
D and N Haveli				0.67	0.41	0.04	1.12
Total (W Z) :	3787.4	1064.3	4851.7	2536.10	1016.18	276.43	3828.71
<b>EAST ZONE</b>							
Bihar	174.8	27.4	202.2	525.62	95.52	34.03	655.17
Orissa	214.8	323.8	538.6	159.54	37.51	23.58	220.63
West Bengal	36.4	100.2	136.6	450.42	160.35	136.08	746.85
Assam	73.3	0.2	73.5	21.95	4.85	9.79	36.59
Tripura				5.19	2.21	1.36	8.76
Manipur				8.96	2.03	0.32	11.31
Meghalaya				2.24	1.15	0.19	3.58
Nagaland				0.26	0.28	0.11	0.65
Arunachal Pradesh				0.30	0.24	0.11	0.65
Mizoram				0.31	0.30	0.22	0.83
Sikkim				0.71	0.21	0.06	0.98
Total (E Z) :	499.3	451.6	950.9	1175.50	304.65	205.85	1686.00
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>							
Haryana	209.3	12.6	221.9	550.14	151.63	2.12	703.89
Punjab	483.5	34.8	518.3	1032.15	265.14	16.44	1313.73
Uttar Pradesh	1434.6	110.3	1544.9	2065.59	424.91	73.19	2563.69
Himachal Pradesh				29.16	2.55	2.26	33.97
Jammu and Kashmir				41.73	8.89	1.45	52.07
Delhi				14.20	2.06	0.04	16.30
Chandigarh				0.36	0.04	0.00	0.40
Total (N Z) :	2127.4	157.7	2285.1	3733.33	855.22	95.50	4684.05
Tea Board				26.33	5.77	16.65	48.75
Total (All India) :	7945.4	2492.7	10438.1	9641.58	3006.62	1181.44	13829.64

(Computerised by NIC)

*[English]***High Level Delegation to China**

\*472. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation led by Union Steel Secretary visited China recently;

(b) if so, whether this delegation has made some proposals regarding Commercial and Scientific Co-operation in the iron and steel sectors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). A Delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of Steel, visited China in February, 1995 at the invitation of the Chinese

Vice Minister, Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, People's Republic of China. The purpose of the visit was to further the cooperation between the two countries in the iron and steel sector.

At the end of the visit to Beijing, both sides signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by which it has been decided to set up the Sino-Indian Iron and Steel Joint Working Group. The Working Group is to meet periodically and explore ways and means of promoting bilateral economic, commercial and scientific cooperation.

The two sides have identified the following specific areas as having relevance and potential for discussions by the Working Group :

- (a) raw material requirement for iron and steel industry;
- (b) technological development for production of iron and steel, ferro alloys and other related materials;
- (c) scientific and technological research including development of new products and their applications;
- (d) technical standards and quality management;
- (e) training of personnel in iron and steel industry;
- (f) infrastructural development to facilitate growth and trade flows in iron and steel materials (including raw materials) in both countries; and
- (g) promotion of bilateral trade of iron and steel materials, and equipment.

#### Power Generation

\*473. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total quantity of electricity generated during 1993-94 and 1994-95 as against the target set therefor;
- (b) the total requirement of electricity during 1994-95;
- (c) whether latest official estimates indicate a heavy shortfall in power generation during 1994-95;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :  
(a) Energy generation target vis-a-vis actual generation during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as per details given below :

(Figures in Million Units)

Category	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Thermal	243200	247757	274700	262897
Nuclear	6000	5399	8300	5605
Hydro	67500	70375	69000	82518
Total	316700	323531	352000	351020

(b) The total energy requirement in the country during 1994-95 was 352260 million units.

(c) As indicated above, the actual shortfall in energy generation during 1994-95 was only 0.3% of the target.

(d) The shortfall in the overall energy generation during 1994-95 was due to less nuclear generation because of prolonged outage of atomic power Stations, and lower Thermal generation due to poor quality and inadequate quantity of coal to some of the thermal power Stations.

(e) Various measures being taken for optimum utilisation of the installed capacity in the country, include Renovation and Modernisation of old units, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of operation and maintenance personnel, implementation of various systems improvement schemes and strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System.

#### Central Assistance to Fertilizer Units

\*474. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have granted financial assistance to certain sick fertilizer units for restarting production;

(b) if so, the details of such fertilizers units; and

(c) the funds sanctioned by the Union Government, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) :

(a) to (c). With a view to restarting and sustaining production of urea in various operating units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI), Government during the year 1994-95 granted an additional non-plan support of Rs. 109.75 crores, over and above the

original budgetary provision of Rs. 101.75 crores. The company-wise break up of the non-plan support during 1994-95 is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the company	Original budgetary outlay	Additional budgetary support	Total budgetary support
HFC	64.25	45.75	110.00
FCI	37.50	64.00	101.50

#### Incentives for Steel Exporters

\*475. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had proposed a package of incentives for steel exporters during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the major proposals contained therein;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the quantity of steel exported during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). No package of incentives exclusively for steel exporters has been proposed in 1993-94 and 1994-95. However, Government has taken a number of steps in the last few years to increase exports, including the export of steel. These include :

(i) Along with several other items, export of all items of Steel has been freely allowed.

(ii) Duty-free import of raw materials for steel exports has been liberalised.

(iii) Rupee has been made convertible on trade and current account.

(d) Quantity of Steel exported during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under :

Year	Quantity (in million tonnes)
1992-93	0.89
1993-94	1.60
1994-95 (Prov.)	1.30

#### Power Generation by Coal Based Projects

476. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of power production in the country through coal-based plants;

(b) whether the Government are proposing to increase power production in the country by private companies through coal-based power plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

SHRI MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The power production in the country by coal based plants during 1994-95 is 222510 million units against the total generation of 351025 MUs which is 63.39% of generation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government is promoting participation of private sector in power generation. As on date 195 Power Projects are proposed to be set up in the private sector for a capacity addition of 77699.5 MW. Out of these, 75 are coal based power projects for a capacity addition of 50294.5 MW.

#### Sponge Iron Plants in Public Sector

\*477. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the number and status of sponge iron plants in the public sector;

(b) the number of sponge iron plants set up during the last three years with locations and capacity thereof;

(c) the financial performance of each unit; and

(d) the total number of employees engaged in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL) is the only sponge iron unit in the Central public sector which was set up at Khammam, A.P. with UNDP/UNIDO assistance to establish the techno-economic feasibility of producing sponge iron from lump iron ore and 100% non coking coal. The unit went into regular operation in November, 1980 with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes/year. The second unit for a similar capacity was built-up with in-house expertise and indigenous equipment and went into regular production from October, 1985. Present total number of employees in SIIL is 607. The unit incurred a net loss of Rs. 325 lakh (provisional) during 1994-95.

(b) and (d). No sponge iron unit in the Central public sector has been set up in the last 3 years. According to latest details sent by the Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association (SIMA) which is the representative body of sponge iron units, 12 units having varying capacities were set up during the 3 year period (1992, 1993 and 1994) in the private sector. Details of these units are given in the enclosed Statement. The number of employees including casual labour force in these units is estimated at about 9,000. Since all these units are in the private sector, their financial performance is not available with the Government.

## STATEMENT

Unit	Location	Capacity (Lakh tonnes)
Goldstar Steel and Alloys Limited	Vizag	2.2
Tamil Nadu Sponge Limited	Salem	0.3
Bellary Steels and Alloys Limited	Bellary	0.6
Jindal Strips Ltd.	Raigarh	3.0
Kumar Metallurgical Corpn. Limited	Nalgonda	0.6
Raipur Alloys	Raipur	0.6
Vikram Ispat	Raigarh	7.5
Prakash Industries Limited	Champa	1.5
Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	Raigad	10.0
Nova Iron and Steel Limited	Bilaspur	1.5
HEG Limited	Durg	0.60
Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Raipur	1.0

**BICP Recommendation on Drug Prices.**

\*478. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL :

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently received any recommendation from the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for the reduction in prices of Penicillin, Refampicin and other essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether Penicillin and Refampicin prices have been increased recently;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to set up an independent machinery for the monitoring and fixation of drug prices; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) :  
(a) Government receive recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) on scheduled drugs from time to time.

(b) and (c). Government has notified the revised price of Pot. Penicillin G 1st Crystal. The BICP report regarding price of Rifampicin is under consideration.

(d) and (e). The Drugs (prices Control) Order, 1995, envisages an additional 4% return for manufacture from the basic stage. This was not provided for by the BICP in its report on Pot. Pen. G 1st Crystal. After providing for this additional return, the price of Pot. Pen. G 1st Crystal has been fixed at Rs. 1025/BU which is .037% higher than the earlier price of Rs. 1021/BU.

(f) and (g). There is a proposal to set up the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for fixing and monitoring the prices of bulk drugs and formulations. Steps have been initiated to set up the NPPA.

[Translation]

**Allocations to State under NRY**

\*479. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for allotting funds to various States under 'Nehru Rozgar Yojana';

(b) whether the said criteria are equally applicable to all the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the target fixed and achieved under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). Funds under Nehru Rozgar Yojana have been allocated amongst the States/UTs during the last three years based on the number of urban poor in these States/UTs as a proportion of urban poor in the entire country, as given in the National Sample Survey Organisation - 38th Round. Certain minimum floor levels are also applied with a view to avoiding allocation of sub-critical amounts to the small and hill States. However, the actual release of funds is made depending on the performance of individual States. Funds are being diverted from less performing States to the better performing States.

The details of the funds allocated and actually released during the last three years, statewise, are given in the Statement I attached.

(e) The information is given in Statement -II, III and IV, attached.

## STATEMENT-I

Details Showing Allocations and the Central Funds Released from 1992-93 Onwards under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Actual Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.80	527.40	557.55	679.58	508.90	508.90
2.	Bihar	533.10	457.35	565.85	359.30	524.20	429.95
3.	Gujarat	240.00	198.45	269.45	212.52	246.40	194.45
4.	Haryana	104.90	111.90	105.90	123.29	106.30	122.72
5.	Karnataka	511.50	510.20	539.50	440.17	488.90	398.25
6.	Kerala	206.30	225.90	225.30	234.82	206.50	241.58
7.	Madhya Pradesh	529.60	550.40	568.05	684.48	509.30	595.03
8.	Maharashtra	652.50	700.50	669.60	669.60	608.60	494.85
9.	Orissa	185.40	191.60	188.55	219.80	168.50	168.50
10.	Punjab	178.60	192.90	184.45	216.47	165.60	196.12
11.	Rajasthan	355.60	309.40	366.65	379.60	327.60	361.55
12.	Tamil Nadu	588.10	587.00	638.15	765.58	586.70	631.76
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1374.50	1426.20	1440.05	1711.54	1308.30	1549.54
14.	West Bengal	462.40	481.20	500.40	259.00	459.80	392.18
15.	Goa	23.10	19.70	21.95	17.85	20.20	18.25
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.60	16.60	33.25	19.79	60.55	45.09
17.	Assam	128.50	156.20	129.25	89.49	164.75	184.72
18.	Himachal Pradesh	63.30	64.30	64.50	56.19	74.95	64.75
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.50	86.50	86.15	87.48	80.05	73.68
20.	Manipur	40.90	40.90	41.60	43.33	57.50	66.42
21.	Meghalaya	36.90	37.45	36.95	24.10	35.50	22.27
22.	Mizoram	24.30	24.30	24.15	21.74	25.60	29.06
23.	Nagaland	39.80	19.20	40.10	15.70	50.35	21.95
24.	Sikkim	28.90	34.20	29.40	29.68	27.60	29.15
25.	Tripura	24.10	25.20	24.15	25.60	25.50	28.81
26.	A and N Islands	13.10	9.20	13.25	13.53	19.15	21.21
27.	Chandigarh	18.70	2.20	20.90	13.86	17.70	15.79
28.	D and N Haveli	12.30	8.40	12.45	11.06	11.80	10.35
29.	Daman and Diu	21.80	15.10	23.90	18.25	22.50	13.82
30.	Pondicherry	17.90	17.90	15.60	11.70	30.70	27.30
31.	Delhi	40.00	22.00	40.00	22.00	40.00	22.00
Grand Total		7080.00	7079.75	7477.00	7477.00	6980.00	6980.00

## STATEMENT-II

Nehru Rozgar Yojana Year-wise Targets and Achievements for the Year 1992-93

S. No.	Name of State UT	S.U.M.E. No. of Beneficiaries Assisted		S.U.W.E. Mandays of Work Generated (In Lakhs)		S.H.A.S.U Dwelling Units Upgraded	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8645	25523	3.93	5.07	15316	45719
2.	Bihar	3358	3732	5.14	27.63	13584	11130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gujarat	1853	4765	1.61	3.09	7500	180
4.	Haryana	1178	7435	0.98	0.95	2100	975
5.	Karnataka	6456	14789	5.14	18.70	13067	8277
6.	Kerala	3306	4790	1.94	0.17	5866	18079
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7828	43787	4.39	10.98	13884	-
8.	Maharashtra	10589	18839	6.85	5.20	13800	-
9.	Orissa	2216	4946	2.02	2.58	3817	4248
10.	Punjab	2261	3985	2.05	0.93	4016	1513
11.	Rajasthan	1969	4594	3.61	3.43	7967	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	9512	19182	4.66	5.45	16000	30221
13.	Uttar Pradesh	19229	59101	14.21	28.09	34100	25973
14.	West Bengal	8483	15169	3.64	39.28	12200	23570
15.	Goa	-	-	0.18	-	333	-
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	833	-
17.	Assam	1589	1822	1.38	1.49	2667	6948
18.	Himachal Pradesh	611	190	0.32	2.29	1666	-
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	779	1695	0.46	1.79	2333	700
20.	Manipur	333	895	0.20	-1.13	1000	231
21.	Meghalaya	217	119	0.26	0.65	833	-
22.	Mizoram	167	-	0.11	2.67	500	-
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1000	-
24.	Sikkim	344	182	0.15	0.70	666	-
25.	Tripura	288	330	0.11	0.44	500	-
26.	A and N Islands	-	-	0.05	-0.03	283	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	178	0.06	0.16	500	-
28.	D and N Haveli	-	43	0.04	0.03	283	-
29.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0.13	-0.80	283	-
30.	Pondicherry	111	226	0.09	0.05	333	-
31.	Delhi	800	1038	-	-	-	-
Total		92062	236855	63.74	79.27	177330	227764

T = Targets

A = Achievements

## STATEMENT-III

*Nehru Rozgar Yojana Year-wise Targets and Achievements for the Year 1993-94*

S. No.	Name of State UT	S.U.M.E. No. of Beneficiaries Assisted		S.U.W.E. Mandays of Work Generated (In Lakhs)		S.H.A.S.U Dwelling Units Upgraded	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14890	18175	3.70	2.38	15000	6133
2.	Bihar	—	1987	4.10	6.76	13300	1985
3.	Gujarat	2550	2630	1.29	1.31	7300	
4.	Haryana	1975	800	0.79	0.66	200	
5.	Karnataka	4500	3345	4.09	9.96	12800	
6.	Kerala	4000	5202	1.57	1.32	10000	41475

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	13500	32072	4.00	11.66	13600	—
8.	Maharashtra	11816	11917	5.44	—	13500	6200
9.	Orissa	3805	1214	1.75	0.59	3800	-68
10.	Punjab	3908	3931	1.64	0.88	3900	1939
11.	Rajasthan	5500	11749	3.15	2.06	7800	—
12.	Tamil Nadu	17165	24418	4.30	3.15	15700	9046
13.	Uttar Pradesh	33140	24813	12.52	28.48	33300	3506
14.	West Bengal	5000	4368	—	—	11900	2000
15.	Goa	150	440	1.34	—	300	—
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	800	—
17.	Assam	630	1299	0.50	—	2700	—
18.	Himachal Pradesh	275	—	0.33	0.16	1700	—
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	800	91	0.44	0.06	2300	743
20.	Manipur	380	2745	0.21	1.69	1000	154
21.	Meghalaya	—	274	0.09	—	800	—
22.	Mizoram	75	—	0.11	0.01	500	—
23.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1000	—
24.	Sikkim	230	16	0.11	0.03	700	—
25.	Tripura	200	137	0.10	0.05	500	130
26.	A and N Islands	100	177	0.01	0.11	200	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	0.10	0.04	300	—
28.	D and N Haveli	25	53	0.01	0.03	200	—
29.	Daman and Diu	—	—	0.01	0.07	300	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	160	0.06	0.71	300	—
31.	Delhi	275	295	—	—	—	—
Total		125414	152308	50.84	72.17	177500	55996

T = Targets

A = Achievements

## STATEMENT-IV

Nehru Rozgar Yojana Year-wise Targets and Achievements for the Year 1994-95

S. No.	Name of State UT	S.U.M.E. No. of Beneficiaries Assisted		S.U.W.E. Mandays of Work Generated (In Lakhs)		S.H.A.S.U Dwelling Units Upgraded	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10050	15510	2.11	1.61	13770	19976
2	Bihar	4450	-	2.74	-	12213	-
3	Chhatisgarh	2450	1663	0.88	0.45	6738	57
4	Goa	1610	2060	0.62	3.49	1967	-
5	Karnataka	4285	14048	2.70	-	11754	-
6	Kerala	4120	3279	1.20	1.09	5279	20740
7	Madhya Pradesh	10770	-	3.05	-	12492	-
8	Maharashtra	5360	7435	3.55	1.07	12410	-
9	Orissa	2570	-	1.05	-	3525	-
10.	Punjab	3120	2670	1.30	0.91	3623	2790

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Rajasthan		5230	9621	2.48	3.04	7180	-
12. Tamil Nadu		12160	12665	3.30	4.93	14393	5875
13. Uttar Pradesh		26440	35852	9.73	9.71	30656	-
14. West Bengal		4835	3042	2.55	12.41	10967	11611
15. Goa		75	-	0.08	-	246	-
16. Arunachal Pradesh		-	40	0.23	0.20	1375	-
17. Assam		1320	13572	1.46	1.37	2828	-
18. Himachal Pradesh		345	-	0.35	-	1475	-
19. Jammu and Kashmir		400	-	0.40	-	1721	-
20. Manipur		545	1651	0.42	0.41	984	-
21. Meghalaya		-	-	0.08	-	615	-
22. Mizoram		205	700	0.16	9.67	369	887
23. Nagaland		-	-	-	-	861	-
24. Sikkim		275	-	0.10	-	492	-
25. Tripura		205	-33	0.16	0.23	369	130
26. A and N Islands		230	1	0.05	-	410	-
27. Chandigarh		145	21	0.09	0.16	205	-
28. D and N Haveli		50	14	0.03	0.01	205	-
29. Daman and Diu		-	-	0.05	-	410	-
30. Pondicherry		115	705	0.20	0.06	492	-
31. Delhi		830	79	N.A	-	N.A	-
Total		102190	124595	41.42	50.85	160024	62066

T = Targets

A = Achievements

*[English]***Development of Transport Infrastructure**

\*480. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long term plan for development of transport infrastructure has been evolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a package of incentives has also been drawn up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The development of transport infrastructure is a continuous process. Various projects aiming at development of ports, shipping, road, road transport and inland water transport infrastructures have been provided in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(c) and (d). In consistent with the liberalisation of economic policies the Government has removed and relaxed various controls in order to encourage investment in the surface transport sector

**St. Kitts Forgery Case**

4755. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the St. Kitts forgery case in which the Consulate General of India in New York was involved, has been investigated;

(b) if so, the names of the persons, including officials, who were found involved;

(c) the action taken against them;

(d) whether any prosecution has been launched by the CBI; and

(e) if so, the present status of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (c). Investigations in the matter are still continuing.

*[Translation]***Fertilizer Units Run by FCI**

4756. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of the fertilizer units under the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI);

- (b) the number of units lying closed at present; and  
(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). FCI has four fertilizer producing units, namely, Sindri (Bihar), Gorakhpur (U.P.), Ramagundam (A.P.) and Talcher (Orissa). Gorakhpur unit is the only unit which is lying closed since 10.6.90 following an accident in the plant. The production at Ramagundam unit was temporarily suspended w.e.f. 19.4.95 due to stoppage of coal supply from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) as a result of strike by the workers of SCCL. Subsequently APSEB also imposed power cut w.e.f. 23.4.95. The production at Talcher unit stands temporarily suspended due to equipment problem that arose on 29.4.95 during temporary shut down of the per unit on account of fund constraints for procurement of raw materials.

[English]

#### Voluntary Retirement Scheme in DTC

4757. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a good number of employees have retired under Voluntary Retirement Scheme form DTC from June 1993 till date;  
(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise;  
(c) whether the retired employees have been paid their outstanding dues;  
(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and  
(e) the time by which all dues are likely to be paid to the concerned employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of employees (category-wise) who have retired under V.R.S. from June, 1993 to 31st March, 1995 are given below :

Conductors	443
Drivers	688
W/shops and Class IV	823
Tr. Supvr. Staff	275
Ministerial Staff	189
Officers	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2424</b>

(c) and (d). The retired employees have already been paid their outstanding dues. However, the difference on account of gratuity and ex-gratia amount etc. to some of the employees who opted out from Pension after getting VRS could not be released due to audit objections.

(e) Keeping in view process of examination and likely counter enquiries, no time frame can be indicated.

#### Engine Technology to China

4758. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item captioned -"Missile technology sale to China a threat to India" appearing in the 'The Observer of Business and Politics', New Delhi dated February 22, 1995; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the news report in question that the sale of US Garret engine technology to China is likely to provide it with the technological know how to make engines for long range cruise missiles. Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security and take appropriate measures to safeguard the national interest.

[Translation]

#### Indo-Japan Collaboration in Power Sector

4759. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Dainik Jagran" dated April 10, 1995 under the caption "Japan Ka Bharat Par Vidyut Daren Badhane Ka Dabav"; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the joint meeting of the Japan-India Business Cooperation Committees held on April 6 and 7, 1995, it was, *inter-alia*, agreed that there was vast potential for Japanese participation in power generation projects in India. While the Japanese side reiterated the need for Central Government Guarantees, the Indian side maintained that these would not be possible for future projects. However, it was added by the Indian side that the Government of India is working on the alternative solutions to counter guarantee.

[English]

### Quilon Bypass

4760. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- the progress made so far in the construction of Quilon Bypass;
- the target date for its completion;
- the total money allocated for the bypass; and
- the details of money spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Construction of Quilon Bypass (13.41 Kms) is being taken up in 4 phases and the construction of 3.26 Kms has been taken up in the 1st phase, the progress on which upto September, 1994 is 55%. Land acquisition works are in different stages of progress for the remaining stretches/phases.

- It is too early to indicate the date of completion.
- and (d). The funds for National Highway works are allocated state-wise and not project-wise. The total expenditure on this project including the cost of land acquisition upto September, 1994 is Rs. 5.72 crore.

### India-Togo Relations

4761. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether India and Togo have signed any pacts for cooperation in various areas; and
- if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) and (b). During the recent visit to India in September 1994 by General Gnassinbe Eyadema, President of Togo, India had offered cooperation with that country in an integrated rural development project in Togo. The matter is under active consideration of the two Governments. However, so far, no specific Agreement for Cooperation has been signed in this regard.

[Translation]

### Corruption in DDA

4762. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- whether the Government propose to take measures to check corruption prevailing in Delhi Development Authority and other housing corporations;
- if so, the details thereof and the time by which these measures are likely to be implemented; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority is adopting the three pronged strategy formulated by the Department of Personnel and Training in their Action Plan for Anti-Corruption Measures to combat corruption viz. preventive, surveillance and detection and deterrent punitive action. Preventing corruption is a continuous process and the above mentioned strategy is being enforced vigorously.

[English]

### Price of Steel

4763. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

- whether the prices of various grades of steel have been increased by SAIL in January, 1995;
- if so, the details of increase, the date of announcement of increase and the date since when increase was made effective; and
- the details of quantity of steel lifted weekly from SAIL stock-wards by traders from 1st December, 1994 to 31st January, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The price increase for various grades of steel was announced by SAIL on 31st December, 1994 and was made effective from the midnight of 31.12.1994/1.1.1995. The details of the range of price increase in the base price of respective products is indicated below. The increase in the base prices has been indicated in the range depending upon size/section of the product:

Category	(Rs. Per Tonne)	
	Amount of Increase/Decrease	
Pig Iron	200	
Billet/Bloom	300	
Slab	500	
Wire Rod	300	- 500
Round	(-) 100	- (+) 600
Angles	200	- 300
Heavy Joist	300	- 800
Plates	200	- 500
HR Sheet	400	- 850
Skelp	300	- 700
HR Coil	200	- 800
CR Coil	200	- 500
GP/GC	(-) 350	- (-) 500

Certain other minor adjustments were made in quality and size extras.

(c) The quantity of steel materials lifted by traders from CMO SAIL stockyards during the period 1st December, 1994 to 31st January, 1995 was around 133383 Tonnes.

#### Agreement with Oman

4764. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

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

(a) whether the Government have signed an agreement with Oman for setting up a fertilizer plant in the joint sector;

(b) if so, the location of the plant, the capital outlay involved and the other modalities of the project as finalised by the Joint Management Committee at their meeting in Muscat; and

(c) the time by when work on this project will be started and the likely time of its completion?

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). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on 30.7.94 in Muscat (Oman) between the Government of India/Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited. (KRIBHCO)/ Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited. (RCF) and the Government of Sultanate of Oman/Oman Oil Company for setting up a joint venture gas based fertilizer project for production of ammonia/urea in the vicinity of Sur town of Oman.

The MOU envisages preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report based on the following assumptions:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| (i) Capacity of the plant                        | : | 3500 MTPD (ammonia)   |
|  | : | 4400 MTPD (urea)  |
| (ii) Estimated cost                              | : | US Dollar 897 Million including financing charges of US Dollar 78 million |
| (iii) Financing Pattern :                        |   |   |
| Debt : Equity Ratio                              |   | 3 : 1   |
| (iv) Equity participation                        |   |   |
| (a) KRIBHCO/RCF                                  |   |   |
| (including affiliates)                           |   | 40% - 50%   |
| (b) Oman Oil Company Ltd.                        |   |   |
| (including affiliates and third party investors) |   | 40% - 50%   |
| (c) Omani Public                                 |   | 0% - 20%  |

(c) Work on this project is expected to start in the first half of 1996 and completed within a period 33-36 months thereafter.

[Translation]

#### Limestone Reserves in Gujarat

4765. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the limestone reserves located in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas; and

(b) the quantity of limestone extracted from mines during the last three years, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) The total recoverable reserves of limestone as on 1.4.90 in Gujarat are placed at 8555 million tonnes and in tribal districts are 520.6 M.T.

(b) The quantity of limestone extracted from mines during the last three years is as under :

(Qty. in '000 tonnes)

District	1991-92 Quantity	1992-93 Quantity	1993-94 Quantity (P)
Gujarat (Total)	7631	7358	9062
Amreli	2300	2014	2894
Baroda (Vadodara)	++	-	-
Bhavnagar	17	8	17
Banas Kantha	48	45	15
Jamnagar	1044	691	1471
Junagarh	4203	4588	4662
Kutch	++	++	++
Rajkot	-	++	1
Panchmahal	19	12	2

++ = Negligible. P = Provisional

[English]

#### 4 Laning from Bassein Creek Bridge to Manor

4766. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project of 4 laning from Bassein Creek bridge to Manor (Maharashtra) has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pre-construction formalities with the Maharashtra Government have been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests have agreed to the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of the project are as under:

S. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Widening of the existing 2-lane road to 4-lane (from Km 439/O to 477/O)	6151.95
2.	Widening of the existing 2-lane road to 4-lane road (from km 477/O to 497/O)	3100.63
3.	Construction of second bridge across Bassein Creek	1508.03
4.	Construction of 4 major bridges across Kaman Creek, Tansa, Vandri and Vaitarna.	884.06
5.	Road-under-bridge at Kaman	128.20
Total		11772.87

(c) and (d). Pre-construction activities like detailed project preparation, land acquisition and shifting of utilities are in progress.

(e) and (f). Out of the total acquisition of 182.316 hectares of forest land, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has so far agreed for diversion of about 179.873 hectares for the project. For the balance 2.443 hectare of forest land falling in Sanjay Borivali National Park, their approval is awaited.

#### Private Investment for Waste Management

4767. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is greater awareness among the general public about the accountability and waste management system in big cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the measures adopted in recent years by the Governmental and non-Governmental agencies including the Municipal corporations and other local self Governmental units in the country towards waste management refuse disposal and enhancement of recycling of waste;

(c) whether in view of the alarming quantum of solid waste generated in big cities in the country, Government have evolved any effective and cost-efficient modern methods for waste management;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to attract and involve private investments in the solid waste management to supplement the Governmental efforts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Sanitation including solid waste management is a State subject. The responsibility of collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste in urban areas is entrusted to the urban local bodies. There are no reports from the State Government regarding greater awareness among the general public.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the Government has been disseminating information on technologies and methods for the proper management of solid waste to State Government and urban local bodies.

(e) and (f). A scheme on energy recovery from various kinds of wastes is being formulated by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources with various incentive packages to attract the private sector.

#### Profits of Pharmaceutical Companies

4768. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the current average profitability of the pharmaceutical units in the country;

(b) whether the profitability of any company exceeds the ceiling laid down in the New Drug Policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by 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 (c). The overall response of drug companies in furnishing information on profitability has not been satisfactory. However, an analysis of the information given in Form VI of the DPCO shows that average profit before tax as percentage of sales turnover, based on a sample of 30 Pharmaceutical companies with large sales turnover works out to 3.65% for 1992-93 in respect of their drug related activities.

[Translation]

#### Housing Schemes for Rajasthan

4769. SHRI KUNJEE LAL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted some housing schemes to the Union Government for approval and assistance;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have granted approval to all such schemes; and

(c) if so, the amount of financial assistance likely to be provided for each of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir. No Urban housing scheme has been received by the Central Government from the State Government of Rajasthan.

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

### Steel Production

4770. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the public and private sector in steel production in the country;

(b) the installed capacity of the public sector indicating the actual production thereof during last one year;

(c) whether the Government have constituted or propose to constitute any high-level public and private sector joint apex committee for the overall development of steel industry in the country;

(d) whether the Government have taken any initiative to obtain the contribution of the All India Induction Furnace Association in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Out of a total finished steel production of 16.96 million tonnes in 1994-95, the public sector steel plants contributed about 48.3% of the total production while 51.7% was produced by Private Sector.

(b) The details of installed (name plate) capacity and actual production of saleable steel in the public sector steel plants during the year 1994-95 are as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

	Capacity	Actual Production
(i) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) (including Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.) (IISCO)	9.573	8.962
(ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	2.656	1.560

Government have constituted a Standing Committee for Steel Industry headed by the Steel Minister, in October 1993, whose objective is to review the status of the domestic steel industry, periodically and recommend to the Government, various policy

measures required to achieve the targetted levels of production and to make the India Steel industry internationally competitive. It will also conceptualise and oversee long and short term plants for the industry.

(d) and (e). The interest of the Induction Furnace Sector as projected by the AIIFA have been kept in view by Government while deciding policy measures.

[English]

### Public Sector Steel Plants

4771. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector steel plant units which are under expansion and are yet to be commissioned;

(b) whether there are any units which have already been commissioned but are lying idle or are working below their installed capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro are currently under different stages of modernisation. Units taken up for modernisation at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants are being progressively commissioned and operating at varying levels of capacity utilisation. None of the major units are idle, although some of the modernised units are working below their full capacity due to phased commissioning, stabilisation process, and paucity of orders etc.

The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant which was commissioned in July, 1992 is presently in the process of optimising its production and is likely to achieve 100% capacity utilisation by 1996-97.

### Synthetic Granite

4772. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Calcutta based factory has produced synthetic granite from waste material disposed off by the Indian Rare Earts Factory in Kerala; 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). Government is not aware as such of any factory having manufactured Synthetic Granits. However, to the extent information is available, the Central Glass and

Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has developed a process for manufacture of Synthetic Granite type material using garnet-rich sand, but this process has not yet been commercialised.

#### Water Supply Schemes in Bihar

4773. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has provided assistance to Bihar for its water supply and sanitation projects;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by the World Bank during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the districts in the State, where work has been started with the World Bank assistance?

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

(b) and (c). The question do not arise.

#### Water Supply Schemes of Kerala

4774. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for water supply improvement in various districts to be financed by assistance from the World Bank and Japan;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to pursue these projects with World Bank and Japan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala/ Kerala Water Authority has submitted the following water supply schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 901.15 crores for obtaining external assistance from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan:

- (i) Meenad, 12 adjoining villages and Paravoor Municipality - Rs. 71 crores;
- (ii) Pattuvam and adjoining 14 villages - Rs. 42 crores;
- (iii) Cherthala and adjoining 19 villages - Rs. 69.25 crores;
- (iv) Calicut City region - Rs. 285.20 crores;
- (v) Thiruvananthapuram city region - Rs. 199.20 crores;
- (vi) Kochi region - Rs. 234.50 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter will be taken up with OECF after additional information has been furnished by the State Government and clearances obtained from the concerned Departments.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Meeting on Bhopal Gas Victims

4775. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was organised on 14th November, 1994 in Bhopal under his Chairmanship to look into the problems being faced by the Bhopal gas victims;

(b) if so, the details of those, who had participated in the meeting;

(c) th details of the major decisions taken during that meeting; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No such meeting was held at Bhopal on 14.11.1995.

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

[English]

#### Power Projects in Sikkim

4776. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private sector power projects have been commissioned in each State;

(b) if so, the details of their locations, sources of finance and estimated cost;

(c) whether the Government propose to commission similar power projects in private sector in Sikkim in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). No private power project has yet been commissioned under the October, 1991 private power policy.

(c) and (d). Government of Sikkim propose to award the Teesta III HEP (1200 MW) for execution in the private sector through competitive bidding.

#### Shortage of Drinking Water in Hyderabad

4777. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that Hyderabad is in the grip of severe shortage of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage of drinking water there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) The State Government have not sent any report indicating that Hyderabad is in the grip of severe shortage of drinking water.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Thermal Power Project at Sagardighe in West Bengal

4778. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a proposal for construction of a Thermal Power Project at Sagardighe, West Bengal, has been awaiting clearance of Union Government for years together;

(b) if so, the reasons of such inordinate delay in clearing the project;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) whether it is likely to be cleared within the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d). Government of West Bengal have signed an MOU on 21.9.92 with M/s. Development Consultant Group of Companies (DCL) of Calcutta to execute the Sagardighe TPS (100 MW) in the private sector alongwith the associates of M/s. DCL in USA. Subsequently, the proposal for execution of the project by Joint venture company promoted by M/s. CMS Generation, USA, M/s DCL and M/s Kuljian Corporation, USA and Best Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. has been cleared from foreign investment angle. The project will be considered for techno-economic clearance of the CEA as soon as the company submits Detailed Project Report with all necessary clearances/inputs.

#### Compensation to Kuwait Returnees

4779. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received compensation to Kuwait returnees for the losses incurred by them during Gulf war;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure these returnees receive their compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Compensation payment in respect of the Indian claims lodged with the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) in the wake of 1990-91 Gulf War is yet to be received.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The Government is constantly monitoring development at the UNCC in Geneva and has been impressing upon the Governing Council of the UNCC to expedite such payments.

#### War Threat by Pakistan

4780. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Pakistan Prime Minister in an interview to a recent issue of "Al Wasat", a London based publication, that a third war between India and Pakistan could break out due to Kashmir issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Government have seen the media reports.

(b) Pakistan has been, from time to time, making contradictory statements on the security climate in the sub-continent for its propagandistic purposes. Government are of the firm view that war or threats of war are not the means of resolving differences. The Simla Agreement provides the framework for the settlement of all differences between the two countries peacefully and through bilateral negotiations. Government would urge Pakistan to eschew its negative approach.

#### East Asian Investment in Transportation

4781. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hon'ble Minister had visited some foreign countries including East Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held during the visit;

(c) the amount of the foreign investment offered for improvement in Surface Transport and infrastructure; and

(d) the projects in which the foreign investment is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). There were general discussions on foreign participation in the development, construction and maintenance of roads, ship-building and road transport. Some of the foreign firms have shown keen interest in the investment in road and ship-building sectors and high speed tram system. M/s. Daewoo of Korea have submitted tenders for the High Speed Tram project in Delhi for all the nine corridors, which is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 3,500 crores.

[Translation]

#### Gurdwaras in PAK

4782. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received several complaints that Gurdwaras and temples in Pakistan are in dilapidated condition and call for proper maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up this aspect suitably with the Government of Pakistan;

(d) if so, the response of Pakistan in the matter;

(e) whether certain organisations in India have indicated their willingness to take on the responsibility of the maintenance of Gurdwaras in Pakistan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Government have received several complaints that religious shrines in Pakistan are not being properly maintained and are in a sad state of disrepair.

(c) to (f). Some Indian public bodies have indicated their readiness to take on the responsibility for the maintenance of Gurudwaras in Pakistan.

The matter of maintenance of Sikh shrines in Pakistan has been taken up on several occasions with the Government of Pakistan. Government of India have not received any positive response from the Government of Pakistan. Our efforts continue.

[English]

#### Special Trade Zone

4783. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the suggestion of ASSOCHAM that a study be undertaken on the formation of special trade zone comprising countries in the Indian Ocean Zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is positively inclined to consider suggestions for cooperation among the Indian Ocean Rim countries. It has initiated exploratory contacts with the interested countries to determine the possibility and scope of such cooperation.

India recently participated in the expert level meeting of seven Indian Ocean Rim Countries (viz., Australia, India, Kenya, Mauritius, Oman, Singapore and South Africa) convened by Mauritius at Port Louis on March 29-31, 1995. The meeting agreed on the principles, objectives and future action programme of an Indian Ocean Rim Initiative beginning with these seven countries to promote cooperation in trade, investment, science and technology, tourism and human resource development.

[Translation]

#### International Conference on Kashmir

4784. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any international conference was organised in Nepal on Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with Nepal; and

(d) if so, the response of Nepal thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4785. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Steel Plant propose to plan to develop Gangavaram port as a captive port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is not interested in developing Gangavaram Port as a captive port. However it is proposed to develop a captive Jetty facility at Gangavaram to accommodate self-propelled Barges of 3000 tonnes capacity which will bring coking coal and lime-stone from the main ship at Visakhapatnam Port or high seas to the proposed Jetty at Gangavaram abutting VSP's raw-material storage area. The proposed Jetty would also facilitate export of finished products through Barges for transferring to the main ships. This proposal has been accepted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the State Government, have notified Gangavaram Port as Minor Port in November, 1994.

#### Border Post in India-China Border

4786. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI :  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and China propose to open one more border post in India-China border in Sikkim region to strengthen further the bilateral trade;

(b) if so, the progress made in that regard so far and the benefits likely to be accrued to India;

(c) whether more such border posts are proposed to be opened between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). The proposal to extend border trade through Nathula in the Sikkim Sector of India-China border is currently under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of the Peoples Republic of China.

(c) and (d). Government will continue to discuss with the Chinese Government the possibility of opening points other than Nathu La, for India-China border trade.

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Water in Madhya Pradesh

4787. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities, small and medium towns in Madhya Pradesh facing acute shortage of water;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded any scheme to the Union Government and sought assistance for supply of drinking water to these cities and towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh have not sent any report about acute shortage of water being faced by small and medium towns.

(b) and (c). The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh have not forwarded any such scheme to the Union Government. However, the State Govt. has sought external assistance for improvement of water supply for the towns of Bhopal and Jabalpur. The project outlines of Bhopal and Jabalpur have been recommended by this Ministry to the Deptt. of Economic Affairs for exploring the possibility of external assistance. Under the programme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply for towns having population less than 20,000, 32 towns were selected and central grant of Rs. 205.1 lakhs and Rs. 342.19 lakhs were released to this State during 93-94 and 94-95 respectively.

[English]

#### Rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims

4788. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised a plan for the long term economic rehabilitation of the survivors of the Bhopal Gas Disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of survivors who have been provided with jobs in the "Special Industry Area" in Bhopal;

(d) whether training imparted in any income generating activity, started in 1986, has since been stopped; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Action Plan for the medical, social, environment and economic rehabilitation at a total cost of Rs. 163 crores was sanctioned in April, 1990. An amount of Rs. 135 crores has been spent on these rehabilitation measures upto March, 1995.

(c) According to the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, a Special Industrial Area has been developed by the State Commerce and Industries Department. The industrial units to be set up in the Special Industrial Area are expected to provide employment opportunities to about 5000 gas affected people.

(d) and (e). The State Government has informed that sewing centres were established in 1986 to train gas victims for the objective of self employment. Against a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs an amount of Rs. 325 lakhs was spent on this scheme and the centres were closed in July, 1992.

[Translation]

#### Accident in Power Projects

4789. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any accidents have taken place in the power projects during the last three years;

(b) if so, the State-wise and power project-wise details and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective/precautionary measures taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: (a) and (b). The required details are given in Statement I & II. enclosed.

(c) Committee of Experts are set up to enquire into each accident and suggest corrective measures to be taken to avoid occurrence of the same. Further, other precautionary measures to avoid accident are - conduction of refresher and induction level training courses in the fields of material handling, safety aspects & fire hazards etc; inspection of electrical & mechanical installations and suggesting various safeguards adopting advanced protection & automation technologies and adhering to preventive & predictive maintenance schedules.

#### STATEMENT-I

*The Year-Wise Major Equipment Break-Down accidents of Thermal Power Project/Station during the Year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are summarised belows:*

Name of Power Project-station	Unit No. & Cap. (MW)	Date of Incident	Reason-Major Eqpnt. Involved
1	2	3	4
1992-93			
UTTAR PRADESH Narora APS (NPG)	1220	31.3.1993	Fire in Turbo Generator
BIHAR Kahaigaon (NTPC)	1210	9.10.1992	Puffing in Boiler

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADHYA PRADESH Satpura (MPEB)	6200	13.11.1992	R.C. Bunker Collapse
1993-94			
WEST BENGAL Farakka STPS (NTPC)	4500 & each 5	15.1.1994	ESP Pass D Collapsed
1994-95			
UTTAR PRADESH Obra (UPSEB)	9200	21.8.1994	Fire in Cable Gallery
- do -	11200	6.10.1994	R.C. Bunker Collapse
Harduagaj-B (WBSEB)	660	10.6.1994	Fire in Cable Gallery
- do -	7150	- do -	- do -
ANDHRA PRADESH Rayal-Seema (APSEB)	1200	6.12.1994	Fire occurred near H.P. turbine due to failure of one of the high pressure control oil pipe line. Equipment like ESV and IV control valve, C&I item, TG integral piping roof-structure and insulation damaged.
BIHAR Chandrapura IVC	4120	31.7.1994	Fire in Cable Gallery
TAMIL NADU Neyveli (Mine cut)	2210	1.7.1994	- do -

#### STATEMENT-II

*Accident Taken Place at Hydro Power Stations*

Name of Power Stations	Date of incident	Reasons- details
1	2	3
1992-1995		
PUNJAB Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam Project	30.8.94	Tower Crane (16 ton capacity) Collapsed killing 11 persons on the spot and hospitalisation of one person.

1	2	3
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
Bhandardara HE Project (1 x 10 MW)	11.4.94	Extensive damage to generating units- no casualty

[English]

#### **Pak Allegation**

4790. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Patriot" dated February 28, 1995 regarding "Pak Interior Minister's allegation of establishment of camps by India to train terrorists from where they were being sent to Karachi"; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to remove the misgivings caused by this false propaganda of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Pakistan has, from time to time, including at the level of their Interior Minister recently, levelled baseless and motivated allegations against India's involvement in the situation prevailing in Karachi. Pakistani propoganda in this regard lacks credibility in the perceptions of the international community.

The international community is well aware of the fact that Pakistan is extending active support to cross-border terrorism directed against India. Pakistani propoganda has failed to divert attention from its state sponsorship of terrorism.

Government constantly make efforts to apprise the international community of the true facts of Pakistan's conduct violative of universally accepted norms of inter-State behaviour.

[Translation]

#### **Coal Supply to Power Projects**

4791. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA :  
SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power plants that had to be close down during last year due to non-supply of required quantity of coal; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the corrective steps being taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). No power plant was closed down due to non-supply of required quantity of coal during last year

i.e. 1994-95. The supply of adequate quantity of coal to thermal power stations are reviewed periodically with the Coal Ministry and the Railways. The coal stocks in power stations are monitored by CEA and immediate steps are taken to supply coal to those stations where the stock position is critical.

[English]

#### **Jurala Hydro Electric Scheme**

4792. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Ministry of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a Jurala Hydro Electric Scheme to be executed with external assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1984 had requested the Government of India to secure external assistance for execution of the Jurala Hydroelectric Project (221.4 MW) and the project has already been posed for financial assistance from the British Government. The funding agency, ODA, has requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh for developing relief and rehabilitation plans for the persons being affected by the Project. Government of Andhra Pradesh have also yet to secure investment approval from the Planning Commission.

#### **Trip to Mansarover**

4793. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government arrange trips for visit to Mansarover for interested persons every year;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the trip arranged for 1995;

(c) the number of such trips which have already been organised during each of the last three years; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Government to the participants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government invite applications from Indian citizens who wish to undertake the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra by inserting an advertisement in leading dailies. The Yatra takes place between June and October every year.

(c) In 1992 seven batches comprising a total of 233 pilgrims participated in the Yatra. In 1993, 12 batches comprising 365 pilgrims took part while in 1994, 14 batches comprising 370 pilgrims participated in the Yatra.

(d) No financial assistance is provided by the Government to the participants. However, Government facilitate the conduct of the yatra by providing, *inter-alia*, medical assistance, wireless cover, communication links with China and aerial evacuation of pilgrims in cases of emergencies. Government also provides partial financial assistance to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam, which is responsible for the logistics on the Indian side.

[Translation]

#### Marine Food

4794. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of marine products specifically fish produced during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce production oriented inputs supply and development programme in the fisheries and marine food sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) The marine fish production during the last 3 years in India is as follows:

Year	Production in lakh MTs
1991-92	24.27
1992-93	25.76
1993-94	26.88

(b) and (c). Production of fish processing units depends on the supply of raw material (marine fish) which varies from time to time. Therefore, the Central Government has no scheme to introduce production oriented raw-material supply. However, 7 schemes are being implemented by the Ministry for development of deep sea fishing and fish processing sectors. Details of these schemes are furnished at Statement attached.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Schemes under Fisheries Sector	Budget Allocation 1995-96 for 1994-95 (Rs. in Crores)	
1	2	3	
1.	Scheme for Assistance in Deep Sea Fishing & Processing Ventures	1.00	1.00
2.	Scheme for providing Interest Subsidy on Loan for Acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels	0.50	0.50
3.	Scheme for Assistance in Diversified Fishing.	1.00	0.50

1	2	3	
4.	Scheme for Effective Implementation of the Maritime Zone of India (MZI) Act, 1981 by providing funds for Installation of Communication Facilities for the Coast Guard	0.40	0.40
5.	Scheme for setting up of Infrastructural facilities for preservation and processing of Fish	3.60	3.60
6.	Scheme for setting up of National Marine Fisheries Development Board	0.50	0.50
7.	Scheme for providing grant-in-aid for promoting Research and Development and quality improvement in fish processing Sector	-	0.50
Total		7.00	7.00

[English]

#### Production of Rifa-S and Ethambutol

4795. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the major manufacturers of Rifa-S and Ethambutol in the country;

(b) the demand and production of Rifa-S and Ethambutol during 1994-95;

(c) whether Ethambutol has been kept out of the purview of price control;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure availability of these and other life saving drugs at affordable rates to rural people?

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) In the organised sector, Rifa-S is manufactured by M/s. Lupin Chemicals and M/s. Gujarat Themis Biosyn Limited and Ethambutol by M/s. Cadila Labs, M/s. Lupin Labs, M/s. Lyka Labs. and M/s. Themis Chemicals.

(b) As per available information, the estimated demand and production of Rifa-S and Ethambutol 1994-95 is indicated below:

	Demand	Production
Rifa-S	312.00 MT	137.912 MT
Ethambutol	531.00 MT	685.44 MT

(c) and (d). Ethambutol is kept outside price control on the basis of market competition criteria.

(e) Keeping in view the need to make available quality products in abundant quantity and at reasonable prices to consumers, the Government has announced "Modifications in Drugs Policy, 1986" in September, 1994.

#### Free Trade and Investment Agreement with Sri Lanka

4796. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Lanka President has proposed a free trade and investment agreement between India and Sri Lanka to boost the economic cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). At a dinner hosted by the Confederation of Indian Industry, Sri Lanka President suggested the formation of a Free Trade Area between India and Sri Lanka to encourage economic growth and privatisation. During official talks, the Sri Lanka side suggested that all items of export interest to Sri Lanka, except a few specified exclusions, should be put under the Open General Licence Scheme for trade between India and Sri Lanka.

(c) The Government of India conveyed that the early operationalisation of SAPTA would give a major impetus to trade and economic cooperation in the region.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Pak-China Defence Cooperation

4797. SHRI TARA SINGH :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "The Hindustan Times" dated December 6, 1994 regarding PAK-CHINA defence cooperation; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the extensive defence cooperation between China and Pakistan, including transfer of sophisticated missiles and technology.

Government have in their discussions with the Chinese Government emphasised that the supply of sophisticated arms and missiles to Pakistan beyond its legitimate requirement of defence, poses a threat to India's security and is not conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. The Chinese authorities have taken note of our concerns.

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on national security and take necessary measures to safeguard it.

[Translation]

#### Exchange of Soldiers

4798. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of soldiers of various countries (Pakistan, China etc.) being kept in Indian jails;

(b) whether the Government are demanding release of Indian soldiers in exchange of release of soldiers of those countries who are in Indian jails; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) There are no soldiers of any foreign country in custody in Indian jails.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise. However, according to available information, 54 missing Indian defence personnel are believed to be in custody in Pakistan. The question of early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners under detention in Pakistan has repeatedly been taken up with the Government of Pakistan. These efforts continue. The Government of Pakistan, however, maintains that there are no Indian defence personnel in its custody.

#### Blue Print for Transport Sector

4799. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has prepared any blue print for the improvement of the transport sector in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The World Bank has submitted a report on the long term issues in the Transport Sector in India. The

report is a voluminous one covering 91 issues, in various transport sectors viz. Roads, Ports, Shipping, Road Transport, Railways, Civil Aviation and it has been examined in this Ministry. As a preliminary response, although the report has touched on some important issues, we have reservations about some of them. We agree that the various transport modes should develop in an intergrated manner within the minimum resource outlay to match the demand for increased transport infrastructure. We realise that lack of transport infrastructure can be a serious constraint for economic growth. With the involvement of private sector utilising private sector funds through privatisation, we expect we shall be able to meet the infrastructural requirements of the future adequately.

#### Prices of DMT and PTA

4800. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether import duty on Paraxylene has been reduced; and

(b) if so, the likely impact of this revision on the prices of De-methyl Tetrathelate (DMT) and Purified Terithalic Acid (PTA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The import duty on paraxylene has been reduced from 30% to 10% in the Budget for the year 1995-96.

(b) The prices of DMT/PTA are not under the administered pricing control. The cost of price of a material depend on various factors of raw material prices, fuel and energy cost, cost of capital and international prices of raw materials (Paraxylene) and finished products DMT/PTA. The prices are also dependent on market forces.

[English]

#### Unemployment

4801. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed youths in urban areas is increasing in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create more employment in urban areas for future;

(d) whether in view of economic liberalization, there is a move to take up the matter with private sectors to create further employment opportunities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Based on the information furnished by the Ministry of Labour, relating to the number of educated (matric and above) jobseekers, on the live register of Employment Exchanges which are predominantly located in urban areas of the country, the particulars are furnished below for the period of 3 years ending 1992, upto which figures are available :

Year	No. of jobseekers (in millions)
1990	21.1
1991	22.4
1992	23.0

(c) to (e). Government's role as a direct employer has always been marginal. Through suitable policy interventions in critical areas such as monetary, fiscal, trade and industrial domains, the Government strives, to provide a conducive investment climate which attracts investment—both domestic and foreign - towards growth of economic activities, which in turn give a fillip to employment generation, including in the skilled/educated manpower category in urban areas. There has been a sizable increase in the investment in economic activities as a sequel to the economic liberalization policies ushered in by the Government during the past three years, absorbing unemployed, educated labour.

2. However, the urban poor, including the educated sections are vulnerable. To tackle urban poverty, Government have evolved policies for employment-intensive growth which create opportunities for urban poor households by increasing the demand for labour, thereby increasing employment and wage rates. As far as this Ministry is concerned, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), which is being implemented in the country since 1989-90, aims at skill-upgradation of identified beneficiaries among the urban poor through training and helping those beneficiaries in setting up their own micro enterprises, with an appropriate mix of subsidy and loan. The total Central assistance released under NRY during the past 3 years is furnished below:

Year	Total Central Assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	7079.75
1993-94	7477.00
1994-95	6980.00
1995-96 (allocation)	7080.00

3. Apart from the above, another major Government intervention is the Prime Minister's Integrated Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) which is to be taken up for implementation shortly in urban areas. This programme also provides for creation of self-employment opportunities for the urban poor, including the educated segment. The Central Assistance proposed under this scheme is Rs. 100 crores for the current Year.

4. As per information received from the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) has been launched from 2nd October, 1993 as a step to provide employment opportunities in all the State/UTs including backward States of the country. PMRY has been designed to provide employment to more than a million persons by setting up of 7 lakh micro enterprises by the educated unemployed youth.

5. As per information received from the Planning Commission, the 8th Plan is expected to generate additional employment opportunities of the order of 43 million which would benefit both educated and uneducated persons in urban and rural areas.

#### Regional Passport Office in Shimla

4802. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether the Government have decided to set up a regional passport office in Shimla (H.P.)
- if so, the progress made so far; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (c). A Passport Liaison Office is already functioning at Shimla which enables the residents of the State of Himachal Pradesh to deposit their passport applications at Shimla. Opening of new Passport Offices is based on various parameters including workload. It has not been found feasible to open a full fledged Passport Office in Shimla since the total number of applications received from the residents of the State of Himachal Pradesh during the year 1994 was only 3905.

#### Security Arrangements in BGML

4803. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- whether the Government have received reports of pilferage of gold and other materials from the Bharat Gold Mines Limited;
- if so, the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the present security arrangement in the Bharat Gold Mines Limited; and
- whether the Government propose to engage private Security Services to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To strengthen the security arrangement of Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), the following steps have been taken:

- Physical search of employees working in the mines and mills has been intensified. Surprise checks are also being conducted.
- Communication and other security equipments have been strengthened.
- There is no proposal with the Government to engage Private Security Services for this purpose.

#### Road between Bombay and Baroda

4804. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- whether there is any proposal to handover the work of widening of road between Bombay and Baroda to any private agency;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

#### Small and Medium Towns in States

4805. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY :  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- the assistance given to States for the development of small and medium towns during the last three years, State-wise;
- the number of proposals received from different States during this period for assistance, State-wise;
- whether the Union Government have received utilisation certificates from the States;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefore and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Since the year 1979-80, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development

of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in all States. During the last three years, 277 new project proposals were received from the State Government out of which 241 proposals conformed to the guidelines of the IDSMT Scheme. Out of these 241 proposals, 232 proposals were approved and Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 53.99 crores released as per Statewise and yearwise details given in Statement-I enclosed. The remaining 9 proposals which related to towns in Maharashtra State could not be approved since the tentative allocation of 25 towns to Maharashtra during the 8th Plan (1992-97) had already been exceeded by nearly 50% (against the allocation of 25 towns, 36 towns of Maharashtra had already been covered under IDSMT). 36 project reports are to be revised by the State Governments so as to bring the same in conformity with the guidelines. Statewise and

yearwise details of the tentative allocation of 300 towns for coverage under IDSMT Scheme during the 8th Plan, number of project reports received, number of project reports to be revised by the State Governments and number of towns covered under IDSMT Scheme during the last three years are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(c) to (e). Central Assistance released under the IDSMT Scheme is in the form of a soft loan and not a grant. This loan is repaid through the usual State Government budget mechanism. As far as Ministry of Urban Affairs & employment is concerned, utilisation certificates are insisted upon before release of second and subsequent instalments of Central Assistance and no further Central Assistance is released unless the expenditure incurred on the approved projects exceeds 70% of the Central Assistance plus State Share released earlier.

#### STATEMENT-I

*No. of Towns covered and Central Assistance Released under IDSMT Scheme from 1992-93 till 31-3-1995*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT		1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			Total		
1	2	Towns New	covered on going	Funds Released	Towns New	covered on going	Funds Released	Towns New	covered on going	Funds Released	Towns New	covered on going	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	89.21	14	3	486.79	6	-	135.00	24	4	711.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	15.00	2	-	26.00	2	1	41.00
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	45.00	3	-	45.00
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	46.00	2	-	46.00
5.	Goa	-	-	-	1	-	12.00	1	-	24.00	2	-	36.00
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	3	4	131.24	7	2	150.00	10	6	281.24
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	2	-	38.00	1	1	40.00	3	1	78.00
10.	Karnataka	7	1	140.00	12	-	260.00	11	-	290.00	30	1	690.00
11.	Kerala	1	-	25.00	1	-	40.00	4	-	118.50	6	-	183.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	60.00	2	-	35.00	12	3	253.50	17	3	348.50
13.	Maharashtra	9	4	276.29	10	2	316.00	17	4	433.75	36	10	1026.04
14.	Manipur	3	2	103.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	103.08
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1	1	31.00	1	-	12.00	2	1	43.00
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15.00	-	1	15.00
18.	Orissa	4	-	90.00	1	1	32.00	9	2	181.00	14	3	303.00
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	3	-	46.00	1	1	36.25	4	1	82.25
20.	Rajasthan	5	-	105.00	4	5	114.25	3	-	70.00	12	5	289.25
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1	-	12.00	-	1	20.00	1	1	32.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	4	229.41	10	1	110.06	11	4	139.00	29	9	478.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Tripura	-	-	-	1	-	9.00	-	-	-	1	-	9.00	
24. Uttar Pradesh	-	1	16.00	5	1	112.00	5	-	159.00	10	2	287.00	
25. West Bengal	-	1	1.01	12	1	99.66	8	2	93.20	20	4	193.87	
UTs													
1. A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	1	50.00	-	-	-	1	1	50.00	
5. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44	15	1160.00	84	21	1950.00	104	21	2289.70	232	57	5399.70	

**STATEMENT-II**

*Status of Project Reports under IDSMT Scheme during 1992-93 to 31-3-1995*

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Towns Allo-cated	No. of Project Reports Received	Towns Cove-red	No. of Project Reports to be Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	33	24	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	2	1
3.	Assam	5	3	3	-
4.	Bihar	10	6	2	4
5.	Goa	2	3	2	1
6.	Gujarat	12	10	10	-
7.	Haryana	6	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	3	-
10.	Karnataka	30	30	30	-
11.	Kerala	10	8	6	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25	19	17	2
13.	Maharashtra	25	45	36	-
14.	Manipur	4	3	3	-
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	-	2
16.	Mizoram	4	2	2	-
17.	Nagaland	2	3	-	3
18.	Orissa	12	14	14	-
19.	Punjab	10	7	4	3
20.	Rajasthan	20	16	12	4
21.	Sikkim	3	2	1	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	24	30	29	1
23.	Tripura	2	2	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30	10	10	-
25.	West Bengal	21	20	20	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTs					
1. Daman & Diu		1	2	-	2
2. Pondicherry		1	1	1	-
Total		300	277	232	36

[English]

**Lease of Equipments by J.N.P.T**

4806. SHRI D. PANDIAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (J.N.P.T.) had notified tenders for lease of equipments and also sent proposals to the Ministry for sanction of staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the equipments leased were not put to use for long;

(d) if so, the date when the equipments were received and put to use; and

(e) the money paid as lease rent and the loss suffered by the JNPT due to delay in putting the equipments to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The leased equipments include 2 nos. Rail Mounted Quay Cranes, 3 nos. Rubber Tyred Gantry Cranes and 1 no. Rail Mounted Gantry Crane. They are proposed to be manned by 56 Assistant Technicians, 32 Checkers and 24 Supervisors.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The equipments received on 30th March, 1995 have been put to use immediately and have not remained idle even for a single day after its take over.

(e) The lease rent payable for all the equipments is Rs. 24.35 crores per annum. No amount of money has been lost due to delay in putting the equipments to use.

### Revival of IDPL (Hyderabad)

4807. Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :  
MAJ. GEN. (RTD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) the details of the action plan proposed by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the revival of the Hyderabad unit of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL);

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement this action plan; and

(c) the total accumulated losses suffered by the IDPL, Hyderabad as on 31st March, 1995?

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 revival package for Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL) including the Hyderabad Unit of the company was approved by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on the 10th February, 1994. The revival period is for 10 years beginning from the 1st April, 1994. No separate plan was approved for the Hyderabad Unit. The approved revival package for IDPL, *inter-alia*, envisages that in Hyderabad Unit, the capacities of key vitamins would be expanded in a phased manner over a period of 3 years; that an Electric Sub-Station would be set-up for the unit, besides higher production, sales and reduction in manpower through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and generation of internal resources through sale/disposal of surplus assets. In the year 1994-95, the expansion of the capacities or setting up of the Electric Sub-Station have not been taken up. The VRS is under implementation in the company and 679 persons of Hyderabad Unit opted for and were released under the VRS in 1994-95.

(c) The provisional and un-audited accumulated losses of the Hyderabad Unit of IDPL, as on 31/3/95, are about Rs. 264.26 crores.

### Expansion of Major Ports

4808. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is required for expansion and revamping of major ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the major ports are in a position to generate resources internally for that purpose;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction; and

(e) if not, the other measures proposed to be taken to generate funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 2984 crores has been earmarked in 8th Plan 1992-97 for undertaking various projects aiming at expansion and modernisation of major ports.

(c) Except for Calcutta, Cochin and Jawaharlal Nehru Ports, all major ports are generating adequate internal resources.

(d) The gaps in the funding requirements of Calcutta, Cochin and Jawaharlal Nehru Ports are met either through inter-corporate loans or budgetary support. Private Sector has also been invited for investment participation.

(e) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to raise their internal resources include tariff revision, incentives to enhance the productivity, reduction in expenditure, etc.

### Urban Development Projects in M.P.

4809. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central assistance given for Urban Development projects in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has spent all the amount given as assistance;

(c) if so, whether there was any delay in the disbursement of assistance; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Urban Development Projects in States & UTs are supported under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT). The total amount of Central assistance under IDSMT Scheme released for urban development projects in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years is Rs. 288.50 lakhs.

(b) Under IDSMT, the Central Assistance is released as a "loan". The State Government has to provide State Share and tap loans from financial institutions to supplement the Central share. Since most of the Central Assistance amounts were released only during 1994-

95, certificates of utilisation of funds have not been received. IDSMT funds are released in instalments and at the time of releasing funds for 2nd and subsequent instalments, expenditure particulars are verified.

(c) There has been no delay in the disbursement of Central Assistance in cases which conform to IDSMT Scheme guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Shortage of Drinking Water

\* 4810. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortage of drinking water in certain cities of Uttar Pradesh during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the State Government to solve the crisis of drinking water during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has not reported about shortage of drinking water in any cities during 1994-95.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for towns having population less than 20,000 during 1994-95 the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been provided a sum of Rs. 586.17 lakhs as part of Central share.

[English]

### Fisheries and Fruits Industries

4811. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Orissa for setting up of Food Processing Industries in the State relating to fisheries, fruits and vegetables; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) and (b). No proposal has been received

from the State Government of Orissa for setting up of Food Processing Industries in the State relating to fisheries, fruits and vegetables. However, the details of the units assisted in the State of Orissa during the first 3 years of the 8th plan period under various plan Schemes relating to fisheries, fruits and vegetables are given in the Statement enclosed.

### STATEMENT

*Details of the Units Assisted in the State of Orissa under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. Plan Schemes during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 in Fisheries and Fruits and Vegetable Processing Sector*

Year	Name of the Unit	Amount of assistance (Rs. lakhs)	Purpose
<b>I. Fisheries Sector</b>			
1992-93	Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation (OMCAD), Bhubaneswar	21.00	Setting up of Cold Chain facilities.
1993-94	-do-	31.00	-do-
1994-95	Orissa Agro Industries Corporation (Oaic), Bhubaneswar	50.00	Setting up of fish processing Centre.
<b>II. Fruits and Vegetable Processing Sector</b>			
1992-93	New India Cultural Spawn and Mushroom, Behrampur	6.00	Development of Infrastructure for mushroom cultivation and processing.
1993-94	Sarvodaya Samiti Gandhi Nagar, Koraput	2.70	Setting up of Food Processing and Training Centre.
1994-95	Nil	Nil	—

[Translation]

### Minerals in Bihar

4812. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : SHRI PREM CHAND RAM :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sought foreign assistance for exploration and development of minerals in Bihar during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) The Government of Bihar has stated that no foreign assistance has been sought for exploration and development of minerals during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Development of Towns in Orissa

4813. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the small and medium towns selected for development in Orissa; and

(b) the time by which schemes for the development of towns in Orissa are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in States and UTs including the State of Orissa. So far during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), new project proposals of 14 towns in Orissa State conforming to the guidelines of the IDSMT Scheme have been received. All these proposals have been approved by the Government of India. The names of these 14 towns are :

1. Jaipur
2. Basudevpur
3. Athagarh
4. Jharsuguda
5. Digapahandi
6. Bhanjanagar
7. Titilagarh
8. Umerkote
9. Choudwar
10. Tarabha
11. Chatrapur
12. Paralakhemundi
13. Kamakshyanagar
14. Nowrangpur

(b) It is expected that the approved projects will be implemented by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. However, the actual dates of completion of projects will depend on the availability of State Share and Institutional Finance as stipulated under the IDSMT guidelines.

#### Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat

4814. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA :

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drinking water projects submitted by the Government of Gujarat during 1994-95 for approval;

(b) the number of projects approved out of them so far;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance provided to the state for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Government of Gujarat submitted eight detailed project reports under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) during 1994-95. Out of them, six have been approved.

(c) The remaining two project reports were returned to the State Government as they were not prepared as per the guidelines applicable for Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme. They will be considered for approval only after the State Government resubmits the reports in accordance with the guidelines.

(d) The total amount of Central assistance provided to the State for this purpose is Rs. 158.32 lacs.

#### Amnesty International

4815. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Amnesty International came down heavily on India and molycoddled Pakistan at the U.N. Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva;

(b) if so, whether the Amnesty has made India its prime target in the world for investigation;

(c) if so, whether it has not picked on Pakistan at Geneva even when Pakistani record by Amnesty's own account is worse than that of other countries;

(d) whether Amnesty has chosen Indonesia instead of Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the counter steps taken by the Government in Geneva in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (e). Amnesty International from time to time brings out reports on different aspects of the human rights situations in

various countries including India, Pakistan, Indonesia etc. Government's interaction with Amnesty International has been in keeping with its policy of transparency and dialogue. However, the recent publication of a photograph substituting a praying Tamil woman for a grieving Kashmiri widow, the timing of their reports, their attitudes to various countries and other persisting distortions in Amnesty's methodology and their reports have raised questions regarding Amnesty bonafides and good faith. Government of India has taken up these issues with Amnesty International and has also apprised the international community of this.

### Sharavathi Bridge

4816. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Karnataka Government to take up the renovation/rehabilitation work of Sharavathi bridge;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has since taken up the work; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As the work pertains to National Highway, the entire cost is to be borne by the Union Government. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6.75 Lakh has been sanctioned in this regard.

### NRV Scheme in Gujarat

4817. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes approved by the Union Government under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana for providing night shelters and sanitation facilities to the pavement dwellers in Gujarat State during the last three years; and

(b) the details of Central assistance released, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The Nehru Rozgar Yojana does not provide for night shelter and sanitation facility to pavement dwellers. There is, however, an independent Central Scheme for night shelter and sanitation facilities for urban footpath dwellers. No project has been sanctioned to Gujarat during last three years under this scheme.

### Modernisation of Hindustan Copper Ltd.

4818. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise Hindustan Copper Limited;

(b) if so, whether any external aid has been offered in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The company is however planning to expand the capacity of its unit at Khetri from the existing 31,000 Tpa to 1,00,000 Tpa. Details of the project are being got prepared with the help of the consultants engaged for this purpose, funding arrangements will be tied up only on finalisation of these details. Hence question of negotiating any aid at this stage does not arise.

### Fertilizer Plants

4819. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new fertilizer plants in the country during the next three years, particularly, for the production of urea;

(b) if so, the locations, installed capacity and other details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any proposal in this connection is lying pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the likely time by when these will be cleared; and

(e) whether Government propose to adopt a new Fertilizer Policy in the current financial year; and

(f) if so, the broad outlines 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) As per the Statement on Industrial policy, announced by the Government on July 24, 1991, industrial licensing has been abolished for the fertilizer industry. Entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects any where in India subject to environmental clearance.

However, Government recently approved a proposal of IFFCO for setting up of a 1350 tpd ammonia and 2200 tpd urea capacity plants as expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Phulpur. An identical capacity ammonia/urea project, as expansion of NFL Panipat unit, has been proposed by NFL. These are in addition to the two major expansion projects viz. IFFCO Aonla

and NFL vijaipur of 1350 tpd ammonia and 2200 tpd urea capacity each, presently under implementation.

(e) At present there is no proposal under consideration to adopt a new fertilizer policy in the current financial year.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Power Plants in Tamil Nadu

4820. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details with locations of power plants under construction in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the present status of such power plants and the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed;

(c) the funds provided by the Union Government during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal for setting up of new power plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) and (b). The following power projects are under construction in the State of Tamil Nadu :

S. No.	Name of Project/ Location	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning	Present Status
<b>THERMAL</b>				
1.	North Madras Unit 1, 2 & 3 (Chengalput)	3x210	Unit 3=1/96	Unit 1 and 2 commissioned
2.	Basin Bridge Unit 1-4 (Madras)	4x30	U-1 12/95 U-2 1/96 U-3 2/96 U-4 3/96	Gas Turbine for Unit 1 and 2 have been placed on foundation and for 3 and 4 gas turbine supplied
<b>HYDRO</b>				
3.	Lower Bhavani (Periyar)	2x4	9/96	All infrastructure works completed
4.	Sathanur Dam (Sambuvarayar)	1x7.5	9/96	All infrastructure works completed
5.	Parson's Valley (Nilgiris)	1x30	9th Plan	Construction of gate and sure shafts in progress
6.	Pykara Ultimate (Stage (Nilgiris)	3x50	9th Plan	All infrastructure works completed

(c) The approved plan outlay for power sector in Tamil Nadu for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 were Rs. 456.40 crores, Rs. 515.66 crores and Rs. 625.00 crores respectively.

(d) and (e). Expression of interest have been shown for setting up of 12 power projects with a capacity of 7420 MW in Tamil Nadu in the private sector. Details are given below :

S.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	Basin Bridge St. II	200
2.	Cuddalore TPS	2x660
3.	Gumadi Poondi	1000
4.	Gumadi Poondi	500
5.	Jyamkondam Lig. PP	3x500
6.	North Madras II	2x500
7.	North Madras TPP III	500
8.	Pillai Peru Mainallur	300
9.	Samayanallur D.E.P.P.	100
10.	Srimushnam Lignite	250
11.	Tuticorin IV TPS	500
12.	Zero Unit (NLC)	250

#### Steamer Services to Bangladesh

4821. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steamer Services are available from Calcutta to Narayanganj, Bangladesh facilitating the exporters of West Bengal and other States to export their goods to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steamer services are not regular from Silchar covering Badarpurghat and Karimganj to Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to take up the matter of steamer services from Silchar via Badarpurghat and Karimganj to Narayanganj of Bangladesh;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) Steamer services are available from Calcutta to Narayanganj, Bangladesh for export goods to Bangladesh, subject to availability of cargo and steamers.

(b) Indian vessels (under Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta) carried cement, stonechips, steel billets, electric pole, white cement, etc., in the last three years as under;

1992-93	—	8978 M.T.
1993-94	—	14473 M.T.
1994-95	—	20974 M.T.

(c) Steamer services from Silchar covering Badarpurghat and Karimganj to Bangladesh are not covered under the existing Indo-Bangladesh Inland Water Protocol on Transit and Trade.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Government have taken up with the Government of Bangladesh for the designation of vessels by Indian operators for inter-country trade from Pandu and/or from Karimganj, instead of the Present arrangement of nominating them only from Calcutta. Further discussions are scheduled to be held with Bangladesh on the expiry of the current Inland Water Protocol on Transit and Trade in September, 1995.

(g) Does not arise.

#### Hydel Power Generation

4822. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hydel generation had increased during 1994-95 as compared to 1993-94;

(b) if so, the extent of increase recorded and the target set for 1994-95; and

(c) the measures being taken to increase the hydel power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Actual hydel generation during 1993-94 and 1994-95 as against the target is as per details given below :

Generation	1993-94	1994-95		%age of 1993-94	%age over 1993-94
	Actual	Target	Actual		
Hydro	70375	69000	82518	119.6	117.3

Thus the actual generation during 1994-95 was 119.6 of its target and 117.3% over previous year.

(c) For better tapping of the hydel potential available in the country, amongst the measures initiated are - creation of specific public sector companies for setting up large hydro projects; higher allocation of plan

resources including higher net budgetary support for hydel schemes and offering special incentives for encouraging private sector participation in hydel power generation.

[Translation]

#### Gold Deposits in River Beds

4823. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether gold deposits have been discovered in the Shankh and Maini rivers flowing across the Madhya Pradesh-Bihar border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these gold deposits are being illegally exploited by private persons;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to exploit these river bed gold deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Exploration carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) has indicated incidence of low grade placer gold in the rivers Maini, Sonajhori and Ib mainly in the sector of Banjor-Semarkachhar-Pandripani-Pharasbahar. Exploration for primary gold in quartz veins and chert bands in this area has indicated poor gold mineralisation estimating 0.25 million tonnes of gold ore with average grade 0.6 g/t of gold, 3.92 g/t of silver, 12.83 g/t of antimony.

(c) and (d). Local tribals have been traditionally since being panning the alluvium of Maini river valley for recovery of gold particles. The State have decided that tribals may continue to do so.

(e) The deposits are not economically viable for commercial exploitation.

#### Government Residences Converted into Memorials

4824. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 81 answered on December 7, 1994 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected about the number of Government Bungalows in New Delhi converted into Memorials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds released for their maintenance during 1994-95 and 1995-96?

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

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

#### Out of Turn Allotment of Flats and Plots by DDA

4825. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the details of persons to whom plots and flats were allotted by Delhi Development Authority on out of turn basis during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : DDA has reported that there is no provision for allotment of plots on out of turn basis. However, 233 persons have been allotted flats on out of turn basis during the last three years and the details of these persons are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of Persons to whom out of Turn Made during the Year 1992, 1993 and 1994 under MIG/LIG/Janta Year-wise*

1992 (1.192 to 31.12.92)

Sl. Name of the Applicant  
No.

1	2
1.	Smt. Anita Pandey
2.	Smt. Geeta Sen
3.	Lala Amar Nath
4.	Smt. Uma Grover
5.	Sh. Chandrika Datt Singh
6.	Smt. Snehlata Chawla
7.	Sh. V.S. Rahi
8.	Smt. Meena Katyal
9.	Smt. Parbhathi Devi
10.	Smt. Sadhna
11.	Sh. S.J. Pillai
12.	Sh. M.N. Badam
13.	Capt. Ram Singh
14.	Sh. Yogender Nath
15.	Sh. Kamaljit Singh
16.	Smt. Elsy Chako
17.	Sh. Gurdit Singh
18.	Smt. Asha Sharma
19.	Smt. R. Rangamal
20.	Smt. Jharna Roy
21.	Sh. Surjit Singh and Mill Lal Tuli

1	2
22.	Smt. Asha Kiran Ahluwalia
23.	Sh. B.P. Srivastava
24.	Smt. Prabha Kumari
25.	Sh. Shiv Kumar Sharma
26.	Smt. Shakuntla Chillar
27.	Sh. Nathu Ram Nishad
28.	Smt. Kanti Sharma
29.	Sh. A.C. Divedi
30.	Smt. Kundan Devi Joshi
31.	Smt. Gita Devi
32.	Smt. Poonam
33.	Sh. Shiv Nath Sao
34.	Sh. P.K. Bhatia, Smt. Sunita Bhatia and Amit Bhatia
35.	Sh. Doman Shah
36.	Smt. Lalita Kumari
37.	Smt. Angoori Rathi and Sh. Tasvir Singh Rathi
38.	Smt. Sushma Chawla
39.	Sh. Rati Ram Bhati
40.	Sh. Bal Kishan Vohra
41.	Smt. Hardyali
42.	Sh. Arun Kumar Singh
43.	Smt. Kusum Lata
44.	Smt. Bimla Devi
45.	Smt. Misri Devi
46.	Sh. Ashok Kumar
1993 (1.1.93 to 31.12.93)	
47.	Smt. Talat Haroon
48.	Sh. Suram Chand
49.	Sh. Mulwant Rai
50.	Sh. O.P. Bhambri
51.	Smt. Geetha George
52.	Sh. R.P.S. Verma
53.	Sh. Rajinder Singh
54.	Sh. Brij Mohan Sharma
55.	Sh. Parmod Kumar Sahni
56.	Smt. Sheela Devi Tiwari
57.	Smt. Suman Jain
58.	Smt. Pushpa Datta
59.	Sh. Ram Nath Bhardwaj
60.	Sh. Raj Kishore
61.	Smt. Mohini Garg
62.	Smt. Shashi Sehgal
63.	Smt. M.H.M. Salins
64.	Smt. Madhu Bhatia
65.	Smt. Shyam Devi Malik and Sh. Harvansh Malik
66.	Miss R. Kaur and Miss P. Kaur
67.	Smt. Sunita Mehta

1	2
68.	Sh. Ansar Harvani
69.	Smt. Asha Anand
70.	Smt. Jaijaiwanti Parimu
71.	Sh. Anil Kumar Marwah and Sh. J.K. Marwah
72.	Sh. J.K. Chawla
73.	Sh. Ved Prakash
74.	Sh. Satish Kumar
75.	Sh. H.N. Mukerjee
76.	Smt. Rina Dennis
77.	Sh. Jas Bahadue Thapa
78.	Smt. Shila Raisinghani
79.	Smt. Sukhdevi
80.	Smt. Vandana
81.	Smt. Madhu Sharma
82.	Smt. Kamlesh
1994 (1.1.94 to 31.12.94)	
83.	Smt. Shashi Bala Srivastava
84.	Sh. Nagu Ram
85.	Smt. Anita Rani
86.	Sh. Mahender Singh
87.	Sh. P.N. Kilam
88.	Dr. Alka Bakshi
89.	Smt. Bina Sahni
90.	Sh. Suresh Ajmani
91.	Smt. Bimla Aneja
92.	Smt. Kiran Tripathi
93.	Smt. Sarta Devi
94.	Sh. Budh Parkash Chaturvedi and Smt. Chander Kanta Chaturvedi
95.	Smt. Renu Joshi
96.	Smt. Kalpana Rani Mittal
97.	Sh. M.N. Kaul
98.	Sh. Som Datt Sharma
99.	Smt. Saraswati Devi
100.	Miss Renu Saini
101.	Smt. Om Dhara
102.	Smt. Sheela Devi
103.	Sh. Kula Nand
104.	Smt. Rashmi Devi
105.	Sh. Murari Lal
106.	Smt. Sapna
107.	Sh. Tapeshwar Prasad
108.	Smt. Prabha

OUT OF TURN ALLOTMENT MADE DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.92 TO 31.12.92 UNDER S.F.S.

1. Sh. Atal Behari Vajpayee
2. Sh. Kailash Parkash
3. Mrs. Sangeeta Mishra

1	2
4.	Kanwar Mohd. All Khan
5.	Sh. R.K. Tikoo
6.	Smt. Prabha Devi
7.	Sh. G.R. Kar
8.	Sh. Naresh Chandra
9.	Smt. Pamila Mehta
OUT OF TURN ALLOTMENTS MADE BY THE EMPOWERED COMMITTEE DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.93 TO 31.12.93 UNDER S.F.S.	
S/Sh	
1.	G. Sandhya
2.	Jasbir Singh
3.	Saguna Swaminathan
4.	Harkamal Jit Singh
5.	Anjali Issar
6.	Manjula Malik
7.	Rita Verma
8.	A.C. Sharma
9.	Rakesh Rana
10.	S.S. Virk
11.	Jagmohan Sapra
12.	G. Goplan
13.	Mona Gulam Quadir
14.	Asha Bawaja
15.	T.R. Malakar
16.	Ritu Shannkala
17.	Mohinder Lal
18.	Santosh Kumari
19.	Suddeep Singh
20.	Godha Devi
21.	Priya Dabir
22.	Jiga Tijoo
23.	M.S. Sekhon
24.	Vimla Tyagi
25.	Usha Singh
26.	Anita Gauri
27.	K.G. Chatterjee
28.	Acharya Ganpati Rai
29.	Poonam Talwar
30.	Anil Kumar Tanwar
31.	Lakshmi Kumar
32.	Satya Wati
33.	A.S. Narula
34.	Tripat Kaur
35.	Manjit Dhaliwal
36.	Sydney Reberio
37.	Suguntha Venkararaman
38.	Kalash Pati

1	2
39.	Subhash Chand
40.	Udhav Dass
41.	Ram Singh Khincheo
42.	Manju Aggarwal
43.	Dr. B.K. Sharma
44.	Anoop Kumar Sahay
45.	Asha Latha
46.	Asha Latha
47.	Kiñan Sehgal
48.	M.K. Rastogi
49.	R.K. Sharma
50.	Usha Singh
51.	Brijesh Chadha
52.	Dharshan Lal
53.	V.P. Sharma
54.	Parbhati Ram
55.	Bijendra Raustogi
56.	P.K. Biswas
57.	Dharam Gaj Singh
58.	Sherry Arya
59.	Anil Kapoor
60.	Joginder Kaur
61.	Darshana Vashist
62.	K. Suryanarayana
63.	G.S. Randhawa
64.	S.K. Srivastava
65.	I.K. Barthakur
66.	K.K. Kureal
67.	Chand Rani
68.	Praveen Davar
69.	Badhumita Bisht
70.	Rameshwar Tiwari
71.	Anupemjit Kaur
72.	Jayashree Joshi
73.	Geeta Rainboth
74.	Sheila Charan
75.	Aruna Singh
76.	Ritu Nath
77.	Rekha Behi
78.	Sakin Portin
79.	Chanchal
80.	M.A. Khan
81.	Barsana Lal Chaturvedi
82.	Bishmber Singh
83.	Oma Kaul
84.	Bina Khanna
85.	Neresh Kumar
86.	Savita Sharma

1	2
87.	Shiela Devi
88.	Krishana Milgankar
89.	Snehlata Gogia
OUT OF TURN ALLOTMENT MADE DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.94 TO 31.12.94 UNDER S.F.S	
1.	Bashna Lamba
2.	Renu Bala Gupta
3.	Ranu Raina
4.	Krishna
5.	Vija Bala Sharma
6.	Kim N gurdinlan S
7.	M.K. Magasino
8.	Om Prakash Sharma
9.	Dharmenira Singh Yada
10.	M. Veegopala Rao
11.	Nirmal Bhagey
12.	Indra Gill
13.	Veena Shashi
14.	Suman Arora
15.	Punit
16.	Anil Bhan
17.	Veena Prasad
18.	Ashok Patel
19.	Brij Rani Sharma
20.	Virendra Prabhakar
21.	Capt. Adhiraj Singh
22.	Rajinder Singh
23.	R. M. Bathew
24.	Yasmin Saifulla
25.	Nirmala
26.	Jayanat Bhattacharjee
27.	Ram Ratan Ram

#### Houses for Slums in Delhi

4826. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the locations alongwith the area reserved therein for the construction of houses for the people living in slums in Delhi;

(b) whether encroachments have been made on such reserved land illegally;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against those who have illegally encroached upon the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Details are given in the attached Statement

(b) and (c). An area of 500 Sq. mts. of such land is reported to be under encroachment.

(d) The Slum Department of the MCD has reported that action has been initiated to remove the encroachment under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of Location and Area for Resettlement of Squatters and Construction of Houses for Slum Dwellers in Delhi.*

S.No.	Location of Land	Area of land
1.	Sector-23, Pooth Kalan Rohini Extn.	3.29 Hect.
2.	Sector-24, Rohini Extn. Pt.-II	7.50 "
3.	Narela Site No.1, Near Vill.-Tikri Khurd	10.00 "
4.	Narela Site No. 2, Near Vill.-Tikri Khurd	2.20 "
5.	Bindapur	5.96 "
6.	Nasirpur	2.85 "
7.	Samaipur Badli	1.60 "
8.	Sector-III, Ph. I Dwarka	5.00 "
9.	Sector-III, Ph. II, Dwarka	2.70 "
10.	Sector-III, behind Mandir, Dwarka	5.00 "
11.	Sector-III, Pkt-II, Sahyog Vihar, Dwarka	5.70 "
12.	Sector-I, Dwarka	5.00 "
13.	Sector-VII, Dwarka	5.00 "
14.	Squatter settlement, Sec-25, Rohini	7.10 "
15.	Dev. of plots for riot affected of 1984, Sec.-18, Pkt.-J, Rohini.	5.67 "
16.	Three storeyed houses at chunk-IV and V at Kala Masjid, Turkman Gate	9251 Sq.m.

[English]

#### Copper Mines in Orissa

4827. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the largest copper resources areas located near Karanja and Kesharpur in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa have not been mined so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to start mining in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Bridge on National Highway-6

4828. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for construction of a bridge on National Highway-6 near pithora is beset with any problem;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). No. Sir. The proposal for construction of Jonk Bridge near Pithora, at Km. 156/10 on NH-6, is included in the 8th Plan. The revised proposal in this regard is awaited from the State P.W.D.

#### Allotment of Land for Petrol Pumps

4829. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rules are being followed in allotment of land for the petrol pumps in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of petrol pumps for which land has been allotted during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to enquire into the alleged irregularities committed in this regard; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) The details as supplied by DDA are given below:

Year	No. of Petrol Pumps allotted land
1992	03
1993	16
1994	15

(d) and (e). The Questions do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Government Accommodation to Social Workers**

4830. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of social workers whom Government accommodation have been allotted during the last three years on priority basis; and

(b) the categories under which they have been allotted the Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). 6 Social Workers have been allotted Government quarters during 1992, 1993 and 1994 under social worker category as per the details given below :

S. No.	Name	Flats
1.	Sh. D.P. Ray	E-1/760/Asian Games Village Complex.
2.	Sh. Anil Shastri	D-II/77, Pandara Road
3.	Sh. Porushottam Goyal	D-II/69, Pandara Road
4.	Smt. Manorama Singh	A-230, Pandara Road
5.	Smt. Manorama Pandey	B-75, Pandara Road
6.	Ms Usha Kumar	B-70, Pandara Road

[English]

**Indo-Nepal Talks**

4831. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to hold talks with Nepal on India-Nepal Treaty of 1950;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has agreed to make some amendments to the Treaty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (d). During the visit to India of Prime Minister of Nepal from 10-14 April, 1995, it was agreed to continue discussions on all relevant issues of bilateral interest including the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Nepal at the appropriate levels.

**Water Supply through Tankers**

4832. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules or guidelines have been issued to ensure that water supplied through tankers is fit for drinking by human beings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure that the water supplied through tankers is fit for drinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Guidelines have been issued.

The instructions issued in this regard are as under:

(i) All tankers supplying water for drinking purposes shall be thoroughly cleaned and dis-infected before undertaking supplies.

(ii) Residual chlorine is to be checked through O.T. solution before supply in each case.

(iii) Every year all tankers shall be painted.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Allotment of Asia Village Flats**

4833. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asia Village flats have been allotted to the Central Government Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any criteria have been laid down for allotment of these flats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the category of employees to whom these flats have been allotted?

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

(b) At present 86 flats are allotted to Government Officials.

(c) and (d). These allotments are made under the provisions of the Allotment of Government Residences (GP in Delhi) Rules, 1963 as amended from time to time.

(e) Question does not arise in view of the above.

**Mineral based Industry in Bihar**

4834. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 1748 answered on December 19, 1994 regarding mineral based industry in Bihar and State;

(a) whether information has since been collected and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The information is still awaited.

#### Indians Jailed in Malaysia

4835. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Kerala regarding early release of four Indians jailed in Malaysia during December, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to repatriate these Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A letter dated 23.2.95 from Prof. Meenakshy Taampan, M.L.A. Koodangallur was received by our Mission at Kuala Lumpur on 17.3.95 regarding the detention of five Indian nationals in Malaysia.

(c) The Mission has been informed by the concerned Malaysian authorities that these five nationals left Malaysia for Thailand on 25.2.95.

[Translation]

#### Urban Roads in Uttar Pradesh

4836. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government had sought any financial assistance for the development of urban roads during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

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

(c) whether the union Government propose to provide any financial assistance to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of Urban roads; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had forwarded a project proposal called "Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Project-II" in 1993 for obtaining financial assistance from the World Bank. This proposal contains a component for development of urban roads in Uttar Pradesh. The proposal was posed to the World Bank. The Bank has informed that they are having a rethinking towards policy for provision of credit

facilities to Urban Sector Projects. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a time frame when the proposal will be appraised.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The development of urban roads is a State subject. However, to the extent certain roads in urban areas can be proposed under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Central assistance could be available under IDSMT, subject to availability of State share and institutional finance.

[English]

#### Expansion of National Highways in Tamil Nadu

4837. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1994-95 for the expansion of National Highways in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the expansion projects to be taken up during 1995-96 and funds allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The amount allocated for development of National Highways in Tamil Nadu during 1994-95 is Rs. 2589.50 Lakh.

(b) Since the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for 1995-96 are yet to be approved by the Parliament, it is not possible to indicate the projects and funds allocated at this stage.

#### Privatisation in Power Sector

4838. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received encouraging response from both domestic and international investors in the field of privatisation of power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of private investors approved so far in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As per information available with the Central Government the details of expressions of interest for setting up of power projects in the private sector, state-wise (including under bidding) are given in the Statement enclosed.

## DETAILS OF EXPRESSION OF INTERESTS BY PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity	Type	Name of Company
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
1.	Bhoopalapally	120 MW	Coal	Lewis Stanley Associates Inc.
2.	Cudoapan	420 MW	Coal	Lewis Stanley Associates Inc.
3.	East Godavari	100 MW	Furnaceoil	Rayalaseema Petro Chemicals Ltd.
4.	Godavari	208 MW	Gas/Naptha	Spectrum Tech. USA/JAYA Foods and NTPC
5.	Gopalpally	250 MW	Coal	Orient Paper and Industries
6.	Hyderabad	200 MW	Furnaceoil	Balaji Hotel and Enterprises Ltd.
7.	Hyderabad	200 MW	LSHS	S.M.R. Vasavi Industries Ltd.
8.	Hyderabad	700 MW	C/N/D/Gas	M/s RPG Industries Ltd.
9.	Hyderabad	200 MW	Furnaceoil	Balaji Distrilleries Ltd.
10.	Hyderabad	200 MW	Furnaceoil	Balaji Biotech Ltd.
11.	Jegurupadu GBPP	235 MW	Gas/Naptha	GVK Industries Ltd. USA
12.	Kakinada	660 MW	Naptha	M/s Kumar's Power
13.	Kakinada	250 MW	C/N/D/Gas	M/s Advanced Radio Masts
14.	Kakinadaport	1000 MW	Coal	M/s Hadosum PTY. Ltd.,
15.	Kalingapatnam TPS	1x250 MW	Coal	Under Bidding.
16.	Kalingapatnam	120 MW	Coal	M/s Krishna Godavari Basin Power Utilites Ltd.
17.	Karimnagar	120 MW	Coal	Levis Stanley Associates INC,
18.	Krishnapatnam TPS	500 MW	Coal	GVK Industries Ltd.
19.	Krishnapatnam 'B' TPS	500 MW	Coal	Besocorp int. Power
20.	Nachilipatnam	500 MW	C/N/D Gas	Anagram Finances Ltd.
21.	Manuguru	1000 MW	Coal	Sanghi Group of Industries
22.	Manuguru	500 MW	LSHS	Sri Siva Power Ltd.
23.	Nellore	530 MW	Coal	GSX International Group Inc. Houston, USA
24.	Nizamabad	200 MW	Coal	M/s Richiman Silks Ltd.
25.	Ramagundam	500 MW	C/N/D/Gas	M/s Advanced Radio Masts
26.	Ramagundum	2x250 MW	Coal	BPL Group
27.	Ranigunta	200 MW	Furnaceoil	Balaji Industrial Corporation Ltd.
28.	Simaadri	1000 MW	Coal	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.
29.	Twin Gities	250 MW	Coal	M/s Richimen Silks Ltd.,
30.	Visakhapatnam	650 MW	Naptha Gas	Essar Investments Ltd.
31.	Visakhapatnam	500 MW	Coal	Shri Siva Priya Power Ltd.
32.	Vishakhapatnam	500 MW	C/N/D/Gas	M/s Amtrex Appliances
33.	Vishakhapatnam TPS	2x500 MW	Coal	Ashok Leyland and National Power U.K.
34.	Vizianagaram	220 MW	Naptha	Pan Power Corporation
35.	Wadapally	120 MW	Coal	M/s Krishna Godavari Basin Power Utilities Ltd.
<b>Total 35</b>		<b>14403.00</b>		
<b>ARUNACHAL</b>				
36.	Kaneng HEP	600 MW	Hydel	Inter Corp. Industries Ltd./Snowy Mountain Engg. Ltd.
37.	Kharsang GBPP	48 MW	Gas	Inter Corp./Snowy Mountain Engg. Australia
<b>Total 2</b>		<b>648.00</b>		

1	2	3	4	5
<b>ASSAM</b>				
38.	Adamtilla Open Cycle	15 MW	Gas	DLF Power Company Ltd.
39.	Amguri GBPP	280 MW	Gas	Assam Power Partners Northern Engg. Inc. USA/AGRA Indus
40.	Bashkandi Open Cycle	22.50 MW	Gas	DLF Power Company Ltd.
41.	Karbi Langpi Hep	2x50 MW	Hydel	M/s Bharat Hydro Power Corporation Limited.
42.	Namrup TPS EXT.	90 MW		M/s Williamson Magor
	<u>Total 5</u>	<u>507.50</u>		
<b>BIHAR</b>				
43.	Chandil TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	RPG Enterprises
44.	Jojobera	3x67.5 MW	Coal	Tata Electric/Mission Energy
	<u>Total 2</u>	<u>702.50</u>		
<b>DELHI</b>				
45.	Bawana GBPP	800 MW	Gas	Under Bidding
	<u>Total 1</u>	<u>800.00</u>		
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
46.	Akrimota TPS	240 MW	Lignite	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation
47.	Coastal TPS	1x1000 MW	Coal	Under Bidding
48.	Ghogha	1x250 MW	Lignite	Under Bidding
49.	Gipol Expansion P.P.	145 MW	Gas	Gujarat Industries Power Co. Ltd.,
50.	Hazira CPP	1x515 MW	Gas	M/s Essar Group.
51.	Jamnagar	2x250 MW	Pet-Coke	Reliance Power Ltd.
52.	Mangrol TPS	250 MW	Lignite	Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd., Baroda
53.	Paguthan GBPP	655 MW	Gas	Gujarat Torent Energy Corpn. Ltd./Stemens, German
54.	Pipavar	1x615 MW	Gas	Under Bidding
	<u>Total 9</u>	<u>4170.00</u>		
<b>HARYANA</b>				
55.	Ambala	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
56.	Faridabad	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
57.	Gurgaon	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
58.	Hissar TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Under Bidding
59.	Kundli	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
60.	Mahindergarh	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
61.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	2x350 MW	Coal	Eisebberg Group of Co. Israel.
	<u>Total 7</u>	<u>1575.00</u>		
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>				
62.	Allain Duhangan	192 MW	Hydel	Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.
63.	Baspa	300 MW	Hydel	Jai Prakash Industries Ltd.
64.	Dhamwari Hep	70 MW	Hydel	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A
65.	Hibra Hep	231 MW	Hydel	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A.
66.	Karcham Mangtoo	900 MW	Hydel	Jai Prakash Industries Ltd.
67.	Malana Hep	86 MW	Hydel	Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Neggal Hep	12 MW	Hydel	Om Power Corporation, New Delhi
69.	UHL-III HEP Hep	2x50 MW	Hydel	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Delhi
	<b>Total 8</b>	<b>1891.00</b>		
<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
70.	Almatti Dam	600 MW	Hydel	Asia Power Company Ltd. (TAPCO) USA. KPC.
71.	Bellary-Hospet	2x150 MW	Diesel	Jindal Tractable Power Co. Ltd.,
72.	Bidar	20 MW	Diesel	HMG Power Ltd.,
73.	Bijapur	150 MW	Diesel	KEI Energy
74.	Chunchanakte	15 MW	Hydel	M/s Graphite India Limited.
75.	Devangontha	76 MW	Diesel	Independent Power Services Corporation
76.	Hemavathy LBC	15 MW	Hydel	The Sandhur Magnese and Iran Orea Ltd.,
77.	Hoody	40 MW	Diesel	Khoday India Limited.
78.	Hospet TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Hoke Inter Continental Limited., U.S.A.
79.	Indi	20 MW	Diesel	HMG Power Ltd.
80.	Jam Khandi	20 MW	Diesel	HMH Power Ltd.
81.	Jbtc Co.	2x120 MW	Gas/Coal	Jindal Group/Tractbel, Begium
82.	Kahini OPH	20 MW	Hydel	M/s Subhash Project and Marketing Limited.
83.	Keerthe Hole	21 MW	Dydel	M/s Subhash Project and Marketing Limited.
84.	Kolar	20 MW	Diesel	RMG Power Ltd.
85.	Koppal	50 MW	Diesel	M/s Kirloskar Oil Engine Ltd.
86.	Kumaradhara	48 MW	Hydel	M/s Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited.
87.	Mangalore TPS	4x250 MW	Coal	Cogentrix Inc. USA.
88.	Manglore TPS	3x120 MW	Coal	Jayaparakash Engineering and Steel Com. Ltd.,
89.	Nagarjuna	2x500 MW	Coal	Jesco (Nagarjuna Group)
90.	Peenya	50 MW	Diesel	M/s Subhash Project and Marketing Limited.
91.	Raichur ST. V and VI	2x250 MW	Coal	Public Power Int. Inc. (North East Energy), USA
92.	Thubinakere	130 MW	Diesel	India Power Partners
93.	Tumkar	50 MW	Diesel	M/s Subhash Project and Marketing Limited,
94.	Tunga Anecut	20 MW	Hydel	M/s Dandeli Steel and Ferro Alloys Limited.
95.	Varahi IDPH	15 MW	Hydel	M/s Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited.
96.	Varahi Tail Race	15 MW	Hydel	M/s Gandhur Magnese and Iron Orea Limited,
97.	White Field	200 MW	Diesel	Karnataka Breweries and Distilleris
	<b>Total 28</b>	<b>5495.00</b>		
<b>KERALA</b>				
98.	Anakkayam Hep	8 MW	Hydel	Ideal Projects and Services (P) Ltd.
99.	Barapole Hep	9 MW	Hydel	Ideal Projects and Services (P) Ltd.
100.	Boothathamkettu	16 MW	Hydel	Silcal Metalurgic (P) Ltd.
101.	Chathankottunada-II	7 MW	Hydel	Ideal Projects and Services (P) Ltd.
102.	Chembukkadavu-II	7 MW	Hydel	Ideal Projects and Services (P) Ltd.
103.	Karikkayam Hep	12 MW	Hydel	Travancore Electro Chemical Indus. Ltd.
104.	Kuthungal Hep	20 MW	Hydel	Indsil Electrogaeeets Ltd.
105.	Palchuran Hep	3.50 MW	Hydel	Ideal Projects and Services (P) Ltd.
106.	Thrikkaripur TPP	2x210 MW	Coal	BPL Group
107.	Ullunkal Hep	6 MW	Hydel	Travancore Electric Chemical Ind. Ltd.
108.	Vilangad Hep	7 MW	Hydel	Ideal Project and Industries (P) Ltd.
109.	Western kalliar Hep	5 MW	Hydel	Ideal Projects and Services (P) Ltd.
	<b>Total 12</b>	<b>520.50</b>		

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
110.	Bhadrawati TPS	2x536 MW	Coal	Ispat Alloys Ltd. Ecgd, UK/EDF France
111.	Bhivpuri CCGT	1x450 MW	Gas	M/s Tata Electric Companies, Bombay
112.	Bhivpuri PSS	1x90 MW	Hydel	Tata Electric Comp.
113.	Dabhol CCGI (ING)	2015 MW (695-PH)	LNG	Enron Dev. Corpn. GE and Bechtel, USA
114.	Khaperkheda TPS U-5&6	2x210 MW	Coal	Arakco Line Shipping Co., Malta/Singapore
115.	Khaperkheda Units 3&4	2x250 MW	Coal	M/s Bellarpur Industries Ltd.
116.	Nagathone GBPP	410 MW	Gas	Reliance
117.	Wani-Warora	500 MW	Coal	RPG Group
	<b>Total 8</b>	<b>5457.00</b>		
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
118.	Bhilai TPS	500 MW	Coal	Joint Venture of Sail, L&T. CEA.
119.	Bina TPS	1000 MW	Coal	Grasim Ind. Ltd.
120.	Birsinghpur TPS	500 MW	Coal	Houston Ind. Energy India Inc., Gujrat Ambuja Cement LT
121.	Dual Fuel Naptha Based	330 MW	Gas	Essar Inv. Ltd. Bombay
122.	Gwalior (DIESEL) PP	120 MW	Diesel	Wartstla Diesel Finiand
123.	Korba East TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Daewod Corporaton South Korea
124.	Korba West Extn.	2x210 MW	Coal	M/s Mukand Ltd.
125.	Korba West TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	RPG Industries Ltd.
126.	Maheshwar Hep	10x40 MW	Hydel	M/s S. Kumars/Bechtel U.S.A.
127.	Pench TPS	500 MW	Coal	Soros Fund Management USA
128.	Raigarh TPS	1000 MW	Coal	Jindal Strips Pvt. Ltd.
129.	Ratlam	120 MW	Diesel	M/s G.V.K. Power Limited
130.	Tawa HEP (Captive)	12 MW	Hydel	Heg Ltd.
	<b>Total 13</b>	<b>5902.00</b>		
<b>ORISSA</b>				
131.	Bomlai IPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Galaxy Power Co., USA and Indeck of Chicago
132.	Chipultha B	200 MW	Hydel	M/s J.K. Corpn. Ltd. New Delhi
133.	Choudwar C.P.P.	110 MW	Coal	M/s Indian Charge Chrono Ltd.
134.	Duburi TPS	500 MW	Coal	Kalinga Power Corporation (NE Power, USA)
135.	Durgapur	2x250 MW	Coal	J.K. Corporation Ltd.
136.	Hirakud-B	208 MW	Hydel	M/s J.K. Corporation Ltd. New Delhi
137.	18 Yalley TPS	420 MW	Coal	Aes Corporation. USA
138.	Jalaput Toe	3x6 MW	Hydel	Orissa Power Corporation Ltd.
139.	Kamalamgpa TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	L and T with CEA. USA
140.	Lapanga TPS	500 MW	Coal	Pioneer and Panda Engineering, USA-Samlai (p) Lapanga Comp
141.	Naraj TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Orissa Power Gen. Corporation. and M/s India Power Partners
142.	Rengali TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Under Bidding
	<b>Total 12</b>	<b>4456.00</b>		
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
143.	Gntop SI-IV	2x250 MW	Coal	Under Bidding
144.	Govindwal Sahib	2x250 MW	Coal	Under Bidding
	<b>Total 2</b>	<b>1000.00</b>		

1	2	3	4	5
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>				
145.	Abu Road	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
146.	Barsingsar TPS	240 MW	Lignite	Under Bidding
147.	Bhiwadi	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
148.	Chittorgarh TPS	500 MW	Coal	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.
149.	Dholpur	2x350 MW	Coal	M/s R.P.G. Enterprises
150.	Jaipur	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
151.	Jalipa	4x250 MW	Lignite	Under Bidding
152.	Jodhpur	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
153.	Kapurdi	2x250 MW	Lignite	Under Bidding
154.	Nia-Alwar	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
155.	Suratgarh Stage -II	2x250 MW	Coal	Under Bidding
156.	Udaipur	75 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
	Total 12	3890.00		
<b>SIKKIM</b>				
157.	Teasta III	1200 MW	Hydel	Under Bidding
	Total 1	1200.00		
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>				
158.	Basni Bridge Stage-II	200 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
159.	Cuddal TPS	2x660 MW	Coal	International Contracting and Mkt. Ves. USA
160.	Gumadi Poondi	1000 MW	Gas	Under Bidding
161.	Gunmide Podhoi	500 MW	Coal	Videocom International
162.	Jayam Ondam Lignite PP	3x500 MW	Lignite	Honally Bhart Engg. Co. Ltd., and Tidco. J.V.
163.	North Madras ISI	2x500 MW	Coal	M/s Videocon International Ltd. Bombay
164.	North Madras T.P.P. III	500 MW	Coal	M/s PRG-Majestic Son., BHD. Malasia
165.	Pillai Peru Malnallur	300 MW	Gas-Naphta	Dyna Vision of Reddy Group/J. Manowski, USA
166.	Sanayanallur D.E.P.P.	100 MW	Diesel	Balaji group
167.	Srijmushham Lignite	250 MW	Lighite	Ticapco
168.	Tuticorin IV TPS	500 MW	Coal	M/s Tamil Nadu Petro Products Ltd., Madras
169.	Zero Unit (NLC)	250 MW	Lignite	ST Power Systems Inc. USA
	Total 12	7420.00		
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
170.	Aligarh Power Project	100 MW	Diesel	M/s Unison Power Ltd.
171.	Bowala Nandprayag	3x14 MW	Hydel	Under Bidding
172.	Chandausi Power Proj.	100 MW	Diesel	M/s India Power Partners Pvt. Ltd.
173.	Gajravla Power Proj.	100 MW	Diesel	M/s RPG Industries
174.	Greater Noida P. Proj.	100 MW	Diesel	Under Bidding
175.	Jawaharpur TPS	800 MW	Coal	Pacific Electric Power Dev. Corpn. Canada
176.	Kosi Kala Power Proj.	60 MW	Diesel	M/s DSM Ltd.
177.	Loharinag-Pala	4x130 MW	Hydel	Under Bidding
178.	Maneri Bhalil II NEP	304 MW	Hydel	Under Bidding
179.	Muzaffarnagar P. Proj.	100 MW	Diesel	M/s Subhash Marketing and Projects Ltd.
180.	Pala Maneri Hep	416 MW	Hydel	Under Bidding
181.	Panki Power Project	100 MW	Diesel	M/s Dalmia Pros. Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
182.	Rosa TPS	2x250+1x250 MW	Coal	Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals India and Power Gen. PLO
183.	Sahibabad Power Proj.	100 MW	Diesel	M/s Modi Mirrless Black Stone Ltd.
184.	Sikendrabad P. Project	100 MW	Diesel	M/s Dalmia Bros. Pvt. Ltd.
185.	Srinagar HEP	330 MW	Hydel	M/s Duncan Agro Ind. Ltd.,
186.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	360 MW	Hydel	Under Bidding
187.	Vishnu Prayag Hep	4x100 MW	Hydel	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
<u>Total 18</u>		<u>4872.00</u>		
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
188.	Bakreswar TPS	420 MW	Coal	DCL Kulian Corp. OMS. Generation, USA and WBPDC
189.	Ballabgarh TPS	2x250 MW	Coal	Balagarh Power Co. Ltd (CESC/ADB/TPO)
190.	Budge Budge	2x250 MW	Coal	Cesc Ltd. Calcutta
191.	Dankuni	20 MW	Gas	Spectrum Technology, USA
192.	Gouripore TPS	2x75 MW	Coal	bts, tes, usa. bhel, WBSEB
193.	Sagardighi TPS	2x500 MW	Coal	DCL Kuljam Corpn. CMS Generation USA and WBPDC
<u>Total 6</u>		<u>2590.00</u>		
194.	Group of Power Project	10000 MW	Coal	Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd. hong kong
<u>Total 1</u>		<u>10000.00</u>		
195.	Energy Efficiency Cen.	200 MW	B.MAS/Nath	M/s JMC Development, USA/Apollo Hospitals
<u>Total 1</u>		<u>200.00</u>		
<u>G. Total 195</u>		<u>77699.50</u>		

### Nuclear Capability

4839. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the United States report on "A National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement" released recently;

(b) whether the report presumes nuclear weapon capability of both India and Pakistan and defines US policy as seeking to cap, reduce and eliminate the nuclear weapon as well as ballistic missile capability in the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government remains committed to non-proliferation and has indicated willingness to work constructively with all like minded States for achieving

genuine non-proliferation through disarmament agreements that are comprehensive in scope, universal in nature and non-discriminatory in character.

[Translation]

### Development of Shipping Industry

4840. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to speed up the development of shipping industry in forthcoming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present position of shipping industry is not upto the mark;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to overcome these shortcomings;

(e) whether the Government propose to give encouragement to the private companies of shipping industry;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Government have taken the following measure for development of Indian shipping industry and to augment the Indian tonnage:

1. Automatic approval is now given for :
  - (i) Acquisition of all categories of ships except crude Tankers and Offshore Supply Vessels by private shipowning companies.
  - (ii) Acquisition for replacement tonnage.
2. No Government approval is required for :
  - (i) Sale of ships for further trading/scrapping to Indian company within India or abroad.
  - (ii) Acquisition of ships from an Indian shipyard.
3. Shipping companies have been allowed to retain sale proceeds of their ships abroad and utilise them for fresh acquisition.
4. Shipping companies are allowed to acquire vessels through bare boat charter-cum-demise method.
5. Freedom to time charter out Indian ships to foreign shipping companies for employment in international cross trade.
6. Liner routes on which the existing shipping companies are not operating have now been thrown open to all Indian shipping companies.
7. It has been decided that Reserve Bank of India will permit foreign exchange for ship repair/dry docking and spares for imported capital goods without any value limits.
8. Merchant shipping Act has been amended which permits foreclosure of mortgages without any need to approach any court or other authority.
  - (c) The present position of the shipping Industry is encouraging.
  - (d) Does not arise.
  - (e) to (g). The shipping Industry has always been open to private sector participation and about 52% of India's tonnage is owned by the private sector with the balance owned by the public sector. Government have recently relaxed the age norms for acquisition of second hand vessels by the shipping industry to serve India's overseas trade and to give shipping companies more operational freedom.

[English]

#### India-Surinam Cooperation

4841. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India and Suriname have identified the areas of bilateral cooperation; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) India and Suriname have on-going cooperation under ITEC and are in the process of identifying new areas of possible bilateral cooperation.

(b) Some suggestions have been received from Suriname which are being studied by the concerned departments of the Government of India. After the study is completed, a few selected areas of possible bilateral cooperation would be finalised. Thereafter, together with the Government of Suriname, these projects will be implemented.

[Translation]

#### Pak Propaganda

4842. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Pakistan has been indulging in anti India propaganda activities at the international fora; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop Pakistan from indulging in Anti India propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India, at international fora and at the bilateral level, have apprised the world community about the reality of the situation in India and the false and malicious anti-India propaganda being indulged in by Pakistan the need for the world community to impress upon Pakistan the need to desist from such activities and from its sponsorship of terrorism in India.

[English]

#### Baby Food Production

4843. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of baby food during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (b) the share of major producers in the total production including cooperative dairies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) The total estimated production of baby food during the last three years, State-wise, including the production of baby food in cooperative dairies are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The plants of Kaira, Mahsana, and Sabarkantha District cooperative milk unions of Gujarat collectively produce approx. 70% of the baby food production in the country which is marketed under the brand name of AMUL by Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation. M/s. Nestle (India) Ltd., produces another 25% of the total production of baby food in the country.

#### STATEMENT

*State-wise Estimated Annual Production of Baby Food during the Last Three Years  
(As Per Information Available)*

S.No.	Name of State	Production of Baby Food (Figures in Metric Tons)		
		1992	1993	1994
1.	Gujarat	42,400	40,000	38,000
2.	Maharashtra	500	600	700
3.	Punjab	12,600	11,600	13,100
4.	Rajasthan	2,700	2,300	1,800
5.	U.P.	600	200	300
	Total	58,800	54,700	53,900

#### Import Duties on Steel

4844. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reduction of import duties on Steel has raised the spectre of dumping of inferior quality of steel into India by foreign companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The reduction of import duties alone, may not be a proper basis to conclude that dumping would take place automatically. Irrespective of the level of tariff, dumping is said to exist when a particular product is exported to India at a price which is less than the price at which it is sold in the domestic market of the exporting country. If dumping occurs as per the above definition, then provisions exist in the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder to investigate and levy an additional customs duty to counter such dumping if it causes material injury to the domestic industry. However, no complaint regarding dumping of steel has been filed so far by any of the steel producers with the Designated Authority under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

#### Report on Transport Sector

4845. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has studied the World Bank's latest report on "Transport Sector";

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the effective steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The World Bank has submitted a report on the long term issues in the Transport Sector in India. The report is a voluminous one covering 91 issues, in various transport sectors viz. Roads, Ports, Shipping, Road Transport, Railways, Civil Aviation and it has been examined in this Ministry. As a preliminary response, although the report has touched on some important issues, we have reservations about some of them. We agree that the various transport modes should develop in an integrated manner within the minimum resource outlay to match the demand for increased transport infrastructure. We realise that lack of transport infrastructure can be a serious constraint for economic growth. With the involvement of private sector utilising private sector funds through privatisation, we expect we shall be able to meet the infrastructural requirements of the future adequately.

#### Tuticorin Port

4846. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to privatise new infrastructure involving major investment and advanced technology in Tuticorin Port, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to create an outer harbour and its seventh cargo berth at the port;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, the Central Government has sanctioned the 7th Cargo Berth (Multi-purpose) at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 28.6 crores.

#### Posts of Ambassadors

4847. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Ambassador/Counsel level posts created by his Ministry in the countries of North America South America, Europe and Africa, continent-wise;

(b) the number of them presently occupied by incumbents, continent-wise;

(c) whether the posts in the third world countries, particularly, in the African continent, remain vacant for unduly long periods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The number of Ambassador/Consul General level posts created by Ministry of External Affairs in countries of North America, South America, Europe and Africa is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of Ambassador and Consul General level posts presently occupied is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### *Number of Ambassador and Consul General Level Posts*

Continent	Number of Posts		Total
	Ambassadors	Consul General	
North America	3	6	9
South America	13	-	13
Europe	30	9	39
Africa	24	3	27
Grand Total			88

#### STATEMENT-II

##### *Number of Ambassador and Consul General Level Posts Presently Occupied*

Continent	Number of Posts occupied as on 01.04.95		Total
	Ambassadors	Consul General	
North America	3	5	8
South America	13	-	13
Europe	27	8	35
Africa	21	3	24
Grand Total			80

#### Indians in Jails in Gulf Countries

4848. PROF. R.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of Indians in jails in gulf countries, country-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their early release;

(c) the number of them released during the last two years as a result of these steps; and

(d) the number of them expected to be released during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (c). The information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (d). As soon as an Indian Mission/Post comes to know about the arrest of an Indian national abroad, a request is made for seeking consular access to the Indian national under arrest. The Consular Officer from the Indian Mission/Post concerned visits the detainee and tries to ascertain grounds and circumstances leading to his arrest. Where necessary the Mission takes up the matter at a higher level with the host Government for speedy and fair trial or review of sentence. Indian Mission/Post concerned also takes care to see that Indian detainees are treated fairly while in jails. The number of those expected to be released is not available with Indian Missions as the host Governments in Gulf do not inform Indian Missions about impending release of prisoners regularly.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of country	No. of Indian Prisoners	No. of Released in last 2 years
1.	Bahrain	48	Not available *
2.	Iraq	1	1
3.	Kuwait	57	Not available *
4.	Oman	35	1
5.	Qatar	169	797 **
6.	U.A.E.	1000(Approx.)	5463 **
7.	Yemen	4	4

8. Saudi Arabia The exact number and details of detainees at any given time are not known as Saudi authorities do not inform the Indian Missions regularly about Indian nationals in jails. However, on the basis of communications received from the Saudi Foreign Office, the number of persons arrested and jailed during the year 1994 is 1050. The number of persons arrested released and deported during the years 1993 and 1994 is 13,254 \*\* and 16,547 \*\* respectively.

N.B. : \* The host Government has not provided this information.

\*\* Figure also includes the number of persons deported.

### Cargo Service

4849. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has decided to launch a regular Cargo Service to Abu-Dhabi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Meeting of Mayors and Deputy Mayors

4850. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Mayors of 21 Municipal Corporation and Deputy Mayors of three Municipal Corporations met in Calcutta recently;

(b) if so, principal recommendations arrived at the meetings;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Committee of the Chief Minister on the Entry tax have been submitted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The All India Council of Mayors has informed that the 27th meeting of the Council was held in Calcutta on 16.2.1995, which was attended by 19 Mayors, 2 Deputy Mayors and 4 Ex-Mayors. The Mayors has detailed discussions on various items of importance to civic bodies which included weak financial position of Municipal corporations, abolition of Octroi, etc. In addition, Mayors also sought necessary assistance in terms of machinery and equipment, technical knowhow, payment of grants to civic bodies so as to enable them to perform their various functions in an effective manner.

(c) to (e). A Committee of Chief Ministers on the Entry Tax (viz. Octroi) was set up under the auspices of Ministry of Surface Transport. The Committee examined the issues relating to Octroi and came to conclusion that the Octroi is protected by Entry-52 of the State List and there was no question of its abolition or substitution.

### Departure from Protocol Procedures

4851. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) :

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain departures from the usual protocol procedures were made in respect of the Minister of State for External Affairs who was representing Government of India at the Pakistan national Day function held in New Delhi recently;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken-up the matter with Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Pakistan thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (c). At the Pakistan National Day Reception held at the Pakistan high Commission on March 23, 1995, the customary practice in regard to the seating arrangement for the Chief Guest was not followed.

Government has appropriately conveyed its feelings in this regard to the Pakistani authorities.

(d) The Pakistan authorities indicated that there was no intention on their part to show any disrespect.

(e) The concerned protocol officers of the Government have and will continue to interact with the diplomatic missions regarding observance of norms of procedures.

### Production of Potable Alcohol

4852. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:  
SHRIMATI SUMIRA MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the estimated production, export import and consumption of potable alcohol during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : The information regarding production and consumption of potable alcohol is not maintained centrally. Details regarding export and import of potable alcohol items are given in the Statement enclosed.

**STATEMENT***April 1994 to November 1994*

	Export	Import
1. Wine	Rs. 32,18,731	Rs.1,39,66,246
2. Brandy	Rs. 13,18,188	Rs. 15,18,142
3. Liqueurs	Rs. 36,42,190	Rs. 4,61,376
4. Whiskies	Rs.12,93,06,532	Rs.2,86,92,596
5. Rum	Rs. 77,00,664	Rs. 1,47,031
6. Gin	Rs. 5,16,758	Rs. 1,18,281

*[Translation]***Capacity Utilisation of Hydro Power**

4853. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of hydro-power capacity being utilised at national level; and

(b) the details thereof indicating the areas of utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) and (b). The installed capacity(above 3MW) of hydroelectric stations in the country is 20,829.04 MW. The region-wise installed capacity of hydroelectric stations indicated below :

Region	Installed capacity* (MW)
1. Northern	7138.85
2. Western	3013.13
3. Southern	8504.69
4. Eastern	1679.92
5. North-Eastern	492.45
Total	20829.04

\*As on 31.3.95

*[English]***Comprehensive Mining Policy**

4854. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a new uniform and comprehensive mining policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) to (c). Government have formulated the National Mineral Policy, 1993 which was laid on the Table of the House on 5th March, 1993. No new policy is contemplated at present.

**Subsidy on Wheat**

4855. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has urged Ministry of Food to extend Rs. 100-a-quintal subsidy on wheat to all bread units in Private Sector;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the All India Bread Manufacturers Association in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the All India Bread Manufacturers Association in this regard. The Association has represented for allocation of wheat at the same concessional rate as has been given to Modern Food Industries Ltd. Action on these has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level.

**Non-Proliferation Treaty**

4856. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's top economic planners and defence strategists met on 5th April, 1995 to discuss ways and means to promote greater coordination among them and to ease western pressure for Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

(b) if so, the total number of representatives that attended the meeting;

(c) whether any final decision was taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the recommendations/suggestions accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) to (e). The Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis organised a seminar on "The Economy and National Security Strategy" on 6-7 April. Participants included a large

number of retired officials, journalists, representatives from ICPIER, JNU, RIS, MOD & MEA. The seminar was only intended to promote discussion among participants belonging to different disciplines and backgrounds. The seminar was not intended to reach any conclusions or make recommendations.

#### Lignite based Power Stations

4857. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has decided to involve several State Government Undertakings in setting up two lignite based power stations at Akrimota in Kachh district and at mangrol of Surat district in South Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof with financial implications and the target date for completion;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to set up new lignite based power station in district Bhavnagar of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government propose to set up new coal based thermal power stations in Sabarmati (Ahmedabad); and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the financial partners of this venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). The project feasibility reports for installation of lignite-based thermal power stations (TPSs) at Mangrol (1x250 MW), district Surat and at Akrimota (2x120 MW), district Kutch, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1082.81 and Rs. 1163.22 crores by Gujarat Power Corporation Limited were received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in November, 1992 and July, 1993, respectively. The Government of Gujarat have since decided that Mangrol TPS will be executed by Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited, in which Gujarat Electricity Board, Gujarat State Fertilizer Company and Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd. are partners; and Akrimota TPS will be executed by Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. Both these projects have not received techno-economic clearance of CEA as all the essential inputs/clearances required for techno-economic appraisal, including the updated firm cost estimates, have not been tied up. Once these projects have received the necessary approval of the Government, construction work can be completed within a period of 3-3 1/2 years from the date of placement of order for the main plant and equipment.

(c) and (d). A project report for setting up a lignite based power station (2x120 MW) at Ghogh in district Bhavnagar, Gujarat, at an estimated cost of Rs.856 crores, was received in CEA from the Gujarat Power Corporation Limited, in July, 1993. The project has not

received techno-economic clearance as all the essential inputs/clearances required for techno-economic appraisal, including the updated firm cost estimates, have not been tied up.

(e) and (f). No proposal to set up new coal based thermal power stations in Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) has been received in CEA for techno-economic appraisal.

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Insulin

4858. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths of diabetes patients has increased due to shortage of insulin and its prohibitive prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the prices of insulin and overcome the present shortage?

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). Deaths occurring due to diabetes cannot be attributed to shortage of insulin as there have been no reports of shortages and further, its import is freely allowed. As regards prices, these are dependent upon input costs, which keep varying from time to time depending on international market as well as inflationary conditons in the country.

(c) In order to make Insuline available at a reasonable price, Insulin bulk drug is exempt from excise duty and pancreas imported for manufacture of insulin, is exempt from custom duty.

[English]

#### Pak Training Camps

4859. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in 'Statesman' dated January 5, 1995 regarding training camps being operated by pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of Pakistan's support to subversion and cross-border terrorism directed against India. Pakistan has, for this purpose, *inter-alia*, established various camps in its territory and pakistan-Occupied Kashmir, which provide training to militants in

the handling of sophisticated arms and equipment and assist in infiltrating terrorist elements into J & K. The camps are frequently shifted from place to place to avoid detection.

Pakistan's support to subversion and terrorism against India is a fact and a matter of grave concern. Pakistan's conduct in this regard is not conducive either to good neighbourly relations or to peace and stability in the region. Government have strongly urged Pakistan on several occasions and at all levels to stop its support to subversion and terrorism.

Government are firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to counter Pakistan's support to terrorism and to safeguard the unity and integrity of the nations.

[Translation]

### Vishno Prayag Hydro Electric Project

4860. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of Vishnu Prayag Hydro-Electric Project in Uttar Pradesh has been suspended since long; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to adjust the employees of the project in other power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) and (b). Investment approval for the execution of a 262 MW hydel project by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board at Vishnu Prayag had been accorded in 1978 by the Planning Commission. However, in 1982 the UPSEB revised the installed capacity to 480 MW. This revised installed capacity has not received the techno-economic approval of the Central Electricity Authority or the revised investment approval. In 1992 the Government of Uttar Pradesh signed a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Jai Prakash Industries Limited for execution of the project in the private sector. The project has yet to receive environment clearance.

[English]

### Pak Support to Terrorism

4861. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recent report published by the Committee on International Security Studies of the American Academy of Arts and Science vindicated India's position that both militants in Kashmir or Punjab get weapons from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps being taken by the Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the report referred to in the Question. They have conveyed to friendly Governments the incontrovertible evidence of Pakistan's support for terrorism in India through the supply of arms, equipment, training and infiltration. Steps are being taken to prevent such support to terrorism from across the border. These include further gearing up of the intelligence machinery; exchange of information and coordinated action by Central and State agencies; strengthening the deployment of security forces; intensified patrolling in the vulnerable areas, the borders and the LOC in Jammu & Kashmir; and construction of border-fencing and flood-lighting in vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border. Government intends to pursue these efforts intensively and in a sustained manner.

[Translation]

### Dredging Corporation of India

4862. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dredging Corporation of India has formulated any scheme to extend its activities in foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether any orders for undertaking dredging work have been received from foreign countries under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent of business transacted by this Corporation during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Dredging corporation of India has been trying to obtain foreign contracts. But so far no foreign contract has been ordered by them.

(d) During 1993-94 the total income of Dredging Corporation of India was 153.27 crores and net profit before tax was Rs.24.42 crores.

### Pilgrimage to Hingallaj Devi Mata Temple

4863. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement with Pakistan for providing facilities to the Indian pilgrims visiting Hingallaj Devi Mata Temple situated near Karachi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have urged the Government of Pakistan to open up more shrines, including 'Mata

Hingallaj Devi Mata Temple', to pilgrims from India, under the Indo-Pak Protocol on Religious Shrines, 1974. Pakistan has not yet responded to the proposal.

[English]

#### Government Flats in Bangalore

4864. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA :  
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- the total number of Central Government flats in Bangalore, type-wise, details thereof;
- whether the flats available for Government employees are inadequate in that city;
- if so, whether the Government propose to construct more flats in Bangalore; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The total number of Central Government quarters (under General Pool) available at Bangalore, type-wise is as under :

Type I	—	284 Nos
Type II	—	280 Nos
Type III	—	154 Nos
Type IV	—	84 Nos
Type V	—	26 Nos
Double suites Hostel	—	30 Nos
Single suite Hostel	—	50 Nos
Total	—	908 Nos

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Subject to availability of funds and availability of land, it is proposed to construct more General Pool Residential Accommodation in cities where there is large demand, including Bangalore. Details in this regard have not yet been finalised.

#### Passport Advisory Committee

4865. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether the Government have set up a Passport Advisory Committee for each Regional Passport Office;
- if so, the details thereof;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the steps proposed to be taken to set up these committees at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under the active consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The Councils will be constituted as soon as these consultations are complete.

#### Merchant Ships

4866. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- whether National Shipping Board has proposed the formation of Foreign Exchange Fund for acquisition of merchant ships;
- if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by it; and
- the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The Indian National Shipowners' Association (INSA) made a suggestion, to evolve a scheme to set up a separate fund amounting to US \$ 2/3 billion out of the National Foreign Exchange reserves for grant of loans to shipping companies for acquisition of ships at Internationally prevailing rate of interest. This was considered by the Sub-group of the National Shipping Board on Ship Acquisition and related matters, in its meeting held on 2nd September, 1994.

The Sub-Group, after considering the suggestion from INSA advised them to take up this issue directly with the Reserve bank of India, which, as per the available information, has been taken up by INSA with RBI authorities.

[Translation]

#### Road Projects in U.P.

4867. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the road projects of U.P. which have been granted Central approval during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The Government of India is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of national Highways. Improvement and maintenance of all roads other than national Highways is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. 34 road projects on various National Highways amounting to Rs. 32.50 crores have been sanctioned during the year 1994-95.

[English]

**Power Regional Load Dispatch Centres in Kerala**

4868. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposals for setting up power regional load dispatch centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total number of power centres to be set up in Kerala and the locations thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have given any financial assistance for this purpose to the State Government of Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits of these power regional load dispatch centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHEMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC) for the Southern Region already exists in Bangalore and there is no proposal to set up a separate RLDC in Kerala. However, there is a State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) of Kerala State Electricity Board at Kalamassery, which is being augmented under the United Load Despatch and Communication Scheme being implemented by POWERGRID.

(b) In addition to augmentation of Kalamassery SLDC, two sub-load despatch centres are being set up at Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala under the above scheme.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The scheme is being implemented by POWERGRID through World Bank Loan, external borrowings and internal resources.

(e) The scheme would help in optimum utilisation of the existing generating resources, including those in Kerala and improved grid operations.

**Natural Waterways**

4869. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Natural Waterways not fully utilised' appearing in the Statesman dated January 30, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) the schemes formulated to encourage private sectors to make use of natural waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As far as Government is concerned, the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta (a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Surface Transport) is operating all their cargo vessels in National Waterways No.1 (the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system) and 2 (the Brahmaputra). The Government of India is primarily concerned with development and maintenance of national Waterways, through the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). The IWAI has schemes to develop these waterways for full utilisation in phases, depending on cargo offering.

(d) The National Waterways can be used by any private operator. Besides, the IWAI has introduced the following schemes to promote inland water transportation by private operators :

(i) The loan interest subsidy facility for procurement of vessels by private entrepreneurs.

(ii) Giving two IWT vessels to private operators for one year without any charges, especially in National Waterway No.1 on trial basis, under the scheme of experimental-cum-promotional IWT operations.

(iii) Providing compensation for non-availability of infrastructural facilities in National Waterway No.1 and 2 at the rate of 10 paise per river km. per tonne of cargo moved.

**Graphite Exploration**

4870. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Graphite has been explored in several places in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken for the exploitation of these graphite deposits;

(d) the places where graphite deposits are not being exploited despite its abundant availability, particularly, in Kerala;

(e) the reasons for the delay in undertaking graphite exploitation in these areas;

(f) whether the Government propose to undertake graphite exploitation at these sites or hand them over to some private agency; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During last five years, exploration for graphite has been carried out by various agencies in the country. Geological Survey of India has conducted exploration for graphite in Tumudibandh graphite belt of Koraput,

Phulbani and Kalahandi districts and Titlagarh graphite belt of Bolangir and Kalahandi districts in Orissa. Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project in Ernakulam district and Department of Geology and Mines, Maharashtra in Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra.

(c) to (e). In Kerala, there are several occurrences of graphite where preliminary exploration has indicated probable reserves as follows :

(Reserves in million tonnes)	
1. Perungala.	0.036
2. Piralimattam.	0.102
3. Nagapuzha.	1.06
4. Vadakod.	5.05
5. Manakad.	0.357
6. Nirampuzha.	0.519
7. Karuppanthode-Peruntholil Changapara.	3500 tonnes
8. Punalur.	500 tonnes
9. Changa.	3000 tonnes

It is presently being explored in Palode in Thiruvanthapuram district.

Exploitation of the graphite can be undertaken only after the techno-economic viability of individual deposits is established by the parties or agencies instituted in exploiting them.

The State Government of Kerala has reported that the graphite bearing areas consist of a number of small holdings and rubber plantations. The Capital investment is very high due to exorbitant prices involved in acquiring land.

(f) There is no proposal for the Government to take up any exploitation of these deposits.

(g) Does not arise.

#### HUDCO Bonds

4871 SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to permit the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to issue Government backed bonds to raise funds for implementation of the master plan and other sub-plans/schemes of the National Capital Region (NCR) as approved by the NCR Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total amount proposed to be mopped up through the aforesaid HUDCO bonds;

(c) the amount therefrom likely to be advanced to the participating States, the rate of interest to be charged from them and other conditionalities to be attached to the advance;

(d) whether pending mobilisation of resources through bonds, the HUDCO has decided to place any capital at the disposal of the participating States to enable them to start action on the infrastructural schemes approved by the NCR Board; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply given in part (a).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### US Military Package to Pak

4872. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the U.S. offer of comprehensive military package to Pakistan;

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

(c) whether Indian view point was conveyed to U.S. Deputy Secretary of State during his recent visit; and

(d) if so, the extent to which he was convinced about India's view-point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Government is not aware of any US offer of comprehensive military package to Pakistan.

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

#### Passport Applications in R.P.O. Bhopal

4873. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications lying pending in the passport office in Bhopal;

(b) whether there is any stipulated period indicated for clearance of passport applications;

(c) if so, whether the same time limit is adhered to so that applicants are not kept waiting; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to clear the backlog expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The total number of passport applications pending in the Passport Office, Bhopal as on 21.4.1995 is 3734 and pendency over month in 2068.

(b) and (c). The effort is to ensure that the passports are issued in about a month's time after the receipt of the applications. Passport Office, Bhopal is issuing passports in six weeks.

(d) The Government has taken a number of steps for expeditious issue of passports such as augmentation of staff strength, upgradation of office facilities including computerisation of several passport offices; review of systems and procedures in order to reduce delays; and regular inspections of passport offices and follow up action.

#### **Kalol Fertilizer Plant**

4874. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approved the IFFCO proposal for increasing the production capacity of the Kalol Fertilizer Plant; 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). On 16.02.1995 Government approved the proposal of IFFCO for increasing the production capacity of its Kalol Fertilizer Plant from 910 TPD to 1100 TPD of ammonia and from 1200 TPD to 1650 TPD of urea at an estimated cost of Rs. 119.08 crores. The project is envisaged to be completed within 30 months from the date of Government approval.

#### **Power Generation By Gujarat Seb**

4875. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of power generated by the Gujarat Electricity Board during the last three years, plant-wise;

(b) the total quantum of power supplied to Gujarat from Central Power Stations during the above period;

(c) whether the total quantum of power generated is sufficient to meet the requirement of Gujarat; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to augment the power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Station-wise energy generation in Gujarat Electricity Board during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Total quantum of power drawal by Gujarat from Central Sector Stations during 1992-93 to 1994-95 is given below :

Year	Drawal (MU)
1992-93	5145
1993-94	6898
1994-95	7208

(c) The power supply position in Gujarat during the last three years is as per details given below :

	(Figures in MU net)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Requirement	26500	29860	31985
Availability	25712	28502	30678
Shortage	788	1358	1307
% Shortage	3.0	4.5	4.1

(d) A capacity of 273 MW is envisaged to be added in Gujarat during the remaining period of the 8th Plan. In addition, the State will also get its due share from the Central Power Projects which are being set up in the Western Region. For maximising generation thermal power stations of Ukai, Gandhi Nagar, Dhuvaran and Wanakbori have been covered under phase II of renovation and modernisation programme.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Station-Wise Energy Generation in Gujarat Electricity Board during 1992-93 to 1994-95*

(Figure in MU)

Name of the Station	Energy Generation		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	1	2	3
<b>Gujarat Electricity Board</b>			
<b>THERMAL</b>			
1. Dhuvaran	2730	2365	2732
2. Ukai	4326	4180	3819
3. Gandhinagar	4019	3940	4009
4. Wanakbori	6944	7160	7163
5. Sikka	646	824	1315
6. Kutch Lignite	557	670	479
7. Utran	175	215	140
8. Utran G.T.	56	520	879
9. Dhuvaran G.T.	182	153	85
Total	19645	20027	20621

1	2	3	4
HYDRO			
1. Ukai Hydro	419	920	930
2. Kadana	240	291	443
Total	20304	21238	21994

#### Maintenance of Roads in Delhi

4876. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government share the cost of repairs and maintenance of roads in the Capital;

(b) if so, the share of Union Government during 1994-95; and

(c) the mode of its payment and utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Constitutionally, the Government of India is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. Development and maintenance of all other roads is the responsibility of the State Governments.

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

#### Water and Sewage Disposal Project for Gujarat

4877. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake any water and sewage disposal project for Gujarat State with the World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGO) : (a) and (b). Water Supply & Sanitation are State Subjects. It is for the implementing agencies in the State Governments to undertake such projects.

The Government of Gujarat has sought World Bank assistance for the Gujarat Urban Development Project-II at an estimated cost of Rs. 794 crores, which includes water supply & sewerage. The proposal is at a preliminary stage. The State Government has been requested to furnish some additional information.

#### Water Supply to Steel Plants

4878. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the agreement signed between Visakha Steel Plant in Visakhapatnam and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for water supply to steel plant from Yeleru Reservoir Project in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Steel Plant is paying per gallon rate to Yeleru reservoir project according to agreement arrived at by the Central Water Commission to make the scheme viable;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The details of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 9th January, 1987 between the Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Visakhapatnam Steel Plant are as follows :

(i) The Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to meet the entire requirement of water of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and ensure that the construction of Yeleru Water Supply Project is completed in all respects to commence supply of water by June, 1988 to meet full requirements.

(ii) A mutually acceptable water supply rate to be levied by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for supply of water will be settled between State Government and the VSP authorities within 3 months from the date of signing of the MOU.

(iii) The Government of India agreed to give a loan assistance of Rs.70 crores to enable Government of Andhra Pradesh to complete the Yeleru Water supply Project.

(b) to (d). No agreement has been reached between Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the Government of Andhra Pradesh on water rates till date. However, initially Visakhapatnam Steel Plant calculated water rate of Rs. 0.53 per thousand gallons as unit cost worked out from the total cost and capacity of the scheme and the Plant has been paying water charges as per this rate. In April, 1988, the State Government asked the rate to be raised to Rs.3.00 per thousand gallons. But as per VSP's calculation the water rate worked out to Rs.2.11 per thousand gallons based on actual utilisation. In May, 1989, VSP offered a rate of Rs.2.25 per thousand gallons to settle water rates issue but the same was not agreed to by the State Government. In September, 1993, the State Government indicated the rate of Rs.9.50 per thousand gallons as worked out by Central Water Commission based on the overall cost of Yeleru Project as Rs.335.34 crores and apportioning the Irrigation component of the project as Rs.109.33 crores and the balance Rs.226.01 as cost of water supply to Steel Plant. VSP could not accept the Central Water Commission's method of fixing up water rate as the cost apportioned to VSP is highly disproportionate compared to utilisation by VSP because out of 10 TMC live storage of Yeleru Reservoir, VSP's share of water is only 5 TMC.

Keeping in view the future irrigation and other requirements, Yeleru Canal has been designed for considerably higher flow rate (around 600 MGD) at the head reach than VSP's requirement of 73 MGD. VSP has therefore asked for apportionment on the basis of capacity utilisation.

#### **Soft Loan for Shipping Industry**

4879. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian shipping industry has sought soft loans for shipping; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the schemes in which such loans would be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian National Shipowners' Association have submitted a memorandum to Reserve Bank of India regarding soft loans as mentioned below :

- (i) Working capital needs of the shipping industry.
- (ii) Concessional finance for shipping industry's working capital needs.
- (iii) Medium term loan finance for shipping companies under self-liquidating Finance Scheme.
- (iv) Setting aside a part of country's forex reserves for boosting of national shipping tonnage.

#### **Low Cost Expansion by NFL**

4880. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have cleared the proposal from the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) to undertake low cost expansion programme of its units;

(b) if so, the details of the expansion programme; and

(c) the funds earmarked and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). The Board of Directors of National Fertilizers Limited

(NFL) have, in principle, decided to expand their Panipat fertilizer plant to produce an additional 7.26 lakh MT of urea at an estimated cost of Rs. 1100 crores.

#### **Opening and Closing Stock of Products in Sail**

4881. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discrepancy has been found between the opening and closing stock of products disclosed in the accounts last published by the SAIL, as well as for some years preceding the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith quantitative data during opening and closing stocks in the last three years accounts;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Construction of Houses in Tamil Nadu**

4882. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted any proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance for construction of houses for middle and lower income people in the State during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned and released to the State, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken for early clearance of the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) : Yes, Sir. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted a proposal of Tamil Nadu Housing Board seeking loan assistance of Rs. 1103 crores from the Asian Development Bank for development of 20,000 plots and construction of houses on 50% of the plots in 53 small and medium towns in Tamil Nadu. This scheme was returned to the State Government with certain observations. Another project proposal seeking loan assistance of Rs. 1166 crores from Asian Development bank has been received by the Central Government during 1994-95 for development of plots and construction of houses in 14 towns with

more than 3 lakhs population and 39 towns with less than 3 lakhs population in Tamil Nadu. This proposal is under examination.

#### **Flats for Defence Personnel**

4883. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of flats were allotted to defence personnel from general pool in Delhi long ago when such flats were not constructed by the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether a number of flats have been constructed for such personnel over the years, but till they continue to occupy the quarters in the general pool; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to get such flats vacated from defence personnel and allot the same to the persons in the waiting list in general pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) 697 flats have been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Defence.

(b) No statistics for different Ministries who have constructed their own accommodation for their employees are maintained in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

(c) In view of (b) above no steps have been taken.

#### **ST Road**

4884. SHRI KANBINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether border road from karimgang to Sutarkandi known as ST Road is in bad shape; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to maintain it in a traffic worthy condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The road from Karimgang to Sutarkandi is a State Road. The maintenance and development of this road is therefore the responsibility of the State Government of Assam.

#### **Aid to Developing Countries**

4885. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, along with other member countries of Group of 77 campaigned for more and more aid flows to the developing countries from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

Development (OECD) to help anti-poverty, unemployment and social development programmes of developing countries, at the recent World Summit for Social Development; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Summit in this regard and the follow-up action being taken on the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). India, along with other member countries of Group of 77, campaigned for more aid flows to developing countries for poverty eradication, employment generation and other social development programmes. Apart from global mobilisation of resources for social development, India also called for non-discriminatory access to markets and the availability of technologies that are relevant to these core issues.

The World Summit for Social Development recognised that the implementation of the declaration and the Programme of Action in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the Least Developed Countries, will need additional financial resources and more effective development cooperation and assistance. The summit agreed to strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) as Official Development Assistance (ODA) as soon as possible, and for increasing the share of funding for social development programmes, commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the Declaration and Programme of Action.

India Trusts that international cooperation will reinvigorate itself in implementing the far-reaching decisions of the Summit. India will actively participate in the follow-up action to the world Summit for Social Development in the ECOSDC, and General Assembly of the United Nations, as well as in other international forums.

#### **British Grant for KRIBHCO**

4886. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) has been granted financial aid by Britain for a rain-fed farming project in the country;

(b) if so, whether the State of Andhra Pradesh is included in the project;

(c) the way in which KRIBHCO plans to utilise this fund;

(d) whether the various State Governments have been consulted by KRIBHCO, regarding the implementation of this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) is implementing a Rainfed Farming Project in three districts, namely, Panchmahal (Gujarat), Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan) from 01.01.1993 with financial aid by the Government of United Kingdom. This aid is being utilised to improve the long-term livelihood of poor farmers in a drought prone region of Western India through a participatory approach to farming systems development. The Government of United Kingdom has also sanctioned financial aid for the Rainfed Farming project to be implemented by KRIBHCO in 12 districts of West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar from 01.04.1995. This project aims at widespread and sustainable development of Renewable Natural Resources (RNR) for poor men and women farmers in rainfed areas of West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

(d) and (e). The progress of implementation of each Project is reviewed by its Project Steering Committee (PSC). Representatives of the respective State Governments are members of the PSC. The implementation of the project will also be reviewed in this Ministry soon.

[Translation]

### Bypasses

4887. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :  
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals for construction of new bypass roads and which are under consideration of the Government location-wise and State-wise;

(b) since when these proposals are under consideration;

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to these proposals;

(d) the details of the bypasses presently undergoing construction, State-wise;

(e) the amount earmarked for it, State-wise; and

(f) by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The proposals for construction of new bypasses which can be considered for sanction subject to availability of funds are listed in the enclosed Statement-I. It is too early to indicate the time by which sanctions will be accorded.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f). Funds are not allotted work-wise but for the State as a whole for the development and maintenance of all National Highways, including the bypasses. Most of the bypasses are likely to be completed within the next 4 years, depending upon the availability of funds.

### STATEMENT-I

S. No.	Details of the proposals for construction of new bypass	Name of the State/ Union Territory
1.	Ponda NH-4A	Goa
2.	Barog NH22	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Hassan NH-48	Karnataka
4.	Trivandrum, Phase-I NH-47	Kerala
5.	Rambha (Crust only) NH-5	Orissa
6.	Villainur NH-45-A	Pondicherry
7.	Basti, Phase-II NH-28	Uttar Pradesh

### STATEMENT-II

S. No.	Details of the bypasses under construction	Name of the State/ Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Verna NH-17	Goa
2.	Dhoraji NH-8	Gujarat
3.	Kharver NH-10	Haryana
4.	Sampla NH-10	-do-
5.	Barog (Formation) NH-22	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Shimla NH-22	-do-
7.	Kullu NH-21	-do-
8.	Hubli-Dharwar, Phase-I NH-4	Karnataka
9.	Nulbagal NH-4	-do-
10.	Calicut NH-17	Kerala
11.	Alleppey NH-47	-do-
12.	Quilon NH-47	-do-
13.	Trivandrum, Phase-I (Part) NH-47	-do-
14.	Jabalpur NH-7	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Indore NH-3	-do-
16.	Durg NH-6	-do-
17.	Gurdaspur NH-15	Punjab
18.	Niwai NH-12	Rajasthan
19.	Banthala NH-12	-do-
20.	Udaipur NH-8	-do-
21.	Fatehpur NH-2	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Varanasi NH-2	-do-
23.	Sitapur NH-24	-do-

1	2	3
24. Shahjahanpur NH-24		Utar Pradesh
25. Lalitpur NH-26		-do-
26. Faizabad (Phase-II) NH-28		-do-
27. Shantipur NH-34		West Bengal

[English]

#### Natural Gas Availability to Urea Plants

4888. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of price at which natural gas is made available to fertilizer plants for the production of urea; and

(b) the cost incurred in the production of urea?

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 OCEANS DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) the price of natural gas payable by fertilizer plants w.e.f. January 1, 1995 is Rs.1850 per thousand cu.mtrs. except for the North-East where the price is Rs.600 per thousand cu.mtrs. This price is exclusive of transportation charges, royalty, duties and taxes. The transportation charges, along the HBJ pipeline are Rs. 850 per thousand cu.mtrs.

(b) The cost of production of urea varies from unit to unit, depending upon the feedstock used, health and vintage of the plant, capacity utilisation, energy consumption, etc. However, as per the latest notification, the weighted average retention price per tonne of urea in respect of gas-based plants works out to Rs. 4670/-.

#### Visit of US Leaders

4889. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :  
SHRI RAM BADAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Defence Secretary, Commerce secretary, the Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and the Treasury Secretary visited India recently;

(b) if so, the specific issues figured in their talks with Indian leaders and the precise outcome of the visits;

(c) whether any agreements were signed during these visits;

(d) if so, the salient features of each agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The talks were aimed at the overall strengthening and diversification of bilateral relations. They included talks on Indo-US defence cooperation, the strengthening of trade, commercial and economic relations as well as consultations on international and regional issues of mutual interest. The visits contributed to strengthening of ties in defence, commercial and economic relations bilaterally and enabled the two countries to obtain a closer understanding of each others policies;

(c) An Agreed Minute of Defence Relations was signed on January 12, 1995 during the visit of the US Defence Secretary. An MOU for the formation of an Indo-US Commercial Alliance was signed on January 16, 1995 during the visit of US Commerce Secretary.

(d) The Agreed Minute on Defence Relations provides a framework for Indo-US defence cooperation envisaging concurrent progress in the three areas of civilian to civilian cooperation, service to service cooperation and cooperation in defence research and production. The Commercial Alliance provides and institutionalised mechanism for private industry in the USA to work with their Indian counterparts to increase trade and investment between the two countries.

[Translation]

#### Talks with Nepal

8090. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Secretary level talks were held between India and Nepal recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Secretary level talks were held between the Commerce Secretaries, Home Secretaries, Secretaries (Water Resources) and Foreign Secretaries of India and Nepal in March -April, 1995. These talks were in preparation of the visit to India of the Prime Minister of Nepal. Talks focussed on bilateral relations and strengthening of cooperation in the areas of trade and commerce, security, prevention of activities in one country against the interest of the other country, water resources development and other aspects of bilateral relations.

#### Violation of Urban Land Ceiling Act

4891. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Urban Land Ceiling Act is being violated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of all those industrial units which have violated this Act during the last two years; and

(c) the names of all such industrial units to which the Union Government have provided relaxation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As reported by Government of Delhi, no such violation has been reported to them so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Union Government does not provide relaxation as such.

[English]

#### **Improvement of National Highways**

4892. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked during 1995-96 for the improvement of the National Highways;

(b) the amount allocated out of that for Rajasthan;

(c) the roads identified in Rajasthan for improvement during 1995-96; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). It is too early to indicate the details of budgetary allocations for National Highways including those in Rajasthan as Demand for Grants for 1995-96 are yet to be approved by the Parliament.

(c) and (d). Improvement work on National highways in Rajasthan is subject to availability of funds during 1995-96, condition of highways, traffic intensity and *inter-se* priority of works.

#### **Orissa Marine Academy**

4893. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Marine Academy (OMA) is facing closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). As per the information received from Director General of shipping, the Orissa Maritime Academy is not faced with any such situation.

#### **OIC Resolution on Kashmir**

4894. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Organisation of Islamic countries had approved a seven point draft resolution on Kashmir;

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

(c) whether there is any change in OIC's stand on Kashmir;

(d) is so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have conveyed their stand on Kashmir to all the member countries of OIC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 22nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Casablanca (Morocco) on December 10-11, 1994 had adopted a 20 point draft resolution on Jammu and Kashmir dispute. In its response, the Government had regretted the passage of the OIC Resolution.

(c) and (d). No change has been noticed.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Most of the OIC member States informed us that they favoured resolution of the issue bilaterally between India and Pakistan.

#### **Police Verification of Passports**

4895. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether passports to Indian nationals are issued within some specified time limit in such cases, where character verification certificates have been issued by authorised officials of State or Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such applicants are subjected to any police verification;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to do away with the practice of police verification in cases where character verification certificates have been issued by authorised officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A short validity passport is issued to an applicant when he has submitted documentary proof of urgency for travel abroad covered under the guidelines approved by the Minister of State for External Affairs and communicated to the standing Committee on External Affairs. Such passports are issued on the basis of a Character Verification Certificate issued by authorised officials of State and Central Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. All such applications are subjected to ex-post-facto Police verification. If adverse police report is received, a letter is written to the officer who has granted the Verification Certificate asking for an explanation. The matter is also referred to the Home Department of the State concerned for taking action as deemed fit.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Police Verification is an essential step in the process of issuance of a passport and this cannot be done away with even if Verification Certificate has been issued by an authorised official of State or Central Government as per the standing instructions of the Government of India.

#### Steamer Service between Howrah and Delhi

4896. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a steamer service between Howrah and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### National Institute to Promote Steel

4897. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a core group of eminent steel producers to undertake a study and to set up national institute to promote consumption of steel;

(b) if so, the extent to which the core group propose to achieve more percentage of steel consumption through the national institute; and

(c) the main functions of this institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up a Core Group under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Steel Authority of India

Limited, to look into the possibility of setting up of an industry driven independent institute for promotion of consumption of steel in the country.

(b) and (c). The details of functions of this institute and the resultant benefits are under study of the Core Group.

#### CPWD Flats in Tamil Nadu

4898. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government flats constructed by the Central Public Works Department in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount spent thereon during these years;

(c) whether there is shortage of CPWD flats in the State;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any proposal to reserve some of those flats for State Government Employees also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The year-wise breakup of the Government flats constructed under General Pool during the last three years is as under :

(i)	92-93	-	156 Nos
(ii)	93-94	-	Nil
(iii)	94-95	-	Nil

(b) The total amount spent during these years is as under :

(i)	92-93	-	Rs. 8.75 lakhs
(ii)	93-94	-	Rs. 5.03 lakhs
(iii)	94-95	-	Rs. 2.29 lakhs

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation is due to constraints of financial resources.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

#### Prime Minister's Visit to Maldives

4899. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Maldives recently;

- (b) if so, the objectives and the outcome of the visit;
- (c) whether any agreements signed between the two countries;
- (d) if so, the salient features thereof, agreement wise;
- (e) whether Maldives has been offered any technical and training assistance during the visit; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The PM visited Maldives to inaugurate Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Male constructed with assistance from Government of India. The inauguration was successfully completed.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Yes, Sir.
- (f) GOI have offered to continue training of Maldivian nationals in medical/para-medical and technical fields.

#### SAARC Summit

4900. SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Eighth SAARC Summit was held in New Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the agenda put before the Summit; and
- (c) the role played by India and the consensus reached at the Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It was held from 2-4 May, 1995.

(b) Apart from the routine procedural elements, the agenda provided for addresses by the Heads of State of Government, consideration and endorsement of a number of reports adopted at in earlier SAARC Conferences at Ministerial level, and adoption of the Declaration of the Eighth SAARC Summit or "Delhi Declaration".

(c) India played an active role in all aspects of the work of the Summit. The consensus reached at the Summit as seen in the Delhi Declaration includes references to regional cooperation; eradication of poverty in South Asia; urgency towards bringing SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) into operation; action on social issues relating to women, girl child, children, youth, environment, persons with disability; action against terrorism and drug trafficking; projection of SAARC collective positions at international fora; and agreed positions on international political developments and international economic and social issues.

As SAARC would be completing its first decade on 8th December, 1995, it has been decided that the Council of Ministers would convene a commemorative session in New Delhi and the theme for the session would be "SAARC - Vision of the Second Decade" to identify the areas on which SAARC should focus in its second decade.

Another important decision taken was the endorsement of Government of India's proposal to declare 1995 as the "SAARC Year of Poverty Eradication". In this context, the leaders have also welcomed the offer of India to host a Ministerial Meeting on this subject.

*[Translation]*

#### Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries

4901. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of countries that participated in the recent meeting of the Ministers of External Affairs of the Non-Aligned countries;
- (b) the role played by India in the meeting; and
- (c) the broad details of the discussions held and the consensus reached as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The list of countries that participated in the Ministerial Meeting of The NAM Coordinating Bureau and the Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung from April 21 to 27, 1995 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c). In preparation for the NAM Ministerial Meeting in Bandung, the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York had prepared draft position papers on the following subjects :

- (i) An Agenda for Development
- (ii) Solemn Declaration on the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations
- (iii) Reform of the Security Council : Veto powers
- (iv) Review and Extension Conference of the NPT

The Ministers, during the course of the NAM Ministerial Meeting in Bandung, deliberated on the above issues. The Ministers were agreed that development issues needed to be accorded higher priority in the work of the United Nations and they adopted the position paper on "An Agenda for Development" which would serve as a common basis for the members of the Non-Aligned Movement and G-77 in further discussions on the subject in the United Nations.

Likewise, the paper on the Solemn Declaration on the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations was duly endorsed by the Ministers. The paper on the Reform of the Security Council was referred back to the NAM

Coordinating Bureau in New York for further elaboration. With regard to the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT, an exchange of views took place amongst the Ministers, the outcome of which is reflected in a paper adopted by the Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement, who are States Parties to the NPT on this subject.

### STATEMENT

*List of Countries that Participated in the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau and the Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, Bandung, Indonesia. April 21 to 27, 1995.*

- 
- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Afghanistan               | 36. Honduras                            |
| 2. Algeria                   | 37. India                               |
| 3. Angola                    | 38. Indonesia                           |
| 4. Bangladesh                | 39. Iran                                |
| 5. Belize                    | 40. Iraq                                |
| 6. Benin                     | 41. Jordan                              |
| 7. Bhutan                    | 42. Kenya                               |
| 8. Bolivia                   | 43. Korea (Democratic Peoples Republic) |
| 9. Botswana                  | 44. Kuwait                              |
| 10. Burkina Faso             | 45. Laos                                |
| 11. Burundi                  | 46. Lebanon                             |
| 12. Brunei Darussalam        | 47. Lesotho                             |
| 13. Cambodia                 | 48. Liberia                             |
| 14. Cameroon                 | 49. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya              |
| 15. Cape Verde               | 50. Madagascar                          |
| 16. Central African Republic | 51. Malawi                              |
| 17. Chad                     | 52. Malaysia                            |
| 18. Chile                    | 53. Maldives                            |
| 19. Colombia                 | 54. Mali                                |
| 20. Comoros                  | 55. Malta                               |
| 21. Congo                    | 56. Mauritania                          |
| 22. Cote D' Ivoire           | 57. Mauritius                           |
| 23. Cuba                     | 58. Mongolia                            |
| 24. Cyprus                   | 59. Morocco                             |
| 25. Djibouti                 | 60. Mozambique                          |
| 26. Ecuador                  | 61. Myanmar                             |
| 27. Eritrea                  | 62. Namibia                             |
| 28. Egypt                    | 63. Nepal                               |
| 29. Ethiopia                 | 64. Nicaragua                           |
| 30. Gambia                   | 65. Niger                               |
| 31. Ghana                    | 66. Nigeria                             |
| 32. Guatemala                | 67. Oman                                |
| 33. Guinea                   | 68. Pakistan                            |
| 34. Guinea Bissau            | 69. Palestine                           |
| 35. Guyana                   | 70. Papua New Guinea                    |
|                              | 71. Panama                              |
|                              | 72. Peru                                |
|                              | 73. Philippines                         |
|                              | 74. Qatar                               |
|                              | 75. Rwanda                              |
|                              | 76. Sao Tome and Principe               |
|                              | 77. Saudi Arabia                        |
|                              | 78. Senegal                             |
|                              | 79. Sierra Leone                        |
|                              | 80. Singapore                           |
|                              | 81. Sri Lanka                           |
|                              | 82. South Africa                        |
|                              | 83. Sudan                               |
|                              | 84. Suriname                            |

85. Swaziland
86. Syrian Arab Republic
87. Tanzania
88. Togo
89. Thailand
90. Tunisia
91. Uganda
92. United Arab Emirates
93. Uzbekistan
94. Venezuela
95. Vietnam
96. Yemen
97. Zambia
98. Zimbabwe

[English]

#### Rural Housing by HUDCO

4902. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in rural housing by HUDCO upto 31st March 1995 with break-up, state-wise;

(b) the number of new dwelling units constructed; state-wise;

(c) the number of existing dwelling units upgraded; State-wise; and

(d) the break-up of total investment by loan, grant and direct investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THOUNGON) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

#### HUDCO Loan to Housing Agencies

4903. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the loan by HUDCO to various housing agencies in Uttar Pradesh has been declining each year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of loan sanctioned and released by HUDCO to various housing agencies in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, separately;

(d) whether HUDCO propose to increase the amount of loan to various housing agencies in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (e). The loan allocation made by HUDCO to the agencies in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, the loan sanctions and actual releases made to these agencies during the period are as follows :

Year	Loan allocation	Loan sanctions (Rs. in crores)	Loan releases
1992-93	71.95	90.28	36.06
1993-94	74.09	79.61	28.87
1994-95	83.29	66.77	23.25

At the beginning of every financial year HUDCO makes loan allocation to each State based on the population and area of the State and communicate the same to each State Government. However, actual sanction and release of loan assistance will depend upon receipt of finalised schemes (as per approved guidelines) from the agencies in the State and also subject to availability of funds with HUDCO. The decline in sanctions and releases to the State is due to default in repayment of loans by certain agencies in Uttar Pradesh which makes them ineligible for further financing by HUDCO.

[English]

#### Procedure for Bids

4904. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are stipulating procedures for re-evaluating bids for power projects to guard against undercutting and cartelisation;

(b) whether Government propose to start a process of re-evaluation of even those offers that may be selected after international bidding;

(c) if so, the mechanism likely to be followed to check any foul play; and

(d) the broad features of the new norms to re-evaluate power bids stipulated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (d). Since February, 1995, the Government have made Competitive bidding mandatory for all private power projects and advise the State Governments accordingly. The invitation of bids and their evaluation is, however, the responsibility of the State Governments/ State Electricity Boards/Implementing Agencies and the Government of India does not have a direct role to play. Normally, in the absence of appropriate response to invitation of bids, fresh bids could be invited.

### Indian Foreign Service

4905. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons appointed to Indian Foreign Service during the last three years, gender-wise and

(b) the number of them belonging to SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The number of persons appointed to Indian Foreign Service during the last three years, gender-wise is as follows :

Year	Male Officers	Woman Officers	Total
1992	11	1	12
1993	14	1	15
1994	9	6	15

(b) the number of them belonging to SCs and STs are as given below :

Year	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1992	2	-	2	1	-	1
1993	2	-	2	1	-	1
1994	1	1	2	1	-	1

### Kashmir Problem

4906. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since examined the external dimensions of persisting Kashmir problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have since worked out any action plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Pakistan has been agitating the J&K issue in the international fora and indulging in a motivated campaign directed against India. It has made attempts to mislead the international opinion about the true facts of the situation in J&K in regard of external sustenance of militancy. Pakistan's efforts to project a distorted picture of the security climate in the sub-continent owing to its differences with India over J&K, are aimed at seeking a third party intervention. Pakistan has from time to time also attempted to give the J&K issue a religious bias especially among members of the OIC.

(c) and (d). Government regard Pakistan's anti-India campaign and its efforts to internationalise J&K issue to be in contravention of the spirit of the Simla Agreement. These negative actions of Pakistan vitiate the atmosphere of bilateral relations and run counter to universally accepted norms of inter-State relations. We are firmly committed to the resolution of all differences with Pakistan peacefully through bilateral negotiations within the framework of the Simla Agreement. There is no scope for any third country involvement. Government have and will continue to take all steps to apprise the international community, including members of the OIC, of the true facts regarding situation in J&K. Government are firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to counter terrorists, and will remain vigilant about material, financial or any other support extended from outside quarters in sustenance of activities directed against India.

### Inland Waterways Authority of India

4907. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India has been established to encourage transport of goods through the waterways; and

(b) if so, the details of projects that have been taken up including estimated cost, the amount utilised and the physical target achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Inland Waterways Authority of India, NOIDA (IWA), a statutory autonomous organisation, has been set up in 1986 for the development and maintenance of National Waterways in the country. Transportation of goods/cargo on the National Waterways is being done by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta (a public Sector Undertaking) and private operators. However, with a view to encouraging the goods transportation through IWT, the IWA has introduced the following schemes :

(i) The loan interest subsidy facility is available for procurement of vessels by private entrepreneurs, so that interest burden on them can be reduced to the extent of 5.5 per cent on loans obtained from banks/financial institutions. Out of the provision of 3.00 crores for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 1.35 crores has since been incurred upto March, 1995.

(ii) Under the scheme of experimental-cum-promotional IWT operations especially in National Waterway No.1, sanctioned at an

estimated cost of Rs.84.00 lakhs, 2 vessels have been given to the Goa Barge Entrepreneurs' Association without any hire charge of trial operation for a period of one year. The expenditure of Rs. 25.07 lakhs has been incurred on this scheme so far.

- (iii) The IWAI has a scheme for promotion of IWT in the Ganja and the Brahmaputra by way of giving compensation of 10 paise per river km. per tonne of cargo moved for non-availability of infrastructural facilities like mechanical terminal, night navigational facilities, etc. Since December, 1993, an expenditure of Rs. 30.57 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1995.

#### Power Generation in U.P.

4908. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD :  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and other power projects in the State and the quantum of power generated during 1994-95;

(b) the details of new power projects being set up/proposed to be set up during the 8th plan period, both in the public and private sector in the State;

(c) the mode of Financing these power projects;

(d) whether cost of such projects has escalated;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective steps being taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):  
(a) The installed capacity of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and the Central Power Projects situated in U.P. as on 31.3.95 and the quantum of power generated through them during 1994-95 are as under:

Organisation	Installed Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.95	Generation (MU) 1994-95
U.P.S.E.D.		
Thermal	4570.19	15612
Hydro	1504.55	6058
Total	6074.74	21670
CENTRAL PROJECTS IN UTTAR PRADESH		
Thermal	5729	31128
Hydro	120	466
Nuclear	455	950
Total	6304	32544

(b) to (e). A Capacity addition of 1138.5 MW is envisaged to be added in the state of Uttar Pradesh during 8th plan period. Out of this, a capacity of 1000 MW has already been commissioned upto March 1995.

Central Projects located in Uttar Pradesh aggregating to a capacity of 1185 MW have also been commissioned so far during VIII plan.

The following proposals have been received in CEA for setting up thermal power stations under private sector :

S. No.	Name of the Projects	Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Rose TPS in Shahajanpur by M/s. Indo Gulf Fertilizers and Chemical Corpn. Ltd.	2x250	2236.94
2.	Jawaharpur TPS in Distt. Etah by M/s Pacific Electric Power Development Corpn., Canada	2x400	3576.00

Details of Hydro projects under construction in joint as well as State sector in Uttar Pradesh alongwith cost escalation is as per details given below :

S. No.	Project Name	I.C. NoxMW = Total	Funding Agency	Estimated cost Org. (Rs. Crores)	Latest (Rs. Crores)	Reasons of cost escalation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Joint Sector</b>						
1.	Tehri St. I	4x250 = 1000 MW	Domestic	197.92 (for 4x150 MW)	2815	Change in Capacity, funds constraint and delay in civil works.
<b>B. State Sector</b>						
2.	Maneri Bhal Stage-II	4x76 = 304 MW	Domestic	82.63 (for 3x52 MW)	659.18	Change in capacity funds constraint and delay in civil works.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Srinagar	6x55 = 330MW	Private (M/s. Duncan Agro)	372.32	748.12	Delay in civil works due to problems in land acquisition and cancellation of World Bank Loan.
4.	Sobla	2x3 = 6 MW	Domestic	7.47	15.98	Delay in civil works.

(f) All out efforts are being made by the Government/ concerned executing agencies to arrest the time over-runs which ultimately lead to cost over-runs. Close monitoring of the implementation of power projects like visits to project sites, review meetings with project authorities and major equipment suppliers are being done at the highest level so as to indentify bottlenecks and take suitable remedial measures to expedite timely completion of projects. To ensure the availability of necessary funds in time and to avoid time over-runs, the following measures have been taken by the Government :

- (i) Making provisions for advance action for thermal as well as hydel projects and adopting two stage clearance.
- (ii) Introduction of incentives/disincentives for timely completion of works by contractors.
- (iii) Exemption from PIB clearance for projects costing upto Rs. 50 crores.
- (iv) Land acquisition after first stage clearance.
- (v) Strengthening of Contract and Project Management.

[Translation]

#### Mineral Management in Bihar

4909. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the management, regulation and development, of minerals to State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Asian Economic Community

4910. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a national seminar on Globalisation held in New Delhi on December 21, 1994 an unanimous demand was made to strengthen the SAARC and for constitution of an Asian Economic Community with India as its leader to strengthen trade and economic ties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the formation of an Asian Economic community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The Government is aware that a number of institutions, seminars and meetings in recent months, have made proposals to expand regional and sub-regional cooperation in Asia in economic and trade fields.

(b) The Government is in favour of strengthening economic and trade cooperation among the Aisan countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms.

#### Free Movement in Indo-Nepal Border

4911. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have banned the entry and the free movement of people in the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether passport is required for the people of India and Nepal to visit their respective country; and

(c) if so, the date from which the new rules are going to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Ban on Use of Timber By CPWD

4912. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CPWD has stopped use of timber in construction activities;

(b) if so, whether any alternative environment friendly construction material has been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to popularise this material?

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

(c) and (d). The alternative materials identified are as under :

- (a) MDF (Medium Density Fibre Board) shutters.
- (b) FRP (Fibre Reinforced Plastic) shutters.
- (c) Eucalyptus shutters.
- (d) EPS (Expanded Polystyrene) shutters.
- (e) RMP (Red Mud Polymer) shutters.
- (f) Particle Board shutters.
- (g) LVL (Laminated Veneer Lumber) shutters.

The Central P.W.D. has issued instructions to all its units for use of the above materials. Efforts are being made by the CPWD to get the prospective manufacturers of these materials enlisted with CPWD.

#### Navigation in West Coast Canal

4913. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps for adequate navigation in west coast canal from Kerala; and
- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). After conducting systematic survey and studies on the entire length of West Coast Canal between Kovalam and Kasaragod, Kollam - Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal (168 kms.), Champakara Canal (14 kms.) and Udyogmandal Canal (23 kms.) they have been declared as National Waterway with effect from 1st February, 1993. The Inland Waterways Authority of India is responsible for carrying out various developmental works like dredging, channel marking, etc. in the National Waterway, for improving and maintaining its navigability. Major infrastructural works like construction of terminals, widening of narrow sections of the canal etc. are proposed to be undertaken after land acquisition.

#### CPWD Fire Fighting System

4914. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "CPWD fire fighting system non-functional" as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated January 11, 1995;

(b) if so, whether the fire fighting equipments in buildings controlled by CPWD are inadequate resulting in damages as reported above;

(c) whether inspection of the equipments provided in the buildings is done regularly and old equipments replaced and defects, if any, rectified at the right time;

(d) whether the Government have proposal to augment and strengthen the fire fighting system of CPWD;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Fire fighting measures have been upgraded in most of the buildings by the CPWD in line with the Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder. The entire fire fighting system in the Pragti Vihar Hostel building was functional at the time of the reported incident and fire occurred due to negligence on part of the occupant.

(c) Timely action is taken by the CPWD to rectify the defects whenever noticed.

(d) to (f). In view of reply to part (b) above, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

#### Central Road Fund

4915. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has agreed to release about Rupees Forty Nine Crores towards the Central Road Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI GAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Finance released an additional amount of Rs. 48.24 crores towards the Central Road Fund during 1994-95. This amount was provided in the Supplementary Grants and money released to the various State Governments in March, 1995.

#### Talks with Iran on NPT

4916. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran is opposed to indefinite extension of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in its present form;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue was discussed with the President of Iran when he came on a State visit to India recently; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). The Foreign Minister of Iran reportedly made a statement on 21 April, 1995 at the NPT Review and Extension Conference currently underway in New York where he, *inter alia*, called for the Conference securing the "removal of the failures and shortcomings of the NPT in

the framework of a reasonable and meaningful timetable", and for a sustained review and a consensus extension agreement.

(c) and (d). During the visit of the President of Iran to India on 17-19 April, 1995 a brief exchange of views took place on the NPT. India and Iran reiterated their commitment to the objective of general and complete disarmament essential for the maintenance of international peace and security especially in respect of weapons of mass destruction; emphasised the importance of universal and non-discriminatory measures for general disarmament; and reaffirmed the need for regular consultations on issues of disarmament.

#### Visit of Heads of States to India

4917. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of visits of Heads of States and Heads of Government from various countries to India from December 1992 to January 1995;

(b) whether any agreements were signed or treaties entered into in various fields including culture, during their visits; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, visit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (c). The information is as follows :

#### MONGOLIA

President P. Ochirbat visited India from February 21-25, 1994. The following documents were signed :

- (i) Treaty of Friendly Relations and Cooperation
- (ii) Agreement for the establishment of a Joint committee on Economic, Trade, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation
- (iii) Programme of Cooperations in the field of Culture for the years 1994,1995 and 1996
- (iv) Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital
- (v) Programme of Cooperation in the field of health and medical sciences for the period 1994-96

#### COOPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, visited India from December 24-31, 1993. During the visit of Guyanese President, letters were exchanged between MOS(SK) and their Foreign Minister for abolition of visa for holders of Diplomatic/Official/Special Passports; a Cultural Exchange Programme for 1994-96 was signed; a protocol on cooperation between CSIR and IAST of Guyana was

signed; and an agreement between Tungabhadra Machine Tools and M/s Demerara Distilleries of Guyana was also signed.

#### ARGENTINA

In March 1994, Dr. Carlos Saul Menem, President of the Argentine Republic visited India for participating in the G-15 Meeting and also to have bilateral talks. During the visit of the Argentine President, an agreement on cooperation between Exim Bank and its Argentine counterpart was signed; letters were exchanged between External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister of Argentina on visa exemption for holders of Diplomatic/Official passports and also for establishing a Joint Commission for economic cooperation between the two countries; and a Memorandum of Understanding for Cultural Exchange Programme was signed.

#### MALDIVES

The President of Maldives, who is both Head of the State and Head of the Government, visited India in March, 1994. No agreements/treaties were signed during the visit.

#### SRI LANKA

Heads of State/Government of Sri Lanka, who visited India during this period, are :

- (i) President Ranasinghe Premadasa from January 14-17, 1993
- (ii) President Ranasinghe Premadasa from April 12-15, 1993
- (iii) Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe from June 21-23, 1993

No agreements/ treaties were signed during these visits.

#### RUSSIA

1. President of Russia, Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin, paid an official visit to India from January 27-29, 1993. The following agreements/treaties were signed during the visit :

- (i) Treaty of Friendship & Cooperation
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding on Science and Technology
- (iii) Protocol on Foreign Office Consultations
- (iv) Agreement on Cultural Cooperation
- (v) Agreement in Defence Cooperation
- (vi) Agreement in Cooperation between Ministry of Home Affairs of India and Ministry of Security of Russia
- (vii) Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances
- (viii) Agreement of Cooperation in Information
- (ix) Exchange of letters covering cooperation in India
- (x) Agreement on Rupee-Rouble Issue

2. Prime Minister of Russian Federation, Mr. V.S. Chernomyrdin paid an official visit to India from December 21-24, 1994. The following agreements were signed during the visit :

- (i) Implementation of the long term programme of military & technical cooperation for the period upto the year 2000
- (ii) Promotion and mutual protection of investments
- (iii) Long Term purchases of certain commodities in India
- (iv) Cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding on the issue of multi-entry visas for officials and staff members of the diplomatic and consular missions and their family members
- (vi) Agreement on merchant shipping
- (vii) Protocol to implement the bilateral agreement of January 1993 on cooperation in the field of information
- (viii) Exchange of letters on broadening the scope of inter-governmental Indo-Russian Joint Commission

#### MOLDOVA

President of Moldova Mr. Mircea Ion Snegur paid an official visit to India from March 17-19, 1993. The following agreements were signed during the visit :

- (i) Declaration on Principles and Directions of Cooperation
- (ii) Agreement on Cooperation in Education, Science, Culture, Arts, Mass Media, Sports, Tourism and Youth Services
- (iii) Protocol of Consultations between Ministry of External Affairs and Moldovan Foreign Ministry
- (iv) Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation
- (v) Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation (ITEC)
- (vi) Agreement on Cooperation in Science & Technology

#### BELARUS

Prime Minister of Belarus Mr. V.F. Kebich paid an official visit to India from May 12-15, 1993. The following agreements were signed during the visit :

- (i) Declaration on Principles and Directions of Cooperation
- (ii) Agreement on Cooperation in Culture, Arts, Education, Mass Media, Sports and Tourism

(iii) Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation

(iv) Agreement on Cooperation in Tourism

(v) Agreement on Cooperation in Science & Technology

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding on Defence related Technical Cooperation

(vii) Agreement on Visa Free Travel for Government officials

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

President of the Czech Republic Mr. Vaclav Havel paid an official visit to India from February 6,11,1994. No agreements/treaties were signed during the visit.

#### POLAND

President of Poland Mr. Lech Walesa was on a State visit to India from March 2-8, 1994. No agreements/treaties were signed during the visit.

#### SLOVAK REPUBLIC

President of Slovak Mr. Jozef Moravick paid an official visit to India from July 7-8, 1994. The following agreements were signed during the visit :

- (i) Protocol between the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic on Foreign Office Consultations
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Confederation of Indian Industries and the Union of Slovak
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding on Science & Technology Cooperation

#### NAURU

President of Nauru Mr. Bernard Dowiyogo visited India from June 9-11, 1993. The visit was primarily to conclude an agreement for the purchase by the Government of India of the equity held by Government of Nauru in Paradeep Phosphates Limited, a joint venture between the Government of India and the Government of Nauru. The Termination of Participation Agreement between India and Nauru was signed on June 10, 1993.

#### BHUTAN

The King of Bhutan paid a State visit to India from January 4-7, 1993. During the visit, a Memorandum of Understanding on Sankosh Project was signed.

The King of Bhutan paid a private visit to India from December 12-15, 1994.

#### NEPAL

The King of Nepal visited India from May 6-12, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**MALAYSIA**

The Hon'ble Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammed, Prime Minister of Malaysia visited India from December 13-15, 1993 & from March 28-30, 1994 to attend G-15 Meeting.

No agreement was signed during the visits.

**INDONESIA**

President of Indonesia Mr. Soeharto visited India from December 13-15, 1993 & from March 28-30, 1994 to attend G-15 Meeting.

No agreement was signed during the visits.

**SINGAPORE**

Prime Minister of Singapore Mr. Goh Chok Long visited India from January 24-30, 1994. The following agreements were signed during the visit :

- (i) Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation
- (ii) Agreement on Bilateral Shipping Services
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism
- (iv) Agreement on Joint Venture I.T. Park in Bangalore
- (v) Agreement on Exchange of Business Information

Prime Minister of Singapore Mr. Goh Chok Tong again visited India from January 4-6, 1995. During the visit, an agreement on Cooperation in Science & Technology was signed.

**MAURITIUS**

President of Mauritius Mr. Cassim Uteem visited India from April 2-9, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**TANZANIA**

President of Tanzania Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi visited India from May 9-15, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**UGANDA**

President of Uganda Mr. Yoweri Museveni was on a transit visit to India from October 3-4, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**BURKINA FASO**

President of Burkina Faso Mr. Blaise Compaore visited India from May 30 to June 3, 1993 and from July 22-23, 1994. No agreements were signed during these visits.

**GHANA**

President of Ghana Mr. Jerry Rawlings was on a transit visit to India from October 1-2, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**ZAMBIA**

President of Zambia Mr. F.J.T. Chiluba visited India from October 5-8, 1993. An Agreement on Narcotics & Drug Control was signed during the visit.

**ZIMBABWE**

President of Zimbabwe Mr. Robert Mugabe visited India from December 13-15, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**KENYA**

President of Kenya Mr. Daniel Aarap Moi was on a transit visit to India from March 2-3, 1994. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**TOGO**

President of Togo Mr. Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema visited India from September 26-29, 1994. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

President of South Africa Dr. Nelson Mandela visited India from January 25-27, 1995. The following agreements were signed during the visit:

- (i) Treaty on Principles of inter-State Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Republic of South Africa.
- (ii) Agreement between the Government of Republic of India and the Republic of South Africa on the Inter-Governmental Joint Commission for political Trade, Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.
- (iii) Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of External Affairs of Republic of India and the Deptt. of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The British Prime Minister Mr. John Major visited India from January 23-28, 1993. During the visit a revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and the U.K. was signed.

**GERMANY**

German Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl visited India from February 18-22, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**IRELAND**

The President of Ireland Mrs. Mary Robinson visited India from September 26 to October 3, 1993. During the visit, a communique was signed providing for regular consultations between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**SWEDEN**

The King and the Queen of Sweden visited India from October 10-18, 1993. No bilateral agreement was signed during the visit.

**NETHERLANDS**

The Netherlands Prime Minister Mr. R.F.M. Lubbers visited India from October 26-28, 1993. No bilateral agreement was signed during the visit.

**TAJIKISTAN**

Prime Minister of Tajikistan Mr. Abdumalik Abdullojonov visited India from February 14-18, 1993. The following agreements were signed during the visit:

- (i) Declaration on Principles and Directions of Cooperation between the two States.
- (ii) Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation
- (iii) Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation
- (iv) Agreement on Cooperation in the spheres of culture, arts, education, tourism, science, mass media (including cinematography), and sports
- (v) Protocol on Cooperation between the two Foreign Ministries
- (vi) Agreement on Cooperation between the Commercial Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of Tajikistan and State Bank of India.

**KAZAKHSTAN**

President of Kazakhstan Mr. N. Nazarbayev visited India on July 20, 1993. No agreement was signed during the visit.

**UZBEKISTAN**

President of Uzbekistan Mr. I.A. Karimov visited India from January 3-5, 1994. The following agreements were signed during the visit :

- (i) Agreement on Posts and Related Matters
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding on Telecommunications
- (iii) Protocol on setting up of Indo-Uzbek Centre for Science and Technology
- (iv) Agreement on Cultural cooperation
- (v) Agreement on Principles of Development of Economic Links and Strengthening of Comprehensive Cooperation
- (vi) Exchange of instruments of ratification of the Indo-Uzbek Treaty on Principles of Inter-State Relations and cooperation.

**TURKEY**

President of Turkey Mr. Suleyman Demirel visited India from January 31 to February 2, 1995. During the visit, agreements were signed on the avoidance of double taxation and on cooperation in the field of tourism.

**Revival of Fertilizer Units**

4918. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a plan for the revival of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) and Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount earmarked for revival of these units separately;

(d) the time by when the revival of these units is to be taken up; and

(e) the extent to which such revival will facilitate availability of fertilizers in the country?

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). Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), have been declared as sick companies under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985, and proceedings thereof are pending before the BIFR. In the context of these proceedings the Government has recently prepared revival plans for FCI & HFC which, in principle, envisage rehabilitation of Sindri, Ramagundam and Talcher units of FCI and Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup units of HFC through revamps and hiving off of Gorakhpur unit of FCI & Haldia project of HFC in view of the fact that revamp of these plants is not feasible. The revival plans also envisage fresh investment of the order of Rs. 1736.20 crores for FCI and Rs. 464.93 crores for HFC apart from capital restructuring and other financial concessions. The funds for revival of these units have not been tied-up so far.

No revival plan for Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL) has been finalised so far for submission to the BIFR.

Any final decision on the revival of the units of these companies would depend upon the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi judicial authority.

(e) It is expected that the proposed rehabilitation of the above referred units of FCI and HFC would

facilitate sustenance of indigenous urea production capacity of 14 lakh MT and 9.12 lakhs MT per annum, respectively, after revamp.

#### Subsidy to Shipyards/Shipping Companies

4919. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide subsidy to Indian Shipyards/Shipping Companies for building of ships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Presently, the subsidy is being provided to Indian Shipyards for construction of ships as follows :

- (i) According to the Pricing Policy for construction of ocean-going vessels in Indian Public Sector Shipyards announced in September, 1993, the price of ocean-going vessels to be built at Indian Yards may be fixed on the basis that the Public Sector Shipyards would participate in open tender and be permitted to match the lowest bid and thereafter be entitled to 30% extra price over the above price, 20% being payable by Government and 10% by the Shipowners.

In addition, loans at concessional rate of 9% to the extent of 80% of the cost of the ship may be given to the shipping companies placing orders on Indian Yards. The price is fixed in terms of US \$/Japanese Yen and the shipowners to pay each stage in instalment to the shipyard. The interest subsidy will be administered by the Ministry of Surface Transport. These funds are routed through the Yards. The subsidy to be released by the Government is paid along with the stage payments received by the Shipyards as per the prevalent market determined rate of exchange. This price benefit is available till September, 1995 within which period, Indian Shipyards should improve their performance and reach the level of self-reliance.

- (ii) The Shipyards registered with Ministry of Surface Transport for construction of deep sea fishing trawlers above 20 M. length are also entitled to 33% subsidy on the price permitted in addition to the price preferential limited to 10% for indigenous trawlers. In addition, duty free import of components and equipments upto a value of 30% of the cost of the Trawler from a specified list is also available to these Yards.

#### Transport Facilities in Goa

4920. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen/upgrade transport facilities on National Highways in Goa;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided and utilised during the past five years in this regard; and

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Government during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Government Accommodation on Co-Terminus Basis

4921. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government accommodation is allotted to persons employed on co-terminus basis with various Ministers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though services of a number of such persons have been terminated by various Ministries on the expiry of the term of the Minister with whom they were employed but they continue to occupy that Government accommodation;

(c) the number of those persons who were allotted such accommodation in New Delhi but are still in possession of that accommodation though their services have been terminated; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to get such accommodation vacated at the earliest?

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

(b) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

#### Hydel Power Projects of Gujarat

4922. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some hydel power projects on the rivers of Gujarat during the current Five Year Plan;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
(c) the locations of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). The following hydroelectric projects are proposed to be commissioned in the current Five Year Plan (VIII Plan) in Gujarat :

S. No.	Name of the Project & location	Installed Capacity (MW)	Anticipated addition in VIII Plan
1.	Kadana PSS (2x60 MW) Extn. (Units 3,7,4,) Panch Mahal Distt.	120	120
2.	Sardar Sarovar HE Project, Joint Venture of MP/Maharashtra and Gujarat (6x200 + 5x50) Bharuch Distt. Gujarat share 16% of 1450 MW)	1450 (232 MW Gujarat Share)	250 (Gujarat Share 40 MW)

[English]

#### Report of International Commission of Jurists

4923. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :  
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have seen the report of International Commission of Jurists on Kashmir as stated by the Minister of State for External Affairs in Rajya Sabha on March 22, 1995;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) whether Pak's ISI has been providing assistance to militants in Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government at the UN and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the report of the International Commission of Jurists include the following:

- relying largely on media and NGO reports, the International Commission of Jurists has criticised the Government in respect of alleged human rights violations in J&K, while acknowledging some of the steps taken by Government to protect human rights in the state.

- the report has acknowledged that large scale violations of human rights have been committed by the militants. The report however, fails to display understanding of the fact that terrorist violence amounts to organised and unacceptable violation of human rights of the vast majority of civilians, and poses difficulties for maintenance of law and order in the state.

- the ICJ reports states that the Simla Agreement is clearly binding on Pakistan and deprives the Pakistan Government of locus standi to intervene in Jammu & Kashmir. The report also acknowledges that ISI has been giving assistance to militants in J&K.

- the ICJ report includes references to exercise of right of self-determination, which are contrary to the established principles of international law. An independent opinion clarifying the issue by Prof. Mendelson has been included in the report.

(c) and (d). Pakistan's abetment and sponsorship of terrorism in J&k is well known. Government has taken all appropriate steps at the UN and other fora to put across the true facts of the case, which has been appreciated by the international community.

#### Accidents in Petrochemical Plants

4924. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of accidents occurred in petrochemical plants over the last two years; and

(b) the precautionary steps taken by Government to prevent such mishaps in the 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). To the extent information is available no significant accident took place in petrochemical cracker/aromatic plants in the country during the last two years. All manufacturing plants are required to be set up and operated as per statutory provisions relating to safety aspects of erection/operation of plants are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

### Transfer of Manpower in Steel Companies

4925. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have advised steel companies to transfer excess manpower from one steel company to another;

(b) if so, the reaction of steel companies thereto;

(c) whether steel companies have identified their respective labour compositions; and

(d) if so, the details of surplus and deficit of labour in each P.S.U. steel company respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Government have not advised steel producing companies to transfer excess manpower from one steel company to another.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Visakhapatnam Steel-Plant does not have surplus manpower. Considering international norms and labour productivity of steel industry in developed countries, Steel Authority of India Ltd. does have surplus manpower. However, exact number and composition of surplus manpower would depend on work practices, process, technology and Annual Production Plan, etc. Rationalisation of manpower utilisation through proper planning, retraining of existing manpower and their redeployment in new areas of requirement due to modernisation, etc. have been taken up. Effort has also been made to achieve higher production without adding manpower so as to improve productivity. As a result, SAIL's productivity has increased from 77 to 83 tonnes/man-year during the five year period, 1991-95.

### Assistance to Afghanistan

4926. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Afghanistan have approached India for extending assistance in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have since examined the proposals;

(d) if so, the extent to which the Government are considering to help and assist Afghanistan in that regard;

(e) whether India has since agreed to reopen its Embassy in Afghanistan; and

(f) if so, the time by which Indian Mission is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (f). India has enjoyed a close and friendly relationship with

Afghanistan for centuries. It is a matter of deep sorrow and anguish that the friendly people of Afghanistan are passing through a period of trials and tribulation.

Government have and will continue to extend assistance to Afghanistan both bilaterally as well through the UN agencies. Government are closely in touch with Afghan authorities in this regard.

The conditions of instability in Afghanistan and the difficult logistics have adversely affected the rendering of assistance. Government hope that the reopening of the Indian Embassy in Kabul on 3rd May 1995 will facilitate the execution of its assistance programmes.

Government have airlifted in the recent months consignments of medicines, food items and relief supplies to Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad. On May 2, 1995 a consignment of medicines was airlifted to Kabul for use at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, which was set up and equipped by India in the 1980s under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme. These medicines are expected to meet the requirements of the hospital for the next few months.

Government also continue to render medical assistance in hospitals in India for Afghan patients on an emergency footing. Government have conveyed to Afghanistan its willingness to resume the technical and economic cooperation programmes in directions which are practically feasible and which would meet Afghanistan's priority needs at the present juncture.

[Translation]

### National Highway No.8

4927. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the stretch of National Highway No.8 being converted into four-lane so far and the amount spent thereon;

(b) the agency entrusted with this job;

(c) whether the widening work is likely to be completed on scheduled time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Stretches of National Highway No. 8 being converted into four-lane and in progress are :

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Kms. (in different stretches) in progress	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs upto 9/94)
1.	Rajasthan	78.5	3481.35
2.	Gujarat	61.435	2591.77

(b) State Public Work Departments.

(c) and (d). Most of the works are likely to be completed on schedule. However, progress on some works is behind schedule due to contractual problems and constraint of funds.

[English]

#### Development of Trans Yamuna Areas

4928. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has drawn any scheme for the development of the Trans Yamuna areas;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the scheme/Project and by when the same is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). Delhi Development Authority has prepared draft zonal plan for Trans Yamuna area which includes development and construction of hospitals, poly-clinics, nursing homes, dispensaries, schools of all levels, colleges, post and telegraph offices, police stations, fire stations, gas godowns, telephone exchange, various shopping centre, religious buildings, community halls, Barat Ghars, sports complex, socio-cultural complex, men and women hostels, hotels etc. The amount earmarked for the scheme/Project by DDA is Rs. 2514.15 lakhs. The scheme has been taken up during 1995-96.

#### Production of Paraxylene by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)

4929. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) has decided to stop the export of paraxylene;

(b) whether the IPCL propose to import paraxylene to meet its in-house requirements;

(c) if so, the reasons for the decline in production of paraxylene; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify the situation;

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) IPCL has reported that they have not exported paraxylene so far as it is needed for their in-house consumption for production of dimethyl terephthalate.

(b) There is no plan of IPCL to import paraxylene in 1995-96.

(c) Production of paraxylene in 1992-93 and early 1993-94 was less due to high cost of raw material (C 5 Reformate). Since the price of paraxylene was not remunerative its production was restricted to only in-house requirements.

(d) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and IPCL have agreed to work out a mutually acceptable price of C5 Reformate. The IPCL has also approached IOC to maintain adequate supply of this raw material.

#### Design of Road Network

4930. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proper maintenance of road network in the country need/involve huge funds;

(b) whether any study of the design of roads in the country has been made;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the design aspect of the roads in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Improvement in the design of roads is a continuous process and various studies therefor are undertaken. Currently two research schemes relating to Pavement Performance Study are in progress; one relates to 'existing pavements' while the other to 'new pavements'. A computer aided design package for high embankment design has been developed which is being marketed by Indian Roads Congress for practising Highway Engineers. Two more computer aided design studies relating to the development of analytical design of flexible pavements and for the analysis of boxcell culverts are in progress. In general, research efforts are being made on a continuous basis to develop optimal pavement design and maintenance strategies with a view to funding most economical solutions.

### Denial of Visa by Pakistan

4931. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ :  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA :  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has denied visa to thousands of Indian pilgrims who intended to visit Nankana Sahib and other religious places in Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter-alia* the number of persons who had applied for visas and the number of them issued with visas;

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Pakistan thereto;

(e) whether the Government propose to restrict issue of visas to Pakistani pilgrims for visiting religious places in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). In the last six months, two Sikh jathas and one Hindu Shadani Durbar jatha visited Pakistan. We had recommended to the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi the visa applications of 5592 pilgrims for these jathas. According to available information, a large number of visa applicants were refused visa and a total number of approximately 4440 pilgrims had actually visited Pakistan in the three jathas. The exact number of visa requests which were rejected by the Pakistan High Commission is not available.

(c) and (d). Government have repeatedly urged Pakistan to fulfil its commitments under the provisions of the Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines signed between India and Pakistan in 1974. Pakistan has claimed that its rejection of visas has been "as per visa policy".

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Government are committed to encouraging people-to-people contacts between India and Pakistan and do not consider it appropriate to restrict issue of visas to Pakistani pilgrims desirous of visiting India under the provisions of the 1974 Protocol.

### Amount Spent on National Highways

4932. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the amount spent for the construction, development, renovation and repair of National Highways during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The amount allocated for construction, development and maintenance of National Highways during the last two years are as follows :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Development	Maintenance and Repair
1993-94	55591.00	21650.00
1994-95	70203.50	24690.00

### Cooperation with Cuba

4933. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to establish closer understanding and increasing cooperation with Cuba; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) : (a) The Government of India already has close understanding and cooperation with Government of Cuba.

(b) India and Cuba have traditionally warm relations encompassing all possible fields. There are a number of mutually beneficial programmes going in the right direction between India and Cuba. A Trade Revival Committee has just been formed in both the Governments which will soon deliberate on ways and means to increase trade between the two friendly countries which in the recent past has come down because of the economic difficulties of Cuba.

### Power Credit Guarantee Corporation

4934. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce and industry has mooted a plan for creation of a power credit guarantee corporation to guarantee State Electricity Boards payments of dues;

(b) if so, whether the proposed recommendations have been submitted to the Government;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to the proposals made by the PHD; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). To avoid counter guarantee, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry suggested formation of Power Credit Guarantee Corporation. Government of India is working on priority basis on the alternatives to the Government of India counter guarantee and also taken note of this suggestion.

#### **Sick Deep Sea Fishing Industries.**

4935. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any viable and practical scheme for revival of the sick deep-sea fishing industry is proposed to be formulated by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been involved in such formation of policies for revival of the deep sea marine fishery sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) and (b). The Government had constituted a Technical Committee to look into the problems of the deep sea fishing industry. This committee has submitted its report and action on the recommendations made therein has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level.

(c) and (d). The reliefs, based on the recommendations of the Committee, as and when announced, would be applicable to all deep sea fishing units assisted by erstwhile SDFC in the country, including those in Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

#### **Four Laning of National Highway-24**

4936. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for four-laning of National Highway-24; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The portion of NH-24 from Delhi to Ghaziabad is already four lane. Four laning of Ghaziabad-Hapur

Section including Hapur bypass is included in the 8th Five Year Plan under the loan assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan) and loan agreement was signed in February, 1995.

[*English*]

#### **World Summit on Social Development**

4937. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :  
SHRI P.C. CHACKO :  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Indian delegation to the World Summit on Social Development held in Copenhagen (Denmark) in March, 1995; and

(b) the objectives of the Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) The official Indian delegation to the World Summit for Social Development, led by the Prime Minister was composed of as follows :

- (i) Shri Pranab Mukherjee, External Affairs Minister
- (ii) Shri Madhav Rao Scindia, Minister of Human Resource Development
- (iii) Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office
- (iv) Smt. Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Personnel, Pensions, Public Grievances and Parliamentary Affairs
- (v) Shri Virendra Kataria, Member of Parliament
- (vi) Dr. Girija Vyas, Member of Parliament
- (vii) Shri Kirip Chaliha, Member of Parliament
- (viii) Shri E. Ahamed, Member of Parliament
- (ix) Shri G. Sanjiva Reddy, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress
- (x) Shri A.N. Verma, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister
- (xi) Shri Salman Haider, Foreign Secretary
- (xii) Shri S.V. Giri, Education Secretary
- (xiii) Shri K.R. Venugopal, Secretary, Prime Minister's Office
- (xiv) Prof. S.R. Hashim, Adviser, Planning Commission
- (xv) Shri K.M. Lal, Ambassador of India to Denmark
- (xvi) Shri K. Saranayan, Secretary (Security)
- (xvii) Shri Shyamal Datta, Director, Special Protection Group

- (xviii) Shri P.V.R.K. Prasad, Information Adviser to Prime Minister
- (xix) Shri Prabhakar Menon, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office
- (xx) Shri T.P. Sreenivasan, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of India, New York
- (xxi) Kum. Savitri Kunadi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
- (xxii) Shri Dilip Sinha, Director, Prime Minister's Office
- (xxiii) Shri Deepak Bhojwani, Private Secretary to Prime Minister
- (xxiv) Kum. Sujata Mehta, Director, Prime Minister's Office
- (xxv) Shri R.K. Khandekar, Officer on Special Duty to Prime Minister
- (xxvi) Dr. K.S. Reddy, Personal Physician to Prime Minister
- (xxvii) Dr. Anup Mishra, Physician to Prime Minister
- (xxviii) Dr. Tushar Roy, Physician to Prime Minister

(b) The objective of the Summit was to address the three core issues of social development, namely, eradication of poverty; expansion of productive employment; and enhancement of social integration. The Summit also addressed global mobilisation of resources for social development.

#### Supervision of Road Projects

4938. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road projects built with multilateral assistance are likely to be supervised by international consultants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways and all roads other than National Highways are essentially the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The details of National Highway projects being built with multilateral assistance which are to be supervised by International Consultants are as under :

Multilateral agencies	No. of NH Projects.
World Bank	6
Asian Development Bank	6

(c) The loan agreements already signed with multilateral agencies provide for supervision by international consultants.

#### Deep Sea Fishing in Tamil Nadu

4939. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals for setting up of deep sea fishing in Tamil Nadu pending for clearance with the Union Government at present;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to clear those proposals;

(c) the details of the private Power Companies engaged therein; and

(d) the details of terms and conditions fixed for giving clearance for private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) Government has received 5 proposals for setting up of deep sea fishing projects in the State of Tamil Nadu on which no final decision has been taken. These involve operation of 19 deep sea fishing vessels under Lease and 2 vessels under Joint Venture.

(b) Government has decided not to process any new deep sea fishing proposals after 12th December, 1994 till the whole policy is reviewed.

(c) At present six companies are operating 14 deep sea fishing vessels under Joint Venture whereas seven companies are operating 11 vessels under lease.

(d) There are no separate terms and conditions for clearance of projects for private companies. Clearance of deep sea fishing projects is guided by the terms and conditions indicated in the New Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991 and Rules under Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981.

#### Urban Poverty Eradication Programme.

4940. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :  
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Union Government for the Integral Urban Poverty Eradication Programme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount earmarked for 1995-1996 under this programme;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to set up a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d). There is a proposal to set up a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund under the proposed Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. A sum of Rs. 100 crores as Central share has been earmarked for this Programme for the year 1995-96.

#### Rice Mills

4941. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, has been repealed;

(b) the existing rice milling capacity in the country with capacity utilisation;

(c) the estimated requirement of rice milling capacity; and

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for modernisation of the existing rice mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The existing rice milling capacity in the country is estimated to be about 184.2 million tonnes/year and the capacity utilisation is estimated at 53.2%.

(c) The estimated quantity of paddy available for milling was about 98 million tonnes during 1993-94.

(d) Yes, Sir. A huller subsidy scheme has been formulated to modernise the existing huller rice mills.

#### National Hydro Power Corporation

4942. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have authorised the National Hydro Power Corporation to cut power supply to the defaulting State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith outstanding dues of each SEB and its probable effect on the functioning of them;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure timely payment of dues by SEBs;

(d) whether Government is considering a proposal to restructure NHPC; and

(e) if so, the salient features of the plan and time schedule for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). The allocation of power to various States/ Union Territories from the power stations of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) is, *inter-alia*, subject to the condition that in case of failure of the beneficiary to ensure timely payment, NHPC may shut off or restrict power supply to it and advise the concerned Regional Electricity Board to re-allocate the surplus power to other beneficiaries. Accordingly, when a beneficiary is not able to liquidate the arrears inspite of persistent requests and follow-ups, NHPC may consider regulating supply of power, subject to considerations of grid security. Presently, NHPC propose to regulate the supply of power to Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi as the amounts outstanding against HSEB, UPSEB and DESU as on 31.03.1995 were Rs. 167.17 crores, Rs. 128.18 crores and Rs. 84.93 crores respectively. Regulating the power supplies to defaulting SEBs is expected to convince them of the need to discharge their liability towards NHPC in a more effective manner.

(c) The steps taken for getting arrears cleared from the defaulting SEBs include constant follow-up at various levels, persuading the SEBS to open Letters of Credit and to execute commercial agreements in favour of NHPC for purchase of power, and recovery of the outstanding amount in instalments through the Central Plan Allocation of the defaulting States.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to restructure NHPC.

#### IB. Valley Power Station

4943. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given Counter Guarantee at the request of the Government of Orissa for the Ib Valley power station in Orissa promoted by AES Corporation of the U.S.A. in January 1995; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The counter guarantee agreement has been signed on 16.1.1995. The salient features of the agreement are given in the Statement enclosed.

**STATEMENT***Salient Features of the GoI Counter Guarantee Agreement for Ib Valley (Units III and IV)*

1. A counter guarantee was issued by Government of India in respect of obligations arising out of capacity payments and energy payments relating to Ib Valley Units III and IV power project and in respect of the failure of State of Orissa; as primary obliger, to pay sums due to AES Ib Valley Corporation.

2. The liability of the GOI for capacity and energy charges under the counter guarantee; is limited to Rs. 667 crore in relation to any one financial year, and on 1st April, 1996 and on each subsequent anniversary of that date, the limit in effect immediately before the date in question shall be increased by 5%.

3. The duration of GOI counter guarantee is for a period of 10 years from the commercial operation date of Unit III of Ib Valley Power Project. However, the Guarantee may expire before this duration period, at the earliest to occur of the following events :

- (i) termination of the Agreement between AES Ib Valley Corporation and OSEB;
- (ii) when no sum remains to be advanced or is outstanding to the foreign lenders;
- (iii) if AES Corporation directly or through its Affiliates together ceases to hold at least 50% of the issued share capital of the Company at any time between Financial Closing Date and expiry of a period of 12 months after the Commercial Operation Date of Unit 3 of the Power Station or AES Corporation directly or through its Affiliates together ceases to hold at least 33.33% of that issued share capital at any time till the date on which the counter guarantee would otherwise expire;
- (iv) Government of Orissa Guarantee ceases to be in force;
- (v) any change in ownership from foreign owned equity to Indian owned equity occurring without the Guarantor's consent; and
- (vi) Upon Payment of the Termination Payment by the Guarantor. In case of termination, the guarantee for termination payments extend upto a period of 15 years from the commercial operation Date of Unit 3 of the Power Station.

4. The liability of the Guarantor in respect of the Termination Payment is limited to foreign debt equivalent to the foreign equity for financing of the Power Station. In this Project, the amount is limited to US \$ 170 Million which is the maximum commitment given by the shareholders in the Company to subscribe for shares to the foreign lenders.

**Modernisation of Steel Plants**

4944. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of modernisation of Steel and Iron plants in various public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the Government propose to involve private companies or multinationals in the modernisation and expansion of those plants;

(c) the total expenditure involved in the modernisation of such plants; and

(d) the provision made during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The present status of modernisation projects being undertaken in Public Sector Steel Plants of SAIL at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro is as follows :

*Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) Modernisation*

The modernisation is being executed through 16 turnkey packages. 10 packages have been fully completed/commissioned. Three packages have been partly completed and the work on the remaining packages is in progress.

The modernisation project is expected to be completed by October, 1995.

*Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) Modernisation*

The modernisation is being executed in two phases i.e. Phase-I (9 indigenous turnkey packages) and Phase-II (15 indigenous and 5 global turnkey packages) . Work for major production facilities for Phase-I had been completed in March, 1994. 6 indigenous packages of Phase-II have already been completed. The work on remaining packages of Phase-II is under various stages of implementation.

The modernisation project is expected to be completed by August, 1996.

*Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) Modernisation*

The modernisation is being implemented through 4 main global packages and 31 indigenous packages the scope of which is related to the utilities and services.

Order for all the global packages have been placed. Preliminary site activities have been completed and presently civil and structural work and ordering of equipment and refractories are in progress.

Ordering of indigenous packages is in progress.

The project is scheduled to be completed by July, 1997.

(b) Yes, Sir. Private and multinational companies are involved in the implementation of the modernisation projects for each of the plants mentioned in part (a) above.

(c) The total requirement of funds for modernisation of these projects is assessed at Rs. 10524 crores.

(d) Outlays during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) for these modernisation project were:

(i) DSP Modernisation	Rs. 460 crores
(ii) RSP Modernisation	RS. 360 crores
(iii) BSL Modernisation	Nil

#### LTTE

4945. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to mobilise world opinion to declare LTTE as an international terrorist outfit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). LTTE was declared an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 on 14th May, 1992. A further notification declaring LTTE an unlawful association was published in the Gazette of India in May, 1994 extending the earlier ban on the LTTE by another two years. The notifications were got published in newspapers in Colombo and London.

#### Shortage of Drinking Water in Andhra Pradesh

4946. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the towns in Andhra Pradesh where there was shortage of drinking water during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) whether any financial assistance was provided by the Union Government of the State Government for over-coming the said problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The information as furnished by the State Government is as under :

(a) May please be seen in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Question does not arise.

(d) As of now there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector for providing Central assistance to towns having population above 20,000. All the towns mentioned in the Annexure have population exceeding 20,000 in each case.

#### STATEMENT

S. No. Name of the town

1 2

#### WHERE THE DEFICIENCY IS 100%

1. Palasa Kasibugga
2. Kagaznagar
3. Kathagudam
4. Ramagundam
5. Bellam Pally

#### WHERE THE DEFICIENCY IS MORE THAN 75%

6. Tanuku
7. Pedana
8. Tenali
9. Chirala
10. Gajuvaka
11. Uppal Kalan
12. Malkajgiri
13. Qutubulapur
14. Siddipet

#### WHERE THE DEFECIENCY IS 50% TO 75%

15. Ichapuram
16. Saluru
17. Bobbili
18. Vizianagaram
19. Anakapalli
20. Bheemunipatnam
21. Ramachandra Puram
22. Nidadavole
23. Bhimavaram
24. Machilipatnam
25. Mangalagiri
26. Bapatla
27. Repalle
28. Macharla
29. Chittoor
30. Guntakal
31. Kadiri
32. Adoni
33. Nandyal
34. Mahabodenagar
35. Vikarabad
36. Rajindernagar
37. L.B. Nagar
38. Alwal
39. Kapra
40. Kukrtpalli
41. Zaheerabad

1	2
42.	Nizamabad
43.	Kamareddi
44.	Adilabad
45.	Mancherial
46.	Bhainsa
47.	Jagtial
48.	Karimnagar
49.	Sircilla
50.	Koratla
51.	Palwancha
52.	Serilingampalli

#### Minister's Visit to Foreign Countries

4947. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of countries were visited by him during March and April, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas in which bilateral talks were held and agreements, signed country-wise;

(d) whether any talks were also held with European Union recently;

(e) if so, the issues figured in the talks, and the outcome thereof;

(f) whether any agreements were signed with E.U; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *Denmark* — from March 6-10, 1995 to lead the Indian delegation to the Meeting of Personal Representatives of Heads of State/Government preceding the World Summit for Social Development at Copenhagen.

(ii) *France* — from April 6-7, 1995 to attend the Indo-EU Troika Ministerial level talks held on April 6, 1995 at Paris.

(iii) *Indonesia* — from April 22-27, 1995 to lead the Indian delegation to the NAM Coordinating Bureau and the commemoration of 40th anniversary of Bandung Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung.

(c) During his visit to Paris, the External Affairs Minister also held bilateral talks with the French Foreign Minister on April 6, 1995. The principal subjects covered in the talks included Indo-French political and economic relations, the regional situation in Europe as well as in South Asia and multilateral issues such as UN reforms.

No agreements were signed during the visit.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During the Indo-EU Troika Ministerial level talks held in Paris on April 6, 1995, Views were exchanged on the further development of political and economic relations between Indian and the European Union. Other subjects covered during the talks included evolution of the European Union, European security issues, India's regional environment and non-proliferation.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Widening of National Highways in Gujarat

4948. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where four lane roads are being constructed on the national highways passing through Gujarat as per the position on April, 1995;

(b) the time limit fixed for the completion of this work and the funds earmarked for this purpose during the current year; and

(c) the cost involved in the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The position in respect of various four-laning works touching enroute places on National Highways in Gujarat are as under :

S. No.	N.H. No.	Name of Places
1.	8	Near Vadodara-Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Surat-Navsari-Valsad-Vapi.
2.	8A	Near Ahmedabad-Gandhidham
3.	8B	Near Porbandar.
4.	8C	Near Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar

These works are in various stages of progress and are targetted for completion between 1996-2000. However, the allocation of funds for development/maintenance of National Highways is made State-wise and not National Highway wise. The likely cost for completion of the afore-said works is about Rs. 167.00 crores.

[English]

#### Power Generation

4949. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :  
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the estimated generation of power from Hydel, Thermal and Atomic sources is not enough to cope with the increased demand for power;

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between increased demand and lesser supply and the target fixed for generation of power during 1995-96;

(c) whether investments from certain private sectors are also forthcoming in the power sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with quantum of investments made/likely to be made during 1994-95 and 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability of power, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas and promotion of private sector investment in power sector.

(c) and (d). As on date, proposals have been received for setting up 190 projects in the private sector for capacity addition of 75259.50 at an approximate cost of Rs. 276163.970 crores.

#### **Road Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

4950. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Malaysian Company has offered its services for road projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Central Government is primarily concerned with National Highways. As far as National Highways are concerned, no offer has been received from any Malaysian Company for developing road projects in Andhra Pradesh.

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

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Urban Development**

4951. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have made any review of the Implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes for Urban development in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and the targets fixed and achieved during the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from the States for clearance;

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

(f) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) to (f). The status of the centrally sponsored scheme for urban development is as follows:

#### **1. Low Cost Sanitation**

The programme of Low Cost Sanitation was reviewed very recently and the matter had been taken up with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for looking into the speedy implementation of the programme.

Under the Programme of Low Cost Sanitation and Liberation of Scavengers, the funds allocated by the Central Government towards subsidy is as under :

1992-93	21.62 crores
1993-94	25.80 crores
1994-95	25.80 crores

#### **2. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)**

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for towns having population of less than 20,000 was reviewed in March, 1995 with the concerned State Governments, who were requested to forward the Detailed Project Reports in respect of those towns for the release of the 11nd instalment of Central share.

The scheme was launched towards the end of 1994 and an amount of Rs. 11.70 crores was distributed. During the current financial year, i.e. 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 16.99 crores has been allocated to those very States to whom the first instalment of funds were distributed.

A State-wise Statement indicating the allocation of funds under AUWSP during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is enclosed as Statement-I.

#### **3. Night Shelters and Sanitation Schemes for the Footpath Dwellers in the Urban Areas**

This scheme had been launched during 1988-89 and was reviewed and modified in August 1992. This scheme has two components.

(a) Construction of community night shelter with community toilets and baths.

- (b) Constructing only community pay and use toilets/baths for the homeless.

Under this scheme no state wise funds are being allocated. Funds are placed at the disposal of HUDCO from releasing to implementing agencies depending upon progress of works.

#### 4. National Network of Building Centre

This scheme is in operation since 1988-89 and has been reviewed by an Expert Committee. On the lines of recommendation made by the Committee, guidelines of this scheme will be modified in May' 1993.

Under this scheme the central subsidy is not earmarked Statewise. The central assistance is routed through HUDCO to Building Centers in a phased manner.

#### 5. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)

A centrally sponsored scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns (IDSMT) has been in operation in States/UTs. The IDSMT scheme seeks to provide sufficient infrastructure facilities to support employment generation activities in towns having population upto 3 lakhs and thereby arrest migration of population to major urban areas.

Keeping in view the provisions of the Constitution (74th) Amendment Act and in consultation with the State Governments. Union Government is in the process of effecting certain major revisions in the guidelines for implementing the IDSMT scheme including the following proposals :

- (i) extension of the scheme to towns having population between 3 to 5 lakhs
- (ii) enhancement in the ceiling limits of budgetary support (i.e., Central assistance and the state share).
- (iii) change in the nature of the budgetary support from soft loan to a grant
- (iv) reduction in the quantum of loan required to be obtained by the local bodies from the financial institutions, and
- (v) provision of enhanced central grant-in-aid to State Governments for meeting the expenses incurred by the State Government/ local bodies on preparation of project reports.

However, the proposal for revision in the IDSMT guidelines would require approval of the Cabinet.

The physical and financial targets along with the achievements of this scheme for the last three years are as follows :

Year	No. of new towns		Budget allocation	Central (loan) Assistance Released
	Targetted	Covered		
1992-93	33	44	13.00	11.60
1993-94	54	84	20.00	19.50
1994-95	72	104	23.48	22.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>56.48</b>	<b>53.99</b>

During the first 3 three years (1992-93) of the Eighth Five Year Plan, new project proposals for 232 towns conforming to the guidelines of the IDSMT Scheme have been received from the State Government. All the 232 project proposals have been approved by the Government of India. The project components eligible for financial assistance under IDSMT include markets and shopping complex, construction/upgradation of roads, bus stands, sites and services, tourist amenities, parks and playgrounds, street lighting.

Statewise details of the no. of towns covered under the IDSMT and the Central Assistance released during each of the last three years along with break-up of 232 new towns is given in the Statement-II attached.

#### 6. Mega Cities

The Centrally sponsored Scheme for infrastructural development in the Mega cities was initiated only during 1993-94. It is applicable to cities with a population of more than four million as per 1991 census. The scheme would be applicable to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad. As this is a newly recently started, the question of any review does not arise.

The central share released during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under :

Name of the city	Central Share released	
	1993-94	1994-95
	(Rs. in crores)	
Bombay	20.1	16.1
Calcutta	20.1	16.1
Madras	15.1	11.1
Hyderabad	15.1	11.1
Bangalore	0.1	20.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>74.50</b>

## STATEMENT-I

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) State-wise Status of DPRs of the Schemes Approved during 1993-94

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	State	Number of Towns	No. of DPRs Approved	Estimated Cost As per Approved DPRs	First Instalment of the Central Share Released to the State Govt.	State Share Released Upto Feb 1995	Expenditure Upto Feb/March 1995	Budget Allocation 1994-95 State Sector	Amount Requested By State (94-95)	50% of the Project Cost Approved	50% of the Central Share	Amount Released for 1994-95 (Second Instalment of Central Share)	Additional Amount Recommended for 1994-95	Total Amount Released 1994-95 As Second Instalment of Central Share
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
3.	Assam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.06	-	26.06
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
5.	Goa	2	2	51.13	6.24	N.I	N.I	N.I	N.I	25.57	12.78	10.14	-	10.14
6.	Gujarat	8	6	398.95	71.08	71.08	25.00	95.00	200.00	198.48	99.74	87.24	-	87.24
7.	Haryana	4	4	283.80	30.25	30.25	N.A	30.36	76.20	141.90	70.95	34.00	-	34.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	78.50	8.79	N.A	3.90	-	-	39.25	19.63	9.88	-	9.88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	41.40	-	-	-	-	-	20.70	20.70	20.00	-	20.00
10.	Karnataka	9	7	438.90	85.15	47.90	110.00	150.00	-	219.45	109.73	105.12	-	105.12
11.	Kerala	1	1	233.72	28.21	N.I	N.I	N.I	N.I	116.86	58.43	37.62	-	37.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32	30	1674.30	205.10	205.43	410.00	800.00	1556.75	837.15	418.58	244.19	99.00	343.19
13.	Maharashtra	6	5	370.01	85.36	N.A	130.00	85.36	190.56	185.01	92.50	92.50	-	92.50
14.	Manipur	3	3	82.00	7.65	N.A	25.00	15.30	57.00	41.00	20.50	20.50	-	20.50
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
16.	Mizoram	1	-	-	4.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
18.	Orissa	5	3	204.53	50.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
19.	Punjab	2	2	240.65	26.73	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	120.33	60.16	35.64	-	35.64
20.	Rajasthan	10	10	711.88	81.97	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	355.94	177.97	177.97	-	177.97
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	10	438.62	82.24	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	219.31	109.66	9.59	-	9.59
23.	Tripura	1	-	-	5.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42	42	2947.84	327.88	290.64	634.92	N.A	N.A	1473.92	736.96	586.17	-	586.17
25.	West Bengal	3	3	325.88	39.13	N.A	78.62	40.00	50.00	182.94	81.47	52.25	-	52.25
26.	A & N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
28.	D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	Total	148	131	8522.11	1145.43	645.30	1417.44	1216.02	2130.51	4261.06	2140.88	1600.00	99.00	1699.00

N.I = No Information; N.A = Not Available; \*Furus Already Released.

## STATEMENT

No. of Towns Covered and Central Assistance Released under IDSNT Scheme from 1992-93 TILL 31.3.1995

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			Total		
	Towns New	covered on going	Funds Relea- sed									
1. Andhra Pradesh	4	1	89.2	14	3	486.79	6	-	135.00	24	4	711.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	15.00	2	-	26.00	2	1	41.00
3. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	45.00	3	-	45.00
4. Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	45.00	2	-	46.00
5. Goa	-	-	-	1	-	12.00	1	-	24.00	2	-	36.00
6. Gujarat	-	-	-	3	4	131.24	7	2	150.00	10	6	281.24
7. Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	-	1	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	25.00
9. Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2	-	38.00	1	1	40.00	3	1	78.00
10. Karnataka	7	1	140.00	12	-	260.00	11	-	290.00	30	1	690.00
11. Kerala	1	-	25.00	1	-	40.00	4	-	118.50	6	-	183.50
12. Madhya Pradesh	3	-	60.00	2	-	35.00	12	3	253.50	17	3	348.50
13. Maharashtra	9	4	276.29	10	2	316.00	17	4	433.75	36	10	1026.04
14. Manipur	3	2	103.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	103.08
15. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Mizoram	-	-	-	1	1	31.00	1	-	12.00	2	1	43.00
17. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15.00	-	1	15.00
18. Orissa	4	-	90.00	1	1	32.00	9	2	181.00	14	3	303.00
19. Punjab	-	-	-	3	-	46.00	1	1	36.25	4	1	82.25
20. Rajasthan	5	-	105.00	4	5	114.25	3	-	70.00	12	5	289.25
21. Sikkim	-	-	-	1	-	12.00	-	1	20.00	1	1	32.00
22. Tamil Nadu	8	4	229.41	10	1	110.06	11	4	139.00	29	9	478.47
23. Tripura	-	-	-	1	-	9.00	-	-	-	1	-	9.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	-	1	16.00	5	1	112.00	5	-	159.00	10	2	287.00
25. West Bengal	-	1	1.01	12	1	99.66	8	2	93.20	20	4	133.87
UTs												
1. A & N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	1	50.00	-	-	-	1	1	50.00
5. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44	15	1160.00	84	21	1950.00	104	21	2289.70	232	57	5397.20

## Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

4952. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) suffered loss due to tripping at Farakka Super Thermal Power Station (FSTPS) following collapse of Electro Static Precipitators (ESP), supplied by the Italian multi-national company, Ansaldo;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by the NTPC into the tripping of unit-4 of FSTPS on January 15 last year consequent to collapse of ESP Pass-D.

(c) if so, its findings;

(d) whether the Enquiry Committee had not computed the loss on Unit-5;

(e) whether any settlement has been arrived at between NTPC and Ansaldo on bearing the expenses on repair, rehabilitation and reinforcement of ESP and compensation for generation loss; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) Loss of generation suffered by National Thermal

Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is estimated at about 3071 million units in case of Unit IV and 144 million units in Unit V of Farakka Super Thermal Power Station (FSTPS).

(b) and (c). The enquiry committee recently submitted its final report to NTPC. The major causes of the failure of the ESP as per the findings of the Committee are as follows :

- (1) Ash accumulation in the ESP casing of Pass D in excess of 4.4 metres above the hoppers' bend line in at least three fields of the ESP, as compared to the structural designs level of 2.37 mtr.
  - (2) Non-availability of alarm for ash level high to the operator to fore-warn him of impending problems.
  - (3) Lack of detailed operation and maintenance instructions for ESP and ash handling system from the Vendors.
  - (4) Lack of awareness of operating staff, operating personnel and contractor's staff as to the limitations of the structural design.
  - (5) Problems associated with ash evacuation system.
    - (i) The ash handling system was not fully commissioned. The fluiding system was running without the heaters. (This was likely to cause clogging and choking of the hoppers).
    - (ii) The ash evacuation sequence was inappropriate to the level of generation and has caused excessive accumulation of ash in the first few rows of hoppers.
    - (iii) No manual evacuation of hoppers was carried out.
  - (6) There is no evidence of sabotage or explosion in ESP or intentional mal-operation.
- (d) Unit V as such did not suffer any damage due to collapse of pass D of ESP Unit IV at FSTPS. However,

as a matter of abundant precaution, the strengthening of structure of ESP pass A,B,C and D of Unit V was also taken up to avoid recurrence of such incident. The estimated cost of strengthening of ESP Unit V is approximately Rs. 3.52 crores.

(e) and (f). Without prejudice to rights and obligations of both parties, namely, NTPC and ANSALDO (supplier of EXP), the repair and modification is being carried out to avoid any delays on account of settlement of contractual disputes, if any. As the enquiry report is now available, the issue regarding the bearing of expenses on repair, rehabilitation and re-inforcement of ESP is under scrutiny and appropriate action will be taken as per contract. Regarding compensation for generation loss, the contract with M/s. ANSALDO does not provide for recovery of such consequent/indirect loss.

#### Improvement in N.T.P.C.

4953. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has improved its performance during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details of profit earned, turnover achieved, power generation added and capacity generated during the above year;

(c) the percentage of improvement made than the previous two years (1992-93 and 1993-94);

(d) whether NTPC has drawn up any corporate plan for the financial year 1995-96; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL):

(a) Yes, Sir. The performance of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has shown improvement as compared to the previous years.

(a) and (c). The details of profit earned, turn-over achieved, power generation and capacity addition by NTPC during 1994-95 are as under :

Parameter	1994-95	% increase over 1993-94	1993-94	% increase over 1992-93	1992-93
Net Profit (Rs Crores)	1112.15*	5.12	1057.97	19.29	886.86
Turnover (Rs. Crs.)	6373*	6.82	5965.78	27.52	4678.47
Generation (Mus)	79090	3.41	76478	15.71	66092
Capacity Addition (MW)	1096		1475		1721

(\*Provisional)

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Annual Plan of NTPC for 1995-96 includes the following :

Turnover	:	Rs. 7645.78 crores
Generation	:	83,000 MUs
Capacity Addition	:	500 MW

#### Privatisation of Small Ports

4954. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has since decided to privatise the small ports in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to hand over the Alleppy Port in Kerala and Gopalanagar port in Orissa for development to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. National Shipping Board has not taken any such decision.

(c) Government of Kerala have informed that they have decided to allow private participation in the development of minor ports including Alleppey Port.

Regarding Gopalpur Port, the Government of Orissa have informed that they are examining different alternatives.

#### Hydel Policy

4955. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY :  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have finalised a National Policy on Hydel Power incorporating more fiscal incentives for hydel power generating units to correct imbalance between hydel and thermal power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of thermal and hydel power capacity installed State-wise, and capacity likely to be generated from projects under execution/cleared and the extent of investment involved therein;

(d) the details of hydel projects pending with the Union Government for consideration and under negotiation with the foreign investment companies; and

(e) the details of foreign investment cleared/under consideration for hydel power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). No new policy for hydro power has been

formulated. However, with a view to encouraging greater participation of private sector in hydro power generation, additional incentives have been allowed by a notification date 13.1.1995 for hydro projects which could be commissioned after 1.1.1997. These include incentives for higher machine availability and for secondary energy. There is hydrology protection for initial seven years besides higher operation and maintenance provisions. Besides, this notification also provides for availing advance against depreciation with a view to meet the debt service requirements of the project promoters.

(c) The details of thermal and hydel power installed capacity State-wise as on 31.3.1995 is given in Statement-II enclosed. There are at present 127 sanctioned schemes aggregating to an installed capacity of 32277.55 MW. The latest estimates of expenditure on these projects is Rs. 86,775.22 crores.

(d) and (e). 34 Hydro-electric schemes (costing Rs. 100 crores and above) aggregating to an installed capacity of 12,899.90 MW have been identified for being set up. The projects prior to their being taken up for execution require necessary inputs/clearances as well as identification of financial resources. Five expression of interest have been received from foreign companies for setting up of 5 schemes aggregating to an installed capacity of 1901 MW. The details of these are given in Statement-II enclosed. Two of these schemes are in Joint Venture with Indian companies and one of these Maheshwar Project in Madhya Pradesh has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Generating Plant Installed Capacity as on 31.03.95  
Abstract State-wise*

S. No.	Region/ State/UT	Installed Capacity (MW)	
		Hydro	Thermal
1	2	3	4
<b>I. NORTHERN</b>			
1.	Haryana	883.90	896.42
2.	Himachal Pradesh	273.57	0.13
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.31	181.76
4.	Punjab	1798.94	1710.00
5.	Rajasthan	967.58	978.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1504.55	4570.19
7.	Chandigarh	0.00	2.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	585.60
9.	Gen.Sec. (NR)	1530.00	6862.00
Total (NR)		7138.85	15786.10
<b>II. WESTERN</b>			
1.	Goa	0.05	0.11
2.	Gujarat	427.00	4511.47

1	2	3	4
3. Madhya Pradesh		845.86	3017.50
4. Maharashtra		1740.22	8247.00
5. D and N Haveli		0.00	0.00
6. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00
7. Cen. Sec. (WR)		0.00	4652.00
Total (WR)		3013.13	20428.08
<b>III. SOUTHERN</b>			
1. A. P.		2655.94	2551.50
2. Karnataka		2409.55	967.92
3. Kerala		1491.50	0.00
4. Tamil Nadu		1947.70	2789.35
5. Pondicherry		0.00	0.00
6. Cen. Sec. (SR)		0.00	4170.00
Total (SR)		8504.69	10478.77
<b>IV. EASTERN</b>			
1. Bihar		161.60	1603.50
2. Orissa		1271.92	680.00
3. West Bengal		71.51	3478.88
4. D.V.C.		144.00	2097.50
5. Sikkim		30.89	2.70
6. Cen. Sec. (ER)		0.00	2730.00
Total (ER)		1679.92	10592.58

1	2	3	4
<b>V. NORTH-EASTERN</b>			
1. Arunachal Pradesh		23.55	15.81
2. Assam		2.00	595.19
3. Manipur		2.60	9.41
4. Meghalaya		186.71	7.05
5. Mizoram		3.37	21.07
6. Nagaland		3.20	3.62
7. Tripura		16.01	37.35
8. Cen Sec (NER)		255.01	100.50
Total (NER)		492.45	790.00
<b>VI. ISLANDS</b>			
1. A and N Islands		0.00	29.47
2. Lakshdweep		0.00	5.37
Total (Islands)		0.00	34.84
Cen. Sec.		1929.00	20612.00
State Sec.		18456.03	34397.79
Pvt. Sec.		444.00	3100.58
SS+PS		18900.03	37498.37
All India		20829.04	58110.37
% of Total		25.66	71.60

**STATEMENT-II***Details of Expression of Interests by Private Sector Companies*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. cost (Rs. Crs.)	Name of Company
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>					
1.	Kameng HEP	Foreign/ Indian-JV	600	1800.000	Inter Corp. Industries Ltd./ Snowy Mountain Engg. Ltd.
	Total		600.00	1800.000	
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>					
2.	Dhamwari HEP	Foreign	70	272.000	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A.
3.	Hibra HEP	Foreign	231	708.500	Harza Engineering Company, U.S.A.
	Total	2	301.00	980.500	
<b>KARANATAKA</b>					
4.	Almatti Dam	Foreign	600	1900.000	Asia Power Company Ltd. (TAPCO) USA, KPC
	Total	1	600.00	1900.000	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>					
5.	Maheshwar HEP	Foreign Indian-JV	10x40	1073.000	M/s. S Kumars/Bechtel, U.S.A.
	Total	1	400.00	1073.000	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	5	1901.00	5753.500	

### Agreements with China

4956. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for establishment of direct banking links and a memorandum of understanding for issue of multi point entry visas signed between India and China recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) Two memoranda of understanding, on banking cooperation and simplification of visa procedures were signed during the Vice President's visit to China October 21-28, 1994.

(b) The MOU on banking cooperation provides that the two countries shall consider favourably the opening of representative offices by banks from the other country and strengthen correspondent banking arrangements. The MOU on simplification of visa procedures provides that the two countries would issue multiple entry visas valid for three years to holders of diplomatic and official passports working in diplomatic and consular missions in the two countries.

### Strengthening of Transchart

4957. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to strengthen TRANSCART;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether other Ministries have objected to the continuance of TRANSCART; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been done in the public interest and to ensure adherence to the existing policy of importing on FOB, exporting on CIF and making timely shipping arrangements for the Government cargoes at competitive freight rates through centralised agency so as to retain control over shipping in India for maximum utilisation of national tonnage.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, some of the Ministries have sought revies of the extant policy.

### National Capital Region University

4958. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board has cleared a proposal for creation of the National Capital Region University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed location of the said NCR University; and

(d) by when the same is likely to be set up?

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

(b) to (d). The proposal to set up National Capital Region University was agreed to in principle in the 18th meeting of NCR Planning Board held on 10.1.95. A Task Force has been constituted to work out the details including the location of the University.

### Deposition of Amount in CRF

4959. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount deposited in Central Road Fund during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the ratio in which this amount was disbursed among various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) the amount transfereed to Central Road Fund during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	9.74
1991-92	9.18
1992-93	9.18
1993-94	10.18

(b) The amount was disbursed to various States depending on the likely accruals to each State which is determined on the basis of consumption of Patrol in the State and the progress of schemes sanctioned under the Central Road Fund.

[Translation]

### Allotment of Plots to Slum Dwellers in Wazirpur

4960. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in allotting 32 sq. meter plots in Bunkers colony, Wazirpur, Phase-4 to all the slum dwellers in accordance with the survey conducted by DDA in Sawan Park during 1994;

(b) whether on account of the receipt of instalments, D.D.A. is creating hurdles in the allotment of plots to the slum dwellers who have been surveyed for the purpose, by deviating from its routine of charging the fixed rate of interest;

(c) whether the Government have received a memorandum in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that as per the report of an enquiry conducted by the Sub-divisional Magistrate (SDM) in May, 1991, 482 persons were found eligible for allotment. The delay in allotment of plots to them occurred as this list was challenged in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court disposed of the matter vide their judgement dated 30.7.93. In pursuance of these orders, further action is in progress.

(b) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide their judgement dated 30.7.93 quashed the draw of lots held for 482 persons on the basis of SDM's enquiry. A mandamus was issued to DDA to make the allotment in the first instance to 650 persons who had been issued Demand-cum-Allotment letters and who have made payments in terms thereof. However, liberty was granted to DDA to re-check that list after due notice to effected persons. In terms of Demand-cum-Allotment letters, allottees were supposed to make the payment in four instalments. They were supposed to deposit the first instalment within seven days from the date of issue of the demand letters. The Hon'ble High Court declared only those persons eligible who had made the payment in terms of Demand-cum-Allotment letters, which means the payment of all the four instalments in time. However, administrative view was taken to consider the payment of first instalment only for determining the eligibility and all those who made the payment within 30 days instead of 7 days were declared eligible. Allotment letters have been issued to the eligible persons after a draw held on 23.1.95. The delay in the payment of three instalments could be regularised on payment of interest for the period of delay.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

#### Performance of PSUs

4961. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the financial performances of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry, during the last three years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of these Public Sector Undertakings in the coming financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA) : (a) The Financial performance of Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry of Mines for the last three years in given below :

Name of PSUs	Rs./Crores		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Provisional Unaudited)
1. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	134.88	156.72	294.62
2. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	1.86	15.27	67.73
3. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	26.40	(-)69.66	67.45
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	62.86	4.55	75.00
5. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	(-)10.34	(-)11.86	(-)15.69
6. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	(-)34.40	(-)42.14	(-)34.86

(b) National Aluminium Co. Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Hindustan Copper Ltd. and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. have taken steps like expansion of existing capacity, cost reduction measures, increase in productivity, decrease in consumption of raw material, aggressive marketing strategy etc. to improve their performance. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. has been referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) who have appointed M/S Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as Operating Agency (O.A.) to prepare a rehabilitation package for the Company. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. has taken steps like rationalisation of man power, increasing the work-availability etc. to improve its performance.

[Translation]

#### DDA Schemes for Allotment of Flats

4962. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes being executed by DDA for allotment of Flats/Plots at present;

(b) the location-wise cost fixed to LIG/MIG/Janta flats under each of the scheme, separately and the flats/plot-wise cost being charged from the persons who have made registration under various schemes;

(c) whether the much more amount is being charged from the registered persons as compared to the actual cost;

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government to reduce the margin;

(e) whether the Government have failed in providing houses at cheaper rates to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(f) if so, the full details thereof; and

(g) the amount of rebate given to the persons registered under Ambedkar Awas Yojana and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) DDA has reported that flats are yet to be provided to the registrants of LIG & MIG categories of the following schemes :

- (i) New Pattern Registration Scheme-1979
- (ii) Ambedkar Awas Yojana-1989

In respect of Self Financing Schemes announced by DDA so far, last opportunity has already been given to the registrants to avail of a flat. The draw of lots to offer flats to the applicants for the Self Financing Housing Scheme VII and Expandable Housing Scheme-1995 have already been held.

The plots are presently being offered under the Rohini Residential Scheme-1981.

(b) and (c). No location-wise indication of cost of flats has been given under the NPRS-1979 and Ambedkar Awas Yojana-1989. The likely cost of flats mentioned in the NPRS-79 brochure was as follows :

MIG	Rs. 42,000.00
LIG	Rs. 18,000.00
Janta	Rs. 8,000.00

However the present average cost of flats being charged by DDA is as under :

Janta (M/Storeyed)	Rs. 1.55 lacs.
LIG (M/Storeyed)	Rs. 3.00 to 3.50 lacs.
MIG (M/Storeyed)	Rs. 5.50 to 6.00 lacs.
SFS Category II	Rs. 5.84 lacs.
SFS Category III	Rs. 8.11 lacs.

(ii) Under the Expandable Housing Scheme-1995, the price of Type 'A' Unit (One Room set) ranges from Rs. 1.90 lacs to Rs. 3.76 lacs and that of Type 'B' Unit (Two Rooms set) ranges from Rs. 4.32 lacs to Rs. 5.21 lacs.

(iii) The approved rates of land for 1994-95 under the Rohini residential Schemes are as under :

Category	Size of Plots	Rate per Sq. Mtrs.
MIG	60 sqm.	Rs.2772.65
	90 sqm.	Rs.3094.73
LIG	32 sqm.	Rs.1806.43
	48 sqm.	Rs.2128.50
EWS	26 sqm.	Rs.1484.35

(d) As the costing of plots and flats is done on the basis of 'No Profit No Loss', there is no scope for any reduction therein.

(e) and (f). Does not arise in view reply to (d) above.

(g) the allottees under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana are not given any rebate in the price of flats as compared to the similar categories registrants of other schemes.

[English]

### Production Cost of Fertilizers

4663. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to find ways to reduce the production cost of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, 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). while no formal study has been undertaken to find out ways to reduce the production cost of fertilizers, the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing has outlined certain measures towards this end. Some of the recommendations of JPC accepted by the Government are : recognition of energy conservation measures while fixing the retention prices in respect of controlled fertilizers, abolition of customs duty on import of phosphoric acid; abolition of customs duty on import of plant and machinery required for setting up of fertilizer plants; and interest rate concessions on long term loans. Some of the recommendations which could not be accepted are : reduction in the price of natural gas, freezing the price of other feedstocks for fertilizer industry, viz. naphtha, fuel oil, and LSHS, and abolition of excise duty on capital goods required for setting up of fertilizer plants.

### Drinking Water for Urban Areas

4964. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made under central sector/ centrally sponsored schemes for providing drinking water in urban areas of the country for the last four years and results achieved thereunder in terms of established norms;

(b) the number of towns having acute problem of drinking water and priority in terms of allocation of funds accorded for the next two years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of progress achieved under the Scheme in Goa and proposed allocation for the next two years and targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). There is only one Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e., "Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme" (AUWSP), for providing drinking water in urban areas. This is applicable for towns with less than 20,000 population. The scheme was introduced in March, 1994 the amounts released to the State Govts. during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are Rs. 11.45 crores and Rs. 16.99 crores respectively. The State Govts. are required to invest an equal amount into these projects. As the water supply schemes take about 3 years for completions, no physical achievement in terms of completion of schemes has been reported so far. The criteria for allocation of funds amongst the States and the criteria for giving priority to the towns with special problems are given in the enclosed Statement. The total 8th Plan allocation being Rs. 50 crores under this programme, after accounting for the amounts utilised during 1993-94 and 1994-95, the balance amount would be released to the States based on the progress of implementation and utilisation of funds in the selected towns. The selection of towns is done by a State level Committee. However, the detailed project reports for the selected towns should be got technically cleared from the Central Govt.

(c) As stated above water supply schemes take about three years for completion and, therefore, no physical achievement in terms of completion of scheme has been reported from Goa so far.

The Govt. of Goa had forwarded two detailed project reports during 1994-95 with a total estimated cost of Rs. 51.13 lakhs and both have been approved. Out of 50% of the approved project cost i.e. Rs. 25.57 lakhs (Central share), Rs. 6.24 lakhs and Rs. 10.14 lakhs more released to the Govt. of Goa in March, 1994 and March, 1995 respectively. Release of further funds will depend upon the pace of implementation of these schemes by the State Govt.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Criteria for Allocation Amongst States*

The following criteria would be applied to determine the share of each qualifying State for assistance under the scheme :

- (a) 50% weightage being given to the population of such towns;

(b) 35% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in a State/UTs;

(c) 5% weightage being given to the number of such town in States/UTs;

(d) 10% weightage being given in terms of population of such towns to the special requirements of State/UTs covered under DPAP, DDP, HADP and Special Category Hilly States.

##### *Priorities for Towns with Special Problems*

Priority is to be given to towns with special problems like :

- (a) Very low per capita supply;
- (b) Very distant or deep water source;
- (c) Drought-prone areas;
- (d) Excess salinity, fluoride, iron content in the water source;
- (e) High incidence of water borne diseases.

For this purpose, it is advised that the States may at the first instance prepare the list of towns having these special problems before preparation of the detailed project reports. Similarly, priority is to be given to rehabilitation and augmentation schemes rather than new schemes.

#### Modernisation of SAIL

4965. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has drawn up a massive expansion, modernisation and diversification programme during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure required for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have undertaken programme of Renovation and Technological Upgradation (Modernisation) of its integrated steel plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro at an anticipated cost of Rs. 10,524 crores which is under various stage of implementation.

In selected areas i.e. information technology, power shipping etc., SAIL are considering to undertake diversification.

Recently SAIL has formed a joint venture in the name of UEC SAIL information Technology Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with M/s USX Engineers and Consultants Inc USA. The purpose is to develop and implement software information technology and system integration

for computer application in the basic industries. The authorised capital of the joint venture company is Rs. 1 crore. The initial subscribed paid up capital is Rs. 45 lakhs. SAIL holds 40% of the shareholding.

#### National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

4966. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has been set up;

(b) if so, the functions assigned to the NPPA and the objectives to be achieved thereby;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in setting up of this Authority; and

(d) the likely time by when the NPPA will start functioning?

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). In the Modification in Drug Policy, 1986 announced in September, 1994 there is a provision to set up an independent body of experts called the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to do the work of price fixation. This body would be entrusted with the task of updating the list of drugs under price control. It would also monitor the prices of decontrolled drugs and formulations and oversee the implementation of the provisions of the DPCO. Steps have been initiated to set up the NPPA.

#### Japanese Aid for Roads

4967. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to provide aid for the development of roads in the country;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the quantum of Japanese aid to be received by India;

(d) the details of the road projects to be financed by Japanese aid, Statewise; and

(e) the quantum of aid likely to be given to each of the recipient state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). A Statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of Road projects to be Financed by Japanese Aid.*

#### (A) Loan Aid on National Highways

State	No. of projects	Likely quantum of aid (Japanese Yen Million)
Andhra Pradesh	1	11,360
Orissa	1	5,836
Uttar Pradesh	3	19,719
Total :		36,915

#### (B) Grant Aid on National Highways

Delhi	1	2,831
Total :		2,831

#### (C) Loan Aid for Improvement of Road in Tourism Area of Buddhist Centres.

Bihar	23	3,995
Uttar Pradesh	8	458
Total :		4,453 *

(Total Loan Japanese Yen 9244 million for development of Tourist area of Buddhist Centre).

Grand Total - Japanese Yen 44,199 million.

[Translation]

#### Bridges Over National Highways in Gujarat

4968. -SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of National Highways as on 30th April 1995 passing through tribal districts of Gujarat over which there are no bridges or which are in bad shape;

(b) whether any funds have been sanctioned for construction/renovation of bridges there;

(c) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(d) the time by which these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) National Highway No.8 passes through tribal areas of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). For repair/reconstruction of bridges in this area Rs. 89.9 lakhs has been sanctioned for five bridges.

(d) Work on three bridges is complete and reconstruction work on two bridges is scheduled for completion by June '96.

[English]

**UNSC's Mediation on Kashmir Issue**

4969. SHRI VENKATESWARA RAO :  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary General, during his visit to India made an offer to act as an honest broker to bring India and Pakistan to the negotiating table in order to discuss Kashmir issue directly and bilaterally;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Pakistan have reacted on the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). During his visit to India, the UN Secretary General Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali indicated that he was ready to be an honest broker for resumption of direct talks between India and Pakistan. However, UNSC clarified that this was not an offer and that he could not play any role without the agreement of both the parties.

(c) Government has seen reports to the effect that Pakistan has repeatedly urged the UN Secretary General to play a mediatory role on the Kashmir issue.

(d) Government is of the consistent view that all differences between India and Pakistan, including aspects relating to J&K issue, should be resolved peacefully and through bilateral negotiations, in accordance with the Simla Agreement, and that there can be no role of any for any third party.

**Border Issue with China**

4970. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks were held with China on the border issue between the two countries during the last three years;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached on the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the progress made so far in regard to resolve the border issue;

(e) whether both the countries have agreed to reduce the military strength at the borders; and

(f) if so, the extent of troops reduction taken place so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) to (b). Issues relating to India - China border are being discussed by the two countries in the joint Working Group and the Expert Group. During the last three years, the Joint Working Group has met thrice - in October 1992, in June 1993 and in July 1994. The expert Group has also met thrice - in February 1994, in April 1994 and in March 1995.

2. Discussions in the Joint Working Group resulted in the Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India - China Border Areas, which was signed during Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to China in September 1993. A copy of the Agreement has been placed in the Parliament Library.

3. Implementation measures envisaged under this Agreement are being discussed in the Expert Group, set up to assist the Joint Working Group in this task. At its second meeting, the Expert Group reached agreement on its Work Regulations, which spells out the mandate, future tasks and modalities of the Group. At its third meeting, both sides agreed that additional designated points for meetings between their border personnel would be established at Nathu La in the Sikkim Sector and at a point to be mutually agreed in the Middle Sector. They also had a useful exchange of views on other tasks assigned to the Expert Group, which include, *inter alia*, working out extent, depth, timing and nature of reduction of Indian and Chinese forces in their border areas, clarification of the line of actual control and devising additional confidence building measures. No reduction of forces has been carried out in border areas so far as part of the implementation of this Agreement.

4. India and China have continued their efforts in the Joint Working Group to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the India - China boundary question. It is hoped that concrete steps taken by the two countries to enhance mutual confidence and harmony in their border areas will help in creating a climate that is conducive to a boundary settlement.

**Heads of Missions & Posts**

4972. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) the number of posts of heads of missions and of posts as on January 1, 1995, grade-wise;

(b) the number of vacancies therein on that date, grade-wise;

(c) the number of IFS officers posted against those posts, grade-wise;

(d) the number of members, or former members of other services, civil & military, posted against those posts, grade-wise; and

(e) the names of non-service heads of missions and of posts with the places and dates of posting, as on that date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) On 01.01.1995 there were 112 posts of Heads of Mission and 36 posts of Heads of Post.

(b) 9 posts of Heads of Mission and 1 post of Head of Post were vacant.

(c) Category	No. of Heads of Mission	No. of Heads of Post
Grade-I of IFS	19	-
Grade-II of IFS	20	3
Grade-III of IFS	50	11
Grade-IV of IFS	5	9
Senior/Junior Scale of IFS	-	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>34</b>

(d) and (e) On 1.1.1995, there were 9 Non Career Heads of Mission and 1 Non Career Head of Post. The detailed information is as follows :

Name & Date of Posting	Designation	Country	Service Background
S/Shri			
S.S. Ray 28.10.1992	Head of Mission	U.S.A	Non Service
L.M. Singhvi 02.04.1991	Head of Mission	U.K.	Non Service
Kushok Bakula 01.01.1990	Head of Mission	Mongolia	Non Service
Bhavani Singh 28.06.1993	Head of Mission	Brunei	Army (Retd.)
D.S. Pannun 05.03.1992	Head of Mission	Ghana	Non Service
H.S. Singh 29.03.1993	Head of Mission	Male	Non Service
Bimal Prasad 11.01.1991	Head of Mission (Since retired)	Nepal	Non Service
Pushkar Johari 06.03.1992	Head of Mission (Since retired)	Bhutan	IFS (Retd.)
Dr. G.S. Rajhans 01.07.1994	Head of Mission	Cambodia	Non Service
M.F. Farooqui 09.01.1993	Head of Post	Jeddah	IAS

### Sharing of Ganga Water

4972. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during her recent visit to Sri Lanka sought Sri Lanka's help to settle her country's dispute over sharing of Ganga water with India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) During her visit to Sri Lanka from January 25-26, 1995 the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Begum Khaleda Zia in her banquet speech said in context of the issue of sharing of riverwaters that Bangladesh was trying to reach a settlement with India on the waters of the Ganga and other common rivers and counted on the Valuable support and understanding of friendly countries like Sri Lanka.

(b) The Government of India remain committed to devising an equitable, long-term and comprehensive arrangement on sharing of waters of common rivers with the Government of Bangladesh through bilateral discussions.

### Hindustan Shipyard Limited

4973. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state : (a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to obtain orders for ships for Hindustan Shipyard Limited in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Surface Transport has taken following steps to obtain orders for ships for Indian Shipyards including Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) :

(1) The Pricing Policy for Ocean-Going Ships to be built at Indian Public Sector Shipyards was revised in September, 1993. The details are as follows :

- (i) The price of an ocean-going vessel to be built at Indian yards may be fixed on the basis of open tender, the Indian Shipyards being permitted to match the lowest bid. Thereafter, the shipyard would be entitled to 30% extra price over the above price.
- (ii) Loans at concessional rate of 9% to the extent of 80% of the cost of a ship will be given to shipping companies placing orders with Indian Yards.
- (iii) Fixation of price in terms of US\$/Japanese yen and the shipowners to pay each stage in instalment to the shipyard at market determined parity rate of foreign exchange prevailing on the date of actual payment.

The present Pricing Policy is valid till September, 1995 during which period the Indian yards should improve their performance and reach the level of self-reliance.

(2) Instructions were issued to various Major Ports in India in March, 1993 that in case of port crafts whose price is above Rs.10 crores each, a limited tender shall be issued by the Port Trusts for their requirements of port crafts to the four public sectors shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Surface Transport; including Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam. Three public sector shipyards under the Ministry of Defence were also added later in December, 1993. The tenders has to be evaluated and contract awarded to the most competitive bidder following the normal tender procedures. These orders were valid till 31st March, 1995 only.

#### Supply of Diesel And Petrol to DTC

4974. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has decided to suspend the supply of diesel and petrol to the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outstanding amount the DTC has to pay to the IOC for diesel and petrol supply as on December 31, 1994;

(d) the reasons for not making payment by the DTC to the IOC; and

(e) the efforts made/proposed to made by the Government to clear the dues of Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The IOC have been impressing upon the DTC, time and again, for clearing their outstanding dues at the earliest. The IOC have also informed that in case these dues are not cleared by DTC it may be difficult for them to continue diesel supplies to DTC.

(c) The total outstanding amount payable to IOC as on 31st December, 1994 was Rs. 19.62 crores.

(d) and (e). The DTC has been running in loss for quite sometime past and has not been able to make payment to its different suppliers including IOC. The Government releases non-plan funds to DTC from time to time to meet its non-plan expenditure including payment of Oil companies. The funds for the current financial year have not been found adequate and additional funds would have to be provided by the Government to enable DTC to clear all outstanding dues including that of IOC.

#### Talks with Japan on Restructuring of UN Security Council

4975. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Japan held their first ever bilateral consultations on reforms to and restructuring of the United Nations, including expansion of the Security Council recently; and

(b) if so, how far will it help India's candidature for permanent seat to the UN Security Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The recent bilateral consultations between India and Japan provided a useful opportunity to exchange views on reforms to and restructuring of the United Nations including expansion of the Security Council which would serve to carry forward the restructuring process.

#### Democratisation of UNSC

4976. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have pleaded for the abolition of 'Veto Power' of permanent members of the UN Security Council and demanded for the increase in number of non-permanent members of the Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the consensus emerged as a result thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). India along with NAM countries, has consistently supported the restructuring and reform of the UN Security Council, including a review of the veto and an expansion of both the permanent and nonpermanent membership. Deliberations on these issues are continuing in the UN General Assembly and so far no consensus has emerged.

[Translation]

#### Road-Tax and Toll Tax

4977. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise the collection of road-tax and toll-tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

*[English]*

### Construction and Maintenance of National Highways

4978. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the budgetary provision and actual expenditure on construction/maintenance of new National Highways during the last three years, year-wise alongwith provision made for 1995-96; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve design, standards and quality of materials used for repairs and maintenance of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) In the last three years only one National Highway (NH) has been added to the NH system i.e. Nh-18 in Andhra Pradesh. The allocations to the States for the development and maintenance are made on lump-sum basis and not National Highway-wise.

(b) Continuous efforts for improvement in design standards and quality of materials are made by undertaking various research schemes in different areas of road and bridge engineering.

### Supply of Can Fertilizers

4979. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Can fertilizer is supplied to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh through National Fertilizer Limited;

(b) if so, the quantity supplied in 1994-95;

(c) whether this fertilizer is distributed directly to the dealers for further sale to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the criteria adopted for fertilizer distribution by National Fertilisers Limited?

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). National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) supplies Calcium Ammonium Nitrate directly to fertilizer dealers in Andhra Pradesh on the basis of their marketing strength and capacity to make the required financial arrangements. During 1994-95, 24892 MTs of the material was supplied by NFL to the State.

### Gas/Hydro/Thermal Power Projects in A.P.

4980. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded approval to certain gas, hydro and thermal power projects to be set up in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work is likely to be started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number and details of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUS) signed with the foreign companies so far in connection with power generation in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). The construction work of all the hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh which has been accorded sanction have been taken up. The construction work of the Gas Based Power Projects would be taken up as soon as all inputs and clearances are tied up by the private promoters and financial closure is achieved.

(d) So far Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) have been signed for setting up of 46 power projects for a capacity addition of 34974 MW in the private sector involving foreign investment (including NRI and Joint Venture proposals).

*[Translation]*

### Allegations on Human Rights Violations

4981. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allegation has been levelled by the UN Commission on Human Rights in regard to human rights violations in Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government, so far, for apprising the UN Commission on Human Rights of the atrocities committed by the militants in the Kashmir valley and the steps taken/being taken by the Government at international level for exposing Pakistan attitude on training Kashmiri militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b). The UN Human Rights Commission deliberates on human rights situation in various countries under specific agenda items during its sessions and its thematic and country specific mechanisms further keep different aspects of the human rights situation in all countries under continuous scrutiny. Certain reports of these mechanisms have touched on certain aspects of the human rights situation in India, as also in many

other countries. India has taken a range of steps to counter allegations of human rights violations including investigation and response to all allegations.

(c) India has taken all appropriate steps at the international level, including with the UN Commission on Human Rights to establish the true facts of the situation in J&K which is an integral part of India, particularly the trans-border sponsorship of terrorism by Pakistan resulting in violations of human rights of the vast majority of the civilian population.

[English]

#### Indo-Omanese Joint Venture in Shipping

4982. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to float a joint venture shipping company between the Omani National Shipping Line and the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the modalities in this regard were discussed between the Omani Minister of Commerce and Industry and the senior officials of the Shipping Corporation of India during the recent visit of the Minister to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the joint venture proposal;

(e) whether any private sector transport operator has also shown keen interest in joining the Joint Venture as a partner; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held between the Omani Minister of Commerce and Industry and the senior officials of the Shipping Corporation of India in April '95 to explore the possibilities of establishing a joint venture shipping company with Oman. It was decided to carry out a feasibility study and furnish a project report, wherein all possible modalities will be considered.

(e) and (f). No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

#### Theft of Diamond at Panna

4983. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether thefts of diamond have been reported from the Panna mines in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to check this pilferage of diamonds from the Panna mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). It is reported that a case of theft of one diamond by one of the labourers working in the premises of the Panna mines in Madhya Pradesh operated by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) occurred on 22nd January, 1995. The labourer was caught by the Central Industrial Security Force and handed over to the police along with the seized diamond.

(c) Appropriate steps have been/are being taken by NMDC for strengthening the security. Steps are also being taken for replacement of manual handling of concentrate by mechanical handling.

#### Lifting of Imported Urea

4984. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of imported urea has been lying at various ports since December, 1994 waiting to be lifted for distribution to various states; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for the delay in lifting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sudden cancellation of the by-elections by Election Commission, at the instance of the Union Home Ministry, when the poll process has already started, make one\*\* Several political parties have demanded cancellation of these by-elections only ten day ago. The Opposition parties have spelt the same ground that the Home Ministry has now come out that the by-elections need not be held since the general elections are ten months away. But the Chief Election Commissioner ignored the Opposition's contentions but promptly acted when the Home Ministry and the ruling Congress (I) demanded the cancellation. The Election Commission should not become\*\*.... The ruling party wanted the postponement of by-elections since they are afraid that they will lose in all the nine Lok Sabha by-elections. Congress (I) is not able to field its candidate in Pudukottai constituency in Tamil Nadu... (Interruptions)

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central) : Who said so? We have fielded two candidate there. Do not mislead the House...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : I also like to draw the attention of the House that the logic which the Election Commission has applied to the Lok Sabha by-elections holds good for Assembly elections in Kerala and West Bengal. Both the States, Kerala and West Bengal, go to polls alongwith the Lok Sabha early next year. But the ruling Congress (I) has compulsions not to cancel the by-elections in Kerala since the Chief Minister, Mr. Antony has to be elected in another four months, if he wants to continue in office. So, the Election Commissioner\*\*... has applied one yardstick to Lok Sabha by-elections and another to Assembly elections.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. Matters which cannot go on record will not go on record. You will have to be very careful on this point.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No imputations, please.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, I am afraid that\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : No allegations and no imputations. I will go through it carefully and that which cannot go on record will not be allowed to go on record.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : \*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) : The Chief Election Commissioner. was recently pleased to postpone the various by-elections to the Lok Sabha but strangely enough, he has decided to go ahead with some of the Assembly by-elections even where there by-elections are to be held simultaneously with the elections of the Lok Sabha. Sir, the case, in point, is that of West Bengal where three by-elections are due to be held. There is no logic behind holding the Assembly by-election in West Bengal while postponing the Lok Sabha by-elections all over the country on account of a time gap of less than one year - the extreme heat of May, the school and university examinations and the preoccupations of the farmers. Sir, we cannot possibly have two yardsticks -one for the Lok Sabha and another for the Assembly elections. Any such approach is not only scandalous but smacks of mindless arbitrariness. Rules must be applied equally, logically and fairly. We must not be appearing bending them in any way. In fact, Sir, Mr. Seshan should have postponed the Lok Sabha by-elections on the basis of the plea by various Opposition parties in the first instance. If necessary, he could have sought the Union Government's response to the plea by the Opposition. In his present action, he has unnecessarily invited criticism and various charges.

I am among those who have been highly appreciative of many decisions and actions of the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sehan. Several of his actions

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\*\* Not recorded.

and decisions were strongly and repeatedly advocated by me, both in my syndicated writings INFA's editor and as member of the Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms\*\*... Discretion is not always the best part of his valour.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I shall have to carefully examine it.

SHRI INDER JIT : All right, Sir.

But I would like to say that the discretion is not always the best part of the valour. Hence, the need for him to take special care, say, Mr. Seshan needs to reconsider his decisions to go ahead with the bye elections in West Bengal. There is no earthly reason for the by elections to be held in West Bengal for the Assembly when these have been postponed in regard to the Lok Sabha. Sir, I request the Government, through you, to take up the matter with the Election Commission at the earliest and help it to see and function logically.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the issue as to whether the elections should be held or not. Here I would like to raise a policy matter. This question has come again before us as to what are the powers of Election Commission and what is the duty of the Central Government. Had the Election Commission consulted the Central Government before making an announcement about the by-elections? The orders regarding holding or not holding the elections are issued by the President. The decision to fix the dates of the polls is taken by the Election Commission. Before announcing the dates for elections, several leaders of various political parties, including myself had written to the Election commission that since the General Elections were only ten months away, the holding of by-elections would amount to a wastage of funds but no attention was given to our suggestion and the by-elections were announced. We were under the impression that the Election Commission must have consulted the hon. President, that is why, the by-elections had been announced. Later the reason given by the commission for cancelling the by-elections was that they had received a letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs and on that ground it would not be possible to hold elections. Did the Election Commission consult the Central Government before announcing the by-elections or are we to take that the Election Commission is all-powerful and it can decide to hold or cancel elections as and when it desires? We have example of Bihar before us where it took a month and a half to complete the Assembly elections. Now on the basis of this experience, we feel that the Lok Sabha General elections will take one and a half years. I had demanded the other day also that there should be a discussion in the Parliament as to what is the role of the

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Election Commission. Did the Election Commission consult the Central Government regarding by-elections of Lok Sabha or Assemblies? Is there any coordination between the two or not?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious issue.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are yet to receive a reply. You yourself will also be feeling that it is a matter of public importance. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not present here. Who will give the reply? Is there a Government or not?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sitting here. Unfortunately, my friend, now-a-days, is not able to see me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are sitting there or you are sleeping there :

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : No, no, I am not sleeping. What you are speaking, I am hearing. What you spoke about the Election Commission, I have heard about it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is your observation?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : This is not a dual talk between you and me.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the announcement of holding by-elections and its subsequent cancellation is concerned I feel that if one veers round to the proper course at long last, he cannot be considered to have lost his course. Though the way it was done was not correct. Even then what Shri Indrajeet ji has mentioned carries weight that if the Lok Sabha elections are likely to be held within a year, then it is not proper to hold Assembly elections at some places before that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last days, discussion has always been held regarding the Chief Election Commissioner, while no discussion is held about the electoral reforms. I would like to emphasize the fact that we forget that the issue of electoral reforms was taken up a year back, but nothing has happened. As far as de-limitation is concerned, in spite of unanimity on it, neither the de-limitation bill is passed nor any other action is taken. For example, as per the delimitation of 1971-73, the Chandni Chowk Lok Sabha constituency in Delhi is of three and a half lakh voters while another Lok Sabha Constituency consists of 20 lakh voters. Discussions have been held in the House to change this situation and the Government even brought a Bill in this House but it was withdrawn. My submission is that the hon. Ministers, present here should ask the Government to take this subject seriously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government earlier said that the Identity Card should be issued. On this issue Chief Election Commissioner should not be involved but the question is why the identity card is not issued? Some of the States have under taken this work but this issue should be taken up both by the Government and the House. It has nothing to do with the Election Commission. There should be electoral reforms. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that this issue should be given priority and if nothing is done, then at least the Recommendations of the Dinesh Goswami Committee's report should be implemented immediately and the necessary law should be enacted. We are ready to hold discussions.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : I join all the other leaders and say that this sort of a blatant display of erratic behaviour is really intriguing. When the announcement was made for holding the by-elections to Lok Sabha, all the Opposition Parties at that time wanted the elections not to be held. But then, later on, the elections have been cancelled on the ground that the Central Government also does not want them to be held. Now, motives are being imputed — not very wrongly too — that in view of the demand made by some Congress members that\*\*...

MR. SPEAKER : I will very carefully look into this and see whether it can form part of the record or not.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Motives are imputed because of this sort of background.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : It is also rumoured that\*\*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I don't know ! But why do my friends make a demand like that? I wonder whether they have lost their sense of discretion!

All the Constitutional authorities must function in such a manner that they remain beyond reproach. Otherwise, the functioning of democracy itself will be in peril and that is the most important point that I want to make.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : That is true. Every institution has its own limits.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit through you, that the declaration and later on the postponement of by-elections by the Elections Commission has been quite controversial. I would not like to say anything against the dignity of the Chief Election Commissioner but a lot of views and suggestions by the politicians regarding him can be seen in the newspapers that\*

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : But the point raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is quite pertinent. Whether

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Chief Election Commissioner hold talks with the Government or not, does the Government hold discussion on it or is it necessary or not? It is a very important issue. Therefore, my submission to you is that a discussion should be held on this issue in the House and besides the electoral reforms, the rights of the Election Commission and its limitations should also be discussed...*(Interruption)*

*[English]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, the Minister told that the he was here and that he was listening to everything.

*[Translation]*

Hon. Minister, Sir, please speak on it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : There is nothing to speak. Please keep sitting.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Does that mean that our cry was just in the wilderness?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Just one minute. I do think that if a matter like this has agitated the minds of the Members, maybe, this Government has some explanation to give to assuage their feelings. I would expect the Government to anticipate such issues and be ready.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, with due respect to the hon. Members...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : At least you can say that elections are likely to take place before one year and that is why it is not.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, thank you very much for supplementing.

MR. SPEAKER : I am really very unhappy with the manner in which you are dealing with the matter. When I am trying to help you, you are just putting it in my mouth. You yourself do not get up, you do not anticipate, you do not reply; I am trying to help you and you are putting it in my mouth!

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, it is agitating the minds of the hon. Members and at the same time, if...

MR. SPEAKER : There must be some reasonable grounds for doing it, which you should bring before the House where so many Members, so senior Members have spoken about it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, for me to comment on this, I feel, is not appropriate.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : You say, you will make a statement.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, I will convey it. I will ask the concerned Minister to make a statement.

SHRI RAM NAIK : You say like that...*(Interruption)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Whatever points you have made are well taken and he will inform the Government about it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Did he say that? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Paswan, please. You know, this is a matter which has appeared in the newspapers. It is an important matter; you should anticipate that it would be raised and certainly you have some explanations to give which should come forth so that things are balanced.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : Sir, regarding the views expressed by the hon. Members and in view of what you have stated, we will inform the Minister concerned and there will be reaction coming in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Sir, the important thing is that in order to be able to deal with such matters, the Government should also have the capacity to anticipate what points the hon. Members are going to raise. It is not on the agenda; it is not one of the questions. So they have to anticipate that today, perhaps, somebody will raise such and such a point and therefore, they must be ready. I doubt, if they have the capacity to do that.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Sir, to elicit a reply of the kind Shri Salve just gave, you have to goad them again and again and again, is a reflection on the state of the Government.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, I apologise. Our capacity to anticipate is not as great as that of the hon. Members.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, since this issue has come up, I would also request all political parties to ~~have~~ have a code of conduct on this issue.

Sir, there are clear constitutional provisions that persons holding high constitutional positions should not accept any paid office. Contesting in the elections is not considered to be an office of profit. But it is really unfortunate...

MR. SPEAKER : No. He is not on that point.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, let the political parties decide that persons holding high positions may not be drafted to the party immediately after their retirement. It is a temptation.

Sir, I may not mention names, but I can bring to the notice of this august House that a person holding a high office who gave a controversial report against the then Government was immediately rewarded with an Office of Member of Rajya Sabha immediately on retirement.

This is the temptation which is going on. When the Constitution was drafted the concept of High Office and the person holding high office was very ideal. But

unfortunately there are small officers holding high positions. This is the problem. So, I appeal to all the political parties to take a bold decision that persons holding high offices shall not be given tickets or shall not be accepted in the party. This should be observed as a code of conduct and not as a guideline.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister and of this august House towards and extremely sensitive issue. Sir, recently on 16th November, 1994, the Supreme Court delivered a very important judgement with regard to Article 48 of our Constitution and ratified the earlier decision of the Calcutta High Court saying that the permission of 'Qurbani' given on the occasion of Id-ul-Fitar granted by the Government of West Bengal was ultra vires to the Constitution, and they confirmed the directive of the Calcutta High Court to withdraw the permission.

Sir, this decision gave birth to a Constitutional crisis whereafter it was decided in a Cabinet meeting of the Government of West Bengal that after this directive of the Supreme Court, Qurbani will not be allowed to be given in the recognised butcher houses of the state but it can be allowed in the temporary butcher Houses to be opened in the streets of Calcutta and in the villages of West Bengal with the help of the district administration, the police and the local people. I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Constitution has not given the right to any State Government of violating the directive of the Supreme Court in accordance with the Constitution concerning Article 48 of the Constitution. This has generated resentment among the people of the State. Therefore, my submission is that as we express our concern with regard to other matters, the hon. Home Minister should in the same manner convey to the Government of West Bengal that action will be taken against it under Article 356 of the Constitution if it does not abide by the ruling of the Court. In its verdict, the Supreme Court has said that this law was made for the purpose of agricultural economy and it has quoted the provisions of the law.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise it beyond a certain limit. This does not belong to the Union Government.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Action should be taken under Article 356 of the Constitution. In view of the growing tension there, we make this demand with all the seriousness...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the reality and what is their order? These things should also be looked into. Otherwise, such a statement will give rise to tension here as well.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : This has been reported in the Telegraph, the Times of India and the Indian Express. I have also got a copy of the Supreme Court judgement with me. It clearly mention that

[English]

"West Bengal to flout the ruling of "

MR. SPEAKER : These are sensitive matters. I allowed you to mention it briefly but you should know what exactly is the order given by the court.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I am narrating what the order exactly says.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is not an authentic report and you know it more than anyone else.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I have got it confirmed on phone two-three times from Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER : From whom have you confirmed?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : From the officer in Calcutta and our colleagues from the state present here can contradict my statement that the Supreme Court has not said that no 'Qurbani' will be given.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA (Guna) : It is a sensitive matter...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : Sir, this is a non-issue...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One minute please. I have given him time. I can give you later on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA (Guna) : Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It is not proper to disallow a person from speaking truth on the plea that it is a sensitive matter and it can create tension.

MR. SPEAKER : I only wanted to know whether he had equired into it properly.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA : He has already got it confirmed.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, it is right.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA : It is extremely regrettable that a state should violate the decision of the Supreme Court.

\*\* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Sir, I have only this to say that what has been the order of the Supreme Court will be abided by the State Government. They cannot flout it till they are in power there.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, if the Supreme Court had given a judgement, how could the State Government disobey it? And how could they know that the State Government is not obeying it? Has the State Government ever made any Statement on it?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Sir, Mr. Jyoti Basu held a meeting in Writers Building for two hours after which press had given this Statement...

MR. SPEAKER : Lodha ji, you are entering into a very delicate area.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : With all responsibility, Sir, I am entering into it. I have confirmed it. Sir, this is just only a paper report. I have got it confirmed four-five times in the last four days from Calcutta;

MR. SPEAKER : From whom in Calcutta?

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : How do you know that the State Government has not implemented it?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : It is in the newspapers and I have got it confirmed from Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER : Calcutta means, which Calcutta?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Calcutta of West Bengal, Sir, not Calicut. Mr. Jyoti Basu held a meeting for two hours and after that he gave oral instructions that in street corners, temporary butcher-houses would be established for giving *qurbani*. That order which is restricted to recognised butcher-houses has not been implemented. It is there, Sir...(Interruptions)... Mr. A.S. Malihabadi, Editor, Azad Hind, Congress Leader Mr. Sultan Ahmed are among those who met Mr. Jyoti Basu and he said...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you to speak after Mr. Advani.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, I request Mr. Advani to let me speak. Mr. Lodha says that Mr. Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister, has said that in every street corner, there will be a temporary abattoir. He has to withdraw that Statement. I say, it is not true. This is a charge against the Chief Minister whom he may not respect. Therefore, this charge has to be either substantiated or withdrawn. This is the point I want to make.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I am prepared to substantiate it, Sir, that unauthorised slaughter houses on the streets would be opened, not every street, and no instructions have been given to the District Magistrates and the Police. The police have opposed steps, Sir. I am giving the names...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, No, please You need not read from the newspapers.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : All that is needed is a Statement from the Government about inquiring into this matter and letting us know what is the truth. We are in no position to know but here a newspaper from Calcutta referred to it. From the information that Mr. Lodha has received he has said that in spite of the Supreme Court verdict the Government of West Bengal is going ahead either to flout it or to circumvent it by another order. We should like to know the fact because it is a sensitive matter.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : You can go to the Supreme Court.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One newspaper, the India Express or the Telegraph ...

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : All the newspapers of Calcutta, not one newspaper.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then you should have brought other papers also; you have brought only one newspaper.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : They have given the details of the meeting in the Writers Building for two hours and the persons who attended the meeting.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All right, Lodhaji, you have put up your point.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a very serious matter which can have a lot of repercussions.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Yes, yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What do you mean by "yes, yes"?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : It is having repercussions. That is why I have come here. You are flouting the Supreme Court order. You are flouting the Constitution. You are creating a situation in Calcutta and West Bengal where the whole State has been turned into a butcher-house, in spite of the judgement of the Supreme Court.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you permitting him to go on record? He said: "The whole of West Bengal has been turned into a butcher house".

MR. SPEAKER : You deal with in a manner in which you can deal with and in a proper manner.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No State Government can flout the Supreme Court judgement and if it does so, the matter will not rest there...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : What Shri Kalyan Singh did then was the BJP culture. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You allow him to say what he wants to say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal is flouting the Supreme Court orders. If the Government of Uttar Pradesh headed by Shri Kalyan Singh can be dismissed following the violation of Supreme Court Orders, the West Bengal Government should also be dismissed on the same lines...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Get it dismissed?  
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I would request my hon. friends who are so agitated over this matter which has emanated from reports in various newspapers that they should make sure of their facts, confirm the facts before they come to the House of the People with this kind of allegation. It is because we can equally say that we are quite sure that no such thing will happen and no such thing could have happened and never before also anybody has said that in every street corner in Calcutta, slaughter houses have been opened. They were never been known; they were never been heard; and they were never by charged by anybody. Now, suddenly on the basis of some newspaper report, which I am not prepared to take as gospel's truth...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I have got it confirmed from Calcutta...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who confirmed it?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : I have got it confirmed from the Press people; from the political party leaders; and from the social organisations...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a mischievous attempt by some part of the media to supply some sensational news; some kind of a sensation; and give some ammunition to those people who wish to make a big thing out of this. This is very much harmful in the present situation for the country's peace and harmony. No such thing will happen; no such thing had ever happened; and therefore I would request you not to permit these things to go on record.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Nothing should go on record except what you say!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, you told me that you will be allowing me. I require only half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am coming from Calcutta. Everyday in Calcutta, there are big advertisements in the newspapers, in the name of West Bengal Government, saying that the Supreme Court has given such a verdict. So, there should not be any trouble anywhere. We appeal to the people to keep peace. There

is no word of any such thing, but it is being said in the other way round. The Supreme Court had said such and such a thing and they will abide by it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, the floor of this House should not be used to malign a State Government. After the judgement of the Supreme Court, they have categorically stated through different newspapers and advertisements that they are acting according to the verdict of the Supreme Court and within the framework of law.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Have you forgotten what you told about Maharashtra? You are behaving like a person who has been levelled with grave charges but claims to be the most honest person...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : You have stated just to create communal tension...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Based on wrong Press reports, you conducted a debate for three-and-a-half hours...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What you had done then was nothing else but violation of the Supreme Court judgement.

SHRI RAM NAIK : We did not oppose the debate, then. We do not oppose a debate like you...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to continue like this?  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Now, please take your seats. You are very very well-informed Members of this House, you know how to deal with matters of this nature and I think that you would be able to deal with this kind of a matter in a proper manner. I have more than once asked Mr. Lodhaji to say whether he has got it confirmed or not. He has said, 'Yes, I have got it confirmed'. He has got it confirmed. Now, it is for you to show what he has said is not correct and there is a procedure for this. I will not indicate to you what is the procedure. But there is a procedure provided in the rules. You can have recourse to that kind of procedure and you can have the remedy for a Statement on such a sensitive matter which is made by Lodhaji, no one else but Lodhaji, who knows the legal aspects very clearly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Sir, we shall move a Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, move it.

I do not want anything from you. You can deal with it in a proper manner. Let the whole facts come to light...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I must say that Mr. Lodhaji is a former Justice and the Supreme Court will deal with this matter when any order of theirs is flouted.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : The Supreme Court will deal with the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise in this august House an important issue related to protection of national honour and I hope that the entire House will be one with me in this regard. Last Friday on May 4th, 1995 the Star TV telecast a programme 'Nikki Tonight produced by Nikki Bedi. In this programme interviews are taken and the programme...

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard that apology has been tendered in this regard.

[English]

If you want to repeat it again on the floor of the House and if it raises the dignity of our leaders, I do not know.

SHRI RAM NAIK : If the Government say that Star Television has given an apology, then I am not at all interested. But I want to say that the Government should only that they have received the apology.

MR. SPEAKER : We will find out.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : I am not saying so on my own. His great grand son has expressed his predicament and I want to inform you about that.

[English]

The Government should say that.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is somebody taking note of this thing.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : We are taking note, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What will you do?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I will convey it to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : They are raising a definite matter. You please find out from the Information Ministry whether the apology has been given or not. Then we will deal with it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I will convey it to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Not just conveying, but you will come with information.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : I would only like to give some information with regard to the issue raised by Ram Naik ji just now because I am afraid whether the hon. Minister has apprehended it properly or not? According to my information, not only the Star T.V. but

a Delhi based company, called D.G. -18 was also responsible for production on this matter. I am divulging this information so that the Government disclose this information in the House and tender a general apology.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will find out.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : The Government is now negotiating with private parties. They want to give the prime time of TV, the English News to a private party and they are almost going to settle it.

Sir, this is very dangerous now. I want to say it is dangerous. When the Prasar Bharati Bill was passed, the Government had promised in this House that

[English]

the Prasar Bharati Act should be implemented. The Government have not implemented it. I think, if privatisation on anything will come, it can come only after the Prasar Bharati Act comes. The Government is conspiring to give this prime time to a private party. It is dangerous. Therefore, we want to protest against it. I think all should protest that the Government should not hand over the prime time of 10 O'Clock English news to a private party.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the information that the Government intends to allot the time slot of English News at 10 O'Clock to a private party, the company of Shri Pranoy Roy. Are we going to learn that the job of dissemination of news is going to be assigned to a private party? I want to say that the Government should come forward to dispel the misgivings created by the newspaper reports and state in the House that this prime time will not be allotted to any private party.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising this issue today because Shri Tarun Gogoi is present here. He was conspicuous by his absence when Shri Vajpayee ji raised this matter on Friday. Shri Thomas Kochari has been on an indefinite hunger strike since 2nd of the month and it is the seventh day of his fast today. Recently, our colleague, Shri Dev ji Bhai Tandel visited Porbandar. He revealed that the health condition of Shri Kochari is fast deteriorating. The Members of all the parties had expressed their concern over the matter and the National Fisheries Action Committee gave its opinion against the joint venture and said that the joint venture should not be allowed. Once, after receiving the results from Andhra and Karnataka, the Government decided to freeze the joint venture but it seems that defreezing took place later and permission has again been granted. I would like Shri Tarun Gogoi to clarify the Government's policy in this regard and persuade Shri Thomas Kochari to give up his indefinite hunger

strike. He is coming at Porbander along with lakhs of fishermen of India. All the parties have expressed their solidarity with his cause in this House.

This matter should be taken seriously  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lokanath Choudhury, let him also speak. This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, this is a very serious matter. All over the country the traditional fishermen are on agitation. It should not turn violent. They have been waiting for a long time. In this House, all the Members, cutting across party lines, have requested the Government to see that the licences given to the foreign trawlers are withdrawn. Call the members who are on agitation and call the Members of Parliament who are connected with this community. I belong to that community. Sir, call us, hear our views and take an immediate step. Otherwise, Sir, I tell you the entire coastal line will start burning because this is a very burning issue. I request you to see that the Government takes immediate steps in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to add too much to it. I have been holding this department. The Government's decision of allowing the joint venture will affect about seven crore fishermen of this country whose entire vocation fully depends on aquaculture. It is a very serious issue. I share the feelings of my other friends here and would urge upon the Government to immediately intervene into the matter and give a reply in the House. In view of the joint venture controversy, the Government should resign forthwith.

SHRI D.J. TANDEL : (Daman and Diu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised this matter earlier as well as on Friday. I also tried to meet the hon. Minister but all in vain. I have received the information that the situation is very grim there. I had been there yesterday. After visiting Porbandar, I have come to this House today. The condition of Thomas Kocheri is so serious there that his kidney is getting affected. The doctors and the collector came to persuade him to move to the hospital but he is not yielding to their persuasions. The people have developed a strange feeling there. Many poor women have sit on a dharna.

The hon. Minister is present here. Without going into the details of the matter I would like to submit, as all the hon. Members are aware and agree with me, that the fishermen of India are on the verge of starvation. Today, their property worth crores of rupees, their trawlers fetch no catch in the sea. There are no fishes available. I am more concerned because I belong to a

\*\* Not Recorded.

fishermen's family. Today, I would like to hear from the hon. Minister and urge upon all the parties that permission granted to the foreign trawlers should be withdrawn so as to save the poor fishermen of the country. The hon. Minister should give his reply in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur) : You had kindly permitted the Member of this House once earlier also on this issue. The hon. Minister had said that he was going to appoint a committee to study this issue and consult the concerned people. It is most unfortunate that even three months after its appointment this committee has not called the representatives of traditional fishermen for a discussion.

The 6,000 km long coastal line is burning with this agitation. The agitation led by Shri Thomas Kochery is entering the seventh day today. All of us visited the people who are on fast. This problem of licence was being frozen for quite some time. Again the freezing has been lifted. A large number of trawlers have come in the name of the licences already given. It is a fact that the first licence was given in 1990-91 by the then Government. It is also a fact that still it is being continued, new licences are being issued and the freezing which was in force is being lifted. So, in the name of the licences already given, number of trawlers are going to all the coastal areas.

The Minister and the Government were of the opinion that the fish catch would not be reduced as they were fishing from outside territory, not from the traditional fishermen's area. It has come to our notice and that the fishermen's experience is the most ocular proof. The fish catch has come down considerably. We had argued in this House that what the Minister was saying was not correct and that the fish catch would go down, and the fishermen would be in difficulty.

The Minister's argument and that of the Government have been proved wrong. The fish catch of the traditional fishermen all over the coast has come down and poverty is staring at their faces. Crores and crores of fishermen are agitating. I request, joining all the hon. Members of this House that the Government should withdraw the licences given already.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : I had raised this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI D.J. TANDEL : I would only like to clarify one thing. One minute please.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You have had your say. Now let them speak.

SHRI D.J. TANDEL : I would like to make one point. The hon. Minister says that they would be fishing 12 nautical miles away from our coastal line...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't anticipate what the Minister will say unless you listen to him.

SHRI D.J. TANDEL : No, I would like to make this clear to the hon. Minister that they are not fishing outside the 12 nautical miles area. They are fishing anywhere in the whole sea. They are not catching fish as per the Minister's statement. The hon. Minister is trying to protest them.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Our Standing Committee conducted a study on this and expressed an apprehension regarding the catch of fish and the problems of the traditional fishermen. I am one with Shri P.C. Chacko. Whatever he had said, we apprehended in our Committee. We called the Government officers.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, what you did in the Committee, you need not disclose here. That is not allowed. Leave that aside.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : We submitted a report. I want to mention that in spite of the Committee's Report the Government have not acted on it and the apprehensions expressed in that Report were not adhered to.

Immediate action has to be taken now in two ways. Somehow all of us must act so that the agitation is called off and immediate action is taken in the interests of the traditional coastal fishermen.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : When the Government issued these joint venture licences there was an agitation by the fishermen and the Government promised that in future licences would not be given and they appointed the Muralidharan Committee which was to give its report within three months.

Since then three months have elapsed. Neither have the fishermen given any report nor have the fishermen's representatives been called by the Committee. So, only the Committee is formed. The Government says that they would decide the future policy and licences would not be given further. But I do not understand the Government's policy. If the Government is sure that there is something wrong, they should have cancelled the licences. Now, the Government have given licences to 800 foreign vessels and they are saying that there would be two per cent catch. If there will be two per cent catch why are so many foreign vessels entering the Indian seas? This is a suicidal venture and not a joint venture, which the Government is encouraging.

So, the Government should now take the reality into consideration. The Government should negotiate with the fishermen and cancel the licences. They should protect our fishermen and their interests and our country's interests...*(Interrupts)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : This is a very serious issue. The issue is being raised for the past five days, but the Government is not reacting to this very important issue.

The livelihood of thousands of fishermen has been threatened by the act of this Government. The traditional fishermen should be allowed to fish in the normal course, the licences already issued should be cancelled, and urgent steps should be taken to call the agitated fishermen for talks.

SHRI A. CHARLES : During the last session also this matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and we pleaded that immediate action should be taken for the cancellation of the licences. Even before the constitution of this Committee, the Chief Minister of Kerala wrote to the hon. Minister that this policy was not acceptable to the State because there is a long coastal belt in Kerala. The traditional fishermen are seriously affected and that all the licences must be withdrawn. It is really unfortunate that nothing has been done.

So, I also plead that the Committee should consult the leaders of those who are agitating and the voice and opinion of the traditional fishermen also be heard. Immediate action should be taken for cancellation of all licences, according to the views expressed by the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Patra will have the last word from the Members' side and then the Minister will have his say.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : Sir, day-by-day, we are lacking in patriotism and nationalism in our country. After much sacrifice we have got our freedom. But the men and women who have taken birth after Independence scarcely believe in the value of freedom.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not come to the point through the theory of evolution.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : On Doordarshan we cannot see any serial or any telefilm based on the story of freedom fighters or freedom movement of the country. That is why, I have to humbly submit before this august House and before your honour that the Government should come forward with the sanction of a teleserial and a telefilm based on the story of freedom movement and based on the story of freedom fighters of this country.

MR. SPEAKER : That is altogether a different matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : The Government is very much committed to safeguard the interests of the traditional fishermen and we will not allow the interests of traditional fishermen to suffer. That is why, as per the desire of the hon. Members of Parliament and on account of agitation by

others, I have constituted a Committee. Otherwise, all the facts and figures do not justify it...*(Interruptions)*. We have to review the whole policy whether the deep sea fishing has in any way affected the traditional fishermen or not. The allegation that the fish catch has gone down is not correct. The fish catch has gone up. I can give the figures...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a simple question...*(Interruptions)* The reply the hon. Minister is giving... the question is...*(Interruptions)* the fishermen are very agitated and a person is on a fast unto death. The hon. Minister should mention the immediate steps the Government proposes to take in this regard. It is not a matter of more or less percentage...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let him complete and let us deal with it in a serious manner.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : Sir, the allegation that the catch has gone down, is not correct. In fact, the catch has gone up...*(Interruptions)*. In 1988-89, the marine catch was 18.17 lakh tonnes and in 1993-94, it went up to 26.88 lakh tonnes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please let him complete.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : These are the figures of the catch in the coastal area. I am not talking about the catch as a whole because the point raised by them is concerning the coastal area. But catch in the inland water also has gone up to 46.81 lakh tonnes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt like this. Let him complete first. If the matter is serious, allow him to complete. Otherwise, I shall just put an end to it.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : But he is not taking it seriously.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : I am taking it seriously. That is why I have constituted a committee. Otherwise I would not have constituted the committee.

It is true that the catch per boat has gone down. But it has gone down because there has been a substantial increase in the number of mechanised boats. I can give you the facts and figures. In 1989-90, the number of mechanised boats was 24,272, which has gone up to 34,848 in 1992-93. So, there has been an increase of forty-three per cent in the number of mechanised boats. The mechanised boats have captured sixty-five per cent of the catch. Even the Shri Thomas Kocherry has agreed that it is the mechanised boats which have affected the traditional fishermen. It is he who has written this to me. I can show it to you. But he has raised other points also...*(Interruptions)*. Yes, it is the mechanised boats, it is not the deep sea fishing which has affected the traditional fishermen.

MR. SPEAKER : You address the Chair, please.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : Sir, in fact, there are only thirty-five trawlers for deep sea fishing. I shall give you all the facts and figures. I do agree that traditional fishermen's interests have been affected and I will see to it that their interests are safeguarded. Now they are raising the question of trawlers but why are they not raising the question of mechanised boats? The number of mechanised boats also has to be regulated. Unless it is regulated, the interests of the traditional fishermen will not be safeguarded. That is my point. But I also want that the fishermen using mechanised boats, should also go in for deep sea fishing. They are talking about the traditional fishermen. Fishermen doing mechanised fishing, also have big trawlers which are about twenty metres long. But our trawlers are bigger.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : You have aggravated the problem now.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : No, I am not aggravating the problem. The problem is being aggravated by this unregulated increase in the number of mechanised boats.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : By whom?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : It is the State Governments which have allowed the increase in the number of mechanised boats. I have not allowed it.

Sir, there are three types of trawlers—the traditional ones, the mechanised ones and the ones used for deep sea fishing. I deal with the ones used for deep sea fishing. In fact, I am aware of the over-exploitation done by other countries. That is why we are regulating them here. In fact, the Working Group recommended their number to be kept at 2,600, but I did not agree to that. I agreed only for 200. That was the first point they raised. Now they are going on shifting from one point to another.

Then, there is the area of operation also. I want more and more areas to be earmarked for the traditional fishermen so that the interests of the traditional fishermen can be safeguarded. And for that, I am prepared to do anything. I am also prepared to bring some package to safeguard the interests of the traditional fishermen.

13.00 hrs.

In fact, today the catch of our deep-sea fishing is two per cent...*(Interruptions)* even if it is affected in any way, the deep-sea policy...

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : If it is two per cent, why are you then allowing multinationals? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : There is scope. There is the Indian ocean which is the only ocean which is under exploitation. We want it to be fully exploited so that we earn foreign exchange and can generate more employment. Otherwise there will be more poaching.

Poaching is going on. Last year we apprehended 53 vessels. By cancelling the licences now, it will lead to more poaching by foreign vessels. We do not want it. Poaching is going on...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the Committee will go into it in detail. I appeal to you and I will appeal to those who are agitating to withdraw their agitation in view of this and in view of their interests being protected...*(Interruptions)* I can call them also. But how will my calling them help? I do not mind calling them...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister should give reply here as to whether he is going to talk to the people who are observing a fast unto death. The hon. Minister should immediately call a meeting to discuss the provisions made in this regard by the Central and the State Governments. There is need to pay more attention to it...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Sir, the immediate concern of the House is that Shri Thomas Kochery's fast should end.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : I also want it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : That is our immediate concern. You have said that even though the Group recommended 2,000 ships, you permitted 200 only. I suggest that you freeze these 200 at the moment. So far as the clash between the traditional fishermen and mechanised boats is concerned...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : No sir. The trawlers are within his jurisdiction.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : There are two types of trawlers.

MR. SPEAKER : He is referring to deep-sea and not mechanised ones.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : The mechanised boats are under the State Government...*(Interruptions)* The clash between the traditional fishermen and mechanised boats has been going on for years. There is a clash of interest there also.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. It is like handlooms and powerlooms.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Yes sir. The problem has become aggravated because of the Government of India's policy in regard to foreign ships.

MR. SPEAKER : That is in deep sea and not in economic zone.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : It is in deep sea. He says that the catch has gone up. It is very likely that the catch will go up to such an extent that the marine ecology will

be adversely affected. These days we are talking about land ecology and other things. The marine ecology of this entire region will be affected by the policy that is being pursued. At the present point of time, as I said, our immediate concern is that Shri Thomas Kochery must be persuaded to withdraw his fast and that would come about if you say that the earlier decision of freezing all these joint ventures stands and then you talk to the people. This is the approach...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him explain. I will allow him to explain.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you time later to explain your point of view.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : That is really the important point.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : Sir, I want to submit that...

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur) : Sir, they are saying big trawlers should be removed. But small fishermen cannot go there...*(Interruptions)* Once he has given a licence, he cannot cancel it. It is not just like that to save a life or something like that...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : Look, the discussion will be rendered meaningless if you talk like that. There is a proper way to discuss things.

*[English]*

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : You are talking about safeguarding the interests of the traditional fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : May I explain? the hon. Members are trying to understand whether it will be possible for you to help the traditional fishermen and whether it will be possible for you to do something to see that somebody who is going on fast can be helped. Is it possible?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : I can invite him to talks. In fact that is the reason why...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I have already given an assurance that no new licences will be processed further.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : I said no new applications will be processed. This assurance I have already given. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : That will not help defuse the situation.

SHRI TARUN GOGO! : I have already said that no new licences will be issued now and no new applications will be processed. But whatever are there, I cannot stop them. They are legal.

MR. SPEAKER : That is different thing. You please understand the feelings of the Members. At this point of time if it is possible for you, please invite the State Government representatives as well as those who are on strike and talk to them and explain to them and try to convince them that their interests would be protected.

SHRI TARUN GOGO! : I will call them.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House wants that you should call them.

SHRI TARUN GOGO! : I will call them, Sir. I will be happy to call them.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to say something on it...*(Interruptions)*

The Members of the Oppositions want to speak themselves and gag others'...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are different fishing zones for deep sea fishing, for the mechanised boats and for the traditional fishermen. They demand the removal of big trawlers but the traditional fishermen cannot go for fishing in their zone. Therefore, there is a different way of dealing with their competition. Their suggestion for removing the big trawlers is wrong and impracticable.

MR. SPEAKER : Look, they have not insisted on it. Now, one hour has passed discussing it and I think that we should end the matter here and now.

[English]

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.05 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Annual Accounts of Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for 1993-94 etc.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Sir, On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Art Commission Act, 1973.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See LT. No. 7520/95]

### Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:
  - (i) G.S.R. 644 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1994 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Temporary Services) First Amendment Regulations, 1994.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 818 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1994 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1994.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 867 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1994 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 530 (E) dated the 3rd August, 1993.
  - (iv) G.S.R. 300 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1995 approving the Cochin Port Trust (Licencing of Clearks of Importers, Shippers and clearing and Forwarding Agents) (Amendment) Regulations 1992.
  - (v) G.S.R. 345 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1995 approving the Cochin Port Trust (Issue of Stevedoring Licences) (Amendment) Regulations 1994.

[Placed in Library. See LT. No. 7521/95]

- (2) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (All India Permit for Tourist Transport Operators) Amendment Rules, 1995 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1995, under subsection (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See LT No. 7522/95]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts, under section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, for the year 1993-94.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT. 7523/95]

**Errata to the Detailed Demands of Grants of Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1995-96.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Errata\* (Hindi and English versions) to the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7524/95]

13.06 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

**Twelfth Report**

[English]

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, on Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Department of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce).

13.06½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

**Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports**

[English]

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth And Seventeenth Reports of the Committee on Home Affairs on the

\* The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries were laid on the Table on the 31st March, 1995.

Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Law, Justice and Company Affairs, respectively.

13.0 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

**Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports**

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Connanore) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies (Hindi and English versions) of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of :

- (1) Ministry of Steel; and
- (2) Ministry of Mines.

13.07 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

**Twenty-second Report**

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

13.08 hrs.

**Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979."

*The motion was adopted.*

\* Published in Gazette of India, Extra ordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 8.5.95.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I introduce the Bill.\*\*

13.09 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

#### (i) Need to Ensure that the Benefit of Subsidy on Fertilizers is Passed on to the Farmers.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : Sir, a substantial amount of Rs. 5,900 crore is being provided by the Union Government to the farmers as fertilizer subsidy. But the amount allocated does not reach the persons to whom it is meant. It is the middleman who takes away the major chunk of this money. Ultimately, the farmers are the sufferers.

In the year 1990, the price of fertilizer per bag was Rs. 200 only. But now the price is almost double. Strangely, the farmer is not getting the price for his produce proportionate to the increase in the fertilizer price.

The categorisation of farmers into marginal, small and big for giving subsidy has also not helped the farmers.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers to take the following steps regarding the fertilizer subsidy to farmers.

All farmers should get the subsidy. In order to avoid corrupt practices, the subsidy should go to the companies and not to the departments. An additional amount of Rs. 4,000 crore should be allocated for providing subsidy to farmers.

#### (ii) Need to Declare Support Price of Onion

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik) : Sir, Nasik is the largest onion grower in the country and almost 50 per cent of production is from this area. Due to the good rainfall and weather conditions, the production this year is very good. The farmers have to incur about Rs. 300/- per quintal as input costs for better yield. Unfortunately, due to glut in onion production, farmers are not getting good returns and there is panic sale at Rs. 30/- per quintal. Farmers are very much disappointed due to the apathy on the part of 'NAFED' to help them by buying at a reasonable price to avoid losses to them. To help farmers and instill confidence, I request that the minimum support price of the onion should be declared as Rs. 300/- per quintal by Government immediately. NAFED should be asked not to charge 5 per cent levy from the cooperative societies as service charges.\*Since onion is a perishable item and its life is only two months,

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Government's immediate intervention is necessary. Besides these steps, Government should give protection to cooperative societies in exporting onion. National Onion Research Centre should be established and the railways must provide wagons for transporting onions to various parts of the Country.

#### (iii) Need to Allow use of Vaccum Pan Technology by the Khandasari Units in the Country

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : There is a 6.5 per cent recovery of Sulphur Khandasari units in our country. Its recovery will rise to 9.5 per cent after the permission for vaccum pan technology is granted. This will not only save three percent national loss but the farmers will also get remunerative prices for their sugarcane production, the quality of sugar will be improved and there will be less consumption of electricity. Given this facility, the small scale industries will by themselves be able to generate electricity as per their requirements. Employment resources will be augmented in rural areas and the sugar production will increase to 2 crore tonnes. As a result of it, there will be no need of importing sugar. On the contrary, the country will be able to export sugar permanently.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India that in the interest of the country and the farmers, all the Khansari units should be immediately given the facility of vaccum pan technology and the whole sugar industry should be delicensed.

#### (iv) Need to Include Khalilabad Town in Basti District in Uttar Pradesh Under I.S.D.L.T. and Provide Adequate Funds for it.

SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad) : Khalilabad municipal area is the principal commercial centre for Handloom of the Basti district. It is a declared industrial area and industrial state. Being a principal handloom commercial centre and an industrial area, the population density of this municipal area is increasing and it is expanding proportionately. The development of this municipal area is not taking place due to paucity of funds. In the absence of any sewage system, the area remains permanently inundated in stagnant water. The condition of lanes and roads is quite pitiable. In the absence of a vegetable market the roads are riddled with crowds and garbage. Outdated wiring is used for supply of electricity, absence of a playground, safe drinking water and public convenience etc and numerous other problems need immediate attention and solution. There is a recurrence of many diseases including gastro-entritis every year due to dirt waste and garbage in the area. The disease of gastroentritis that engulfed the area last year has become a matter of serious concern.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to enlist the Khaliabad municipal area under the Central Government's I.S.D.L.T. scheme as a priority area and release funds for its development.

**(v) Need for Reconstruction of Bridges on National Highway between Jalpaiguri Town and Alipurduar Damaged during Floods in 1993**

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : Sir, during floods in 1993 in North Bengal, all the communications between Jalpaiguri town and Alipurduar town were destroyed. These areas were severely affected by floods. Road communications still remain disrupted. A good number of bridges on the national highway which require reconstruction are damaged. Repeated representations have been given to the Central Government in this regard. Road communication is the main communication in this region.

So, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate necessary step to reconstruct the bridges on national highway in order to restore the road communication.

**(vi) Need to Maintain and Protect the Identity of Manipuri People**

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Sir, the Manipuris have been a distinct group of people claiming to be a Nation when Manipur was independent. They have their own distinct language known as Manipuri language which is now included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

The Manipuris are now included in the list of the OBC and as a result they are entitled to all the facilities provided in this regard. In view of these facilities, it is now learnt that a section of the people claimed to be the Bishnupriya Manipuris has demanded for recognition to be the real Manipuris. They have demanded for recognition of their language as the Bishnupriya Manipuri. It is quite absurd.

In the circumstances I urge upon the Union Government not to grant any sort of such recognition to their demands as it will affect seriously the interest of the Manipuris. There cannot be objection to granting recognition to Bishnupriyas without the prefix or suffix of Manipuris. There cannot be Bishnupriya Manipuri Bishnupriya at all.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 2.15 P.M.

13.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-one Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, statement to be made by Shri P.M. Sayeed.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Incident of Rioting and Arson on the Issue of Installing a Status of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Khureji, Delhi.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : Sir, Plot on Khasra No. 26/9/1 and 26/2 on Parwana Road in Khureji coming under PS Krishna Nagar has been the bone of contention in a protracted legal disputes between one Hukumat Rai on the one hand and the Dalits staying nearby on the other. The legal battle in civil courts had been going on since 1981. The DDA had constructed a latrine complex on this plot of land in 1981. These lavatories, however, had gradually gone into disuse over the years, although they formed the main basis of the claim of the Dalits over the plot of land. In November 1994, the court ruled in favour of Hukumat Rai following which he raised a boundary wall around the plot of land in the month of December 1994. The Dalits led by one Raj Kumar, however, continued to stake their claim and moved the High Court for stay on the demolition of existing structure on the land in question. The stay was granted by the court on 10.1.95. In the meantime on 14.1.95, the Dalits pushed down portions of the boundary wall as they were dispersing after attending a public meeting addressed by Raj Kumar in a nearby area. This created a law and order situation and the police had to intervene. A case of rioting (FIR No. 23 u/s 147/148/186/353/427 IPC u/s 14.1.95) was registered at PS Krishna Nagar. Subsequently, the matter was finalised in the civil court and the court ruled that the latrine complex constructed by the DDA be demolished. The claims of the Dalits over the plot were also dismissed by the court. As per the directives of the court, the DDA carried out demolition of the latrine complex constructed on the land on 7.4.95 with necessary assistance by the police.

2. At about 3.30 a.m., on 4th May, 1995, a call was received by the PCR at PS Krishna Nagar that the boundary wall of the plot of Hukumat Rai was demolished by some people who were also installing a statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. On receipt of this information, SHO/Krishna Nagar reached the spot alongwith other staff. ACP/Hqrs., (East), who was the night patrolling officer, also reached the spot. A mob of

40/50 persons was found installing a statue of Dr. Ambedkar on an iron pedestal after demolishing portions of the boundary wall to gain access into the plot. On seeing the police, the mob started pelting stones on the police party from the roof tops. After giving them due warning, SHO/Krishna Nagar used teargas to disperse them. Brick-battling however, continued from the roof tops. Necessary police help was rushed from other police stations and two platoons of outside force were also rushed to the site. Other senior police officers also rushed to the spot. Since the miscreants had taken shelter on roof tops and had closed the approach staircases, the police tried their best to persuade them to stop brick-battling and come down. The miscreants threw molotov cocktails (fire bombs) to the roof tops where policemen were sighted trying to approach them. In the process, some articles lying on the roof top caught fire and the police put out the fire by throwing buckets of water in the face of heavy brick-battling. When all efforts on the part of the police supported by other law abiding residents of the area proved abortive, the police had to resort to a final round of teargassing and entered into the houses to reach the miscreants on the roof tops and bring them down. With this action, the situation was finally brought under control.

3. In total, the police fired 88 teargas shells. In the heavy brick battling, 25 police officers were injured. In all, 31 persons were rounded up out of whom 8 were subsequently released after preliminary questioning since they did not have any role in the incident.

4. The statue of Dr. Ambedkar and the pedestal which the mob was unlawfully trying to instal has been taken into possession by the police.

5. There of the workers of Hukumat Rai, by name Farzand Ali, Noore and Shakil who were present when the mob initially trespassed into the plot and demolished the wall, have also sustained injuries. Noore was the first one to be assaulted by the mob and a case of rioting, arson and assault and attempt to murder (FIR No. 193 dated 4.5.95 u/s 147/148/149/448/452/427/436/323/307/341/186/353/332/109/506 IPC) has been registered at PS Krishna Nagar on the statement of Noore.

Further investigations are in progress. A close watch is being kept over the situation.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Sir, I have given a notice for seeking clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is true that you have sent a letter. Just a minute, I will read out the rules for you.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply of hon. Minister is totally wrong. Tear gas shells were busted for only 40-50 people. I have

photographs of the incident you can see how the police has committed excesses there. This is the matter of a dalit's land. I have the papers of registration and possession of the land. It is a conspiracy hatched among rich, police officers and administration to oust the dalits deliberately. D.D.A. constructed a toilet and the court delivered its verdict. Why did the D.D.A. construct toilet in someone's land. This is the land of dalits and they have their rights on it but the rich people who want to loot and insult them, hatch conspiracy with police officers and the administration. The hon. Minister brought three muslim to cover it. From where did Noore and Farjand Ali come? Where is Hukumat Rai? The Government have relegated Hukumat Rai in background so that it may seem a dispute between Dalits and Muslims. The hon. Minister says that an inquiry was conducted. I would like to know about the person who had inquired it. The Government must have received a report or a suggestion. When an issue is raised in the Parliament, at least it must be inquired into. If such action would be taken against dalits in Delhi and Baba Saheb Ambedkar would be insulted, the Government would have to face consequences throughout the country. Despits of it the Government is not going to be alert and agile. Why are you provoking the poor to take arms and attack. A day will come when it will also happen.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ram Vilas Paswanji, further investigation is under progress.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : When they have talked with the police officials, Shri Patnaik is the DCP there and Shri Bharadwaj is one of the top police officials. They have acted in connivance with the upper caste and the landlord people. What the poor people will do?

*[Translation]*

Yesterday, I was there Advani Sahib I have come here from Madras. There was also a land dispute of poor people in which two persons were killed and one of them was Venkatswamy ji. The police killed two people in firing. When I went there, I met the Chief secretary and discussed the matter and it was found that the land belonged to the poor. Thereafter the land was marked but two persons had lost their lives, who would bring them back. The Hon. Minister who belongs to minority community is holding the portfolio of Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I wish that the Government should constitute a Parliamentary committee from the members of Parliament. I alongwith Kalkadasji and some other hon. Members may be included in it. That Committee may visit all such places and report as to where high handedness had been done against poor. That is the land of a poor dalit where the incident occurred in Delhi and they are also being victimised. The hon. Minister is saying that they went there for looting and were hurling bombs and in retaliation the police bursted teargas shells. I would like to let you

know that Sunita, a girl was to be married but police entered in her father's house and snatched Rs. 51000 from there and broken hands and legs of four persons. Not only that but they had to face high handedness at police station also. A fire Brigade and tear gas shells other force reached at the spot in wee hours to control only 50 people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Paswanji.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I accept your verdict, Sir. I am not conflicting against you.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Rules do not permit me. I cannot say anything.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This matter relates to Delhi and this matter does not relates to their police but yours.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Do you have more faith in their police.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : In view of this incident, I have more faith in their police than yours.

I wish that atleast the hon. Minister should say in this House that the matter would be re-examined. This matter relates to Delhi. The Minister should accompany me and see. Something must be done.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an extraordinary circumstances. Shri Paswan is allowed to raise supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Hon. Minister please throw some light into it.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Rules do not permit me. I cannot say anything.

14.34 hrs.

## GENERAL BUDGET 1995-96 — DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

### Ministry of Defence — contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Jaswant Singh has already taken 32 minutes. The time allotted to BJP is 1.11 minutes. Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was interrupted by the Private Member's

Business when we first took up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. I shall attempt to continue from where I had left Friday last.

I will not repeat any of the observations that I had made on Friday. But, I must certainly express more anguish, yet again. As I see these empty benches, I must give voice to my anguish and repeat that is it simply because Defence matters do not appear to have any votes for the politician, therefore, my colleagues chose to be absent from what I consider to be a discussion of vital national importance. It is for them, particularly the Treasury Benches, to reflect on the continued neglect of this subject. I do not have to continue to give voice to this anguish. Their conduct itself is demonstrating what I am repeating.

I was, Sir, on the question of manpower in the Armed Forces. I had spoken about manpower policy and what this absence of manpower policy had resulted in the Ministry of Defence.

I will now take up three specific aspects of manpower policy, which is recruitment, training and welfare. This is what I have to say about this shortage of officers, particularly certain crucial rank of officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Shortage in Captain to Major rank is, to my mind, a very acutely debilitating shortage. That is the fighting element of the officer class and continued shortage, in that rank, in all the three services is an aspect that we must pay very careful attention to.

The point that I am making can perhaps be statistically rebutted. But that will be an inadequate rebuttal. Shortage of officers in Air Force, in pilot category, is a very critical shortage. I would seriously advise the Ministry of Defence to address itself to this shortage, identify why the shortage has come about and what can be done to rectify it.

There is, as I had said even on Friday, a much lower intake, then That intaken has chosen not to go into the combat element of the Armed Forces, it is going into the support element. About support element, I will come back to, I will revert in a munute. But here again, what is an aspect of singular concern is the recently introduced lowering of standards in the selection of officers through the Services Selection Boards. That is taking place because the required number of right candidates are not coming forward, and those that are coming forward, are coming forward for altogether different reasons. Therefore, the Services Selection Boards have been compelled to reduce the levels that they want from the prospective candidates. This too is a very serious matter.

Both are serious; that the required number of candidates are not coming forward and that in the process, the Ministry of Defence and the Services Selection Boards have reduced the standard for recruitment; both are very serious. I would request the Ministry of Defence to address itself seriously to this

problem too. No doubt, when you come to answering you will perhaps give some replies. But, no matter what replies you give on the floor of the House, as long as you address yourself seriously to the aspect of the problem that I have pointed out, it does not matter to me what white-wash you engage in the House. Please recognise that it is a serious problem and it will not suffice to simply rebut the point in the House.

There is another aspect connected with recruitment and that is recruitment of other ranks. I know that because of our repeated decries about corruption in recruitment centre some changes were made also in the methodology employed in the recruitment centres. Those of us that come from areas which are high recruiting areas for Servicemen where it is not simply a question being of an employment opportunity, where it is a tradition to go into the Armed Forces as a calling of honour, the districts of Rajasthan, the district which my distinguished friend Ayub Khan represents, Jhunjhunu, or the entire West Rajasthan, or a Tehsil like Shergarh in Rajasthan which, as one single Tahsil in the country, has the largest percentage of ex-Servicemen and Servicemen than any other Tahsil. Jhunjhunu is a district. As a Tahsil, I am talking.

So, the point I am trying to make is, to point out the deficiencies in recruiting and corruption in recruiting, which are vital wrongs. We are not pointing out something for the sake of finding fault with the recruiting method. We are pointing out something, which we face on a day-to-day basis, when prospective candidates are unable to find themselves in the Armed Forces and come back to us. Their fathers have served in the Armed forces; their grandfathers have served in the Armed Forces. And they come back to us and say that they are unable to join the Armed Forces simply because there is corruption in recruiting centres. Please address yourself to it. I had occasion to ask the distinguished and gallant Chief of Naval Staff about this, the other day. I was astounded when he gave me a figure - and I could be corrected - that six per cent of the Indian Navy officers are presently from Rajasthan. Ordinarily, looking at the naval tradition, one would think that having nothing at all to do with Sea if such a large percentage of the Indian Navy is from Rajasthan, it says something about the desire of Rajasthan to continue to serve, and serve with honour. Therefore, if there is this desire to serve with honour, not as a job, but as a calling, a vocation and as a commitment and if this is combined with corruption in recruiting, then somewhere you are corrupting the very spirit of our services. That is why it is so vitally important. This is why I pointed out the lowering of the standards in the selection of prospective candidates for the various services through the Services Selection Board. This next is a sensitive issue. I have a view point. Perhaps the Armed Forces themselves will disagree with me, but I think that it is an aspect that the hon. Minister and the Ministry should apply themselves to.

The cadre review conducted in the Armed Forces some years back resulted in a mushrooming of ranks. From NCOs to officers, the job has remained the same. The ranks have increased. Yet Somethings has given in the process. What that 'something' is, please examine and find out. I do not wish to elaborate this point. But there is a need to look again at the benefits and the damages of the cadre review. I do not believe that you can now unscramble that egg. That omelette has got made. You cannot, therefore, reform the eggs. But whatever you can to do improve, whatever you can do to set right, and to rectify some of the wrongs that have taken place, please do take those steps. But you would not be taking even the first step unless you recognise that cadre review is not an unmixed or unalloyed success that you thought it would be.

Now, I come to training. I must point out - and I will be happy if the hon. Minister corrected me - that neither the Army, nor the Air Force, nor the Navy has really seriously trained for the last eight years. When I say seriously trained, I mean trained at the level of formations, which would enable the services themselves to test their concepts, test their equipment, test their command and control structures and test their higher command. Ever since exercise Brass Tacks - and before brass tacks the preceding mobilisation exercise was ordered and then curtailed - and simultaneous exercises then undertaken by the Navy, there has not been any large scale exercising of any of the three Services. This is a very serious matter. There are many reasons why you have not done it, but those reasons do not carry sufficient conviction with me. Of course there has been a shortage of money. The lessons of Brass Tacks have not been fully absorbed. The mistakes of Brass Tacks continue to trouble you.

All these things together - shortage of money, I also accept the over-employment of the Armed Forces in activities other than their own routine requirements - has resulted in not only there being no training at that level in any of the three Services for the last eight years. I do believe that in the case of individual, unit and collective training, there has been a decline in standards. I am not ready to believe that the level of individual training or unit level training or collective training is what it ought to be, is satisfactory. You can by all means, stand up in your reply and say, "It is satisfactory and we are very happy with it". But, when you go back, please address yourself to this problem; and you will find that it is not a satisfactory situation.

I will just say a word in passing about the Sainik Schools. The Sainik School system was a very laudable venture. Over the years, the sainik schools, having been set up, now there are about 18 of them, I find that instead of improving, they are declining. This is the first thing. Secondly, the original aim of the sainik schools which was to provide an already prepared young aspirant for the Armed Forces has not really materialised. Thirdly, I think, and this is very damaging, and that is,

the support that ought to have been provided to the Sainik Schools by the respective State Governments is not forthcoming. So, these Sainik Schools are now caught in an extremely unhappy situation. The original purpose of the Sainik Schools is not being subserved; the Defence Ministry as such is starved of funds, and the State Governments that ought to have provided a corresponding support to the Sainik Schools are not coming forward. The result can only be one; and the result is that the product from the sainik schools is declining, the quality of education in sainik schools is declining; in fact, the condition of school buildings themselves are deteriorating; the buildings have begun to leak, etc. I do not wish to labour this point. I think, you have to address yourselves to the whole question of Sainik Schools very purposefully and find an answer. It will not serve, if you simply transfer these 18 schools from the Ministry of Defence and pass the baby or the buck on to the Human Resource Ministry and say, "Now the problem is over; since we could not effectively function as an organ of the Ministry of Defence, it is your baby, Ministry of Human Resources Development, so, you take care of it." You address yourself to this problem; please set up a small committee; give them two months' time; sixty days is enough time to find an answer. Please give them two months to find out what has gone wrong and what can be done to set these sainik schools right.

I now come - to my mind, the most acute problem - to the aspect of welfare and that is of continuing housing shortage. I am not going into a complete analysis of why this housing shortage has come about and why it continues to bedevil. Many committees have examined the whole question of Cantonments, many times. I do not think any more study of Cantonments is required. I do not think, the answer lies in raising or in trying to carve out portions of Cantonments and by raising what do you call this FSI index, as the Poona Cantonment has tried to do. The purpose of the Poona Cantonment appeared to be, at one time, quite reasonable until I realised that your own Ministry was trying to really carve out portions from the Poona Cantonment so that the people could start making money. You change the level of FSI in any Cantonment. Secunderabad suffers from the same problem, you carve out a portion of the Cantonment, you raise the FSI there, then, the 'sharks' of building trade will immediately invade it; and that will be the end of the story. Housing is an acute shortage. It is a crime, I repeat, it is a crime that we in this assembly continue to commit, if we are unable to provide the required houses to our Armed Forces, be that of the Army, the Navy or the Air Force.

I just cannot understand how, year after year, these long waiting lists and this continued housing shortage continues to afflict the Armed Forces. There is no more time to wait. We say this every year, and every year a reply comes from the Government that they are addressing themselves very meaningfully to this

problem. There are many ways to solve this problem. If it is due to a shortage of resources, there are many ways in which resources can be raised. You can go in for commercial borrowings, there are these housing development companies which will provide you with the necessary wherewithals, there are endless number of other ways. This is not the occasion for me to suggest ways to rectify it. But if you cannot, then I certainly cannot accept the situation in which this continues to be a critical welfare shortage for the Armed Forces.

I would like to say, Sir, three things about ex-servicemen. The first thing is about one-time increase scheme. I was a member of that High Level Committee on Ex-servicemen. I am not going to go into an analysis of what that Committee did or did not do. The one point that I am making is that after the Committee's recommendations, certain anomalies were left and for those anomalies, another Committee was set up; that Committee has made some recommendations. The Annual Report speaks of all the various categories including ex-State forces, KCIOs, etc, in whose regard the improvement has been carried out.

There are two observations that I make here. The first observation is that this improvement that you have carried out is combined with some very awkward accountancy difficulties. For example, take dearness allowance. Dearness allowance - though it becomes a point of detail - which was paid for some categories is now being recovered and this is causing very great avoidable hardship. The question of widows too is causing very great hardship. There is question of some left-out categories. There is no doubt that CDA is a very able organisation but the CDA is also a heartless organisation. When it comes to simple things like the loss of a PPA, they are so bound by the rules that they have devised for themselves. But the loss of a PPA is not the widow's fault. An illiterate widow sitting somewhere in the rural pastures of Gharwal or Kumaon or Rajasthan has no knowledge of why suddenly the money stops coming. When these widows come to us and say that the CDA does not pay them since the PPA has got lost, it is a very distressing thing.

I make some suggestions for your consideration. Firstly, for the remaining wrinkles of the OTI, have a very speedy action. I am not suggesting setting up of yet another committee. Make a sub-Committee from your own Standing Committee on Defence or the Consultative Committee or whatever. But for very speedy action on the remaining wrinkles of the OTI, please formulate some plan.

Second suggestion is in respect of simplifying pension disbursement. Sit together with the State Soldiers Sailors Airmen Board or their Secretaries and work out a method whereby all the connected bureaucratic requirements are sorted out. For example, there is certificate of non-death, that is, you are still living and therefore, you are entitled to pension. Why

do they have to be repeatedly submitted to draw pension? All these kinds of bureaucratic requirements can certainly be simplified provided you have the attitude and provided you apply yourself to it.

I had earlier commended and said that I really do not subscribe to this phraseology of 'teeth versus tail'. It is an archaic phraseology. In current warfare, a much more apt and relevant phraseology is combat element and support element. The Indian Army's ratio of combat and support element is a very commendable ratio.

It is 68 or 70 combat and 32 or 30 support element. This is very commendable. I had then pointed out what I thought, were the shortcomings in the combat element of the Army. I will leave some thoughts with you about this 32 or 30 per cent of the support element.

In the first 25 years or so of our Independence, the very demands of the circumstances were such that we specialised in 'Do it yourself', 'find an answer, find a cheaper answer', 'build your own houses.' The Armed forces were required to look after themselves. Your Annual Report also speaks of altered conditions, the last three-four years of different economic policies. So, I leave a thought with you. Examine it for what it is. Does this continued detailed organisation of this support element - and I am not defining all that constitutes of the support - really continue to have relevance now, in 1995? I will give you some examples. The hon. Minister, Shri Thungon is sitting here. He perhaps does not recollect but it was shared with me. His State produces apples. He once complained to the then Minister of State for Defence. His State produces apples there is a large deployment of Army in his State, his State is ready to sell apples to the Army in Arunachal at Rupee One a kilo. But the Army's rules require that they cannot buy it in Arunachal. The apple has to travel all the way to Calcutta and then bought by the Army at Rs. 20 kilo. It does not make any sense. You can rebut me if I am wrong. The same thing happens with Himachal. These archaic systems of imperial vintage continue to shackle the support element of the Army. The systems that were laid down soon after mutiny of 1857 are largely the systems that you continue to observe. It is beyond my comprehension, why that should now be necessary.

I think it is time that you applied yourself to decentralisation. Why should you continue to make bulk purchases of milk, meat and such other rations? Why can you not devise a more cost effective, a more efficient and less corrupt way of doing it? The whole country now knows that in some of the service elements of the Armed forces, this creeping corruption of the rest of the country has also crept in. Please recognise the damage that this is doing.

I, therefore, recommended for the consideration of the Ministry of Defence that you appoint a Committee — I am not recommending the appointment of a Committee to shelve the decisions. I am recommending a

Committee which should examine seriously and within a given time frame, say, three months, the following :

Firstly, re-examine this proposal that comes up and dies, the decentralisation of the logistic support that the Army requires - purchase fresh rations, etc. It is no one's suggestion that troops that are deployed in Siachen also engage in local purchases. It is no one's suggestion, indeed it would be an absurd interpretation to give to my recommendation. But I do suggest that a Committee or Commission be set up to examine, for example, the amalgamation of base workshops and civilian facilities. Now, there is a great deal of duplication of work that takes place in the base workshops of the Army, particularly which are engaged in heavy repairs. A great deal of this is now spread and is available elsewhere. Please examine that.

Secondly, please examine the possibilities of avoiding the horizontal overlap between, for example, the Maintenance Command, Kanpur of the Air Force and the HAL. A great deal of what the Maintenance Command does, though perhaps not with the same efficiency to start with, can certainly be got done by the HAL. This again takes us back to what I have said about the cost effectiveness of Defence expenditure and the efficiency of it.

Thirdly, I would recommend one aspect for your consideration, particularly in the light of remarks that have been made by the Chief of Naval Staff and others to which I will come in a moment. This is about the Mazagaon Docks and the Bombay Docks. What is the state of orders in Mazagaon Dock? That is an enormous capital asset. Examine the possibilities of amalgamating these assets of the nation which are really now horizontally overlapping.

I have just one more suggestion about the support element. Please examine, as an in-house exercise of the Army itself, the interchangeability of the support element and the combat element. When you come to the kind of rationalisation that we are talking of with a limited quantum of money available, you will increasingly have to think in terms of interchangeability of these elements and see what sort of support element can, in a very short notice, become combat element. For example, see what can be done with combat engineers, part of electrical and mechanical engineers and so on. There is need to apply yourself to this aspect.

15.00 hrs

(Shrimati Santosh Choudhury in the the Chair)

Madam Chaiman, I will go on to what I have to say about equipment policy. Before I come to equipment policy, let me very briefly, reiterate that what we are faced with in the Ministry of Defence is not simply an absence of policy. We are also, thereafter, faced with another problem concerning implementation. Whenever decisions are taken, whenever there is a beginning of even the semblance of a policy, the implementation of that decision or that policy is flabby, is not efficient and

is not cost effective. Let me explain what according to me is equipment policy. I will explain by sharing with you what I believe it is not. Firstly, equipment policy is not simply about money allocation. Of course, money allocation is a very important aspect of it. But equipment policy is not simply money allocation. Secondly, there exist two mismatches in our equipment policy. One is this fundamental mismatch between our tactical doctrines and the peculiarities, or the characteristics of the equipment itself. This is something that has been shackling us from Independence and more particularly from 1962 onwards. Earlier the ethos of equipment was of British India, the tactical doctrines too, were largely of the British Indian Army. Midway, in this 50 year period that we have spent, 70 per cent of the equipment that started coming into our Army, in quantity terms at least was of Soviet origin. Soviet equipment has originated from Soviet tactical strategic doctrines and not the other way round. There the equipment did not dictate strategic tactics. With us, equipment arrived as a graft but tactical doctrines remained the same. This mismatch between equipment peculiarities and tactical doctrines continues to trouble us till today because our mix of equipment continues to be of that same variety.

Thirdly, I must share with you, Mr. Minister, that equipment policy is about prioritisation, about timely selection, then about decision making and then about an extremely cost effective execution.

That is why, fourthly, equipment policy is also about attitudes and approach. None of these theoretical explanations would suffice unless I illustrate it. I illustrate first, by unreservedly expressing my admiration for the gallant and distinguished Chief of Naval Staff and Chief of the Army Staff for having candidly given voice to their concerns about the deficiencies in their respective services. I believe, and I wish to say it here that they have done a singular service to national good by having done so publicly, clearly and openly. If the Chief of the Air Staff has remained silent, it is not because he is entirely satisfied with the state of the equipment in the Air Force, it is because he, perhaps, has found it not necessary thereafter, after two of his other colleagues having given voice to their concerns. Indeed, the Chief of the Naval Staff has gone to the extent of saying, 'that in the next two years if I do not receive orders for the Mazagaon docks, a very great national asset is in danger of atrophy.' He has gone to the extent of saying that if the present state of the Indian Navy is permitted to continue, then the Indian Navy will no longer be fit to fulfill the role that is assigned to it by the country.

It is in the background of what I said as to what the equipment policy is, and what is not and what the current deficiencies are that I wish to cite just a few instances, I have already spoken about the Navy's Mazagon docked. Take this Army. I would give only three instances of the Army. The first is the continued, magical sort of an attachment to the AK-47. By the Government equipping its own paramilitary forces and

police and all these fancy personal armies - some wearing black *dangris* and others not wearing black *dangris* they are conveying a very wrong message to the Army and the Army Ordnance, particularly to the Ichhapur Rifle Factory. If the Government is so enamoured of the AK-47 rifles - why do you not cancel the entire scheme for our own small arm weapons that we have developed? Do I have to name them? They are perfectly good weapons. But you are so attached to this AK-47 which is coming all the way from Afghanistan via Pakistan; and all these personal body guards would much rather use AK-47 than what is produced in Ichhapur. What has happened to the 5.56? I am amazed at the mental attitude of this Government. That is why I spoke about attitudes and approaches also as very important integrals.

Let me give another example of attitude and approach. We all know that there are AFV shortages currently in the Army. I have a view point on this which I have shared with the Government. The basic brick of an Armoured Corps Regiment, I am not mistaken, is 55 tank brick. If you reduce that basic brick from 55 to 44 and then correspondingly all your reserves, wastages etc. built up behind it will reduce perhaps, they would do a great deal in the management of this whole shortages of AFVs. The question that, therefore, arises is: Is the AHV shortage real or is it because conceptually you are unable to address yourself to the fundamentals of it?

Take the MBT Arjun. I think, it is a perfectly good tank. It is a very good effort made by very devoted and committed soldiers and scientists of our country. It needs to be supported. But for you to think that suddenly, overnight the DRDO would be able to or our armament factories would be able to produce so many of these Arjuns that the entire AFV fleet would be replaced is an illusion. It cannot. No country in the world can do it. Then by your attitude and approach, you cripple the effort of the scientists; your attitude and approach cripples the effort of small arms.

Take the third example of Bofors.

It was your action which shackled Bofors to permanent identification with corruption. It was your action that resulted in Bofors now becoming a byword for corruption. The logic of buying a towed Howitzer gun was that you convert that towed Howitzer into a self-propelled Howitzer. You have no courage to do so. With the result you have bought 155 mm towed Howitzer some 10 years back. The equipment in another five or ten years would have run its life through. You are unable to take a decision on SP and you keep on hunting all over for SP gun's conversion into one form or another only because of your attitudinal approach and because you are unable to take decisions.

Let me give you an example of Air Force. I do not need to explain to the Hon. Minister what all these acronyms, AJT or LCA stand for. It is necessary for me

not to explain what they stand for in the House in the hope that the hon. Members would then endeavour to find out what I am saying. For example, take the question of upgradation of MIG. It has taken 12 years to take a decision on upgradation of MIG, I think the airframe begins to collapse. What is the point then? To take a decision? That is why I say, take a decision in time, have a policy and then have the determination to implement that policy, determinedly. I must also point out that it is a fact that a decision was taken. Perhaps Advaniji did not know about it. Jaguar was purchased many years ago. I am pointing this example now because it will point out the same difficulty. Jaguar was purchased without the Black Box. So, when the requirement for the Black Box came, you had to have a separate contract. The kind of mindless lacunae that you leave in implementation of your equipment policy is a national crime because deficiencies in equipment are not simply deficiencies of military hardware. They are essentially deficiencies of the state of preparedness of the Army, Navy or Air Force and the totality of the combat effectiveness of our three Services.

Madam, you are looking at the clock. I will have to seek your indulgence. I come to the question of missiles. My senior and eminent colleague, the present Chairman of the Standing Committee on Defence is not here. I must express yet again my disagreement with the report that the Committee has just now submitted. This being a prolific Committee, the present Chairman has simply inherited his difficulties. In two years time the Committee has produced only four Reports. That is a very great deal of work. Be that as it were, I disagree with some of the observations that this Committee has made on the question of missiles. Let me offer you the great dilemma of missiles that faces the country. I offer four points on the question of missiles.

This is the only country in the world, and perhaps the only instance where a product has preceded the concept. Missiles have arrived in this country. The country owes a debt of gratitude to that very eminent scientist Abdul Kalam. The country owes a debt of gratitude to successive Heads of DRDO and the successive Defence Secretaries who have guided it. The country owes no debt to the political leadership or the Defence Minister. This is the only instance in which a product has preceded the concept.

Madam, I would be able to concentrate just a little better if casual gossip was not here. But I do not want to make a point out of it.

Now, what do I mean by a product preceding the concept?

We have the hardware. The missile is there. But because the Government is unable to define a concept, articulate a concept, that hardware, that product, that missile is not accompanied by any corresponding thought about its employment.

And, secondly, I charge this Government of not having had any substantive or serious discussions with the uniformed fraternity on the totality of these missiles. Otherwise, how is it possible that we have a missile and — I point out some of the anomalies also — we lack an employable concept of it. I am talking of, Madam, specifically and only in the context of Agni and Prithvi. What is the consequence of all this? We have been spreading internal confusion about missiles and an avoidable and needless international alarm, which in turn your Government is failing to manage the control. Thereafter, and much more unforgivably, a dilution of the credibility of our Defence capability as such, and not providing to our organs of defence the required input and force-multipliers that would enable them to be so much more combat effective.

I will illustrate by asking you, Mr. Minister, a simple question. The payload - if I am in error in some of the figures, please correct me - the payload of Prithvi, Madam, is roughly one tonne. If the payload of Prithvi is roughly one tonne, what do you intend employing it as? The hon. Prime Minister has said somewhere recently - I think in the other House - that the user trials have been conducted. If the user trials have been conducted, what were those trials based on? Which user? What were the yardsticks? What were you actually looking for in the user trials? The Prime Minister said, "not only have user trials been completed, we are now taking subsequent follow up action." What is that subsequent follow up action? If you have roughly one tonne payload on Prithvi, how do you intend employing it? Do you intend to have one tonne of cluster bombs in the warhead and employ that missile for runway denial? I will call it the most ineffective method of otherwise uprooting them.

I am not able to explain the absurdity of employment of a missile only for one tonne payload. You will fill it with cluster bombs, try and land it on runway so that there is runway denial! Therefore, the question comes of dual-use capacity. What is this dual-use capability? Please clarify it, Mr. Minister. You cannot keep it under cover. If this assembly is not interested, certainly in this country there are many who are interested because you are not addressing yourself to the fundamentals of the absolute inseparability of the missile and the nuclear policies of this country. There is an absolute inseparability and if you continue to play this kind of verbal games, they might think that we are all an assembly of ignorants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I do not want to interfere in such an impressive expression of yours. So far as missile technology is concerned, tomorrow I will clarify, the Prime Minister will clarify so that the misconception and misunderstanding which is being deliberately created by known and unknown people will be thrashed out.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I would like to say, Madam, that I am reassured by this assurance. But, without meaning any disrespect to the hon. Minister, we have received so many assurances from this Government that by now the very credibility of assurance has lost all sense altogether. Now, for the hon. Minister to say that some misapprehensions are being created, there is no possibility or scope for creating misapprehensions and doubts, if you are clear and if you clearly articulate where the country stands.

It is because you are not clear; it is because you are pressurised; it is because you speak with various voices in various assemblies; and it is because you are not able to answer the logic of the situation, therefore, You cannot answer my question.

We have a situation in India in which we have a product preceding policy. The missiles are an example of it. The product has preceded. Now that the product is on our door-steps, the Government has to try and structure a policy. Tomorrow, if they come and announce it as a policy for missile employment, I would be delighted even though I am not convinced in my mind that it would be an intelligible or cohesive policy.

It takes me therefore to the essential and inseparable part of it viz., nuclear policy. Earlier this morning, Madam, during Question Hour, the hon. Minister for State for External Affairs, when being queried on this nuclear policy and particularly in reference to Pressler Amendment and what Pakistan was doing, or not doing, said that this question should be put to another Ministry. I would like to inform the Minister of Defence that in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, there is a reference to nuclear policy. What has the Ministry of Defence got to do with the nuclear policy other than this statement? The Ministry of Defence has got nothing to do with the nuclear policy. To which Ministry did the Minister of External Affairs address us to, or refer us to? So far as the NPT is concerned, it is looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. You have got nothing to do with it. So far as nuclear power is concerned, the matter is dealt with by the Department of Atomic Energy. Then, what has the Ministry of Defence got to do? The Ministry of Defence, therefore, has absolutely no policy in this regard. They have no doctrine. There is, of course, no training, nor any preparation.

Madam, I am not going to refer to the reports that have been appearing in newspapers for a very long time about *Chashma*, plutonium, enrichment Pakistan, etc., what PRC is doing, and Iran receiving support and cooperation from the Russian Republic, the People's Republic of China, as also from Pakistan in terms of development of nuclear power. I have not referred to Iraq or North Korea or even the confusion of central Asian Republics. But I will submit, Madam, for very serious consideration of this Parliament that on the 12th, the day of voting, if voting is to take place, will

start on NPT - Review and Extension Conference, in New York. We have time upto the 10th. Before the 10th, I appeal to you, Mr. Minister, and I appeal to this entire House, which is largely empty, to please consider the articulation of this Parliament's will and wish in respect of 12th May. Please do it before 10th May. Please consider the adoption of a unanimous Resolution by this House before the end of this debate on Demands for Grants for Defence, a Resolution somewhat similar to the Resolution that we had adopted about Jammu and Kashmir. That will only strengthen the hands of the Government. Under no circumstances can it weaken them. I am not offering, Madam, the draft of a Resolution but I am offering a broad contour map of it, or the principal landmarks of it, around which any one can draft. The hon. Speaker can undertake to do it. But I urge you to do it and I urge you to do it latest by the 10th so that there is sufficient time for that message to reach New York and elsewhere that the Parliament of India has spoken and spoken unanimously about NPT.

It has spoken about NPT. It has spoken about nuclear weapons etc. and it should say, to my mind, the following. Not the exact phraseology that I am using but certainly following in what I believe should be the contents of that Resolution.

I believe, Madam, that all weapons of mass destruction should be eliminated globally. Therefore, I believe that it is no good legitimising the nuclear while simultaneously banning the chemicals or the biological. Therefore, we, this Parliament ought to say that we do not accept legitimising a weapon of mass destruction in the hands of only a few powers and that too in perpetuity. Therefore, we do not accept an indefinite extension of NPT, as, among other things, it has two other implications. Firstly, it contradicts the Preamble and Article VI of the Treaty itself. Secondly, it will lead to a situation of a possibility of a nuclear terrorism. Therefore, we reiterate that only universal, non-discriminatory elimination of all weapons of mass destruction is acceptable to India. We must also say thereafter that a temporary extension followed by a series of supplementary treaties which fill the gap, fill the lacuna of the existing NPT or the Treaty that they wish to attempt with these supplementary treaties will be all non-discriminatory, verifiable and universal. The Parliament should express a view about no first use, about Comprehensive Test Ban about cut off of fissile material production, time bound, verifiable, and fissible material as for weapons production and as required for production of nuclear energy. These are some of the essentials around which the elimination of the nuclear weapons can be considered by this House. These are important because simply a skeleton of an NPT which the Club of Five wish to now inflict on the rest of the globe will not do. Therefore, India while opposing this legitimisation of nuclear weapons and resolutely voicing its opposition about a discriminatory treaty on nuclear and missile systems, commits itself, persists to work for

a nuclear weapons free world. But until that is achieved, India should be a nuclear weapons power. But it will also, simultaneously declare that it will never be the first user.

Madam, I have submitted only the details. You can, of course, disagree with me on these details. But if this House were to find the essentials acceptable in what I have said, then I urge you to please consider my proposals. I request you for serious support to what I am saying and I urge that you adopt it latest by the Tenth so that before 12th, the message that we want to send to that community that is sitting in New York from 12th onwards, gets the message that the Indian Parliament would send. Mr. Minister, I would be deeply grateful if you at least responded, not formally then but now as the Government's view point. It is rather thinly spread Government at the moment. Perhaps not very interested, but nevertheless please examine what I am saying. Madam, I come to the end of my speech. You were very considerate. I have no time to expand on the question of national security environment which the authors of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence verily depicted. I wish to share two or three thoughts on the totality of national security environment.

Firstly I believe that it is not enough to simply have an assessment of threats alone. I do believe that the Ministry of Defence would do well too, also when it prepares these Annual Reports and paints, depicts the national security environment, to somewhere identify and pinpoint opportunity areas for cooperation, which would enable the country's total defence ability to be bolstered. In that, there is one caution that I would voice and three opportunity areas, which, I believe, have been missed out and which I commend to the Government's attention.

The one thing that has been missed out, to my assessment, Madam, is an assessment from the Ministry of Defence of the reality of what People's Republic is about. I accept that in the totality of the Government's posture, there can be simultaneous attempts at normalisation of relations with the People's Republic of China. But, whilst that effort continues, it is vitally necessary that the Ministry of Defence recognises the nature of the State, that is, the People's Republic.

I do not base what I am saying on any subjective viewpoint. I am repeating some of their own documents to say what I am. I am also, Madam, not going to spend time into pointing out an obvious enough message that is contained in the dispute over Spartley Islands and similarly Spartley Islands and Coco Islands of Andaman not simply because they are Islands, but more on account of this saying something about People's Republic of China's Naval ambitions. I am also not going to speak or elaborate upon the occupation by People's Republic of an Island territory, which is Indonesian, that has recently been occupied by People's Republic.

China, Madam, claims sovereign interests in the Asia Pacific region and its right to an economically advantageous living space - their phraseology - within strategic borders - their phraseology - not necessarily coinciding with State border.

15.33 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

People's Republic is of the view that these should be extended in relation to the State's economic and military need. It is my apprehension that People's Republic in the balance of the 1990s and in the coming decade will strive for a re-division, redefinition of its strategic borders and in expansion of this living space, in the 21st Century. This living space in strategic borders, are the enunciated principles of the People's Republic of China. How do you, as the Ministry of Defence, assess thereafter the threat from the People's Republic?

I hold that there are five, possibly four, yardsticks to apply. Firstly, the PLA is about three million. It is in that sense the world's largest military machine. Secondly, there has been a double digit growth in China's Defence Budget. That has its own logic. Thirdly, there is evidence enough that the current political leadership of China is committed to eliminating all deficiencies in development of the PLA.

Fourthly, the recent agreement between the Russian Republic and the People's Republic of China will provide to PRC on commercial terms, no doubt, some very advances weaponry. This will enhance the PLAs military capability.

Fifthly, I hold that in the coming decade, we will see a progressive withdrawal from this region. I am very sorry. I have said, 'Madam'. I owe an 'apology. Sir, I expect we will witness in the not-too-distant future, possibly before the turn of this millennia, an inevitable and an unavoidable withdrawal of the United States of America from this region. This progressive withdrawal, and when that progressive withdrawal takes place, there are only three great powers in Asia and they constitute a triangle. They do not necessarily constitute an equilateral triangle; and in this triangle of India, PRC and Japan, how is India to find its balance subsequent to that inevitable withdrawal, is a challenge to India's statecraft and that is something that the Ministry of Defence ought also to be addressing itself to.

As far as opportunity areas are concerned, I feel the Ministry of Defence is silent and I would recommend for their consideration, the three areas which are presently seen absent, though meriting very close examination are firstly, South Africa. South Africa is a country of great military potential, very good diplomatic and other relations with India. That it merits not even a mention in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, perhaps, speaks for itself. The second - and this worries me - is that in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, there is not even a mention of Afghanistan. To

me, it is reflective of an approach, a mental approach to the totality of the security environment of this country. Afghanistan, the virtual tribal anarchy into which that country has today descended has a direct consequences on India's security interests. One of those direct consequences is, of course, the proliferation of smuggled small arms; and that smuggled small arms is a direct aspect that we have to address ourselves to when we address the totality of national security concern. The third is France. I think, there exists great potential for India to have very many areas of military cooperation between India and France and the fourth, is India and Israel. The Report is entirely silent about Israel and that bewilders us. Sir, I come to the end of my intervention. I will leave just one or two suggestions with the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Defence is not a part time job. Since the 5th of March, 1993, there has been no Minister. I mean, no disrespect either to the person or the high office of the Prime Minister. I hold his years and his experience of public life in great regard. However, if I were not to say what I am saying, I will be failing in my duty and I reiterate that the Ministry of Defence is not a part-time job. Since March 1993, you have not had a Minister of Defence, then you are proving a point about your approach and attitude to the defence of the country.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I would like to submit very respectfully that I am keeping Defence with me not because there is no other Minister or no other capable person to take it, but I think, the time has come, from my point of view, when the Prime Minister has to continue to be the Defence Minister. That is the reason.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Then, let me share another concern with you because that is actually what I have written here. I strongly believe, I respectfully submit to the hon. Prime Minister that no Prime Minister should be his own Defence Minister. This is my view. You can disagree, the Prime Minister and the Congress Party can disagree. I believe very sincerely that no Prime Minister should be his own Defence Minister now particularly when we are saddled with some very complex problems.

I buttress what I say because Defence, as I said, is not a part-time job. Secondly, I believe that the Defence Minister requires to be separate from the Prime Minister because the Defence Minister must address questions of Defence only as Defence Minister, and thereafter, whatever he has to say like what I have just said about PRC. The Prime Minister could very well then say, "I appreciate what you are saying about the People's Republic of China, but as Prime Minister, having considered Defence, having considered external relations, having considered the economy, having considered all other aspects, I will rule otherwise."

Sir, for an individual to be both the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister, and to be able to sit upon judgment of what he is deciding, as Defence Minister,

I beg to submit. I beg to disagree. I beg to disagree because it is not possible. It does not carry conviction with me. Also, this is not a small point. If the Prime Minister had the needed support element to provide him with the necessary input of information, alternative choices; then perhaps, but the Prime Minister has not had a CCPA. The Prime Minister can very well turn round and say "as Prime Minister I do not also need a Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs"! It does not work like that.

The hon. Prime Minister was also good enough to mention about the National Security Council. I want to point this out, that the first one to say that — I do not recall the exact phraseology that was used - in 1955 the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that there would be a Council. I do not know the exact phrase that he had used. In March 1955 he had said that there would be a Council for working out the questions of National Security. The same promise was repeated not by the late Indiraji but certainly by the late Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh when he was the Prime Minister, actually formed a National Security Council. The hon. Prime Minister had twice given an assurance here in this House. The last time when he intervened on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence, he was good enough to say that they had decided to form a National Security Council. It was two years ago. It is now two years. Why do I make this point? I do not want to make these points as debating points. These are not debating points that I am wishing to make because, at the very start of this discussion, Mr. Prime Minister, I had said that in the National Security mix many integrals come in. But the Defence Ministry part of that integral is the apolitical integral. He could have the mix of the Ministry of Home providing the integrals of national security, the para military forces etc., and we could have and indeed do have separate views on that point. But so far as the integral of the Ministry of Defence is concerned, because it is apolitical, therefore we require of it efficiency, because that efficiency directly impacts on the national security of the nation's Defence.

Yet again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, not really with a view to rebutting a highly learned man, — for me it is not behaving to rebut points as debating points, but the hon. the Prime Minister choose to have a defence Minister for the first two years of his Premiership, from 1991-93. Did he choose to have a Defence Minister because then the Defence of the country was relatively an easier matter?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would like to say, please do not make it a debating point. These are matters in which certain discretion has to be left to the Prime Minister. When is it time to have another Defence Minister, when is it time for him to take over Defence, and again when will it be the time when to make another

person — these are matters which would have to be left to the Prime Minister, and I want to assure the House that these decisions have not been taken accidentally or by force of circumstances but deliberately.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will proceed.

MR. SPEAKER : Can we have a better Defence Minister than the Prime Minister as a Defence Minister.....

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Indeed we can.

MR. SPEAKER : .....because he can coordinate?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : No, Sir. I do not wish to enter into a disputation with you. But I proceed.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will be able to convince you. But please go to the next point. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am sorry, I disagree.

MR. SPEAKER : The coordination has become very important. Coordination at the Prime Minister's level becomes easier.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I agree, Sir. But coordination where? Coordination between the various Ministries is the Prime Minister's function. However, the Prime Minister is well within his right to choose to say that 'I am present here.' Of course, he has the right to be; of course he has the right to choose when to have a Defence Minister or not to have a Defence Minister. But I can only give voice to my conviction. I cannot give voice to those convictions which I do not hold. This is the conviction that I hold and I say it not because I simply want to make a point, but I say firstly that the Ministry of Defence is not a part-time job and secondly I do continue to hold that the Prime Minister should not be his own Defence Minister. But I will proceed. (*Interruptions*). I do not want also to repeat about the National Security Council which is in assurance that the Prime Minister had given. It is for the Prime Minister to reflect on the fulfilment of his assurance. As to when will it be fulfilled etc. is then a smaller detailed aspect of it.

I wish to share with you, hon. the Prime Minister and the Treasury Benches, a vital component of National Defence That Sir, is the national Defence and quality of veneration. When I say 'veneration', I mean veneration of the whole national endeavour towards the safety, security and preservation of the country. Let me illustrate what I am trying to say.

Recently in the State of Rajasthan was appointed a Secretary to the State Soldier, Sailor, Airmen's Board. This recently-appointed Secretary, a retired serviceman was good enough to pay a call upon me and ask me what I felt, he as Secretary of the State Soldier, Sailor, Airmen's Board should do in Rajasthan. I was touched that he chose to consult me. It is illustrating what I am saying about veneration. I asked him a simple question: 'How many memorials to fallen heroes, was heroes are there in Rajasthan?' Rajasthan is one State of this Union as there are many States in this Union, equally

illustrious and equally gallant, but in Rajasthan each district has, perhaps, got a war hero. And it is not 'perhaps', I have no doubt about it that each district has got a war hero, as is the case with Garhwal and Kumaun. He did not have the list. When I asked him that 'when was it last that a national level political leader came and paid homage to any of the memorials in Rajasthan', he said, 'I cannot recollect'. I asked him — and this I say in great sadness — 'when was it last that any of the serving Chiefs of Staff or any of the Formation Commanders on routine visit came to pay homage to that memorial?' He said, 'I cannot recollect'. When I asked him, 'of those memorials that you have knowledge, are they in a good state of repair? Are they kept clean?' He said, 'am sorry, they are not in good state of repair, they are not kept clean, cattle sit there, brushwood has come about, grass is growing, dogs urinate, goats graze there.'

It is the absence of this quality of veneration, of those that laid down their lives for this nation. It is not a quality that I can elaborate upon. It is either there as a consciousness or it is not there. I was saddened when I witnessed a clip for the celebrations that they are observing in Great Britain and elsewhere on victory in Europe 50 years ago. They have very good relations with Germany now. They are partners in NATO. But the kind of national will that is then created, out of this veneration is important. Till today we do not even celebrate nationally our victory in Bangladesh war.

It was a major feat of arms. It was not a feat of arms that was achieved by anyone from outside. It is not for me to remind that there are many great feats of arms that very many great young Indians have performed in the last fifty years. Does it have to be somebody else to come and tell us that we ought to venerate our own dead? The endless and continuous heroism that our young men continue to display day in and day out on those bleak and inhospitable heights of Siachin, uncomplaining. They are not special troops, they are not troops recruited from the hills, they are troops that come from the plains and acclimatise and go and serve there. I met some of the young officers and young men that come out after six months - darkened, blackened, frostbite cases - and yet if we do not pay any attention to them, it is because we lack this quality of veneration. I do not wish to elaborate. I submit for the hon. Prime Minister's consideration that to inculcate this quality of veneration of our dead, please start now for a plan to erect a befitting memorial in Delhi or wherever else you might think proper. We have only memorial which was created by the British...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : We have one coming up in Ludhiana, a very big one. This is for your information.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am very glad because such memorials bolster respect. But you underline the point I am making, Sir. Let there be a national memorial

with on it carved the names, as a 'Roll of Honour' of all those soldiers, sailors, armymen, that have laid down their lives in the first fifty years of India's Independence. Let there be a second decision taken by this Government. Let there be at least a statement table every year in the House, of the condition of all the monuments, countrywide, of our national heroes because they are the true heroes.

The third suggestion that I make in this regard is about the establishment of a National Military Museum. Almost fifty years after Independence, there does not exist a national military museum. The Academies have what they have, some of the Units have what they have, some of the Regimental Centres have what they have, but we do not have one. Let there be formed a Standing Committee - a committee really not of politicians or civil servants but of those that are part of it - for national war memorials. In the light of that and as part of the totality of this veneration, I repeat one of the suggestions that I had made a very long time back. Let us think in terms of establishing at least a veterans hospital. The overcrowding of medical facilities of the Armed Forces being claimed by the serving and the ex-servicemen, does not now any longer suffice. Let there be a veterans hospital also established, at the same time.

There could be any number of suggestions, Sir, but I shall conclude. At the end of this intervention, I must say that I am weighed by an apprehension that of what use is all this passion, of what use is what I am saying, who will pay heed to it or who will act on it? Perhaps it will be just another parliamentary intervention that one has made and it will go and get passed off. That will sadden me, yes, Sir. But what will sadden me more is not simply that what I, with so much feeling or passion, pleaded in this House, whether it was NPT or about the quality of venerating our dead. That is not the point. The point is that in the process, the bolstering of national spirit, national will and national morale will also suffer. I cannot say any more than that.

I am very grateful for the time given to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Shri Sudhir Sawant to speak, I would like to bring one point to the notice of the hon. Members. We have allotted 8 hours and 30 minutes for this debate. The Congress gets 3 hours and 49 minutes; The B.J.P. gets one hour 43 minutes; the CPI(M) gets 32 minutes; the Janata Dal gets 20 minutes and others get very little time. The party leaders and the party Members will keep in mind the time taken by their Members.

Now Shri Sudhir Sawant to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence. As usual, it is most difficult to speak after a most articulate Jaswant Singhji who has spoken for two hours. I am sure he will not give me that much of time.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR ( Mayiladuturai) : He has spoken for one hour and fifty minutes.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : It is to be more precise.

Sir, at the outset I share Shri Jaswant Singh's view about the presence of Members in the House during the debate on such an important subject as Defence. And for a soldier like me it is most discouraging. But I do not accept his jibe at the treasury benches because he could look behind himself to judge for himself.

At the outset, today I would like to address myself to two points that Shri Jaswant Singh has brought out — that there is no Defence Minister and there is no defence policy. But I think it will do more credit if he judges a Government or its Prime Minister by the results and by the performance rather than how it is being done. And to that effect I would like to take all of us back to June, 1991, to a situation when this country's prestige and power - you know very well — was at the bottom, I do not know where. Nobody was asking or considering India as a power at all. You know as to whose responsibility it had become to restore the prestige. That is why, after June, 1991 and after a tremendous transformation India's power and prestige has enhanced by May, 1995. This is sufficient and eloquent testimony of the performance of the Government as far as the foreign policy is concerned and as far as the security is concerned. I think this aspect is one of the single-most important achievements of this Government. Nobody can deny it.

I would just bring out certain points which I would like to highlight as to what has happened. Because in June, 1991 and during the period prior to that India had to give refuelling rights to United States warplanes going to Iraq.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Shame!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : But your party supported that Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Sir, from thereon we are today a confident India which can face any kind of threat and a country which has refused to bend to any kind of pressure. We know that we have not reneged on any of the strategic Defence programmes as it was being tried to be made out. Shri Jaswant Singh has brought about the payload of *Prithvi* and he said that there has been no training on missiles. In 1986 in the Staff College I had undergone training on the utility of missiles. That is why this hypothesis is totally incorrect. Everybody knows what it means about the one-tonne payload of *Prithvi*. It does not have to be articulated. I will say, whether the Government says it or not, that the payload of one tonne can well be utilised either with nuclear warhead or with conventional warhead. The potential of one tonne payload of *Khatas* of Pakistan is very well-known. I do not understand what is the insinuation being brought out by them.

The hon. Prime Minister has clearly stated in his reply that as far as the programmes regarding *Agni* and *Prithvi* are concerned, they will continue and I am sure that whenever the Indian army requires or the Indian Defences require, they will be available for deployment and use. It is not for us to ask how they are going to use them. ...(*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

Sir, the second question is about nuclear option. We have retained our nuclear option. That has been categorically stated and India's stand in N.P.T. has been articulated a number of times. This is an aspect which we have not given in, in spite of the threat of not supplying cryogenic engines to us. Despite this threat, India continued on its path.

Sir, whenever Pakistan has tried to engage in a low cost option by fuelling terrorism in this country, it has been replied to adequately by us. When it tried to internationalise the issue, it has been successfully defeated by cleverly drafted diplomatic initiatives. As far as diplomacy is concerned, I do not want to go into great details, but through diplomacy this Government has today, in 1995, secured for itself a position which most countries in the world would like to be in. For example, I was scared that after the Cold War, what would be the situation of India? In my first defence speech, I had said that India is isolated. But by cleverly drafted foreign policy, India has been brought out of the situation and today, India stands confidently. As far as the United States of America is concerned, we have seen their response to the initiatives which we have taken. Many high level delegations have come and lot of things are happening.

Sir, in 1991 when I was in the Army, I thought Iran would be an adversary of this country, supporting Pakistan. But today, Iran has supported our Resolution on Jammu and Kashmir in the United Nations. This is a phenomenal achievement which was unimaginable in 1991. Our initiative with China is commendable. Whatever would happen in future would happen. But certainly we have gained a lot of ground. We have re-established our relationship with Russia and we have taken many diplomatic initiatives with the CIS States. These are all testimony of what we have done about security and foreign policy and that too, Sir, from a position of strength, not from a position of weakness. We have not bent before anyone. We have secured our rightful position in the Community of Nations today and India looks confidently towards the future. India looks confidently to have a seat in the United Nations Security Council and it is working towards that end. India's power and prestige would be greatly enhanced by that and in the 21st Century we will be able to face the challenges based on the strong foundations laid by this Government, because this period will go down in history as a period of achievement, as far as security is concerned. In the 21st Century, it will certainly secure for us the rightful place. But I would like to say one

thing. These achievements have not been easily made. They have been made with a combination of strong economic and security policies. They have made it possible. Twenty billion dollars of foreign exchange gives you tremendous power to go out in the world and face the world. How has it been achieved? That should be given due credit.

Sir, I am not going to be satisfied by just giving accolades to our Government, because one thing is certain. Whatever our achievements are, we cannot be complacent, because war is an inevitability. I would like to quote Machievelli in this context. In his famous book, "The Prince", he says :

"War should be the only study of a Prince. You should consider peace only as a breathing time which gives you leisure to contrive and furnish the ability to execute military plans."

Why do I say this? It is because, in times of peace, there is a habit of being complacent, of ignoring our responsibilities and this percolates down to the forces more often than not. I am going to come to those details soon, in which Jaswant Singhji has covered sufficient ground. So, I would like to support him on certain of his views, though I disagree with a few.

But before that I would like to lay down a hypothesis which I have done earlier and also like to just take a brief overlook of the international situation as it prevails today.

Sir, after the cold war, we had expected that this world would be a better world. A world where we can proceed towards disarmament; a world where there would be peace. But that has not happened because the situation has not stabilised. New countries are being born daily. There is a tremendous instability in the world. That is why, we have to now find for ourselves a policy, a path which will secure, for us our future. Tomorrow's world is a different world - which we have seen in the cold war - which was governed by ideologies. But tomorrow's world, is a world of pragmatism where ideology will take a back seat and hence a system of alliances - which will take place in the future world order - will be based on pragmatism and not idealism. So to this extent the requirement would be - as I had earlier mentioned - that our foreign policy and our security policy will have to be highly flexible to adapt to changing circumstances and changing situations. I think two issues, as I said earlier, will govern the system of alliances - one is the economic, i.e., trade war, battle for markets; and another is fundamentalism. It will depend on which time which has the primacy that would decide the alliance system. When fundamentalism is on the rise, definitely our allies would be different and when there are trade wars - because there are a number of groupings taking place in this world like groupings for trade - the alliance system would be different. So, with this hypothesis, I would like to go further.

I disagree with Jaswant Singhji when he said that the fundamental principle of forming a policy for Defence is that you should have a Defence Policy first and then go on various steps. I feel that first the requirement is to analyse the threats. In this, I am not going to cover what has been said in the annual report largely because it relates to Defence Ministry as security is not just relevant to Defence Ministry. But there are many other factors involved. I would like to take an overview of the security environment and the threats that confront this country now and in the future. I categorise this threat into three parts and I would base my discussion mostly on those. One threat is the external in which there is a threat of direct aggression from the powers. The second is external threat but indirect process for destabilising our country. I would relate the second aspect to internal threats which are manifest. The third type of threat which has come up in the last decade is a threat from that element which is irresponsible, which is not based on any Government - international crime and international terrorism. What they can do we have seen in Oklahoma. So, these are the three kinds of threats with which every State will have to deal today and unfortunately as on today, there is no great realisation of this threat and of what potential damage it can do.

Going on to the first premise about external threat - because we will have to analyse it very carefully - an external direct threat in our environment are well-known. Here, I would like to draw your attention to Pakistan, China and Indian Ocean. For, Pakistan has been living on 'hate-India' syndrome and its policy-makers have always - to quell their internal disturbances - taken resort to an anti-India rhetoric and that has been the result of what the situation is today. We emphasise that India wants a strong and united Pakistan. We are not interested in balconising Pakistan. But the route which they have taken, will take them to that result.

If Pakistan has to be united and strong, the necessary precondition is that it has to cooperate with India and that can be only done in a process of 'give and take'. Sir, the military has always ruled Pakistan. Even today, the military power is the power that is behind the rulers of today. I do not see any establishment of genuine democracy there. There was one period when democracy was established during Bhutto's time when the Shimla Agreement was signed. Of course, that was a different occasion; I do not want to discuss that. But unless genuine democracy is established in Pakistan, we will have to suffer whatever it is; we may call it a minor threat; I do not want to call it a very major threat; it is a threat in being. And in this context, I would like to say that geographically speaking, 50 per cent of the area where we have to deploy our forces against Pakistan is inhospitable and the same is the case with China. I am deliberately bringing out these facts so that certain inferences could be drawn from these.

The second fact that I would like to bring out is that China is a nuclear power and India cannot ignore it.

That is why, I will come to certain inferences. And the third aspect is about the Indian Ocean and its littoral States, a highly unstable region especially after the Cold War.

Sir, these are the three direct threats. The threat could be from the sea also against which we have to cater ourselves. The first inference that I can draw from whatever direct threats that have been articulated is that the inhospitable terrain would put an emphasis on man, continued emphasis on man. There is no question of high-tech war. You can take that if three-fourths of the land borders are governed by inhospitable terrains and climate, it is the man who would determine the results in future. And that is why, I want to emphasise the fact here that we have to concentrate on that man which is not being done.

The second aspect I would like to bring out is that in a high-tech warfare or mechanised warfare where we would have to strike is along the borders of Punjab and Rajasthan where all these sophisticated equipment, forces multiplied would play their important role. And that is why, if we have to concentrate more on man, then the question of mobilisation comes. We must have a very sound mobilisation system and a communication system which will be based on the principle of a small standing army as a reserve. Unfortunately, this concept, though is making some progress, is not being realised. In the mountains, we cannot deploy in every inch of the ground a man, a soldier. We will have to depend on reserves and efficient mobilisation.

The fourth inference that I would like to draw is that China is a nuclear power. So, whatever is the relation with China, I am sure it will improve; we will have good relations in spite of the pessimistic vision that has been presented; I fully appreciate that we have to take all those things into account.

India cannot give up its nuclear option till the time its security is guaranteed as far as the nuclear weapons are concerned. And that is what I would like the world to know. As far as NPT is concerned, the world is seized of Indo-Pakistani relation and they talk of regional agreement, regional cooperation and all that. It is not possible. China which is our neighbour, with whom we have already fought a war, is a nuclear power. And in these circumstances, it is not possible for us to give up the nuclear option and this has been articulated by the Indian Government most efficiently. And that is why, I am sure, the world would recognise this fact. Sir, I happen to be the Chairman of the Forum for Strategic Studies. We had sent a delegation to the NPT Extension Conference.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sudhir Sawant, how much time will you need?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I want to take some more time.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me know how much time you need.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I need another half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I have nine Members with me from the Congress Party and if I give you 45 minutes, I do not know how I will accommodate others. I will have to either withdraw these names, or you curtail your speech.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I am the first speaker today from the Party side.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you as much time as you need but with the understanding that other Members will not ask for time.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Certainly. I will take just 15 minutes and try to be as brief as possible.

Another interference I must draw is about the Indian Navy. The Indian Navy has aspired to be a blue water navy. But I must request examination of this fact. When we tackle our coast guards and Indian Navy, there is something in between which is missing. Have we been able to make our coastal areas secure? That is the first basic task that the Indian Navy must perform and complete because lot of arms have landed on these coasts from various sources and, that is why, the coast guard and Indian Navy will have to work in an extremely integrated manner in future because they are to combat during the war not only threats from the sea but also threats which are other than naval ships from enemy countries.

Coming to the Air Force, to meet the external threats, the Air Force must, first and foremost, be capable of dealing with a nuclear threat. Whether it is capable or not, that is what the Government must address itself to and support all the ground forces and the Navy.

The next factor is activism in diplomacy. If we are to ward off threats specially in the Indian Ocean, diplomatic moves would have to be swift in future. I talk about flexibility. That is why, to meet a different situation, we would have to have an activist diplomacy.

The next factor is logistic support. I really wonder if the rail and the road network in this country have integrated and the plans have been integrated in the Defence Plan. It is very important. When we talk of a small standing army and a large reserve, we must have the capacity to mobilise in a short time and, that is where the communication should address itself because that is where our logistic depots are and movement to the forward areas must be swift.

The next factor is about Pakistan. I would like to bring to your notice that if Pakistan continues to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, India cannot be oblivious of the unfinished Agenda in PoK, as the Prime Minister has rightly brought out some days back. If

human rights is the question, then we must look into what is happening in Sind where diplomats are being killed in broad day light.

The next factor is external threats which are indirect that Pakistan had most efficiently used against India, unfortunately. I have brought out facts about the operations against India and plans to infiltrate into India by the ISI. Their having stationed in places like Bombay and their funding and promoting terrorism in this country is a fact which is known universally. Unfortunately, the United States has dropped that fact from this year from their Senate proceedings. But basically Pakistan has directed itself to employ a low cost option to embarrass India and, in that, promoted narcotics trade in this country for funding terrorism. Last time I have brought out in great detail the drug chain set up by Pakistan drug barons. Narcotics are being brought up to Western Coast of India and from there are going to Gulf, Africa, United States and the West European countries. They have formed a terrible chain which resulted in incidents like Bombay blast.

The Bombay blast is an act of narco-terrorism and such are the threats that have been posed by Pakistan. It will have to be replied to. Something has to be done about this. What is required to be done in the overall security environment is that we require a very strong second-line of defence because when you go in for war, if at all, it is that time that this network will be more dangerous which has been established in this country. The linkage of the ISI and the LTTE is most dangerous. The linkage of ISI and the North-Eastern Insurgents is most dangerous. All these things have to be taken into account. We must thus establish a sound counter-intelligence system which is not prevailing in this country. So, something has to be done about it. Of course, I would speak on intelligence a little later.

The next threat that we should come to is the internal threat. The former Soviet Union, a Super Power, was balkanised overnight without a shot being fired and that is the potential of internal threat. Today, in this country, unfortunately, maybe for votes, maybe for whatever purposes concerned, there is a consolidation, a regional consolidation, a consolidation on the caste line, a consolidation on the communal line. This has become the political agenda of this country. How can this country survive if it continues? So, something has to be done about this. The regional parties are gaining primacy. Unfortunately, if these trends continue, they are divisive trends, they have to be arrested immediately if this country has to stay united. Therefore, we cannot keep our eyes closed to these threats. Along with this consolidation of regionalism, casteism, communalism, the other factor is terrorism and crime. Now, crime does not have borders. The underground has network throughout the country. This is another machinery. It sometimes and many times has more power than the State power itself. That is why, we come to TADA again. When people have opposed TADA, I feel that it should

be there. When incidents like the Oklahoma happened, the United States of America has said that there is a requirement of more power for the FBI. Of course, I know TADA has been misused.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :** It happened because they did not have TADA!

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** The TADA has been misused. But then you direct your attention and focus to those who have misused the instrument. Why are you criticising the instrument itself? If criminals can hold power over and above the State power, what happens? Your man murders; he is taken to jail under section 302 of the IPC and he is out on bail in the night.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :** The murderer is not taken. But you are taken!

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT :** I am talking about the IPC whereas you are talking about the normal law. This country has got institutions. That is why, about the Human Rights Commission also, I had opposed it because this country does not require the Human Rights Commission. It has got institutions. It is a democratic country. It has got an independent Judiciary, a Legislature, an Executive, a free Press. All the elements of our democracy have been well-established here. I do not want to enter into that argument because this has been used against Jammu and Kashmir also because the United States of America has very effectively tried to use the human rights argument to talk about Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I would like to reply in a few words.

Sir, the question in Jammu and Kashmir is not the question of whether the people want to be part of India or not. The question is of a right of a State to secede from the Union. We cannot afford it. America fought a Civil War on this very issue. In the American Civil War, millions died. That is why you talk of human rights of a country, when you are faced with the problem. But when the State wants to secede from the Union, India will not accept it.

This message has to go loud and clear. India will have to use whatever force is there at its disposal to prevent any State from seceding from the Union. Nobody, no power from outside has got any business to interfere in India's internal affairs. These are messages which should go loud and clear because there are certain attempts to distort images.

And the same thing is about Punjab. Punjab was the lost case. It is the another achievement of this Government. In 1991 when I was in army, I had thought that Punjab was a lost case. But today Punjab has become one of the most peaceful States of this country. Its economy is roaring up again and the enterprising farmers of Punjab are feeding this country. So when we talk about internal threat, we will have to be very careful about it and what is required to be done is that there has to be greater coordination between a State and the

Centre because law and order, till date, has been a State subject. And the same situation continues whether it is in this era of international crime, whether it is in this era where criminals are networking from Nepal to Kanyakumari or whether there would be some federal crime which would be brought under the Central List and where central forces and agencies can be deployed.

The second factor is that the coordination between security forces is not at all present. Everyone is having his own army. Something has to be done immediately to bring all the security forces under one umbrella. What that umbrella could be, we will come shortly to.

The third thing is, there has to be again a sound intelligence system. I will again speak of it in a few words, later on.

The fourth thing is about the mobile forces. The Rapid Action Force, as the name suggests, should be placed around the country to deal with the various situation like Ayodhya or anything which may come up.

The fifth and the most important one is that along with a free market economy, there is a requirement of establishing a crime free economy. That is a message because drug money is a phenomena which is just one exclusive to India but it is an international phenomena. The drug money laundering has to stop. I request that the Money Laundering Act be enacted soon.

I come to the third aspect of international crime where irresponsible threat can become more manifest in future, as has been proved in the World Trade Centre in Oklahoma and in Bombay blast. As I have said about the international crime terrorism, the crime has no boundary. Italian mafia has networked with the Russian mafia - four hundredth rank in Russia - with Colombians and Americans. There is a regular international network which can subvert any kind of international attempt. To add to that, there have been 272 cases of smuggling of nuclear material detected in Germany itself. The cases reported are four but there are 272 cases of smuggling of nuclear material. There is a brain drain in those States where it was nuclear powers like Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan which are available to anyone on a particular price. It is a hypothesis which merits consideration and that is about nuclear terrorism. In Bombay blast, conventional bombs were used. Had there been a nuclear device, we can well imagine that these terrorists, these criminals would have held any Government to ransom. How are you going to tackle this problem? This is not a problem of one Government. This has to be addressed by the entire international community. To that extent, again, the question of crime free economy comes. A crime free economy corridor in the world has to be established because there are tax havens which are utilised regularly for silting away drug money.

The same money is cycled back into terrorist activities. It has been proved. Fortunately, the Europe or the European Community has passed a law which makes reporting of this kind of money compulsory. Now,

even Swiss Bank has passed a law as far as the narcotics is concerned that those accounts will be disclosed immediately. So, these are the initiatives which will have to be taken at national and international levels. In that the normal fears of security should sometimes be overlooked as this is the single most threat because of its irresponsibility; because the State power acts to certain rules of the game, irresponsible people do not.

Thus, what are the priorities of the National Security Policy. I would put it in a different order. Priority one is, we will have to put our house in order first. That is, this country has to realise that we all have to act and function together. The regional tendency, the tendency to regionalism, communalism and casteism has to be defeated. That is what the policy of this Government has always been. That every man in this country irrespective of its creed, caste and colour must work unitedly so that India becomes a powerful nation in the 21st century. To this extent, we must address.

The second priority, I feel, is to tackle infiltration. Any kind of low-cost option should be defeated at its root and this infiltration has to be tackled.

The third priority is, we must look at the external aggression. I am not saying that importance of any aspect is less, but these are the priorities. Shri Jaswant Singh has also mentioned about national will. It is integrated in this. We have to build that so that the security of this country, in true sense and aspect, is maintained when we involve the people of this country.

Thus, coming to my requirements, which I would suggest, the requirement one is, Sir, we today require a mechanism to take a holistic view of security issues, a mechanism which would take into account all aspects dealt by the Defence, Finance, Home and External Affairs and that is the National Security Council. Sir, I know that attempts are on to form it. There are some problems. But, I would request that the National Security Council is formed immediately because that is the precise reason, Sir, today that our Defence Minister has to be the Prime Minister. We cannot afford, I fully agree, we cannot afford to have a Defence Minister today because he is the only person capable of taking a holistic view. That is the reason I disagree with Jaswant Singhji on this point. There has been a tradition and many a time, a Prime Minister has kept Defence with himself because it is the most important issue of this country; it cannot be played around and that is why, I feel, the present arrangement is good, but at the same time, I would request that the National Security Council may be established at the earliest.

The second fact in the requirement one is the integration of intelligence effort. I am sorry to say that I have worked in an intelligence set up myself. I do not want to speak about that. But, I found one thing which I want to share with this House. There is a total lack of coordination. There is only one-upmanship. We do not share....

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is damaging.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : It is not damaging. It is a hard fact because we will have to take stock; we want this Parliament to take stock of this fact. If there can be a Senate Committee for Intelligence in United States, there should be a Parliamentary Committee, a Standing Committee to look into Intelligence. Here, the answer to the Defence Ministry's question is that in public interest it cannot be answered. Sir, if Pakistan Army knows everything about those issues, why can Indian Parliament not know of it? So, there is a requirement of greater transparency in security matters. I will explain why I am addressing it in this manner when I come to the manpower policy.

The next point is, there should be a permanent policy planning staff, which is not there in India. An attempt was made during Rajivji's time to have perspective planning staff. I would request for that along with National Security Council because in the Armed Forces officers are shifted regularly after two years from one post to another. For planning we require some specialists because today planning has become highly complex and complicated. So this is one aspect.

The second requirement is manpower. Jaswant Singhji has spoken about this aspect. We must realise that the Indian soldier today functions in utmost difficulties. I have served in Siachen for six months myself. We have seen that we have to carry barrels for two nights, so that we can supply kerosene to that post. Our socks are torn, but we keep on walking. When you deal with insurgents in a place like Kashmir, in the night the fire comes from any side. A soldier is a human being. He reacts. That is why when we talk of human rights and we expect the soldier to function, it is very difficult. Who will talk about human rights of the soldiers? They are staying away from their families. They are functioning in difficult and different environment. When in the night they go out on patrol and in jungles or in urban areas they are fired upon, they will react; they are human beings. Self-preservation is there. Of course, the characteristic of Indian army is, in its long tradition, it has used force with compassion whenever dealing with civilians. That is the single most achievement of this Army. But that should be kept in mind and that is why the manpower policy must be given priority today. I feel that our soldiers are working under the most inhuman conditions. Imagine in Siachen, a man loses his will to live. He says he wants to die. How are you going to function in those circumstances? Siachen is a block of ice. Only Pakistan and India are the two countries which are capable of fighting at that height. I remember the hon. Speaker had visited that place when I was in Siachen. We have to take stock of the situation and find a solution to the Siachen problem immediately.

About manpower policy, as Jaswant Singh has brought out, something has to be done. Here a soldier retires at a young age. I am sure that a soldier cannot be expected to do the task of an infantry soldier at the age of forty. Every year he has to pass a ten mile-run test. He has to run ten miles and pass the test. He has to pass a two mile-run test also. These are physical parameters which will not make him fit to keep on serving in infantry. That is why I had given a suggestion that the colour service of the soldiers of infantry should be reduced to seven years and these soldiers should be side-stepped to Border security Force, Para-military Forces, Rastriya Rifles, State Police. This is how we will reduce the pension burden and keep the army young. Now what is happening is that, after his retirement, you take him in Para-military Forces. Nobody is interested in again going and doing the same thing. They will not go. That is why you reduce the colour service. This proposal has been widely welcomed by the Defence Ministry, by the Home Ministry also. Everyone says it is a good idea. But somehow it is not jelling. So I would request you to appoint a committee to decide on the manpower policy. We all accept it, the only thing is, it is not being coordinated.

The second fact is about civil service. We will have to formulate a certain policy that whoever enters the Government service, either State or Centre, must at least serve in Defence for some time. This is where the national will develops. MPs would be a good idea!

The next point I want to bring out is about the pay and perks. Now the Fifth Pay Commission is deciding the pay factors. But I would like to emphasize here that let us not count the services of a soldier on par with civilians.

The requirements are entirely different. For an infantry soldier - I remember the days when I was an infantry soldier - there are hardly two years in five when he could go to a peace station. And when he goes to a peace station, he is again employed in internal security duty. So, if you count the days, there is hardly any time he can stay with his family. This is the situation. But the same soldier is compared to a man in supply corps or ordnance. Both are paid the same amount. What is the incentive for a man to serve in the infantry? Jaswant Singhji brought out that an officer in the Inter-Military Academy does not want to join the infantry or the combatant corps because they are getting the same pay. Now, after the introduction of free ration to the officers, another traumatic situation has arisen. When an officer is getting free ration, if he is posted in the field, he has to maintain two establishments, whereas an officer in the supply corps is very comfortable, getting everything and is in peace. After all, who are promoted later on? I have seen people serving in peace areas managing to get away from field.

Now, let us go to pay and perquisites. When I was serving in Siachen, I was getting around Rs. 250 as

allowance, to be in Siachen. People say, 'we will pay Rs 250 to the Government not to the soldier'. This is the reality of life. Let us realise that and have allowances as per the conditions in which we have to work. I would request that immediately a combat allowance should be instituted. When a man joins infantry or armoured corps - these are the two combat arms - he should get a lump sum amount as an incentive. Otherwise, nobody would want to join them.

The next items is, promotions. Unfortunately, my experience about promotions in the armed forces is a very sad one. We had a very good tradition, but lately, sycophancy has become the order of the day. The people who serve in the field, the people who serve and get decorations are not promoted. I can give you innumerable instances of such occurrences. I do not know what is 'comparative merit'. When I asked a question, they said 'comparative merit'. What is the basis of 'comparative merit'? What are the parameters of 'comparative merit'? Let us also examine the field criteria. Is a man fighting a war going to get credit? Or, is a man serving in the staff going to get all the benefits? This has to be examined.

The next point is about Territorial Army policy. A Committee has been constituted just recently to look into the question of the reserve forces. The entire question of the reserve forces, which I call a small standing army and a large reserve force should be addressed taking into account the Territorial Army concept because if we want immediate mobilisation, we will have to do something about that. So, the idea was, as has been brought out, where public sector undertakings are there, Territorial Armies could be started, as is done in the case of the Railways. Similar experiments could be done where people who have retired from Army could go to the reserve, be in Territorial Army, as I am, and can be available in times of war.

About the equipment policy, I will not say more because Jaswant Singhji has said quite a bit. But the only thing I would like to mention about Air Force is on the Light Combat Aircraft. I have nothing against the Light Combat Aircraft or the LH. I would request that the Air India also goes ahead step by step. We are manufacturing a trainer LCA. I think that the logical course would have been to manufacture an Advanced Jet Trainer before going on to the LCA. That Advanced Jet Trainer would have been available to us by now. In the next stage, we could have easily gone on to the LCA. This is the graduated manner in which we should have tried to acquire technology instead of straightaway going in for something which is very difficult to achieve. This is the aspect about Research and Development which should be kept in mind.

Whatever Jaswant Singhji said about training, I fully agree with them. In 15 years of my service, as far as individual training is concerned, I may not have done one month's individual training. There is something

seriously lacking. As a Company Commander, I used to get frustrated to find my boys working somewhere and cutting grass.

This is the culture which, Shri Jaswant Singh has just mentioned. Something has to be done about that now. Shri Jaswant Singh mentioned about cars going around, carrying ladies. I do not have anything against it. But this is not the culture of the Armed Forces. Something has to be done about this immediately; and misuse of manpower has to be stopped. Earlier, 'fatigue' was for those people who committed some crime or indiscipline. But nowadays, you will find at 2 o'clock everyday in the infantry battalion or in other battalions, that the soldiers line up with a sickle in hand to cut grass. I did not want to mention it; for the last three years, I have kept quiet. But, Shri Jaswant Singh mentioned it today and I could not resist myself; and so, I mentioned it.

About housing, I would fully support Shri Jaswant Singh's view that Armed Forces personnel must be provided with housing. But, something has to be done about the Military Engineering Service; and the quality of service which they provide, I feel, is not at all up to the mark. When I was in the Army, I remember the approach which these people had. This Service is to be made more efficient.

There was a proposal earlier about the sale of Defence lands. I would like to just bring out one thing, that is, the Defence land, if at all they are to be used, they should be used for sports or for training or for welfare activities or for ex-servicemen. These are very welcome endeavours which I think, all the people will support.

One thing I would mention about reservation for ex-servicemen about the Supreme Court ruling restricting the reservation up to 50 per cent. There is a problem. I feel threatened whether the reservation for ex-servicemen would not be available. This is something for which the Government should reply.

About Ex-servicemen's Corporation, which you have planned, some States have already announced; but many States Ex-servicemen's Corporations had to come up. There is one request to make on behalf of Ex-servicemen concerning employment of ex-servicemen and their children. CSD or Canteen Stores Department is a very large segment which provides consumer goods to the Indian Army. I would request that at least 100 items in these Canteen Stores Department should be reserved for those ex-servicemen who manufacture them and Ex-servicemen Cooperative Societies which manufacture them. This would provide tremendous boost to self-employment among ex-servicemen. I thank you again for extending the Indira Avas Yojana to the ex-servicemen which has been welcomed by all ex-servicemen and also by those people who are in service in this country.

About missiles I have already made a mention. Finally I would speak about NPT. I fully agree with Shri Jaswant Singh's proposal that there should be a Resolution by the 10th of this month. This House should unanimously pass a Resolution with whatever text it may be, on lines of what India's policy has been — that India must oppose the indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT. Then, India must demand a Treaty which treats all nations equally. We can of course grant either conditional extension or extension for some time, for review purpose so that a Treaty which is uniform and universal can be devised. So, that period would be required to be mentioned.

The Forum for Strategic and Security Studies have already given a proposal and a time-bound plan as an improvement on the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan which calls for 2035 as a year by which we should achieve total elimination of nuclear weapons. On those lines, we can draft it. About nuclear terrorism, what has happened is a tragedy. Then, small countries are not just bothered about NPT. They are going to go to New York and just sign on dotted lines because they do not face the nuclear threat because of their sheer size. But they do not realise that they can very well be subjected to nuclear terrorism. So, that is something which has to be propagated at New York by someone. We are trying to do it but someone else may also try to do it and this aspect must be brought out. We must lobby so that we can succeed in what we want, that is, NPT should not be extended for an indefinite period and in an unconditional manner.

Lastly, I again congratulate the Government for bringing back this country's prestige and power. We are a proud nation with an ancient civilisation. We are a nation which has been built on the blood of freedom fighters and soldiers. We have a long way to go and still, we have to sacrifice ourselves a lot because it is not with dreams but with blood and iron that we have moulded the nation at last.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta may speak now. CPI(M) has 32 minutes.

16.51 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I have to start by making a comment on what has been said about the attendance in the House being so sparse.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : It has improved now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It has improved a little bit. But it is always said so. It is so not only this year but every year. The reason for this is very simple. We, the Members of Parliament, are not familiar with what Defence is all about unless we happen to come here after serving in the Defence Services. Moreover, when the Government is not too keen to let us become familiar by refusing to answer all kinds of questions and by not admitting questions on the ground of security policy or something like that, why should one be interested to come and attend the debate on such an unfamiliar

topic? So, the blame lies on the Government, on the policy of the Government keeping the Defence matters totally secret, as if everything concerning Defence can or should be secret. I understand that this is a 19th century British policy which the British are still proud of following or just about to give up but we are still following that. I read in some books and magazines that in the 1970s, there was a lot of introspection in the US Army followed by a similar introspection in the US Navy and Air Force which led to a total change in the doctrines and tactics of how to fight by the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. Now, these were debated in public. These were the suggestions made. They were brought before the public; there was a debate and after six years in one case and two years in another case, taking into consideration both the experience and the public comments, these manuals were changed. The manuals were made public and US Army's document on how to fight a battle is available to anybody who wants it. But in our country, even a single page would be marked 'restricted' or 'top secret' or something like that. Nobody will be able to see it.

I would like to just mention our experience in the Standing Committee on Defence. I think since 1993 the Standing Committee has been trying to scrutinise the Defence Budget and this year, the Committee wanted to have a look at the report which was prepared during 1990-91 by Mr. Arun Singh who was once the Defence Minister of State. The Standing Committee was examining Defence expenditure and how to economise the expenditure and that was the reason why the Standing Committee wanted to see what the Arun Singh Committee has said. That Report has not been made available. I think that Report was given to the Government in 1991 and in 1995, it is still thought to be so secret that it could not be given to the parliamentary Standing Committee which was sitting with the exclusive purpose of scrutinising the Defence Budget. If such is the attitude of the Government, how could Members of Parliament be interested in the debate on Defence?

In fact, some of us in this Standing Committee have been thinking of getting out of that Committee because no useful discussion is possible with the scanty information which is made available through the answers and statements given by the Government to the Committee. So, I think that explains at least partly, the reason why there is so little interest in Defence amongst MPs. In other Parliaments like the British Parliament, the US Congress and Senate - I am told - that there are a large number of people who have come after serving Army in one capacity or the other, either as officers with voluntary rejoin or those who have been drafted into the Army because conscription ended in both the UK and the USA, in the early Seventies. Before that, everybody had to go for a national service for a period of two years and some people volunteered to go for another three years because of some monetary benefits and so on. So, they had an experience in the

Armed forces. Certainly, much more interest can be evoked thereby. Now, that is not the case in this country. I think, the Government should now, at least in the days when the electronic snoopy, electronic distance remote visibility and all that have probably made everything, which they think or the Defence Establishment thinks to be top secret have become known to countries, which would easily give those secrets away to out enemy countries. So, what is being kept secret is really secret from our own people, from the peoples' representatives i.e., ourselves and not really from the enemy. This should be understood, appreciated and acted upon which they are unable to do till now. I am sure that Arun Singh Committee Report is available to the United States Defence Services or C.I.F. But it is not available to us.

Sir, something has been commented upon on security policy and the need to have a National Security Council. In this context, I would like to refer to a study made by the RAN Corporation about Indian Defence strategy and the reports come to the conclusion that Indians have no consciousness of strategy - never had in the past and do not have even now - and it is because of the fact that the strategy flows from a national security policy which in turn is a policy to protect national interests. Once the national interests have been defined, only then one can have a National Security Policy. If the national interests cannot be defined, well, it is not our fault today that national interest policies cannot be defined. It is the fault of successive Governments for the last 45 years or so that the country has remained at a stage where there are conflicting interests all around. If the interests are all conflicting with each other, what are then the national interests? If the people cannot be homogenised to the extent of having certain basic conscience about what is needed for the country's defence, then you cannot even evolve a National Security Council and that is the stage at which we still are even after 45 years of Independence. That should be realised, appreciated and perhaps something can be done, even at this late stage to bring enough consensus among the people to have some minimum consensus so that we can have certain interest which we want to protect through a National Security Policy. And, only then we can have national strategy. Our strategy today is to defend our borders from whomever we think are threats who will come across the border and assault us physically. So, for that the National Security Policy has to be given proper formulation. First of all, the realisation of what are the threats; what are the policies, alternatives available and all that, it is necessary to have a National Security Council because as Maj. Sawant said that he was in the intelligence and there is no coordination.

**17.00 hrs.**

I could discover this at least in spite of the very nodding acquaintance that I have with the Defence Systems. I discovered long time back that there was no

coordinaton whatsoever. What happened in Kashmir happened so suddenly that it just took us by surprise. We had no information. But the Intelligence people told me that they had information and that they had given that information. But those people who had to look into the information and act upon it, did not have time or did not coordinate themselves enough to act upon that information. Similarly, the Gulf War too took us by surprise. But the preparations for the Gulf War had taken a long time. But we did not prepare ourselves to meet the contingencies that would necessarily arise if there were to be a war. The Islamic fundamentalism suddenly came through Iran. It was brewing there for a long time, but we did not know. There are umpteen number of instances which are apparently intelligence failures, but which in reality are not. Intelligence did come but that intelligence was not appreciated, it was not received properly, it was not coordinated and it was not acted upon. For that you require not a Minister. If Prime Minister becomes a full time Defence Minister or if a full time Defence Minister is appointed, that might partially retrieve the situation but certainly not in full. For that purpose, you require people from outside and that is where the crunch is. The Defence establishment does not allow people from outside to come and have a peep and try to understand what is happening in Defence. I think two reasons are there. One is, they are not confident about what they are doing. They do not know whether what they are doing is correct or not. They do not want others to have a look and gain some knowledge of what they are doing because they do not want them to go out and criticise. The second reason which perhaps coexists with the first aspect is that they do not want to share this knowledge. In modern world, knowledge is power and they do not want to share that power with people from outside their establishment. These are the two reasons and it is perhaps not so much the concern for the security of the country, which inhibit them from sharing information even with Members of Parliament who are expressly assigned by Parliament to study the very matter. So this is the position.

Sir, I understand that at one point of time, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promised to set up a National Security Council. Rajiv Gandhi had certainly acted on it and it was actually set up by a Government executive order, though it was not a very satisfactory arrangement. What was sought to be set up was a three-tier arrangement of which outsiders, academics and parliamentarians who would act at least in an advisory capacity will form one of the three tiers. Even that would have been a great advancement on the present situation where nobody knows what exactly is happening in this sphere. Nobody knows anything about Intelligence, about the application of Intelligence, about the various policies which must be taken up, formulated and acted upon today, if they were to be effective ten or fifteen years hence. We do not even know that will be our country's position to

defend itself in fifteen years hence and what will be the relative position of other countries. We must know that. Maybe, at the present movement, some aspects have been revealed to us in the Standing Committee. But without understanding what will be the threats emanating from those countries, it would be of no use. What is being done in laboratories today? I have a book with me here, 'Asian Strategy Review'. It shows what are available in laboratories at least in one country which somehow opened its doors to the world and that is today's Russia. What is available in Russia's laboratories for tomorrow's weapons is revealed and they seem to be wonderful weapons and I wish we could have gone into some kind of arrangement with them for acquisition and joint production and things like that. This is the sort of knowledge which the Government must acquire. Not only acquire, but it must also share the information with the Standing Committees, Members of Parliament and so on so that there can be a purposeful debate both in the Committees and on the floor of the House as well as nationally.

There is no reason why people should not be allowed to know what they would otherwise know from the American Television and things like that.

Sir, therefore, the National Security Council will not only receive and coordinate the intelligence, but also will apply that and coordinate the defence policy and formulate the national defence strategy. It is a must. It should be set up as soon as possible with outsiders, from the defence establishment, being given a more significant role than was earlier attempted to be given during 1990.

So, the National Security policy will also take in its ambit the internal threats, the weapons necessary for meeting the internal threat and would also go into the infrastructure which is necessary - both for defence as well as for defence industries which must be there for proper preparedness in defence matters. So, it is only with that kind of a situation that the country would be able to meet the threat which would appear to be coming from one place or the other.

Now, sometimes, if we donot know enough and quite often we do not know, there may be suspicion where suspicion is probably not due. Shri Jaswant Singh said about Chinese acquisition of weapons, I am also referring to that. It is said that China itself is modernising its army. There is no harm in that because Chinese Army, Air Force and Navy have been very old. But he says that China's intentions are such that from there, there may be a threat to us. What he said is, they want a living space by which it is meant that they want to expand their territory; they want to re-draw their strategic borders. What are the actual intentions of China? That we must know. It is true that they have not only modernised their Army or modernising their equipments and Air Force and so on, but also have supplied arms to Pakistan which, of course, we cannot

view very complacently. They have supplied tanks, aircraft, M-11 missiles, atom bomb triggers and some other nuclear technology including the missile technology. Now, the question is : Why are they doing that? What efforts have we made to dissuade them from doing that? What efforts have we made to build up a closeness with China by going in for better economic relations, defence relations and joint production of the several of the defence equipments which we can do, which we can go in for and then we would not need to go for these equipments to other countries? What efforts exactly we have made is not known. I suspect that we have done very little in this sphere.

The idea that must percolate in the mind of the Government here is that they must try to persuade China to think likewise that if China and India could come together then the synergetic effect of that coming together would be tremendous. That is why, there are people who are trying to keep India and China separate. So, there seems to be a suspicion between the two countries. I believe the efforts which are required in this direction have not been taken by the Government. The Government should make these efforts so that both the countries are put in a much better and amicable position.

Regarding the NPT and COCOM treaties, which are supposed to be extended and for which a meeting has been called, all of us share the same feeling that India cannot sign the NPT and India can only support the total Nuclear Ban Treaty. That is the only way India can go for it; whether India can go for it in a gradual way, as indicated by Jaswant Singhji, I do not know. But apparently the NPT, which is so much made upon by USA, has not been effective and USA is one of the parties who had closed its eyes when surreptitiously Pakistan was acquiring both technology and parts for making of the nuclear weapons. This is disclosed in the recent book which has come out from USA itself saying that, "The Commerce Department of USA was actively encouraging the firms, which were not supposed to deliver any of these banned items to Pakistan, to export them to Pakistan. Even when the companies themselves have pointed out that Pakistan has asked for an item which is banned, but they would like to inform the Commerce Department that this is so, the Department went ahead and told them to go and supply this. They have no difficulty". This is the kind of two-facet attitude which has been taken by the USA in this. Earlier USA had also in similar ways supplied the same kind of things to Iraq. Both the technology and the crucial parts have been supplied by USA to Iraq I suppose, to see that Iraq is armed enough to be a kind of policeman for USA in the Middle East. But the policeman went astray and started hurting USA interest. Therefore, if there is a proposal for a unanimous Resolution to be passed by the House before the 12th of this month regarding the NPT and COCOM, I do not know whether COCOM is also a part of that meeting, then certainly we would like

to examine that, after a draft is made available to us. I think all parties should combine and an agreed draft Resolution can be unanimously passed. That will help the country's progress towards the Nuclear Ban Treaty.

We have also got to redefine our attitude to use of nuclear weapons because it has now come out in the open, is rebuttable and still now a rebutted statement given by the ex-Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shri Nawaz Sharief, that Pakistan does possess nuclear bombs and not merely the capability to make nuclear bombs. If that is the evidence, and also in the light of the evidence which is given in the US Congress that the political leadership of Pakistan will not necessarily be consulted or even informed by the military if they are going to use nuclear bombs — if that is the position of the political leadership even though they have come through elections - then it is all the more reasoned that India has to think hard as to what action it will take and what will be its posture to the world about the use or non-use of nuclear bomb. One must know that it will take weeks to make a nuclear bomb whereas if a bomb is there which is not armed it will take only six hours to arm it and use it. So unarmed bombs may be one solution, I do not know.

The other thing is about missiles. That is also a very funny situation that we are not able to tell the world what we want to do.

17.14 hrs.

(Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary *in the Chair*)

The difficulty that arises in this is, if all these are meant to be deterrents, both nuclear bomb and missile should be used by India not as a weapon of offence but as a deterrent. But if they are deterrent, we have to tell that they are available and they are deterrent and they are only to be used as deterrent otherwise there is no value of deterrence. The problem here, as I understand, is that India has considered itself a nonviolent country and, therefore, these missiles and nuclear bombs, everything must be necessarily abhorrent.

But, at the same time, you cannot have a deterrent without telling others that "I do have a deterrent and I mean to use it as a deterrent if I am attacked". There is a dilemma here but it has to be resolved. Otherwise, our Defence preparedness becomes weak, and morale goes down.

Now, coming to the preparedness in the Army and other Services, we are told that the Armoured Corps of the Army is lacking in many respects. On the one Tank which we were sure to be able to depend on, from the late-Eighties onwards we had enough assurances in this House itself. I remember, in 1984 when our ex-President and then before that the ex-Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman was replying to the Defence debate, he assured the House in 1984 that in four year's time

the MBT Arjun will be inducted into the Army because we raised questions about what was being done on the development of MBT. But nothing has happened. As yet it has not been inducted. Trials have been going on, as far as I am aware, for the last five years. They have been tried out since 1989-90 and I do not know why the Army has not been satisfied. Maybe they are raising the specifications again and again and, therefore, again something has to be improved upon I do not know. But if the gestation period is going to be so long, then necessarily the difficulties will arise because the user will find that in other countries some improvements have taken place and they want that improvement to be incorporated. Therefore again and again the production will be postponed. I think this should not be allowed to carry on any more. The Tank should be productionised as soon as possible.

The other two types of Tanks we have which are of Russian origin T-72 and T-55, are being modernised or upgraded but we are told that certain vital parts have not been obtained. One among them is tactical fire control. Without fire control a Tank as such is nothing. Why is it that it has not been done. These are pretty old Tanks. If they had to be modernised the modernisation should have taken place long time ago. Maybe, the idea was they will be scrapped and then they will all be replaced by the MBT. I do not know what was the idea but certainly that is the fact.

I think Mr. Jaswant Singh has said about the self-propelled guns, the Bofors and the confusion created because of the Bofors having been found out to be a corrupt company. These deficiencies have been there but have not been set right. The Army is not probably in a good shape just now. I hope that these things will be remedied very quickly and for that money which is required should be made available. It should not be allowed to suffer for lack of funds.

Then there is the recruitment, training, and planning for optimisation etc. These are to be looked into. The Army probably is too big, I do not know. My own feeling is that we do not require an Army which is one million strong. It should be smaller but there should be enough reserve and the reserve should be capable of being mobilised quickly. The Army which will be there, should be fully trained and kept in combat readiness most of the time of the year excepting when the personnel are on leave.

I think, in most parts of the world they have a standing Army. The USA and today's Russia - we do not know much about China - have fairly large Armies. Today even the Russian Army is something like 2.5 millions. They are modernising the concept of the Armed Forces as well as the training which the Army is receiving and the battlefield training which is being given through operations.

They are changing the concept by bringing in a concept of immediate reaction force, viz., a concept of Rapid Deployment Force. They have done it in Russia. These are independent commands. They can be - without mobilising the main Army - mobilised and they can react in a few hours' time to any assault in any part of the country with all the necessary equipment that are required to repulse such an attack.

We have a self-sufficient small Army which is always on the alert. We deploy the Rapid Deployment Force also or something of that nature which will take, maybe, two to three days to be mobilised. By that time it is mobilised, the Army will have to be mobilised. This is the concept which they have adopted by looking at the environment. I do not say that we must immediately follow what they have done but what I say is that there is a necessity for looking at our environment and see what we require in this context. I cannot say that we may require either of these two or we may require some other alternative. I cannot give any concrete suggestion also because I do not know the threat environment which is there at present or in the future. But, the Defence Ministry should do something about it.

Then, the recruitment should be of such type that the young men who will be recruited should not only be physically fit but also mentally alert. The I.Q. required at present should be much more because the future war is going to be a hi-tech war. The soldier will have to be on his own sometimes or in a small group without any Leader or even the Leader should be able to take decision which will be of very far-reaching character. It is because the weapons are also becoming much more destructive than before and they will find themselves in a spot where they have to take such decisions. They have to use hi-tech equipment, both surveillance equipment and communication equipment as well as weapons. So, they will have to have people with much higher quality of not only mind but also body. That should be ensured.

Similarly, training which they receive should also be a quality training and not a time bound or period bound training which were being given in all the Armies earlier. But, now, it seems that the Armies of other countries are moving on to a performance-oriented training, whether you acquire one skill or not. Until you acquire that skill to the level of perfection required of you, you do not move on to acquire next type of skill and so on. So, that quality of training will have to be changed. Today, there are four operations. Up till now training operations are subject to surveillance by electronics and laser and put on a computer. One can see and assess the performance not only of a Unit but also of individual soldiers in battlefield conditions and the accuracy etc., can be seen. These are simulator war trainings which are to be incorporated, otherwise, I think, our Army will not be able to stand up to the Armies

which receive this kind of training and I can see that once USA and Russia have gone in for such type of training, other countries will follow them very soon. So, I think, apart from this, we have to inculcate some amount of military training amongst the young people of this country. Now, I am not quite clear as to how this can be done. But one suggestion may be, that people going up to the university level, before they are admitted to a university, must pass through a period of military training. It may be necessary. But some kind of discipline should be inculcated. That could be a qualification for entry into universities.

You will find that the importance that should have been given to Air Force is not being given. This is because in this year's Budget, the allocation to Air Force is only 25.7 per cent as against last year's allocation of 27.8 per cent. It has gone down by two per cent instead of going up. It should have gone up because the lesson of Gulf War is that the Air Force is the determining factor in today's warfare particularly in the plains. So, in the plains of Rajasthan and Punjab, I think, the Air Force will have the most significant and crucial role. Therefore, many equipments and many things are required. The attitude of the Government is that things can go on as they are going on and no emphasis need be given to the Air Force and this attitude one cannot agree with. This has to go and proper importance should be given to the Air Force. The types of surveillance, the types of communication, the types of command and execution of command which we shown with such great shattering consequences in the Gulf War have to be naturally studied and to the extent possible they have to be brought into this country by indigenous effort and not from America. I do not know what we are doing to this effect. We are still somehow doing what we were doing in mid-eighties. We are still continuing with MBT. We, of course, got the missiles and even about missiles we have got a split mind as to what to do about these missiles. We are also going to upgrade our aeroplanes, Mig 21s and 29s. This decision should have been taken long ago. It could have been taken and it should have been taken long ago and should have been completed by this time. But we are going to just start the work and that too in such a graduated manner that it would take years to complete this upgradation. If we upgrade our planes, there is no need to buy new planes. But we are going to buy aeroplanes. I do not know what deficiencies would remain after upgradation. We are going to buy new aeroplanes. We are looking for multi-role strike aircraft. Well, again I would say that we should have been able to manufacture one by this time. I do not know why we had started this manufacturing of Jaguar in this country with the intention that we will carry it on. I do not know why we went for Jaguar because Jaguar was end of the line production which we purchased and they had made kits ready for India and we gradually brought them over the years and then assembled and

manufactured parts of it with the idea that we shall be able to build indigenous capability. For what purpose? It was for the purpose of building more planes. But we gave up as soon as the last kit finished. That is not the way to bring self-reliance in the country and unless we do it we are going to pay through our nose. Even now there is a possibility of joining Russia. We can start producing planes with the help of Russia. We should do that. Moreover, it is possible to have Defence technology even without the help of the country or the Government. From USA many technologies flowed down because of people going there and getting trained there. Apparently people from Iran and Pakistan got trained. I do not know whether the US Government was just keeping their eyes closed for these two countries. India can also try. Sometimes the Defence industry is bought. If the industry is brought, the equipments come under ones control. Now, these are the possibilities. Even experts from abroad can come and serve. There was a very well-known ballistic expert called Bull who was assassinated by Israelis in his home at Belgium because he was helping Iraq. He was helping Iraq to build a super gun and had already put together three Scud Missiles so that the range of the Scud Missiles could be increased.

Now these experts are available. What have we done? The experts are available even today in Russia and other CIS countries. They are willing to come. They go to U.S.A. and they go to U.K. I have met people working in England for exactly at ten pounds a month with food and lodging. But we do not think about it. Five years have gone by. So, we could have done a lot if we wanted to. But somehow we have not given Defence the importance that it deserves. Nothing can illustrate that more expressly than the figures of what we spend on Defence. This year we are going to spend on Defence 2.43 per cent of our Gross National Product. What Pakistan is going to spend is about 7 per cent of its GNP. So, it is about three times of ours in terms of the ratio of GNP. China is going to spend on Defence 5.53 per cent, that is, more than twice of ours. So, that is our expenditure in terms of ratio of GNP.

Our Army is also one of the smallest in terms of our population. In terms of the ratio of soldiers to one thousand citizens, in Pakistan it is 6.98 and in India it is 1.28. So, that is the kind of situation, which we have and we, as a nation, give to Defence and as a Government we give to Defence through the Budget.

What we have to do is to rethink the whole idea of Defence. If we are going to defend this country properly, then we have to think not only of today but of the scenario of the future. We have to think of bringing the people together to the minimum level of consensus so that we have our national interests, which are acceptable to everybody for protection through a national strategy, evolution of a national strategy.

17.32 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

There are other small matters, which I will refer to. We have had a recommendation by a very high level Committee appointed under the Air Marshal La Fontaine regarding prevention of accidents in the air. This Committee gave its report. I am not quite sure about the year, whether it is 1982 or 1983. It had made some recommendations. One of the recommendations was that there must be an advanced jet trainer. It was not the first time that the concept of having an advanced jet trainer came up. It had come up before that also. But this was a high level Committee giving the same recommendation, which was perhaps already known and the Government should have immediately acted upon it. But the Government has not till date acted upon it. The Government says that they are in the process of acquisition and the acquisition process was started, they have invited the tenders, they have examined the tenders, they have technically shortlisted the tenders and they are going to see the commercial terms. But, unfortunately after waiting for 11 or 12 years, we find that the other alternatives are on the horizon. That is bound to happen. The two shortlisted ones happen to be 25 or 30 year-old vintage aircraft. Again we are saying that if we buy those, then they will hand over all the machinery to make them and we will make them in our own country.

Now we have the example before us of what happened with Jaguar. We have the example before us what happened with the HW submarine. We are going to acquire still more experience by acquisition of these obsolete planes as HITs. We say that our defence Ministry itself will say that a plane's life is 25 years. Not only the plane but also the whole design and everything becomes obsolete in course of 25 years. These planes are of 1964 and 1974 vintage and we are going to acquire them now and if we place orders today, they will require two or three more years to deliver the first plane. So, that is the kind of condition now. In the meantime, other planes have arisen and have appeared in the horizon but apparently we are not considering them because we are now in a great hurry. I think, the Government will be well advised to reject this kind of planes and go for the new ones which have now come.

Then, again, insofar as Air Force is concerned, I repeat, the emphasis that should be given has not been given, and it should be much more. The Air Force should have much more allocation in future Budgets, apart from the present 25 per cent or something to at least 33 per cent of the Budget.

Again, as for Navy, what is the type of warfare which is expected to take place in the water? The idea is now that since Pakistan is buying submarines, so we should buy submarines. Yes, I agree that we should buy

submarine because we are very close to them, and these can be a match for the new submarines. In fact, the submarines which Pakistan is going to acquire, I understand, will be a no match for anything but that same submarine only or a nuclear submarine. But I do not know what is going to be the policy but the Government does not have a policy to acquire submarines in significant numbers and in good quality at the moment as we can see. So that policy also should be changed.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of DRDO, one thing I gathered that in the Russian laboratory — it is in this book *Asian Strategic Review* which I was only reading last night I came across the information which is of a very crucial character — that a number of sub-lethal weapons are under production or under testing which will be productionised soon in Russia. These include amongst other things, and acoustic weapon with such low frequency of sound that it will hurt a person in such a way that he will be out of commission for some time. But he will not die. Again there are laser beam technologies which will attack the retina of a person and make him blind or semi-blind or something like that. I am not saying that this should be used ordinarily. But then these weapons are at least better than those weapons which are used for shooting down. And if we are dealing with militants, particularly, once inside the country, in that case, these are the weapons, perhaps, to be used. We have no weapons which can just partially immobilize a person and not fully kill him. I think, our DRDO should find out about these available weapons and see whether we can also produce them or we can make some changes in our laboratories as so on. I think there are a lot of other equipments which are going to come out. This book says that the Russian laboratories which were found to be far more advanced than we had thought them to be, are now open. Apparently they trade each on its own basis and there is not much control of the Government. But if the Government is also there, they will not be, I think, averse to sharing this technology with India because for whatever they say, they are also modernizing the Army at great cost. They are not giving up as we thought they had given up to America to the rest of the world. They have not given up. They are in a weak position till now. But they are ready to help us with whatever knowledge and armaments etc., they have got. In fact all these upgradations and everything are going to be done with their help. So we should try to take much more technology from them and their laboratories as far as possible.

Coming to another topic, this was also partially mentioned by Shri Jaswant Singh and that is about the Sainik Schools. We have one Sainik School in our State — only one — at Purullia. Shri Basudeb Acharya happens to be the president of the Staff Association. He

knows about it and told me that it is in a terrible condition. 'Terrible condition' because the Government does not help it, and the Government does not do anything to maintain it properly,

The Sainik Schools were established with a certain idea in mind, or a concept. If that has been given up, I have nothing to say. But if that concept remains, then the Government should properly look after the Sainik Schools and see that they are well maintained.

There is also something about the personnel which one should mention. There was a promise that there would be one pension for one rank. This promise was made during V.P. Singh's Government's time. But apparently, some partial amelioration of the lot of the pensioners has been made but this particular promise has been kept. This is a long standing promise and I understand that during the British days this was the principle of one rank one pension. Government is a Government. If V.P. Singh Government was a short duration Government, it still was a Government and the commitment made by that Government should not be dishonoured by this Government. I think that should also be implemented as soon as possible.

Then, I have already mentioned about the reserve forces and all that. The Territorial Army is one area where lot of involvement of civilians can be made. It has been neglected for a long time. The strength of the Territorial Army today is not even two-fifths of what it is meant to be. It is meant to be one lakh. It is not even 40,000. So, the Territorial Army requires to be refurbished and upgraded. For that the Government will have to provide funds. It is absolutely necessary. In fact the Territorial Army, I want to say, with that one lakh figure, was established in 1949 and since then the population has doubled. The Indian Army itself was not more than two and a half lakhs then. Now it is one million, four times more. The Territorial Army should be at least two lakhs or more. With proper training they will be of immense service in times of emergency, in war, helping out the Army in the auxiliary duties as well as, if need be, in the frontline.

So, all these matters should be looked into by the Defence Forces and the Ministry of Defence.

I thank you for giving me the time.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have allocated me time to speak and my party has faith upon me to express my views on National security and arrangements therefore. I have no knowledge in comparison to Shri Jaswant Singh, who has spent half of his life in Army and Sawantji, who has spent 15 years of his youth as a soldier and in comparison to the Members of Standing Committee on

Defence. But as a citizen of India no one can remain unaffected by such an important issue like security of the country which also includes the security of self-respect, dignity, society and culture of this country.

Whenever I think to give honour to anybody, it seems to me that after visiting a temple, Masjid, Gurdwara and Adiyariyon when I enter the office of a command, a special feeling of honour arises in my mind for these brave soldiers because in any circumstances, whether there are snowy peaks or glacier of sia chin or hill tops of Himalaya or sea waves or a desert wherever there is a turmoil, they fight for their country at the risk of their lives and lives far away from their homes, and kith and kins.

Sir, after studying the budget, the acceptance of these Demands for Grants is not a very difficult task. Demands for Grants are presented here for all the departments and hon. Finance Minister accepts them after a little bit changes. But the department of Defence is such an important that no one dares to make any cut into it. This issue is not linked only with the prosperity of soldiers but to the prosperity of the whole country. Our country could not make any progress if its borders and society will be insecure. After delegating the responsibility of country's security to this department we devote our plans and tasks for betterment and development of the country.

Sir, for the last two years we have been hearing that army or defence department has been provided enough resources and importance. But I feel very sad and depressed while comparing our defence budget with that of the whole world. Defence budget cannot be seen or studied merely by figures. Our border area is quite vast.

We have 300 km. border line along Pakistan, 400 km border line along Bangladesh and 550 km. along China. Besides, we have a maritime zone also which is always faced with danger from foreign invaders and antisocial elements.

Our army has a glorious past. We fought many domestic battles, as well as foreign invasions after 1947. There Indo-China war in 1962, Indo-Pak War in 1965 and in 1971, we fought for the liberation of Bangladesh. In the meantime we also fought for liberation of Goa. It is really a thing of pride that we had been victorious in all these military operations.

Army has its own weak points and sufferings and it is essential to consider these at the time of the budget review. Jaswantji has mentioned many important points during his 2 hours long speech. It is a new subject for an artist but security is an important issue for everyone. How one can tell story of his progress when his security depends on others. I, therefore listened to it carefully and that too from a soldier who has given his youth to

the army. Now he has given his opinion that how Army can provide proper security with this small budget. I associate myself with the views expressed by him but I do not agree with one issue and that is as to who should be appointed as Defence Minister. I could not understand and agree with his opinion regarding the problems with the provision of Defence Minister working under the supervision of the Prime Minister. If this matter is being linked with age, then Bahadur Kunwar Singh's story is not different from it. If we see around us, we will find that only one person is responsible for any such arrangement and he has to look into it at every level. Commander of the Army is a single person and with the changing of the commanders modus operandi his subordinates style of functioning changes accordingly. ..(Interruptions) It is for the first time that a lady Member is speaking on defence so, no interruptions please.

Sir, it has been said that sufficient resources have been made available for army but we will find that terms of GDP nothing has been given. From whom our borders are insecure. On one hand in Pakistan, which was a part of our country and culture sometimes back, on the other hand are China and Bangladesh. Apart these we have our territorial waters as well. On examining all these facts it seems that principles of Panchasheel have lost their relevance. That philosophy did not work for long and failed ultimately. Today for the security of border we need a strong defence Force. Even to this day it remains undecided whether a large part of the lower area of Shanghaichin, which is a part of Siachin, was recovered during 1962 or lost. Pakistan is always ready to attack us and it is a proof of our tolerance that we are not fighting with it. But for how long it can prolong? This area was under our control sometimes back but we have developed some weaknesses or due to lack of coordination America is dictating its terms of trade. What is with America? America is the biggest seller of arms, the only delivery of atom bomb was made by America. What was the difference between America and Russia. They had a rivalry between them as to who is the biggest arms seller and who can involve the whole world in a war to sell its arms. I do not find any difference in it. Therefore, we should not see Pakistan's presence in our neighbourhood but America's presence through Pakistan. In the same way on east-west and southern border line of the country, America is present through Diago-Gartia. Therefore, we need to strengthen our defence forces. China spends 5.5 percent of its total G.D.P. on arms, our neighbour spends 7%. Last year we spent 2.5% and this year 0.07% decrease has been made and we say that we are raising defence budget. We have earmarked Rs. 25,000 crore this year, which is less than the last year. If we talk about figures only, this year 7.78% defence budget has been raised and rate of inflation has increased by 11-12%. In reality we

have not given anything but curtailed the defence budget. How can we raise our defence power by reducing the allocation in the budget. Attention should be paid towards all these factors. Earlier a Standing Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of hon. Buta Singh. I have read the report given by it and examined the items on which expenditure can be reduced. I consider that today wars are not fought with physical strength but with arms. Wars have not been limited to earth or sky but this battle of human minds has reached to Electronics war after crossing the atomic age.

Therefore, it has become a battle of our principle and resources. On the basis of all these factors we should see that the funds allocated in the budget is sufficient or not? I feel very depressed when I analyse all these points. We have said that size of our defence force is quite large which should be reduced. Several deductions have already been made and we have saved a few hundreds of rupees. Sir, we must save the resources but items on which deduction is made should be justified. Apart from the Army we have set up several other armed forces and one of them is our Rashtriya Rifles. It was set up due to failure of paramilitary forces including CRPF and BSF which have 180 and 200 units respectively. On failure of paramilitary forces we thought that educated youth from army, who have strong will power should be given responsibility of the security of our society. Sometimes terrorists or secessionist movements start in our society and two operations, namely 'Bajrang' and 'Rhino' were taken to curb those activities. Kashmir is also under the rule of army. We depend upon the army whenever any communal violence takes place anywhere in the country-whether it is Kanpur, Lucknow or the incident of Ayodhya. In the first line of our defence structure is the state security forces and in second line are paramilitary forces and in the third line is army which is deployed in the last for protection. These all should be abolished or not, or how coordination could be maintained among them, such points neither have been mentioned in the budget nor in the estimates received today. Army cannot be seen apart from the society and its problems. It has been said about the Defence that this Ministry prepares basic policy structure and provides equipments for the army. But under the basic policy structure also several policies have been formulated. But we do not have any clear-cut view behind our defence policy. Due to this ambiguous defence policy we deploy our army at some places or send army personnels somewhere and after 4-5 days we start criticizing the decision as unjustified and call the army back. In the meantime some soldiers and officers of our army are killed. In this way we have to suffer several such losses for not having a clear-cut policies...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, How much time more you need to complete the speech?

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Sir, I took only 15 minutes. I need more time. I do not think I will complete it today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue your speech tomorrow.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 9th May, 1995, at 11.00 a.m.

**18.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, MAY 9, 1995/VAISAKHA 19, 1917 (SAKA)*

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