

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Second Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIA**  
**NEW DELHI.**

*Price : Rs. 6.00*

---

**[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.]**

## CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. VI, Second Session, 1991/1913 (Saka)]

No. 10, Wednesday, December 4, 1991/ Agrahayana 13, 1913 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-46
*Starred Question Nos.           182 to 186	
Written Answers to Questions:	47-605
Starred Question Nos.           187 to 198 200 and 201,	47-90
Unstarred Question Nos.       2049 to 2110, 2112 to 2178 2180 to 2287	90-576
Papers Laid on the Table	605-606
Petitions re. inclusion of	607
(i) Pardhi-Pardhan, (ii) Budgajangam, (iii) Vaddera and (iv) Kurma/Kurma Golla tribal communications of Andhra Pradesh in the Schedule to the constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order, 1950 pertainins to the State of Andhra Pradesh	
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance	607-619
Reported scandal involving crores of rupees in supply of food, unfit for human consumption, to infants through Anganwadis in the capital	
Shri George Fernandes	607-608 610-618

---

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

Kumari Mamata Banerjee

608-610  
618-619

Matters under Rule 377

619-625

- (i) Need to set up a copper smelting plant in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh

619-620

Shri Vishweshwar Bhagat

- (ii) Need to sanction the acquisition of land and distribution of compensation under second phase of construction of N.H. 17 Bypass road, Calicut, Kerala

620-621

Shri K. Muralee Dharan

- (iii) Need to provide adequate assistance for relief operations in drought affected areas of Maharashtra, particularly in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions

621

Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope

- (iv) Need to constitute a High Power Committee to look into the problems caused due to overcrowding in Mumbai Suburban Railway trains

621-622

Shri Ram Naik

- (v) Need for augmentation of electricity production in Bihar and also to provide more electricity to the State

622-623

Shri Chhedi Paswan

- (vi) Need to review the proposed fiscal measures of Government viz. freezing/impounding of dearness allowance etc.

624

Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay

- (vii) Need to generate employment opportunities in Haryana

624-625

Shri Jangbir Singh

(viii)	<b>Need to review the decision regarding transfer of Teen Bigha to Bangladesh</b>	<b>625</b>
	<b>Shri Anna Joshi</b>	
	<b>Sick Industrial companies (Special provisions) Amendment Bill</b>	<b>625-662</b>
	<b>Motion to consider</b>	
	<b>Shri Manmohan Singh</b>	<b>626</b>
	<b>Clauses 2 and 1</b>	<b>636</b>
	<b>Motion to Pass</b>	
	<b>Shri Manmohan Singh</b>	<b>628-635 660-661</b>
	<b>Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee</b>	<b>636-641</b>
	<b>Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee</b>	<b>641-642</b>
	<b>Shri E. Ahamed</b>	<b>642-644</b>
	<b>Shri Bhogendra Jha</b>	<b>644-646</b>
	<b>Shri K. P.Reddaiah Yadav</b>	<b>646</b>
	<b>Shri George Fernandes</b>	<b>647-649</b>
	<b>Indian Sucession(Amendment) Bill</b>	<b>662-677</b>
	<b>As passed by Rajya Sabha</b>	
	<b>Motion to consider</b>	
	<b>Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam</b>	<b>662-664</b>
	<b>Shri Guman Mai Lodha</b>	<b>664-669</b>
	<b>Shri Sharad Dighe</b>	<b>669-673</b>
	<b>Shrimati Girija Devi</b>	<b>673-674</b>
	<b>Shri Syed Masudal Hossain</b>	<b>674-677</b>
	<b>Shri Vijay Naval Patil</b>	<b>677</b>

ess advisory committee	677-680
<i>Ninth Report—Presented</i>	
ession under Rule 193	680-722
lood situation caused by recent yclonic storm in Bay of Bengal	
Shri K.V. Thangkabalu	680-691
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	692-694
Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	695-698
Shri Mallikarjunaiah	698-699
Shri P.G. Narayanan	699-702
Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu	702-706
Shri H.D. Devegowda	707-712
Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda	712-714
Shri Surya Narayan Yadav	714-716
Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi	716-718
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	718-720
Shri Dattatraya Bandaru	720-722

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, December 4, 1991/  
Agrahayana 13, 1913 (saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Projects in West Bengal

\*182. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Union government to give early clearance to assist the various projects in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

1. *Expansion of IOC Refinery at Haldia:*

On the request of CM, West Ben-

gal, a team of experts from Engineers India had been directed to reassess the possibilities of expanding the capacity of the refinery. The team has reported that on account of techno-economic problems expansion of the refinery is not possible. However, the setting up of a Revamp Lube Oil Block has been approved which will increase the production of lubes from 1,62,000 tonnes per year to 2,22,000 tonnes per year. This will be expedited.

2. *Haldia Fertilizer Project:*

The project was mechanically completed in 1979, but could not be commissioned due to mismatch of equipments and faulty design. Various possibilities for utilising the existing infrastructure, including the setting up of a new 600 tpd DAP plant, have been examined, but without any hope of success. A decision on the future of this project will be taken before this year-end.

3. *Modernisation of IISCO:*

SAIT has now submitted a proposal for modernisation costing Rs. 6500 crores which has been submitted to Project Investment Board. Clearances are being expedited.

4. *Hot Rolling Facilities at Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur:*

In view of the decision to locate the hot rolling facilities at Salem, there is no proposal now to consider

location of Hot Polling Facilities at Durgapur.

5. *Webel - ITC's joint sector project for manufacture of Electronic Switching Equipment:*

Under the New Industrial Policy announced on July 24, 1991, licencing requirement has been done away with for telecommunications equipment. The State Government could take this up as a State sector or joint sector project.

6. *Installation of additional capacity in the Ore Handling Plant and Coal Handling Plant at Haldia Port complex:*

A scheme for modification of the Ore and Coal Handling Plants is at the final stages of completion. This will be sufficient to meet the needs of the Port.

7. *Dredging of Calcutta Port and Haldia Port Areas on a comprehensive scale:*

A major part of this has already been done. A scheme for improving the navigability of the Hooghly Estuary is nearing completion. Another scheme to ease the problem of siltation in the Balari Bar and adjacent Jiggerkhali flats has commenced in March, 1991. A dispute with the contractor has caused some delay, which will be sorted out quickly.

8. *Funding of anti-erosion measures on the Ganga in Murshidabad:*

There is no Central Government scheme under which part funding of this can be considered. However, keeping in view the importance of this project the possibility of special Central assistance will be explored.

9. *Railway Project:*

(i) **Budget Allocation:** A total of Rs. 205 crores has been allocated for Railway projects in West Bengal for the year 1991-92, which represents a significant percentage of the total outlay of the Railways. This allocation comprises Rs. 121 crores for the Calcutta Metro project and Rs. 84 crores for new lines, doubling and traffic facility works.

(ii) **Modernisation of Railway Mechanical Workshop at Kharagpur:** Phase - I of the modernisation was completed in 1986. Phase-II modernisation is under way and will be completed by 1992-93.

10. *Setting up of a Central Horticultural Research Station in North Bengal:*

There is no proposal with the Centre.

11. *Setting up of a Central Goat Research Centre at Salbani in Midnapore District:*

The responsibility for such a Centre primarily lies with the State Agricultural Universities. The Agricultural University of West Bengal has been requested to send a proposal for examination by ICAR.

12. *Setting up of a Central cattle Research Centre at Haringhata in Nadia District:*

The Central Government is not inclined to open any more Cattle Centres and would like the States to set up farms suited to their own requirements. Part funding could be considered under any existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

13. *Establishment of a Security Press at Salbani in Midnapore:*

This is already under implementa-

tion. At present, techno-economic evaluation of the tenders is being done. the entire project is scheduled for completion by 1995.

14. *Clearance and funding of the Multi-purpose Submarekha Irrigation Project to benefit Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal:*

The Ministry of Environment and Forests have raised objections which are yet to be satisfactorily explained by the Orissa and Bihar Governments. The Centre is in touch with these Governments.

15. *Release of Central share of funding of the Multipurpose Teesta Barrage Project in North Bengal:*

Under the existing guidelines, Central Assistance is not given for irrigation Projects as irrigation is a State subject.

16. *Funding of the revised estimate for the Second Hoogly River Bridge:*

Due to constraint of resources it will be difficult for the Central Government to increase the Central Loan Assistance from Rs. 230 crores to Rs. 362 crores. However, as the Bridge is nearing completion, the matter is being considered as a special case, with a view to seeing this long delayed project completed.

17. *Allocation from Central Road Fund for implementation of schemes proposed by the State Government:*

The allocations could not be made as due to resource constraints, it has not been possible to augment the Central Road Fund this year.

18. *Release of funds for the City of Calcutta as per Recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation:*

As a policy the Government of India

does not give financial assistance for programmes for major metropolitan cities.

19. *Release of funds for the construction of a Children's Hall and a Joint-venture Cinema Hall in Calcutta as part of the Tercentenary celebration of Calcutta:*

The Central Government does not have any scheme under which assistance could be given to a State Government for construction of Children's Hall. With regard to the Cinema Hall, NFDC is agreeable to contribute upto 50% of the cost. Any further additional contribution would not be possible for the NFDC to bear.

20. *Funding of developmental and residual needs of refugee settlement including displaced persons from Assam:*

a) Size of Refugee Squatters' Holdings: The Central Monitoring Committee has recommended that the maximum ceiling may be increased to 400 sq. yards from the maximum ceiling of 300 sq. yards per family. It is, however, not possible to enhance the ceiling to 800 sq. yards as requested by the State Government.

b) Implementation of Refugee Rehabilitation Committee's recommendations. The Government of India expects that by this time the displaced persons should have merged into the mainstream of national life and further assistance should come from the normal area development schemes.

c) Development of DP Colonies: Under the scheme for development of DP Colonies Rs. 9.37 crores has already been released for phase - I and phase - II of the scheme. Phase-III of the scheme is presently under

consideration and a decision of this will be expedited.

21. *Power Projects:*

(i) **Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project:** This is a Soviet aided project. Recent developments in the USSR have affected the project. The Soviet side has also been backing out of previous commitments. The equipments proposed to be covered under the Soviet credit is now of the value of only 146 million Roubles as against a credit of 370 million Roubles available under the Inter-Governmental Agreement of 1987. The WBPDC which is the West Bengal Agency to execute the project is unhappy with the working of the Soviet Agencies and would like to identify a suitable alternative in the interest of early implementation of the project. However, a decision will have to take into account India's bilateral relations with USSR. In the meanwhile, India's Ambassador has taken up the matter of finalising and signing of the contract with the Prime Minister of USSR.

(ii) **Sagardighi Thermal power project:** The West Bengal authorities had agreed to submit a project feasibility report in respect of the project for a capacity of 1000 MW and accordingly action has been initiated to obtain coal linkage. However, submission of the project report for a capacity of 4 X 500 MW by the West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. (WBPDC) has delayed the examination of the report by the CEA. The West Bengal Government's contention that the techno-economic appraisal of the report can be undertaken for two district phases compressing two 2 X 500 each is not possible by the CEA as the required details including cost

estimates are for a composite project of 4 X 500 MW. The State authorities had also indicated their option to implement the project in the private sector. The matter is pending in the State Government for a decision. With regard to the re-submission of the 1000 MW project report, CEA has also reminded WBPDC on 22nd July, 1991.

(iii) **Budge-Budge Thermal Power Project:** In principle, clearance of the CEA has been given in January, 1991 for installation of a 2 X 250 MW Thermal power project by M/s. Calcutta Electrical Supply Corporation (CESC). The latest cost of the Project is Rs. 1606 crores. Ministry of Environment & Forest have given clearance subject to a proper rehabilitation plan. This has been since submitted by the CESC to the Ministry of Environment has been since submitted by the CESC to the Ministry of Environment & Forests. However, the views of the State Government as regards the land use pattern is still awaited. The Ministry of Power has given its clearance.

22. *Haldia Petro-Chemicals Project:*

The letter of intent has been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) in August, 1990 for setting up a 300,000 tpa ethylene capacity naphtha cracker alongwith downstream units. The State Government has requested for the assistance of GOI for making available funds from IDBI and other financial institutions. The Project has also been posed for World Bank assistance on the request of the State Government. World Bank have made certain queries which have been communicated to the West Bengal Government. In the meanwhile, the Project has also been

posed for IDB and IFC financing. Dialogue with IFC is continuing.

23. **Natural Gas for West Bengal:**

A decision on this issue can be considered only when a view is taken about pipeline transportation of gas from Tripura. The present position is that the development of Tripura gas fields is not likely to be taken up during the 8th Plan period because of resource constraints. As production of natural gas from these fields is very expensive, plans to develop the Tripura gas fields have not been accorded priority for allocation of funds by the Planning Commission.

24. **ONGC Exploration in Bengal Basin Area:**

So far 32 wells in the on shore and 7 wells in the off shore have been drilled in the Bengal Basin. 7 locations have been identified for further exploratory drilling. However, no commercial hydro-carbon deposits have been found. A turnkey contract has been awarded to the Soviet Union for 3D seismic survey and drilling in a portion of the Bengal Basin. One block is also likely to be offered for exploration to foreign oil Companies.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got a very big reply with 24 times: But, as you know, West Bengal State is the worst sufferer State due to the partition of India in 1947. When the West Bengal needs more care, more sympathy and more financial assistance from the Centre, it got nothing. If you go through the reply, you will find that most of them are evasive replies and step motherly attitude is clear from these replies. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to item No. 15, release of Central share of funding given to the Multipurpose Teesta Barrage...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You do not have to read. No, No. What has been given to you, you need not read, You ask the question. Please ask the pointed question.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** I am coming to my question. I would like to draw your attention to the Teesta Barrage Project which seeks to serve the irrigation facilities in 13 lakh hectares of land. It could have been the biggest irrigation project in Asia and with a capacity of 1800 M.W. Hydel Power and with navigation scope, this Teesta Barrage Project is the life line of North Bengal. This area is mainly populated with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and it is a backward area.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you coming to the question or not?

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Yes Sir, I am coming to put the question. Even then in the informal Consultative Committee meeting held on 8th August, the Minister of Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, admitted that it should be declared as a national project. But, it was not done yet. May I know from the hon. Prime Minister and the Planning and Programme Implementation Minister here that whether they will declare this Teesta Barrage Project as a national project and give the financial help to it because it is in the backward area?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** Sir, the irrigation projects are all State projects and Centre has been giving special assistance to these projects and so far as Teesta Barrage Project is concerned, Rs. 5 crores were given in 1983-84, Rs. 15 crores were given in 1986-87 and Rs. 10 crores were given in 1987-88. So, this is the Central assistance given in relation to this project.

So far as the debt statement made by the Minister of Water Resources is concerned, I do not have the details of the statement. If there is any such statement, that can be xyz discussed when the proposal relating to the Water Resources Ministry are discussed in the Planning Commission.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is, of course, true that the Central assistance for this Project is only Rs. 5 crores, and rest Rs. 25 crores as a loan advance. The West Bengal State with its meagre income had already spent Rs. 348 crores for this Project. Hon. Prime Minister is here. He is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Let him state clearly whether this Project is in a backward areas and whether this Project will be declared as a national project or not,

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you going to declare it as a national project?

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** It is for the information of the House. The second item is Haldia Fertilizer Project which was mechanically completed in the year 1979. After that twelve years have passed and now they are telling that it is without any hope of success and that a decision would be taken in this month of December. May I know who is responsible for this? I would like to have a clear answer with regards to (a) and (b).

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** Sir, as I submitted, all irrigation projects having regard to their importance, are State subjects and there are requests from almost half a dozen or dozen States to treat their irrigation projects as national projects, including the Teesta Project. So, you cannot take a decision in Planning Commission in isolation for one project. You will have to discuss nationally which projects can be given special assistance in a preferential treatment. So, you cannot say that one project in one State should be declared as a national project. There was a request, if I remember correctly, from the Water Resources Ministry that they would be listing twelve projects of national importance and on that the issue will have to be discussed in a larger forum, rather than discussing the Teesta Project in isolation. At the moment, all State irrigation projects are State subjects and we give them help in a preferential manner as a token of the Central assistance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shrimati Malini Bhat-tacharya.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Sir, regarding part (b), the hon. Minister has not replied.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Sir, I have asked two parts - part (a) and part (b). Part (b) with regard to Haldia Fertiliser Project has not been replied.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is what happens when you ask a very long and confused question. I am not allowing. Please sit down now...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now please take your seat.

**SHRIMATI BHATTACHARYA:** Sir, firstly I should like to point out that with regard to dredging of Calcutta Port, it has been said that a major part of this has already been done. I do not think that this is a correct statement. I think the problem of dredging is still a very big problem in Calcutta Port and Calcutta Port is dying because of lack of dredging facilities.

Regarding Railway Project No. 9, I am surprised to notice that nothing has been said about the completion of the Circular Railway Project between Princeps Ghat and Majher Hat and the extension of the Metro Railway from Tolly Gunge to Garia.

With regard to serial No. 18, that is, release of funds under the recommendations of the Charles Correa Commission, I would say that it has been said in the answer that as a policy, the Government of India does not give financial assistance for programmes of major metropolitan cities. I would like to ask how much money is spent on the city of Delhi which is also a major metropolitan city like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You please come to the question.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** Obviously, if there is a recommendation of the the Charles Correa Commission, then that recommendation is a recommendation for a change of policy. I want to know whether the Government would change its policy in this regard.

Finally, about the resettlement colonies for the refugees from East Bengal, we are very glad that the Government has at last accepted the State Government's proposal for an outright grant of the land. But still a very large number of refugees are waiting to get their documents and we hope that this would be finalised as quickly as possible.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** Sir, so far as the dredging at Calcutta Port is concerned, I have submitted and I have submitted and I have given in the annexure that a scheme for improving the navigability of the Hooghly river is nearing completion. Another scheme to ease the problem of siltation in the Balari Bar and adjacent Jiggerkhali flats has commenced in March, 1991. There is a dispute between the contractor and the project management. that is perhaps causing a little delay and it is hoped that it will be sorted out quickly. It is not as though nothing is being done with regard to the dredging in Calcutta Port.

For the railways, as I submitted, a total budget of Rs. 205 crores has been allocated for West Bengal for the year 1991-92 and a significant percentage of this outlay for the railways is meant for Calcutta Metro Project. It is around Rs. 121 crores. So far as the other lines are concerned there is the provision of Rs.83 crores.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BATTACHARYA:** Sir, what about the circular railway project?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** This is the money which has been allocated in 1990-91. This is specific with regard to Metro. So far as the other lines are concerned, the Ministry of

Railways will have to come forward with its proposals and then they will be considered within the limited resources which the Railways get. So far as the refugee problem is concerned, as already communicated to the hon. Member, the Centre has allowed for grant of 400 sq. yards of land to each refugee family and this is substantial relief as far as land is concerned. There was a proposal for 800 sq. yards but 400 sq. yards has been agreed to. There is no problem in implementing that provision to the refugees.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** He has not answered my question fully.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Sir, the kind of answer that is given.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a time given for asking the question; not for interpretation of the replies.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** I am just putting the question. My question is that when will the Metro Rail be fully commissioned? We are not satisfied with the answer that so much money has been provided. The promise that it is going to be commissioned soon is doled out every year to us. It is not satisfactory. In regard to Railways West Bengal is distinguished in having a district where the headquarters are not connected by Railways. When is the railway line upto Belurghat in West Dinajpur district going to be completed? Will adequate allocation for this purpose be made?

About the Circular Railway which my colleague was asking, I may say that there were press reports that the Railways are thinking of having trains from as far away as Burdwan which will be connected to the Circular Railway, and double-tracking and electrification will also be done. I want to know about the prospects of that project. Do you have anything in hand in regard to that? That is what we are interested to know.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** I submitted the

year-wise allocation as such. All other projects and schemes are included in the Plan. Now the Plan formulations are going on. It will be advisable if this matter is taken up with the Ministry of Railways who can put forward the proposal.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, as far as I know, the Government of West Bengal was assured of Central Plan assistance amounting to Rs. 835 crores for the year 1991-92 by the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Mohan Dharia. Now, with the change of the Government, the Central assistance to the West Bengal Plan for the year 1991-92 has been reduced to Rs. 620 crores. The Government of West Bengal have fired up their own Plan for 1991-92 on the basis of the assurance given by the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Shri Mohan Dharia. In view of the fact that this reduction has taken place, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the request of the Government of West Bengal to give them the remaining amount of Rs. 215 crores towards Plan assistance for the current year 1991-92 will be considered? Would the Government consider it favourably and allow the Government of West Bengal to proceed along with the Plan of 1991-92 as scheduled by them earlier? The second part of my question is....

**MR. SPEAKER:** There should be one question. You have already taken much time.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, it is about the freight equalisation scheme in connection with west Bengal.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** Sir, it will be seen that this question is with regard to projects. So far as Plan assistance for 1991-92 is concerned, it has already been determined. We are now at the stage of formulating the Eighth Plan. The National Development Council is meeting on 23rd and 24th of this month. All discussions with regard to Central assistance and Plan allocations will be held threadbare in that meeting with the

Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. I personally feel that these are premature questions at this stage for me to answer. Let us await the ultimate decision of the National Development Council.

#### **Utilisation of Ancient Texts for Development of Modern Technology**

\*183. **SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to utilise/explore our ancient texts for the development of modern technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (b). Efforts have been made in the country to utilize ancient texts for the development of modern technology, for example in the areas of Medicine & Health (Drug based on Guggulu for hyperlipidaemia) & Metallurgy (precision casting of aeroengine blades). Although modern developments may not directly be evolving from our ancient literature, inspiration is certainly drawn from the work of ancient India even in the most modern fields like the Space Sciences.

The following activities are a part of the ongoing endeavour in this direction:

#### *Compilations:*

- (1) A concise History of Science in India published by the Indian National Science Academy 1971.

- (2) **History of Science and Technology in Ancient India in two volumes (1986 and 1991)**

Project sponsored by the National Institute of Science and Technology and Development Studies of CSIR.

**Specific Studies:**

Two specific studies have recently been sponsored by the Government:

- (i) Coordinated programmes related to technology development in the Indian languages, particularly Role of Indian Sanskrit tradition in evolving Artificial Intelligence Systems.
- (ii) Foundations and methodologies of theoretical sciences (logic, linguistics, mathematics, cognitive science). in Indian tradition.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Sir, there are institutions in the country which are empirically investigating the various Indian ancient texts, as for example, the Viman Shastra of Maharshi Bharadwaj. There are institutions working in Bombay, Hyderabad and other places. (a) Will the government undertake investigation and application of ancient science and technology in a systematic and scientific manner? (b) Have the Government any plan to encourage and support private institutions working in this direction?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, the main problem that we face is bringing together the experts who are able to decipher the ancient language script and then bring them in contact with modern scientific knowledge so that the two can be brought together for the purpose of finding answers to some problems. This process has started, in fact, seminars have been going on for five years to bring these two groups together under various institutions and under various projects. Some of the ancient scripts have been translated and compiled while basic studies in certain specific subjects are already being

initiated and funded by Government through various institutions and I.I.Ts. in the country.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Sir, the Government has said about the difficulty. But actually the Birla institution in Hyderabad and the AERO Agencies Private Limited in Bombay could do individually or through the institution whatever little work they could do. I was asking whether the Government has any plan to investigate into the matter or will it help the institutions which are working in that direction. But there was no reply on what government wants to do in this direction.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, as I mentioned, we have been funding and we have already initiated programmes. I can mention the two compilations — one is "A Concise History of Science in India" published by the Indian National Science Academy, in 1971, and "History of Science and Technology in Ancient India" in two volumes published in 1986 and 1991. Both of these have been sponsored by the National Institute of Science and Technology and Development Studies of CSIR. These have been started, as I said, over 5-6 years back. Special emphasis is being laid on development, as I said, the capacity to decipher the ancient texts and to make them relevant to modern science and technology. And there are two specific studies which have been recently sponsored by the Government. One is coordinated programmes related to technology development in the Indian languages, particularly the Role of Indian Sanskrit tradition in evolving Artificial Intelligence Systems and the second is foundations and methodologies of theoretical sciences, i.e., logic, linguistics, mathematics, cognitive science, in Indian tradition.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** My question was not replied. Therefore, I will ask again. I will not ask a second question.

*(interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like put a question which is different from the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing other than the main question would be allowed.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I am very happy that a studio like strange atmosphere has been created in the House, by lights.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Now he is feeling at home:

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Cameramen must know that the shadow of this light is falling on the Hon. Speaker..

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever he puts a question different from the main question, he is swayed away by some craziness.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Shri Ram Kapse who is my colleague has asked a very beautiful question. I am very grateful to him. I admire him. But sometimes when we admire them, they must admire us also so that we can do some good thing.

This allopathic medicine was introduced in the last century and Mr. Hehne Mann, a German coined the word Allopathy for this medicine system in 1755-1843. But Ayurvedic medicines have been found much earlier. Ayurvedic medicines are more scientific medicines in the history.

I want to know from the hon. Minister

that if Ayurvedic medicines in those days were so effective in the field of curing cancer AIDS polio TB whether experiments have been done on Ayurvedic medicines so that those medicines can be made useful because they are much cheaper than the Allopathic medicines.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I do agree that Ayurvedic medicine need to be popularised even more and we have various projects for the development of indigenous medical system. The Government is funding the projects on this line and one of them where we had real success is the development of a particular medicine called *guglu* which is being used.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it "huglu"?

MR. SPEAKER: It is certainly not Hooghly:

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It is a gum resin extract which is used particularly for the treatment of cholesterol reduction. It has now been marketed commercially and has been found to be very effective. This has been developed out of an indigenous system of medicine.

[*Translation*]

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Computer Science is the most modern branch of science. According to computer experts all over the World, of all the languages. Sanskrit is most suitable for computers. I would like to know the steps the Government has taken in this regard after the above information was available. All kinds of research in this regard should be conducted in our country only.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The hon. Member is aware that we had a special presentation of what had been done up to now for developing Sanskrit as a computer

language both internationally and at home.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Is it developing computer language for Sanskrit?

**MR. SPEAKER:** She is very correct in her language. Do not confuse her.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** I am sorry. May-be, I have used a wrong....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. You have used the correct language.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** We had a special presentation for Members of Parliament which the hon. Prime Minister had wanted. Many Members who are interested did come and see what is being done along this line. We are standardising the code under the Technology Development for Indian languages. It has now reached the final stage. We are hopeful that the development will lead to the acceptance of Sanskrit as a computer language in the not too distant future.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** Sir there is acute power shortage in our country especially in the rural areas. Fortunately, in fact some of our ancient literatures especially the sacred Vedas contain prescriptions for generation of electricity outside the hydro-electric and thermal systems. Fortunately, we have a Prime Minister who is a great authority on Vedas.

May I know from the hon. Prime Minister; has the Government made any effort to find out from the Vedas as to what are the alternative sources of energy?

Will the Energy Minister and the government make efforts to exploit those sources which are contained in the sacred Vedas?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):** When you read the ancient texts, what we can glean is the fact that those who wrote those texts or conceived those texts, had some kind of knowledge, prescience, call it what you will, they

had a knowledge of all these natural phenomena. That is a clear evidence you can find from the texts. The technology part of it, that we do not find in such abundance in the ancient texts except in case of medicine which started with the Atharva Veda and architecture of which we have abundant standing evidence in the country everywhere. We have the old excavations where you can find advanced facilities like underground drainage and other things existing even today. So, we have some monuments. But one has to go deeper into the texts to decipher them to find out, if a particular technique has been clearly stated there. You see mostly our scientists, our architects, went by trail and error. We know many of the other standing monuments, for instance. Some have stood for more than a thousand years. Some have caved in within 200 years. Why? Because they were trying to experiment with several things. Some succeeded. Some did not succeed. So, it is very difficult to go into all those things and find out which was the technology, which was the technique which succeeded, which did not succeed. But this requires a lot of effort. That effort is going on and Government are prepared to assist any one institution or individual who is willing to go into it because it is sometimes a life-long process and he may not really stumble into anything useful. This is a process which requires a long time.

I would like to say on behalf of the Government that we are prepared to help. We are as much intent on ferreting out the secrets from the old texts. Probably they will be useful for other countries also. Sometimes it happens that what we bring out is not found anywhere and there are some examples like that in astronomy and so on. I will not go into details but this is an activity which Government would like to encourage in all ways.

#### **Retail Outlets Under Public Distribution System**

184. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target for 1991-92 for opening retail outlets under the Public Distribution System in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) the average population to be served each outlet by March 31, 1992;

(c) the items to be marked through the Public Distribution System;

(d) the subsidy, if any, on these items; and

(e) the share of the rural population and market in these items to be served by the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (e). Various State Governments and U.T. Administrations were requested to indicate the targets set by them for opening of new Fair Price Shops in the country. The Statewise information of targets for 1991-92

is given in the *Annexure*. Besides, for the focus being given for improved reach of PDS commodities to certain identified areas, the State Governments intend to open about 11,000 additional shops therein.

Central Government has advised State Governments and U.T. Administrations to open Fair Price Shops in a manner such that on an average on shop should cater to about 2,000 people. Key essential commodities; viz. Rice, Wheat, Levy sugar, Kerosene, Imported Edible Oil and Soft Coke are distributed through PDS outlets. State Governments have been requested to add on their own additional commodities of mass consumption taking into account local needs.

The subsidies paid by the Central Government to Food Corporation of India on food items in 1990-91 is as follows:-

Foodgrains (Rice & wheat) = Rs.2142.4 crores

Levy Sugar = Rs. 307.6 crores

As in the beginning of the year 1991, about 75% Fair Price Shops were located in rural areas.

#### ANNEXURE

##### *Target for Opening of fair price shops by states/U.Ts.*

<i>S.No</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Annual Target (1991-92)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	220
4.	Bihar	126
5.	Goa	10
6.	Gujarat	682
7.	Haryana	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50

---

<b>S.No</b>	<b>State/U.T.</b>	<b>Annual Target (1991-92)</b>
10.	Karnataka	150
11.	Kerala	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300
13.	Maharashtra	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil
16.	Mizoram	23
17.	Nagaland	Nil
18.	Orissa	50
19.	Punjab	500
20.	Rajasthan	Nil
21.	Sikkim	40
22.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
23.	Tripura	20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil
25.	West Bengal	Nil
26.	A & N Islands	12
27.	Chandigarh	10
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
29.	Daman & Diu	3
30.	Delhi	100
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	5

---

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply states that the ideal arrangement that the Government has in mind and I imagine plans for the future is that, there should be one outlet, one fair price shop, for an average of about 2,000 people. The implies that we need something of the order of 4,50,000 public distribution outlets or fair price shops. Now the hon. Minister has also stated here a target, for opening of fair price shops during the current financial year. But he has not given the total. But I totalled it up. It comes to just 2,511. He has not given the existing number of shops.

My first supplementary is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total number of outlets now or at the beginning of the current financial year and what shall be the average population served by each distribution outlet at the end of the financial year. The actual at present and not the ideal in the future.

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** The total number of the Fair Price Shops as on 30th June, 1991, is 3,97,469 and at an average, they are serving a population of 2200 each.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is: How many shops will you have by the end of the financial year?

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** The details have been given along with the answer. Actually, under the 20 Point Programme, the States themselves have come out with so many shops that they will add to the present strength. so, every year, the States themselves give the figures. Therefore, this is only the voluntary figures which was given by the States which they are likely to add to the existing number of shops. in addition to that, under the revamped PDS Scheme, the States themselves have come out that they will be needing 11,000 shops more to cater to the needs of the people.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** As shown here, at the end of the year we shall have only 400,000 shops. This is not quite what the government would like to have. The part

(e) of my question was related to the share of the rural population and the share of the rural market in the items distributed by the Public Distribution System. I am sorry to state that this question simply has not been answered. The answer says that 75 per cent of the shops are located in the rural areas. I did not ask for the break-up of the Fair Price Shops in terms of Urban and Rural location. But what I wanted was: What is the share of the rural population, especially the population living below the poverty-line, which have access to the Fair Price Shops and the Public Distribution System? I would like the hon. Minister to kindly answer that as well as give an estimated idea of the percentage of the total market in these key items which are being retailed through these outlets.

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** Out of the number that I have given, about 90,247 Fair Price Shops are in the urban areas and that forms about 24 per cent. I have given the average population which each Fair Price Shops is serving. Accordingly, the urban areas which are having this number - 90,247 shops - are catered to that extent. The rest of it are in the rural areas and proportionately the rural population is being served.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** What is the percentage of rural population served?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, mathematically you can calculate it.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** The Minister is also capable of calculating it. Let him calculate it and tell us.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:** Sir, at present the items to be distributed are procured in bulk and then distributed all over the country. In the answer, it has been mentioned that the Central government has asked the State Governments to procure locally available items also for distribution. This is a very good suggestion for

which I congratulate the Government. But then I would like to tell that in Maharashtra *jowar* is the staple food for which procurement is done by Maharashtra Government. They have made special arrangements for funding the procurement centres and distribution and storage of essential items. Is the Central Government going to give all such help to the different State Governments for that? Of course, this is a very good decision. But then in every State, the staple food is different and it is different even in the districts. For Maharashtra, *jowar* is the staple food in some districts and in some other districts rice is the staple food. In Rajasthan, *maize* and *bajra* are the staple food. I would like to know whether some provisions are being made for distribution of the same. If it is made, it will save the cost of transportation; the locally popular items will be distributed and it will give incentives to the farmers and speedy distribution will be done. This is my first question. Secondly, I would like to know whether special arrangement for distribution has been made.

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** Sir, in addition to the six commodities which are being given under the PDS, we have requested the State Governments to add more items according to the local requirements. As the hon. Member has said, staple food in different States is different. I agree fully with that. We have suggested to the State Governments to procure locally if they add to the present commodity. One reality which the people are facing is that the production of the coarse grain is going down day by day and the prices of the coarse grains also are coming almost on par with that of wheat and rice. It is for the State Governments to locally procure and add to their PDS items:

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** We have been demanding for several years for introduction of 14 essential commodities for distribution through the fair price shops. The cloth and paper are two of these very essential commodities. The State Government has no control on these items. May I know from the Mon. hon. Minister whether they will take

steps to introduce at least these two items for distribution through the fair price shops?

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** In fact, in the last PDS Advisory Council Meeting, these things were discussed. We have requested the State Governments to introduce some of the very essential commodities which are used by the common people. For example, tea, exercise books, soaps etc. Number of State Governments have accepted that and they are going to introduce these items also under the PDS. If the hon. Member has any such request, I can pass it on to the State government, if he has not already drawn the attention of the state Government. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:** The major problem in the procurement system is that the food Corporation of India or the local State Government corporations which are procuring the food, they are having lot of storage problems and they are incurring lot of expenditure towards storage and distribution. Will the Government take special measures to see that these storage system and transportation system are brought to the minimum possible and save the money therein?

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** We are aware of the difficulties that the Food Corporation of India is facing in this matter. No doubt the storage also is a problem. (*Interruptions*)

**MR.SPEAKER:** This is not proper.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:** We are aware of this situation. Under the revamped PDS, we have requested the State Governments to create storage facilities locally and try to see that the door-step delivery is done.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Well, it seems that many Members are interested in discussing this matter. I am going to fix time for Half-an-Hour Discussion on this later on.

I am going to the next question.

( *Interruptions* )

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I request that this is an important matter because it affects the people who are living below the poverty line especially in Western Rajasthan. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, kindly fix the date for a Short Duration Discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that.

[ *Translation* ]

#### Women in civil services

\*185. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of women in the civil services at present, State-wise; and

(b) the steps initiated by the Government to encourage women to enter into the civil services?

[ *English* ]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI

MARGARET ALVA): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The following steps have been initiated by the Government in recent years for attracting women to Civil Services:

(i) The policy of inter-cadre transfer of All India services has been relaxed in the case of single women officers allotted to the North-eastern cadres and J&K. It has also been decided not to allot women officers to these cadres for a period of 5 years from 1990.

(ii) On marriage, change of cadre of either of the two officers (provided both belong to the All India Services) is permitted to ensure that they are in the same State cadre with the condition that the transfer is not to his/her home state.

(iii) Rules relating to grant of leave in continuation of maternity leave are in the process of being liberalised.

(iv) Guidelines for posting husband and wife together wherever possible have been issued.

(v) T.V. serials and spot advertisement have been encouraged over the national net work commending the role played by women officers in Civil services.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	No. and percentage of women in							
		IAS		IFS		IFS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	7	3.55	—	—	—	—	2	2.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	7.52	5	3.37	2	1.86	2	1.86
3.	Bihar	23	6.01	5	2.85	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	2	9.13	2	1.85	1	1.23	1	1.23
5.	Himachal Pradesh	17	13.18	2	3.38	2	1.86	2	1.86
6.	Haryana	25	12.17	1	1.12	2	3.92	2	3.92
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5.1	1	1.85	2	4.16	2	4.16
8.	Kerala	16	9.94	1	1.12	1	1.26	1	1.26
9.	Karnataka	29	11.24	54	3.80	3	2.09	3	2.09
10.	Maharashtra	24	7.08	3	1.93	1	0.55	1	0.55

## No. and percentage of women in

Sl. No. State

	1	2	IAS			IPS			IFS		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
	3	4	5	6	7	8					
11. Madhya Pradesh	32	8.47	5	2.24	4	1.11					
12. Manipur-Tripura	3	2.22	1	1.31	—	—					
13. Nagaland	5	9.80	—	—	—	—					
14. Orissa	9	4.46	1	1.00	3	2.63					
15. Punjab	23	12.99	—	—	—	—					
16. Rajasthan	23	9.56	—	—	2	2.24					
17. Sikkim	5	11.36	—	—	—	—					
18. Tamil Nadu	31	10.16	4	2.91	1	0.9					
19. Uttar Pradesh	42	7.92	5	1.65	5	2.41					
20. AGMUT (UT)	27	15.08	5	3.84	3	2.77					
21. West Bengal	15	5.03	3	1.52	—	—					
	407	8.66%	48	1.7%	34	1.48%					

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that even after 40 years of independence condition of women continues to be deplorable. It is stated in the reply that representation of women in civil services is negligible. In Group 'A' services some women get selected on the basis of merit. In Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts representation is almost negligible. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, where the BJP is in power, training programmes are being organised to increase representation of women. Will similar training programmes be conducted in other states also? When a woman is posted at a place far off her native place, she has to live there all alone under the present social environment. What facilities does the government propose to provide to such women so that they can have social security and mental peace.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I do admit that at all levels, in Groups A, B and in the lower ones, the intake of women in the Civil Services is far below than what it should be. In fact, I have given the percentages for the All-India Service - with the I.A.S. it is only 8.66 per cent, with the Police services it is only 1.7 per cent. We do realise that there is a need for providing, may be special training and giving incentives for them. And there have been two studies which were conducted, one in 1987 by the Department of Personnel and the second one was conducted by the Department of Administrative reforms in May 1989.

And I may also mention that a special drive was launched between 1985 and 1987 to improve the intake of women into the services which did show a rise after the drive was launched. There are problems as the hon. Member has pointed out. The question of transfers or postings and particularly of being outside their own States, being allotted to other cadres is something which prevents many women from wanting to come into this All-India Services. We are aware of

the problems and some suggestions which were made in the two studies are receiving special attention of the Government.

As I said, as far as the North-Eastern states are concerned and in certain other areas, we have already taken steps to prevent them from being posted there.

Besides, the maternity leave rules have been relaxed. They can have maternity leave without any medical certificate being provided, and it can be extended up to one year now, so that they have enough time. And the posting of husband and wife together wherever possible has already been introduced and more than anything, perhaps, some of the serials and other things which have been introduced on TV, by way of publicity and motivation, have borne very positive results in motivating more women to join the services.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Income tax and postal services representation of women in general is almost negligible. In case of vacancies reserved for SCs and STs not a single woman of these sections is in service. Will the Government consider extending reservation facilities to women from all categories on economic basis?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I cannot say 'Yes', though there have been proposals that within the reserved categories a particular percentage should be reserved for women. It is because whenever you talk of weaker groups, women are always more weaker within that group both economically, socially as well as educationally. Therefore this proposal has been made and the Law Ministry has been studying the proposal. The question that arises is whether you can classify women as a group, as a special category or as a special classification within that group. This is being considered; but at

the moment - as I have said the other day - I would like to say yes; but I cannot, because it has not yet been decided.

**KUMARI SELJA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any information about the kind of postings which are given to women vis-a-vis men? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please show chivalry to women. Order in the House, please.

**KUMARI SELJA:** For instance, how many women get posted as DCs, SSPs or Ambassadors during their careers as compared to men?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** I cannot give the exact figures. But I can say without the fear of being contradicted that when given an opportunity women at all levels have proved to be generally better than the men!

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the gentlemen do not disagree with me, I would say that the lady members in the House are doing better!

**SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why all the lady officers belonging to the All India services working in J&K and the north-eastern States are not being given the option of allotment of other cadres; why the Government of India is discriminating between firstly the lady officers already allotted to those cadres and those belonging to new batches, secondly between the All India services lady officers married to Central Services officers and those married to IAS and IPS officers, and thirdly most funnily between the married and the unmarried lady officers. Does the Government think that only unmarried ladies are to be cared for!

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** That is

not the point. The whole question was reviewed in view of the disturbed areas in certain parts of the country where we did have the problems with posting line women in those States. It was after a review that it was decided for a period of five years that in north-eastern States and J&K, single woman would not be posted and those who are already there would be given the option of choosing, if they want, to go to some other States. Those who preferred to stay and continue are not being moved. But those who would like to move out into areas which they feel safer to work are being given the option because of the special situation.

The second question is that of women who get married to an officer belonging to another cadre. We are as a general rule allowing a cadre transfer so that both husband and wife can belong to the same State cadre provided that it is not the home State cadre. They cannot go back to the home State. If one of them is in one State, the other one can opt either way to go to the cadre in which the husband is. The hon. Member asked as to why there is discrimination between All India service and the Central Services. We are talking about those who can be posted by us in various state cadres. The other services do not have State cadres, they are generally at the headquarters. Therefore we cannot make the adjustments.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Government please State the names of places at which hostels for working women are available in the country, to private residential facilities to women. It is a very big problem. It is easy to find employment, but accommodation is a problem in States. Is there any scheme before the Government to make arrangements for providing accommodation to working women in Group 'B' and Group 'C' services?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, this subject does not come directly under this department. But, I can tell the hon. Member that the Department of Women and Children has a scheme for setting up of working women hostel, where the Central Government gives an outright grant of 80 per cent to any organisation or a registered society which would run working women hostels. This has become a very popular scheme and I can assure the hon. Member that more and more of these hostels would come up.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I allow the gentleman to support this cause. Please ask a question. I am allowing you; you show your intelligence now.

[Translation]

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, when women in India are holding top posts in the country like Secretary etc. Why cannot they be recruited in Army, Military police and other top posts so that they are provided equal opportunities in service, as has been asked in an earlier question...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please make a distinction between Civil Services and Defence Services.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: In the developing countries of the world, women are given equal opportunities but in India they are not provided equal opportunities. I would like to know as to what the Government is thinking on making equal opportunities, available to women in all the fields?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, must say that the Question is specifically about the Civil Services. But, I can tell the hon. Member that there has also been an effort to bring women into it. For instance, CRPF has a Special Women's Battalion: IPS has women. Now, they are coming to various fields. I must say that even the Defence Services have now opened up that, at various levels. An announcement has been made for women to come in. So, it is not only question of our wanting to take them in. But the question is also of there being a social acceptance and the women wanting to get into these various fields, given their limited - shall I say - educational facilities, training facilities and others. So, it has to be an all round effort to improve the status of women and encourage them to get into this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Mr. Sunil Dutt to use his chivalry in a limited way by asking a question. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, I have already expressed in the *Sadan* that I have a great admiration for the women of our country. I do not say, it is *Hindustani*; otherwise, I might be misunderstood again. But, this is a very vital question and so some more time should be given for a detailed discussion on this subject.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some percentage of reservation in all the reserved categories should be fixed for women. The Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House and I am not making any special demand for women, except that in all the reserved categories i.e. Tribals, Harijans

and other backward classes, some reservation should be provided for women by the Government as a matter of principle. I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to give an assurance in this regard to the House.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The matter is being examined.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Government make its stand clear, atleast, to the country and the House, if not to me.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already made his stand clear.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Our intentions are very good and the matter is being examined now.

#### Unauthorised Manufacture of Television Sets

186 SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss per year being incurred by the Government by unauthorised manufacture of television sets in Delhi and other parts of the country; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to check unauthorised manufacture of television sets?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a). Since unauthorised manufacture of TV sets is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to estimate total loss of Central Excise Duty per year being incurred by the government.

(b) All Central Excise Collectorates including Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi have been instructed to gear up their Anti-Evasion machinery and to launch a concerted drive against the tax evaders.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the "Jansatta" drew the attention of the Government in its issue of 11 November, but the Government says that it has no idea of it.

I would like to tell the Government that television is not just a means of entertainment, but also is used for expansion of education and promotion of national unity, in addition to, working as a link between the Government and the people. In view of the above, will the Government please state the number of surveys conducted during last 2 to 3 years with their statewise details so as to close down illegal T.V. manufacturing units and raise country's revenue by detecting illegal and clandestine manufacture of T.V. sets.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not followed your question. Probably the Minister also has not followed it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: How many

times has the Government got surveys conducted, statewide? But the hon. Minister says that it is not possible to estimate the total loss on this account.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Have you made any survey to find out? If so, how many times..

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Member that the question relates to clandestine activities — unauthorised manufacture of TV sets?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you surveyed that?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: How can I survey a clandestine activity? Nobody knows how much is being manufactured. (*Interruptions*) I can only say that we have an estimate. The estimate is that, at th moment, about 25 per cent of black-and-white TV sets produced are being produced through clandestine units, small units, which are not being taxed, which are not registered and which are not considered the regular channels for manufacture. This we are able to find out because out of the total number of black-and-white tubes which are manufactured, we find that one-fourth of them are not going into manufacture of TV sets in the organised sector. It means that the others are outside. This is the only estimate we have. I have no other way of knowing how much of it is clandestine at the moment.

MR SPEAKER: I think, there should be some way.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: The Government does not know the details of illegal manufacture of T.V. sets. I would like to know, whether the Government is trying to improve the quality of black-white and col-

our T.V. sets, with a view to increasing export of T.V. sets. If so, what steps has the Government taken during the last three years in this regard?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is what steps have been taken to encourage the colour TV manufacture.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): These questions could perhaps be answered more easily by the I & B Minister.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: And Finance.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not know about Finance but I & B.

What is happening is that there is a clandestine activity. Clandestine activity is something one has to investigate, catch and so on. Now, I do not think, the Department of Electronics will be able to answer the question. I will take the questions. I will see if we can find answers and we will inform the Members.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, the urban and rural people of India are very keen and crazy regarding use of TV. When the Government has adopted the Industrial Policy of privatisation, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to whether or not the Government can consider giving relaxation on restricting the issue of licences.

If not, what steps or devices is the Government contemplating to check and prevent unauthorised manufacture of TVs in Delhi?

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Use of Quality Material for Construction of DDA Flats**

\*187. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA flats, balconies and their roofs that collapsed during the last one year and the reasons therefor?

(b) whether the matter was investigated into and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the reasons for not taking concrete steps to use quality material in the construction of flats; and

(d) the details of the findings of the committee appointed to go into the use of poor quality construction material?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). In one case a small portion of the roof projection over the balcony of a DDA flat at Pitampura collapsed. Samples were sent for testing and results recently received are under analysis.

In another case there was settlement of foundation of 2 houses in Vasant Kunj Pocket 4, Sector 'C' which is reported to be as not a building collapse but caused by settlement of earth beneath the houses. The matter is already under detailed examination in consultation with experts from C.B.R.I. Roorkee and IIT Delhi.

(c) Adequate steps to ensure quality materials in the construction of flats are already being taken.

(d) No committee has been appointed.

**Increase in House Rent for Government Accommodation**

\*188. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 4th Pay Commission vide their recommendations in para 14.32 were of the view that rent for Government accommodation should be recovered at a flat rate applicable throughout India;

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued by the Government on the subject; when the rent was revised last and the extent to which it has been revised after the acceptance of the Report;

(c) whether the rent has again been enhanced in the recent past; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the upkeep and maintenance of the Government accommodation is not done according to standards laid down by the Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not providing essential amenities and facilities in the Government accommodation commensurate with the increase in the rent?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 12035 (1)/85-Pol.IV Vol. III (I) dated 7.8.87 containing the instructions and the flat rate of licence fee fixed for each type of accommodation based on the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations is given below in Statement - I). These rates were last revised w.e.f. 1.7.1990 vide Office Memorandum dated 28.6.1991 (copy given below in Statement-II). When additions, alterations and the construction

of new quarters take place, the cost is pooled with the existing government assets necessitating an upward revision in the rates of licence fee.

(d) No, Sir. The standards of maintenance are kept as per the availability of funds.

(e) As explained in part (b) & (c) above, the increase in rent is based on the increase in Capital Cost of existing Government assets due to additions/alterations and the construction of new quarters and it is not related to the future amenities/conforts to be provided.

### STATEMENT- I

#### *Office Memorandum*

**Subject :-** Fixation of flat rate of licence fee for residential accommodation under Central Government all over the country—Recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

In para 14.32 of the Report of the Fourth Pay Commission (Part-I) the commission has made the following recommendations relating to charging of licence fee for Government accommodation allotted to employees:-

Under the existing rules, the rent for Government accommodation other than hostel accommodation is recovered at 10% of emoluments (basic pay plus dearness pay up to 320 points CPI) or standard rent of the house, whichever is less. In the

case of employees in receipt of pay below Rs. 300/- the recovery is made at 7-1/2 percent of emoluments or standard rent whichever is less thus, considerable accounting work is required for calculating rent in each case. This also leads to disparities in recovery of rent among comparable employees in occupation of the same type of accommodation in different stations and in different localities at the same station. We are of the view that rent for the Government accommodation should be recovered at a flat rate with reference to the type of accommodation allotted to the employees and the rate should be uniformly applicable throughout India. This will not only dispense with avoidable accounting work but will also bring about uniformity in rent recovery from the employees for same type of accommodation in all places. We recommend that Government may examine the matter and take a decision.

2. The matter relating to fixation of flat rate of licence fee for government accommodation has been considered by Government and the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission for fixation of flat rate of licence fee for residential accommodation all over the country has been accepted. The relevant provisions of the Fundamental Rules and the Supplementary Rules have also

been amended for the purpose of fixation/recovery of flat rate of licence fee and for its revision every three years. Copies of the notifications published in the Gazette of India amending FR-45-A and SR-324 are enclosed (Annexure I & II).

3. In terms of Fr-45-IV (c) (ii), it has been decided by the Central Government to prescribed flat rates of licence fee for the residential accommodation available in general pool and also under various Ministries/Departments of Government of India all over the Country (except in respect of sub-standard/unclassified accommodation of Ministry of Defence, accommodation for service personnel/officers of Ministry of Railways). The flat rate of licence fee for different types of accommodation fixed by Government is indicated in the statement attached with this O.M. (Annexure-III). The formula for calculating the living area of the accommodation is indicated in Annexure-IV. For common service/ conservancy and for fire tax and scavenging tax payable for residences no additional charges are to be recovered. The flat rate of licence fee is to be recovered with effect from 1.7.87 i.e. from the salary for the month of July, 1987. This is in partial modification of the date of effect communicated in this Ministry's confidential O.M. of even number dated the 1st June.

4. It has also been decided that no additions/alterations of structural character may be carried out in residences at the request of the allottees. Such additions/alterations, if considered necessary may be carried out in all similar residences in a standardised manner and no additional licence fee or charges may be recovered from the allottees for such additions/alterations.

5. Normally, water and electricity charges are payable by the allottees to the localbodies. Where, however, such charges cannot be recovered from the allottees due to non-availability of separate meters, etc.,

this will continue to be recovered by the Government from the allottees. Similarly, charges on account of issue of furniture electrical appliances, air-conditioning appliances etc. would also be recovered from the allottees, if issued.

6. The living area of quarters indicated in Annexure-III has been assessed on the basis of the living area of the bulk of general pool quarters, as these quarters have been constructed over a long period of time. However, there may be cases where the living area of the quarters may be skeightly less than the minimum specified or the relevant type if slightly more than the maximum specified. In such cases, licence fee may be recovered on the basis of the classification of the types of accommodation and based on the lowest or highest rates depending on the lower living area or higher living area of the quarter in such cases, the licence fee may be fixed on a provision basis and such anomalies brought to the notice of the Directorate of Estates indicating the type of accommodation, plinth area, living area, year of construction and number of rooms available etc. so that such cases can be considered and decision taken.

It is requested that immediate action may please be taken to recover licence fee in accordance with these orders in respect of accommodation under the control of various Ministries/Departments all over the country.

Sd/-

(I. CHAUDHURI)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India
2. Comptroller and Auditor

- General of India
3. Secretary General, Lok Sabha/Secretary General Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
  4. Shri Harish Chandra, Director General (Works), CPWD, N. Delhi.
  5. Director of Printings, New Delhi
  6. Chief Engineer, NDZ, CPWD/Executive Engineer (IF), CPWD, New Delhi.
  7. Chief Secretaries of all Union Territories.

Copy to :-

1. Heads of all Regional Office/Cells. (with 2 spare copies).
2. Deputy Director (Rents), Directorate of Estates (25 copies).
3. All Attached/Subordinate Offices of Ministry of Urban Dev.
4. Ministry of Urban Development (Coordination Section) N. Delhi.
5. Ministry of Urban Development (Works Division), New Delhi.
6. PS to UDM, PS to MUS (UD), PS to Secretary, PS to JS (PSP), PS to JS (F), PS to JS (H&HS), PS to JS (WA), PS to JS (UD).

7. PA to DE/Additional DE.
8. All Deputy Directors in Dte. of Estates.
9. All Assistant Directors and Sections in the Dte. of Estates.

Sd/-

(V.S. RAMAN)

Deputy Director of Estates.

#### ANNEXURE - I

Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II  
Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 dated 1.7.87.

Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development  
(Finance Division)

New Delhi, the 30th June, 1987.

#### *Notification*

GSR. No. 623 (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by the provision to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution the President after consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General of India in relation to persons serving in the India Audit and Accounts Department hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Fundamental Rules namely:-

1. (1) These Rules may be called the Supplementary (Amendment) Rules, 1987.
2. (2) They shall come into force on the 1st day of July 1987.

(2) In the Fundamental Rules, in clause IV of Rule 45, in subclause (c) ton (ii) shall be

re-numbered, the following item shall be inserted:—

Prescribe first rate of monthly licence fee applicable throughout the country based on the cost of construction and plinth area living area of the type of accommodation allotted to the employees subject to the condition that the amount taken from any officers shall not exceed 10 cent of his monthly emoluments.

Sd/-

(Arjan Dev)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India  
F.No. 11 (7)/W & E/86.

Note:— (Earlier amendments were made upon the following notification

1. No. 8(17)/61 Estates dated 4.6.61
2. No. 5 (9) /61 Estates dated 4.6.68
3. No 5 (13) /61 Estates dated 5.7.63
4. No. 11 (51)/ 68—W&E dated 4.10.79 GSL .2453 dated 25.10.69

### ANNEXURE II

Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II  
sub-section (1) of Section 3 dated 1.7.1987.

Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development  
(Finance Division)

New Delhi, the 30th June, 1987

*Notification*

GSR. No. 624 (E) In exercise of the

powers conferred by the provision to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution read with FR—45 of the Fundamental Rules the President after consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian audit and Accounts Department hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Fundamental Rules namely:—

1. (1) These Rules may be called the Supplementary (Amendment) Rules, 1987.
- (2) They shall come into force on the 1st day of July 1987.

2. In the Supplementary Rules, in S.R. 324 after sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be inserted namely

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (1) and (2) the flat rate of licence fee prescribed under FR-45-A-IV (c) (ii) for residences shall be recalculated on the expiry of three years from the date of the last calculation and the recalculated shall take effect from 1st July next following or from such other date as the President may be direct.

Sd/-

(ARJAN DEV)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India  
F.NO. 11 (7)/W&E/86

To

The Manager,  
Govt. of India Press,  
Mayapuri,  
New Delhi.

## Annexure — III

Statement indicating the formula for fixation of flat rate of licence fee for different types of accommodation

Sl. No.	Type of Accommodation	Range of Living area (in Sq. Mts.)	Flat rate of licence fee uniformly applicable throughout the country (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A	Upto 30	10	Quarters sharing toilet facilities meant for more than two quarters.
2.	A	Upto 30	15	Quarters sharing toilet facilities meant for two quarters.
3.	A	Upto 30	25	Old quarters with plinth area less than 300 Sq.Ft.
4.	A	Upto 30	35	Quarters with plinth area of 300 Sq.Ft. and more
5.	B	26.5	35	Crash Programme Type-B quarters with plinth area of 350 Sq.Ft. reclassified as type—A.
6.	B	32 to 40	60	
7.	B	41 to 50	75	
8.	C	34.5	60	Crash programme type-C quarters with plinth area of 425 Sq. ft. reclassified as type—B.
9.	C	44 to 55	85	

Sl. No.	Type of Accommodation	Range of Living area (in Sq. Mts.)	Fiat rate of licence fee uniformly applicable throughout the country (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
10.	C	56 to 65	105	
11.	D	59 to 75	115	
12.	D	76 to 91.5	145	
13.	E	Upto 106	185	
14.	E	beyond 106	210	
15.	E.1	Upto 159.5	260	
16.	E.1	Beyond 159.5	300	
17.	E. II	189.5 to 224.5	350	
18.	E. III	243 to 350	500	
19.	E. III	340.5 to 522	500	

**Hostel Accommodation**

<b>Category of Suite</b>	<b>Living area (Sq.mt)</b>	<b>Proposed flat rate of licence fee uniformly appli- cable throughout the country (Rs.)</b>
1. Single room	21.5 to 30.0	65.00
2. Single room	30.5 to 39.5	90.00
3. Double room	47.5 to 60.0	125.00

For servant quarters and garages, allotted independent of the regular accommodation/ hostel, the following flat rates may be recovered:-

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| i) Servant Quarter | Rs. 10/- per month |
| ii) Garages        | Rs. 5/- per month  |

**ANNEXURE - IV****Yard for Determination of living Area****Main Building**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| (a) Rooms, kitchen, Bath latrine, Store and enclosed varandah | 100% of the floor area    |
| (b) Varandah, Coridors and Barsati                            | 25% of the floor area     |
| (c) Porch   | 12 1/2% of the floor area |
| (d) Court-yard pucca  | 5% of the floor area      |

**OUT HOUSES**

- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Rooms     | 25% of the floor area      |
| (b) Varandahs | 12 1/2% of the floor area. |

**STATEMENT-II****Office Memorandum**

**Subject:** Revision of flat rates of licence fee for residential accommodation under Central Government all over the country.

In partial modification of this Directorate's O.M. No. 12035 (1)/85-Pol. III (Vol.III) (i) dated 7th Aug., 1987, the undersigned is directed to say that the Government have decided to revise the flat rate of licence fee for the residential accommodation available in general pool and also under various Ministries/Departments of Government of India all over the country (except in respect of sub-standard/unclassified accommodation of Ministry of Defence, accommodation for service personnel/officers of Ministry of Defence and accommodation under the control of the Ministry of Railways) as shown in Annexure-I.

2. The revised rates of licence fee would be effective from 1.7.90. While Realisation of revised licence fee for the month of July, 91 onwards should be started immediately, a separate communication would follow in respect of the arrears indicating the number of instalments in which these arrears are to be recovered.

3. It is requested that immediate action may please be taken to recover revised licence fee in accordance with these orders in respect of accommodation under the control of various Ministries/Departments all over the country.

4. This issues with the approval of Finance Division of the Ministry of Urban Development, vide their U.O. No.858/W&E/D-III/91 dated 25.6.91.

5. In so far as persons serving in the

Indian Audit and Accounts Department, this issues in consultation with the comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Sd/  
(R.D. SAHAY)  
Deputy Director of Estate (Policy)

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.
2. Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
3. Secretary General Lok Sabha/Secretary General Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
4. Director General (Works) CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Director of Printing, New Delhi.
6. Chief Engineer, NDZ, CPWD/Executive Engineer, LF), CPWD, New Delhi.
7. Chief Secretaries of all Union Territories

Copy to:

1. Heads of all Regional Offices/Cells (with 2 spare copies).
2. Deputy Director (Rents); Directorate of Estates (25 copies).
3. All Attached/Subordinate offices of Ministry of Urban Development.

4. **Ministry of Urban Development (Coordination Section) New Delhi.**
5. **Ministry of Urban Development (Works Division), New Delhi.**
6. **PS to UDM, PS to MOS (UD)/PS to Secretary, PS to AS (W), PS to JS (PSP), PS to JS (F), PS to JS (H&HS), PS, to JS (WA), PS to JS(UD).**

- PS to JS (UD).
7. **PA to DE/DE-II**
8. **All Deputy Directors in Dte. of Estates.**
9. **All Assistant Directors and Sections in the Dte. of Estates.**

**Sd/-**  
**(R.D. SAHAY)**  
**Deputy Director of Estates (Policy)**

## ANNEXURE — I

Sl. No.	Type of Accommodation	Range of living area (Sq. mt)	Revised flat rate of licence fee to be made applicable to all Cities w.e.f. 1.7.1990	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A	Upto	15/-	Quarters sharing toilet facilities ment for more than two quarters.
2.	A	—do—	20/-	Quarters sharing toilet facilities ment for two quarters.
3.	A	—do—	35/-	Old Qrs. with plinth area less than 300 sq.ft.
4.	A	—do—	45/-	Qrs. with plinth area of 300 sq. ft. or more.
5.	B	26.5	45/-	Crash Programme Type B Qrs. with plinth area of 350 sq. ft. reclassified as type—A
6.	B	More thn 26.5 and upto 40 41 to 50	80/- 100/-	— —
7.	C	34.5	80/-	Crash programme Type C Qrs. with plinth area of 425 sq. ft. reclassified as type—B.
8.	C	More than 34.5 and upto 55	110/-	—

Sl. No.	Type of Accommodation	Range of living area (Sq. mt)	Revised flat rate of licence fee to be made applicable to all Cities w.e.f. 1.7.1990	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
9.	C	56 to 65	135/-	—
10.	D	59 to 75	150/-	
11.	D	76 to 91.5	190/-	
12.	E	upto 106	230/-	
13.	E	Beyond 106	270/-	
14.	E.1	Upto 159.5	330/-	
15.	E. 1	Beyond 159.5	395	
16.	E. II	189.5 to 224.5	465/-	
17.	E. III	243 to 350	665/-	
18.	E. III	350.5 to 522	975/-	

## HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of suite</i>	<i>Living Area (Sq. Mt.)</i>	<i>Revised flat rat of licence fee informally applicable throughout the country.</i>
1.	Single Room	21.5 to 30	Rs. 85/-
2.	Single Room	30.5 to 39.5	Rs. 120/-
3.	Double Room	47.5 to 60	Rs. 165/-

for servant quarters and garages allotted independent of the regular accommodation/Hostel, the following flat rates may be recovered:

(i)	Servant Quarter	Rs. 15/-
(ii)	Garages	Rs. 8/-.

**Note:** These rates would be subject to a maximum ceiling of 10% of monthly emoluments for the allottee.

### **Sea-Food Industry**

189. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sea-food industry is facing any crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to tackle the crisis in the sea-food industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO):

(a) to (c). Sea Food Industry in the country is predominantly based on fishing in coastal waters and in deep sea and fish processing. While in so far as the fish processing is concerned, no serious crisis has been reported, the deep sea fishing industry faced problems in last few years due to low catch, fall in the price of shrimp in the international market and agitation by a section of crew resulting in idling of vessels. However, the situation in the current year is reported to be better. In order to provide relief to the affected fishing companies, a scheme of rehabilitation was announced in April, 1991 which is being implemented. The salient features of the scheme are given in Statement given below.

### **STATEMENT**

#### *Salient Features of the Rehabilitation Scheme for Providing Relief to the Sick Deep Sea Fishing Companies.*

The main highlights of the scheme are as under:-

a) All those companies in respect of which liability for payment of interest and/or repayment of the principal amount of the loan had commenced before June 30, 1987,

would repay the entire overdues on account of interest and principal repayment as on June 30, 1987 before the commencement of the rehabilitation package. Of the total overdues, an amount equivalent to 10% of the overdues would be payable within a month and the balance 90% within six months of the commencement of the scheme.

b) In case of the companies where the payment of interest and/or payment of principal amount of loan had not commenced till June 30, 1987, the concerned Company would pay 25% of the overdues as on June 30, 1990 in the same manner as stated in para (a) above.

c) As a part of the rehabilitation package the penal interest would be waived and interest would be computed at the document rate for the period commencing from July 1987 to June 30, 1991. The interest for the period ending June 30, 1991, thus computed would be capitalised and added to the principal amount of loan.

d) The Govt. of India would consider providing additional loans for financing increase in the cost of the vessel on account of exchange fluctuations in respect of imported vessels where the payment to the yards are outstanding or the vessels are yet to be delivered.

e) The Government of India/SCICI would consider providing additional loans to meet the cost of increase in the cost of indigenous vessel where the payments to the yards are yet to be delivered.

f) The Government of India/SCICI would consider providing additional loan to meet the cost of repair of the vessel owned by companies availing of this rehabilitation package.

g) SCICI would consider providing additional loan for modification/additions of

fishing gear for diversified fishing by the existing trawlers.

**Medical Allowance to Workers of Jute Industry**

\*190. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had issued directives to the jute industries/Indian Jute Manufacturers Association to provide medical allowance for those jute industry workers who are not covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme or are not in receipt of any kind of medical allowance from any source;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of workers covered under the Employees State, Insurance Scheme and the number of workers not covered under ESI, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP.A. SANGMA):

(a). No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The required information about the employees covered and coverable in the surveyed areas, industrywise, is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of employees as on 31.3.91</i>	
	<i>Covered</i>	<i>Coverable</i>
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	4,31,950	72,700
Textiles	16,33,550	1,12,100
Leather & Rubber	2,43,950	47,750
Chemicals & Chemical Products	3,83,900	94,900
Non-Metalic Minerals	2,49,350	71,050
Metalic Minerals	4,97,400	99,100
Engineering	9,84,900	2,05,150
Transport	2,82,100	33,550
Paper & Printing	2,71,250	32,900
Others (commercial establishments, Hotel & Restaurants, etc.)	10,91,650	1,12,050
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>60,70,000</b>	<b>8,81,250</b>

\* Identified further in surveys from time to time.

**Consumer Protection Act, 1986**

\*191. **SHRI RAM NAIK:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a high power Working Group to examine the suggestions for making the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective and purposeful;

(b) if so, the date of constitution and the composition of the Group;

(c) the terms of reference of the Group; and

(d) the time-bound programme to obtain, examine and implement the recommendations of the Group by the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED):** (a) to (c). The Central Government has constituted a high power Working Group under the aegis of Central Consumer Protection Council on 7.1.1991 to suggest suitable amendments to make Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and MRTP Act, 1969 more effective and purposeful. The Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister incharge of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of West Bengal. Other members are Minister incharge of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Tamil Nadu or his representative two Members of Parliament, representatives of Central Government trade and industry and consumer organisations. Initially the Working Group was to submit its report within four months. However, its term was extended twice by four months each. The present tenure of the Working Group will expire on 7.1.1992.

(d) So far, the Working Group has held

three meetings. The final meeting of the Working Group will be held on 6.12.1991 when the report is expected to be finalised. Thereafter its recommendations will be discussed in the meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council which will make suitable recommendations to the Central Government for amending the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**National Commission on Rural Labour**

\*192      **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR:  
PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Rural Labour chaired by Dr.C.H. Hanumanth Rao has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL ('SHRI P.A. SANGMA):** (a) to (c). The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) has submitted its report on 31st July, 1991. Broadly, the NCRL has highlighted the need for achievement of two major goals for the rural labour namely improvement in their levels of living and ensuring their effective participation in the developmental process. To achieve this, the NCRL has emphasised further strengthening and improvement, *inter-alia* of land base; agricultural growth, employment guarantee programme, Infrastructure for rural industries, human resource development and provision of basic needs, social security, organisation aspects of rural labour and effective participation of rural labour in the

decision-making process through democratic decentralisation.

2. Some of the major recommendations of the NCRL are as follows:

- i) Free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14.
- ii) Prohibition of child labour in all occupations and processes.
- iii) A "National Credit Fund for Women" for poor women so that they could get credit without any collateral security upto a specified financial limit.
- iv) Fixation of a National basic minimum wage of Rs.20/- per day at December, 1990 prices and a provision for increase of wages automatically every six months on the basis of rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- v) Self-employment programme like the IRDP by linking them to area development plans to be formulated by the elected institutions within the scheme of democratic decentralization.
- vi) Ban on labour-displacing mechanization in agriculture, like the use of Combine Harvesters
- vii) A more concerted policy to assist and provide relief to the migrant labour.

viii) Credit for consumption to rural labour families at lower rate of interest.

ix) Easier accessibility of institutional credit to rural labour households through Cooperative Banks

#### LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

x) Right to work as a Fundamental Right with certain qualifications and an employment Guarantee Act to implement this.

xi) A comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural labour providing for their protection and welfare.

xii) A National Commission for Bonded Labour functioning as a quasi-judicial Authority to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

xiii) A model legislation for protection of home-based workers and their welfare.

xiv) Land Tribunals at the local level for speedy disposal of land reforms cases.

#### INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION

xv) Active involvement of the Panchayati Raj institutions in the implementation of

various recommendations of the NCRL.

- xvi) A separate Department of Rural Labour at the Centre and in the States with an independent directorate of Rural Labour in the States to deal with all aspects of Rural Labour.

3. As of now, the recommendations relating to a Central legislation for Agricultural Workers; Central Legislation for Construction Workers and about the steps needed for bonded labour are under active consideration, State Government have also been addressed to consider implementing the recommendation regarding a minimum wage of Rs. 20/- applicable on a country-wide basis.

4. Other Ministries/Departments concerned with specific recommendations have been requested to indicate their comments by 31st December, 1991.

#### **Setting up of Industries in tribal areas of Bihar**

\*193. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial licences have been issued for the setting up of industries in the tribal areas of the country, especially Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar, during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Statistics about Industrial Licences in respect of tribal areas are not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry. However, under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the following number of Industrial

Licences have been granted for centrally declared backward districts in the country including Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar during the last two years:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Industrial Licences granted for backward areas of the country</i>
1989	175
1990	167

(b) Details such as name and address of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all Industrial Licences granted are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

#### **Revival of Sick Units in Small Scale Sector**

\*194. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new policy for sick units in the small scale sector is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments would also be consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). There is an existing policy for preventing sickness and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI units. Further improvements in the policy in view of the current industrial scenario are being formulated in consultation with concerned Minis-

tries/Departments, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, Small Industries Development Bank of India and other concerned agencies.

[*Translation*]

### **Abolition of Licensing System**

\*195. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small and big industries are likely to be affected as a result of abolition of licensing system in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The abolition of industrial licensing system is not expected to affect adversely either small or big industries. On the contrary, the exemption from licensing will be particularly helpful to many dynamic small and medium entrepreneurs who have been unnecessarily hampered by the licensing system.

### **Consumer Price Index**

\*196. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the base year for the current series of Consumer Price Indices;

(b) since when this base year was adopted;

(c) whether the Government propose to have a new base year and also to revise the

existing methodology adopted to arrive at the Consumer Price Index; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):  
(a) 1982.

(b) The base year was introduced from October, 1988.

(c) There is no such proposal for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Investment by NRIs**

\*197. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the NRIs to invest in heavy industries in India;

(b) if so, the number of Non-Resident Indians so far permitted to start such industries; and

(c) the details of the scheme drawn up in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Government of India in Ministry of Finance have decided to permit Non-resident Indians and Overseas Corporate Bodies Predominantly owned by them to invest upto 100% of the equity in high priority industries and other industries, subject to the conditions laid down vide Press Note dated 28th October, 1991.

Since the setting up of the Special Approvals Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 1101 Approvals have been granted under the NRI Scheme.

**Shelter to Pavement Dwellers**

\*198. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme in operation for providing shelter to pavement dwellers in major cities.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocations made therefor to the Union Territory of Chandigarh during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A Central sector scheme is in operation for the construction of night shelter and sanitation facilities for pavement dwellers in all major urban centres where there is concentration of footpath dwellers. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to various local bodies through HUDCO in the form of loan and subsidy for provision of night shelters and sanitation facilities.

(c) No State/UT wise allocation of funds is made for implementation of this scheme. In so far Chandigarh is concerned, only one scheme had been received by HUDCO and this was sanctioned during 1990-91. The scheme involves a project cost of Rs. 16.42 lakhs for construction of night shelter to benefit 200 footpath dwellers; and the UT Administration has only requested for central subsidy. The subsidy will be released after necessary documentation is completed by the U.T. Administration.

**Sick Sugar Mills**

\*200. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick sugar mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for increase in the number of sick sugar mills in the country;

(c) the names and number of sick sugar mills which have been revived or taken over by the Government during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the revival of the remaining sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR has reported that since 1987, 12 references have been received in which appropriate action is being taken under the provisions of the aforesaid Act. List of such factories is given in the Statement.

Information regarding sick sugar factories in the cooperative and Public Sectors is not maintained.

(b) (c) and (d). Sickness in the sugar industry can be due to such factors as un-economic capacity, inadequate cane availability, poor condition of plant and machinery, inefficient management, low recovery percentage of sugar from sugarcane, etc.

During the last three years, no sugar

factory has been taken over by the Central Government. However, out of the 12 mills whose references are pending before the BIFR, loans from the Sugar Development Fund have been sanctioned to 3 mills for rehabilitation/modernisation and to 4 mills for cane development schemes. 3 loan applications are under consideration. It is not possible to assess at this stage whether these mills would be revived.

### STATEMENT

The names of Sugar Factories whose references have been received by BIFR in which appropriate action is being taken (references found not maintainable are not included in this List)

---

*Sl. No. Name of sugar factory*

---

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Challapalli Sugar Ltd.
2. Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd.

#### BIHAR

3. Champaran Sugar Works Ltd.

#### KARNATAKA

4. Davnagare Sugar Company Ltd.
5. Salarjung Sugar Mills Ltd.
6. Gangavati Sugars Ltd.

#### RAJASTHAN

7. Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd.

#### MAHARASHTRA

8. Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.

---

*Sl. No. Name of sugar factory*

---

#### PUNJAB

9. Bhagwanpur Sugar Mills Ltd.

#### MADHYA PRADESH

10. Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co. Ltd.

#### WEST BENGAL

11. Ramnuggor Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.

#### UTTAR PRADESH

12. Lakshmiiji Sugar Mills Ltd.
- 

### Land Records

\*201. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to make the land records more meaningful and relevant;

(b) whether the Government propose to convene any meeting of State Ministers of Revenue in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to enact a statute to make it compulsory for the Registrar to the sales deed of land only in cases where the status passes to the buyer in full; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) had laid an emphasis on the following:-

1. Conducting of surveys and settle-

- ments for updating of land records;
2. Scientific surveys of unmeasured lands;
  3. Recording the rights of tenants and sharecroppers;
  4. Strengthening of revenue machinery at the grassroot levels and at the supervisory levels;
  5. Training programme of revenue functionaries for survey and settlement to improve efficiency and for bringing about attitudinal changes;
  6. Use of modern equipments for the revenue operations like printing of maps;
  7. Computerization of land records for storage and easy retrieval of data.

The Eighth Plan (1992-97) is yet to be finalised. The Ministry has however proposed to continue the above programmes of the Seventh Five Year Plan on a magnified scale with sharper focus on computerization of land records and recording of the rights of the tenants and the sharecroppers with assistance under the Centrally sponsored Schemes.

(b) and (c.) The Government propose to convene a meeting of the Revenue Ministers to discuss steps for making land records more meaningful and relevant along with other items of land reforms. The precise date for convening the meeting has not been fixed.

(d) and (e). Currently, a proposal for linking the title over the land to the registra-

tion process is being studied. However, it is not possible to indicate as to what would be the view of the Government formulated after the due process of examination, study and consultation.

### Light Rail Transport System

2049. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have contemplated light rail transport system; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the estimated cost and the Central assistance being provided to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh engaged M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) in March, 1988 to prepare a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the introduction of rapid transport system. M/s. RITES have recommended the construction of a Light Rail Transit System in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, covering a total distance of 45.078 Kms, at a cost of Rs. 307.00 crores. The routes identified are:-

- i) Balanagar to Khairatebad
- ii) Khairatebad to Charminar
- iii) Mozamzahi Market to Dilsukhnagar.

The State Government is yet to finalise the financing package for funding the project.

[*Translation*]

**Transfer of Loss Making Public Sector Undertakings to Private Sector**

2050. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the Public Sector Undertakings running in losses to the Private Sector;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings being transferred to the Private Sector;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain products reserved for the public sector have been allowed to be manufactured in the private sector as well; and

(d) if so, the areas of such operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The statement on Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991 has already indicated the reduction of reserved list of industries for public sector from 17 to 8. Manufacture of products where strategic considerations predominate shall be with the public sector. For other industries competition will be induced by inviting private sector participation.

[*English*]

**Closure of Bengal Unit of KRIBHCO**

2051. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to close down the Bengal Unit of the Krishak Bharati Coop-

erative Limited (KRIBHCO) has evoked sharp criticism from the employees attached to it;

(b) if so, the reasons for its closure; and

(c) the number and fate of the employees working therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) With a view to rationalising the transportation of fertilizers and ensuring minimum outgo of freight subsidy, no allocation for supply of Urea to West Bengal was given to Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) during Kharif 1991 and Rabi 1991-92. In view of no marketing activity in the State, KRIBHCO closed their Marketing Office at Calcutta.

(c) The employees numbering six will be accommodated in other marketing units.

**Allotment of Foodgrains to Different States**

2052. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide-gap between the allotment of foodgrains to different States by the Union Government and the lifting of those articles by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap and the ensure the availability of food articles to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). During the last three years, viz., 1988-89 to 1990-91, the lifting of foodgrains (rice and wheat from the Central

Pool for Public Distribution System by the various States/Union Territories has varied between 78% to 89%. During the current year, upto October, 1991, based on provisional figures of lifting, it come to 84%. Such a gap between allotments and lifting cannot be termed as wide. The lifting against monthly allocations is dependent on various factors, such as local production, price differential between the prices at the Fair Price Shops and the open market, consumers' preference for specific variety or quality of grains, period of the year etc.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Industrial Growth Centre  
in Sonapat, Haryana**

2053. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Industrial Growth Centre in the industrially backward district of Sonapat in Haryana; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Allotment of Flats to Registrants of  
1979 Scheme**

2054. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether previously DDA flats had been allotted on monthly hire-purchase basis;

if so, when that policy was changed and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the allotment of flats under New Pattern Scheme, 1979 has been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of times the policies regarding allotment of flats, their sale etc. were changed by the DDA and the reasons for doing so and how did the same affect the registrants of 1979 scheme and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure early allotment of flats to registrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) Under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 all flats under Janta category are allotted on hire purchase basis, 75% of LIG flats are allotted on hire purchase basis and 25% on cash down basis 50% of MIG flats are allotted on hire purchase basis and 40% on cash down basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to non availability of land and basic infrastructural facilities.

(d) The provisions contained in the 1979, New Pattern scheme brochure have not been flotted/changed to the disadvantage of the registrants.

DDA has formulated concrete plans to allot flats to the remaining registrants of the scheme during the 8th plan period subject to availability of land and infrastructural services.

**Encouragement to Small Scale Industrial Units**

2055. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale industrial units are proposed to be encouraged to widen its scope to meet the needs of consumer goods in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):(a) and (b). The policy measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny, and Village Enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 are intended to impart more vitality and growth impetus to small Scale Units including consumer goods industries.

#### Industries Set up in Western Maharashtra

2056. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for industrialisation in the backward region especially in western Maharashtra is not upto the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the industries set up in the western region of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(c) the details of schemes for setting up industries during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):(a) No target was set for industrial development of the backward region especially in western Maharashtra.

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

#### Filling up of SC/ST Vacancies in Ministry of Industry

2057. SHRI KISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of vacancies of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates, both in the category of officers and other categories in the Ministry of Industry in the beginning of 1991;

(b) the progress made in filling up the reserved posts during the last three months; and

(c) when the remaining reserved posts are expected to filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The backlog of vacancies of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as per figures available upto 31.3.1990, are:-

	SC	ST
Group 'A'	33	22
Group 'B'	39	33
Group 'C'	122	119
Group 'D'	18	19
Total	212	+ 193 = 405

Government periodically conducts Special Recruitment Drives to fill up direct recruitment vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Action has also been taken in consultation with State Governments with large SC/ST population to identify eligible and suitable candidates for filling up these vacancies. As

per information available upto 1.11.1991, 142 posts have been filled up as per details below:-

	SC	ST
Group 'A'	16	5
Group 'B'	13	11
Group 'C'	52	22
Group 'D'	12	11

Out of the remaining 263 posts, 66 posts have been entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission for direct recruitment. 197 posts have been advertised in the news papers/ entrusted to the employment exchanges and voluntary organisations for recruitment of suitable candidates.

Another Special Recruitment Drive has also commenced.

**Revamping of Coir Industry**

2058. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any project from Kerala Government for revamping the Coir industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Integrated Coir Development Project drawn by the State Government of Kerala with a total cost of Rs. 5,000 lakhs to be shared among the National Co-operative Development Corporation

Limited, the Central Government and the State Government has been received and is being processed.

**Supply of Soda Ash**

2059. SHRI PARAS RAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest guidelines issued for supply of soda ash to consumers by the manufactures;

(b) the percentage to be reserved for supply through cooperatives like Super Bazar, State cooperative outlets, etc.;

(c) whether the present production is sufficient to meet the demands of the consumers;

(d) if not, whether any proposals are under the consideration of Government to bridge the gap between the demand and the supply; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):(a) The Government of India has not issued any guidelines for supply of Soda Ash to consumers by the manufactures.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

**Transfer of Letter of Intent**

2060. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been made any

approach by State Government of Orissa for transfer of Letter of Intents for the Keonjhar (applied for change of location of Balasore), Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Projects in favour of Dharani Sugars and Chemicals Limited, Orissa Sugar Limited, Ponni Sugars Limited and Western India Sugar and Chemicals Limited respectively.

(b) whether there is a request for transfer of L.I. in favour of the above companies with 1 per cent equity participation by IPI-COL instead of 26 per cent of equity participation stipulated in the L.I., and

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

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

(c) Out of the 4 cases, Ministry of Food has already recommended for transfer of Letters of Intent issued to Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) for setting up of new sugar factories at Nawarangpur, District Koraput, Bolangir, District Bolangir and Dharamgarh, District Kalahandi in favour of M/s. Orissa Sugars Ltd., Ponni Sugars & Chemicals Limited, and M/s. Western India Sugar & Chemical Industries Ltd. respectively.

The request for transfer of Letter of Intent issued to IPICOL for setting up of a new sugar factory at Anandapur, District Keonjhar (applied for change of location to Bhadrak, District Balasore) is being processed.

#### **Low Cost Sanitation Scheme submitted by Vijaywada Municipal Corporation**

2061. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation has submitted a low cost sanitation scheme in June 1984 for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Vijayawada Municipal Corporation submitted a Low Cost sanitation Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.38 crores for grant-in-aid from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and loan assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for the construction of 14,113 new water seal pour flush latrines and conversion of 5,530 existing dry latrines.

(c) The State Government has released grant-in-aid of Rs. 169 lakhs. The HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 167.07 lakhs out of which Rs. 137.67 lakhs has been released so far. The Vijayawada Municipal Corporation has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 275.83 lakhs for the construction of 13,327 new water seal pour flush latrines and conversion of 862 dry latrines.

#### **Problems of sugar industry**

2062. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems of the sugar industry;

(b) whether the sugar mills in some states are on the verge of closure as they are not able to buy sugar-cane at high price;

(c) if so, the States where there has been steep rise in the sugar-cane price;

(d) the steps taken to prevail upon those State Governments to bring down the prices of sugar-cane; and

(e) the alternative steps taken by the Government to assist the sugar mills which are facing crisis on account of the steep increase in the price of sugar-cane?

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

(b) and (c). Government has not received notice of closure of any sugar mill till yet.

(d) The Central Government has written to State Governments of sugar producing States requesting them to bear in mind the implications of announcing excessive state advised cane prices, which if not kept under check would lead to accumulation of cane price arrears and breed sickness in the industry.

(e) In order to improve the viability of sugar factories, Central Government had taken various measures such as continuation of levy to free sale ratio at 45 : 55 and announcement of higher free sale quota on sugar production achieved during the early crushing period 1st October, 1991 to 15th November, 1991. Ex-factory levy sugar prices for 1991-92 season would also be revised.

#### Raids on Public Distribution Centres in Delhi

2063. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:  
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public distribution centres raided in Delhi during the year 1990-

91 and the current year upto November, 1991;

(b) the details of the raid; and

(c) the number of persons found guilty and the details of the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Details of the raids made are as follows:

	(Jan. to Dec. 1990)	(Jan. to 15th Nov. 1991)
F.P. Shops	291	915
K.Oil Depot	140	479
Coal Depot	...	12
Total	431	1406

(c) Action has been taken against 159 persons in 1990 and 557 persons in 1991 as a result of these raids. Details of action taken against them are indicated below:-

	(Jan. to Dec. 1990)	(Jan. to 15th Nov. 1991)
FIRS	5	55
Persons arrested	6	80
Departmental action	148	422
Total	159	557

#### Tube-Wells in Orissa

2064. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state the details of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide Tubewells/ Million Wells in respect of Kalahandi District of Orissa alongwith the reasons for non-implementation of this programme in the Adivasi/Harijan Bastis of the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): Million Wells Scheme (MWS), a Sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), has been launched with the objective of providing open irrigation wells free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) and freed-

bonded labourers. The allocation under MWS is intended for open-wells only and tube-wells and bore-wells are not to be taken up under this scheme. However, where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, the funds under MWS can be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigations like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and also for the development of lands of SCs/STs and freed-bonded labourers.

The details regarding the funds available (Carry-over from the previous year + funds released) and expenditure incurred in Kalahandi district of Orissa under MWS during 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Funds Available			
	Carry-over from the Previous Year	Funds Released	Total	Expenditure
1989-90	237.41	61.15	298.56	276.74
1990-91	21.82	457.40	479.22	170.33
1991-92	308.89	148.50*	457.39	214.10**

According to the reports furnished by the State authorities, 6380 wells had been constructed under the programme till date.

\*Allocation.

\*\*Upto date.

#### ESI Hospital in Kerala

2065. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for starting new ESI hospitals in the country;

(b) the number of ESI hospitals sanctioned during the current year;

(c) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Union Government to start a new ESI hospital in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) New ESI hospitals are sanctioned by the ESI Corporation

on the basis of proposals received from the State Government. The criteria of 4 beds per 1000 insured persons subject to a minimum of 50 beds is generally adopted.

(b) The Corporation has agreed, in principle, to construct two hospitals during the current year.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

[ *Translation* ]

**Increase in Tyre Prices**

2066. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to entrust the matter relating to the increase in the prices of tyres to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far on the report submitted by this Bureau for the year 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). At the request of the Government, BICP had carried out a study on Tyre Industry. Its report was submitted in two phases, Phase-I in May, 1985 and phase-II in June, 1987. The Government on the recommendation of BICP, have placed specified categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL at a reduced rate of duty for import by bulk consumers to keep a check on prices of these tyres.

**Diploma to Trained Apprentices**

2067. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pay scales fixed for trained apprentices in various trades in Government jobs;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration provide four-year training in tool and die-making trade at Wazirpur Industrial Area and after completing the training, a diploma is given whereas those who are getting the said training in firms are given certificate;

(c) whether the said diploma and certificate are given after examination conducted by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The apprentices are paid a stipend while in training. After their training they get absorbed in the various undertakings in the public or private sector as per market demand. The details of the pay scales against which these apprentices get jobs are not available with the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c)(i) The Tool Room & Training Centre, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi has been conducting four-years diploma in Tool & Die Making and the examination is conducted by Board of Technical Education Delhi Administration, Delhi.

(ii) A 4 years Apprenticeship training programme is conducted under the Apprentices Act, 1961 in the trade of Tool & Die Making and the trade tests

are conducted under the aegis of NCVT, Ministry of Labour and Certificate is awarded to the successful Apprentices.

(d) There is no discrimination in view of (c) above.

#### Amendment in P.F. Rules

\*2068. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make some amendments in the existing rules to ensure timely payments of provident fund and also the amount due under Employees State Insurance Scheme etc;

(b) if so, the time by which these amendments are likely to be made; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Repair of Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases in Mehrauli

2069. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wards in the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases in Mehrauli, Delhi are in a bad

shape and need immediate repairs;

(b) whether the CPWD has undertaken to repair them two years back and the funds necessary have already been made available to them for carrying out the repairs;

(c) whether the CPWD have not yet carried out the job entrusted to them;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in taking up the work; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the repair work and complete it within a time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). It is correct that Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied diseases in Mehrauli needed repairs. The work of renovation of the Institute was entrusted to the CPWD as a 'deposit work'. As almost all the wards were in need of repairs/renovation and it was not possible to close down the Institute, renovation of all the wards could not be taken up simultaneously. It was, accordingly, decided by the Institute authorities that the renovation may be taken up in one ward at a time. The work in other wards will be taken up only after it is completed in one ward and the same is handed over back to Institute authorities. It is due to this reason that the work has taken more time. Close co-ordination is being maintained between the CPWD and the Institute authorities with a view to complete the work in a time frame.

#### 20-Point Programme in Andhra Pradesh

2070. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of each point of the 20-Point Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years as per the latest review;

(b) whether the progress is satisfactory; and

(c) the amount allocated under each point of the 20-Point Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 to Andhra Pradesh in general and Chittoor and Anantapur districts in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Statement-I giving details of targets and achievements regarding implementation of 28 select items of the 20-Point Programme which are monitored regu-

larly every month during the last three years in respect of Andhra Pradesh is attached.

(b) The overall yearly ranking of Andhra Pradesh (based on 19 of the 28 select items) among 25 States has been as follows:

1988-89	17
1989-90	22
1990-91	10

(c) The details of the financial allocation under 20-Point Programme for 1990-91 and 1991-92 in respect of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-II below. Fund allocation to districts is done by the State Governments. Information as received from the State Government in respect of Chittoor and Anantapur Districts is given in Statement-III below.

## STATEMENT-I

## Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Andhra Pradesh

State Name : Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Point Description	Unit	88-89			89-90			90-91			
			Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	Nos.	234905	301296	128	214229	280412	131	174916	293955	168
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	60503000	6160900	10277278000	77715000	101	9199800079459000	88		
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	10000	13425	134	11000	13991	127	11550	14932	128
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	35000	28178	66	32000	19179	60	16000	24130	151
5.	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	3000	710	24	2290	582	25			
6.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	4000	2500	63	2500	2166	87	1000	1100	110
7.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	40	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
8.	088	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	200	0	0	200	0	0	60	0	0

Sl. No.	Point Description	Unit	88-89			89-90			90-91				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Nos.		Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
9.	08C Sub Centres	Nos.		1000	0	0	0	1236	0	0			
10.	080 Immu. of Children (Dpt. Polio&BCG)	Nos.		1246000	1038434	83	1343500	1148750	88	1346284	1629000	121	
11.	08A FP Sterilisation	Nos.		600000	475000	79	6377000	439000	88	650000	464000	71	
12.	08B Eq. Sterilisation-IUD, CC&OP	Nos.		166722	114880	69	218222	140919	65	234920	151673	65	
13.	08C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Nos.		99	99	100	103	112	109	121	119	98	
14.	090 Anganwadies (Cum.)	Nos.		10801	10945	101	11231	13031	116	14041	13539	96	
15.	11A SC Families Assisted	Nos.		230000	376067	164	260000	405090	156	278000	315970	114	
16.	11B ST. Families Assisted	Nos.		54000	123073	228	34000	131240	243	60000	85630	143	
17.	14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.		90000	126011	140	30000	961118	320	100000	57660	58	
18.	143 Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.		125000	128074	102	125000	83689	67	44600	77310	173	
19.	14C Indira Awas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.		13143	994876	9095	7232	80	7913	5834	5834	74	
20.	140 EWS Houses Provided	Nos.		15000	9086	61	145000	9258	6	6100	5080	83	

Sl. No.	Point Description	Unit	88-89		89-90		90-91					
			Target	Ach. %	Target	Ach. %	Target	Ach. %				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	14E	LIG House	Nos.	1500	1501	100	1500	1239	83	1500	0	0
22.	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	125000	363979	291	150000	220795	147	125300	301440	241
23.	16A	Tree Plantation	Nos.	320000000	283495000	89	320000000	263515550	82	240000000	242035000	101
24.	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	108	777	719	108	187	173	84	167	199
25.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	500	1116	223	650	513	79	250	260	101
26.	198	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	92500	98497	106	77000	74897	97	66360	84583	127
27.	190	Improved Chullans	Nos.	100000	158509	159	120000	92022	77	120000	127131	106
28.	190	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	15000	10233	68	14000	5398	39	8000	8784	110

**STATEMENT-II**

*Outlay allocated under each point of the 20-Point Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 to Andhra Pradesh*

(Rs. lakhs)

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>
1.	<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>		
	IRDP	4177	3908
	JRY	4250	3124
	CD & Panchayat	2305	1168
	V & SI	2753	2011
2.	<b>Rainfed Agriculture</b>	662	470
3.	<b>Better Use of Irrigation</b>	30000	28486
4.	<b>Bigger Harvests</b>	3082	2861
5.	<b>Land Reforms</b>	531	415
6.	<b>Safe Drinking Water</b>	3000	2765
7.	<b>Health for All</b>	690	693
8.	<b>Two child Norm-Nutrition</b>	165	390
9.	<b>Education</b>	5178	3830
10.	<b>Justice to SC/STs</b>	5500	4015
11.	<b>Opportunities for Youth</b>	122	100
12.	<b>Housing for Peoples</b>	4000	3625
13.	<b>Improvement of Slums</b>	908	276
14.	<b>Forestry</b>	1400	806
15.	<b>Protection of Environment</b>	52	77

*(Rs. lakhs)*

S.No.	Items	1990-91	1991-92
16.	Concern for Consumer	—	—
17.	Energy for Villages	25	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>68.800</b>	<b>59.144</b>

**STATEMENT-III**

*Financial Allocations to different points for 20-Point Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 for Districts Chittoor and Anantapur*

Item	Chittoor		Anantapur	
	<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>		<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>				
IRDP	—	308.19	N.A.	298.70
JRY	928.15	1000.26	883.21	903.59
Safe Drinking Water	31.00	201.50	8.00	202.50
Justice to SCs/STs	151.64	54.05	137.62	35.17
Housing for People	168.55	N.A.	145.86	N.A.
Improvement of Slums	17.25	17.00	23.25	24.00
Forestry	23.75	N.A.	26.25	N.A.
Energy for Villages	27.98	N.A.	9.66	N.A.

**[Translation]****Manufacture of Computers**

2071. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the types of computers being developed in the country by using indigenous technology;

(b) whether any super computer has been developed in India by using indigenous technology; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas wherein it is being used;  
and

(d) the achievements of such computers in the field of meteorology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The following types of computers have been developed indigenously and are being productionised by the Indian companies;

- (i) PCXT/AT, 80386/80486 micro processor based mini computer.
- (ii) Multi Bus II and VME based computer systems.
- (iii) Shared memory multi-processor system based on micro-processor 80386 and 68030.
- (iv) I 860 micro processor based graphic systems.
- (v) Parallel processor based super computer.

(b) Yes, Sir. Super Computer based on parallel processor architecture has been developed in the country through indigenous design and development efforts. These computers have peak computing power of 1000 mega flops. With respect to the main frame computers and work stations currently being manufactured in the country, these indigenously designed super computers exceed in the computing performance by a factor over 100 for the 256 node machines.

(c) The parallel processor based computer systems are planned to be used in the following areas.

- Remote Sensing
- Image Processing
- Signal Processing
- Launch Vehicle Dynamics
- Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Finite Element Modelling
- Oil Reservoir Modelling
- Computational Physics
- Computational chemistry
- Astronomy and Astrophysics
- Material Science
- Computational Mathematics
- Graphics and Visualisation
- Aerodynamic application

(d) Indigenously designed super computer systems have so far not been applied in the field of meteorology. However, the project is under formation with Indian Meteorological Department for using these super computers for weather forecasting.

[English]

#### Central Assistance to Kerala for Ground Drainage Scheme

2072. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount of assistance given by the Union Government of Kerala under ground drainage scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): There is no centrally sponsored scheme for ground drainage in urban areas. Consequently, the question of central assistance does not arise.

#### Allotment of Kiosks/Shops to Hawkers

2073. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by Shri G.P. Thareja, Additional District Judge, was constituted to scrutinise to claims of hawkers/squatters in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has made its recommendations; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations have been implemented and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NDMC have formulated a scheme for rehabilitation of Hawkers/squatters; if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether complaints have been received about irregularities in the allotment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The N.D.M.C. has reported that the Committee has submitted its Interim report to the Supreme Court of India and the decision thereon is still awaited. The NDMC has further stated that they are not aware if the final recommendations report of the Com-

mittee has also since been submitted to the Supreme Court.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir, as per statement given below.

(e) and (f). After the constitution of the Thareja Committee, no allotment has so far been made as rehabilitation measure to the hawkers/squatters and as such, the question of complaint does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

#### Allotment of Kiosks/Shops to Hawkers

1) *Eligibility criteria will be as under:*

1. All eligible squatters upto 1977 shall be eligible for allotment of kiosks and stalls subject to their availability in the respective areas. Till they are allotted kiosks and stalls they will be given permission for *tehbazari* on usual charges.
2. All eligible squatters pertaining to 1978 to 1980 will be eligible for *tehbazari* permission in their respective areas subject to availability of suitable space. However, if stalls/kiosks are available after accommodating the eligible squatters out of this list will also become eligible for allotment of kiosks/stalls.
3. The eligible squatters between 1981 and 1987

may also be considered for allotment of tehbazari, in case suitable vacant space in the respective Zone is available for such allotment.

4. For determining the eligibility of squatters, the proof of squatting such as receipt of removal charges from NDMC, challans by the Police, toleration permission granted NDMC shall be the relevant documents.

5. Tehbazari holders, normally shall not be disturbed from their present sites unless there are special reasons to do so.

6. Similarly, persons who were given toleration permission shall also not be normally disturbed from their present sites.

7. Cases of persons who are having stay orders from the Courts will be examined separately within the framework of this scheme, and efforts will be made to accommodate them either in the same locality or in the nearby localities as far as possible.

2) Reservations in the matter of allotment:-

The following percentage shall be allowed for the purpose of reservation in the matter of allotment:-

---

a)	General Category	:	60%
b)	SC/ST Category	:	12.5%
c)	Physically Handicapped	:	10%
d)	Ex-serviceman	:	2.5%
e)	War-widows	:	2%
f)	Freedom Fighters	:	3%
g)	On Extreme Hardship and Humanitarian Grounds	:	10%

---

3) Conditions for allotment of open Tehbazari :-

1. Only non-licenceable trades excluding sophisticated luxury items, imported or smuggled goods

shall be permitted, i.e., Pan, Bidi, Cigarettes, Chana, Moongfali, hosiery items, Toys, Small Stationery items, Lottery tickets, Fresh Vegetable and uncut fruits, packed bakery items etc.

2. No cooking and sale of food items exposing to dust causing health hazard shall be allowed.
3. Open space measuring 6' x 4' for doing non-licensable trade and 4; x 3' for the trades of Pan, Bidi, Cigarettes will be allowed.
4. No construction/erection of any shed/structure/ boundary wall on the allotted space shall be allowed. However, moving furniture of approved specifications shall be permitted according to the nature of trade. Moveable structure of not more than 4' in height shall be permitted.
5. Permission will be only for the bonafide use of the person to whom the same has been granted and will be not shared or transferred to anyone in any way.
6. Fees as may be determined by the Committee shall have to be deposited by 10th of each English Calendar month.
7. Permission for non-licensable trade shall be effective according to the timings as observed by the nearby markets. For the trade of Pan, Bidi, Cigarettes the permission shall be according to the timings allowed to such trade by the Police Department.
8. Tehbazari permission shall be on month to month basis.
9. The allotment letter with photograph of allottee will be displayed at the site allotted, which would be subject to inspection by the officials of the NDMC.
- 4) i) Permission/licence so granted can be revoked by the NDMC on account of violations of the above mentioned conditions, security reasons and other circumstances justifying such action.
- ii) Allotment of built-up units including covered tehbazari shall be governed and regulated by the terms and conditions which are applicable from time to time.
- iii) All allotment/permission will be made according to the approved list of the eligible squatters on turn basis.
- iv) Not more than one member of the same family as defined by the Committee will be eligible for benefit under this scheme.

[Translation]

**Self Employment Programmes**

2074. SHRI BHOGENDRÁ JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 to Unstarred Question NO. 177 regarding self employment programmes and state:

(a) the names of districts surveyed so far in each State and the names of blocks surveyed so far in each District; and

(b) the results achieved therefrom, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPEMNT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Details are given in the Statement below.

(b) The analysis of Concurrent Evaluation data was carried out only at the State level. The sample size was not large enough to carry out such analysis at the district/block levels.

### STATEMENT

*List of Districts and Blocks covered under Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP (January - December, 1989)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Chittoor	1. Chandragiri
			2. Puttur
		2. Khammam	3. Bhadrachalam
			4. Kothgudem
		3. Anantpur	5. Penukenda
			6. Uravakonda
		4. Karimnagar	7. Huzurabad
			8. Sircilla
		5. Mahabubnagar	9. Amangal
			10. Manopad
		6. East Godavari	11. Peddapuram
			12. Sankhavaram
		7. Adilabad	13. Sirpur
			14. Uttoor

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		8. Guntur	15. Gurajala
			16. Ipur
		9. Kumool	17. Atmakur
			18. Bonganapalli
		10. Krishna	19. Nuzvid
			20. Pamarru
		11. Medak	21. Dubbak
			22. Gajwel
		12. Nalgonda	23. Alair
			24. Bhangar
		13. Nellore	25. Venkatachalem
			26. Vinjamur
		14. Nizamabad	27. Madnur
			28. Yellareddy
		15. Cuddapah	29. Kodur
			30. Rayachoti
		16. West Godavari	31. Akividu
			32. Bhimadole
		17. Prakasam	33. Parchur
			34. Podili
		18. Rangareddy	35. Hayatnagar

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			36. Ibrahimpatnam
		19. Srikakulam	37. Echapuram
			38. Kasibugga
		20. Visakhapatnam	39. Ananthagiri
			40. Bheemunipatnam
		21. Vizianagarm	41. Badangi
			42. Bhadrhiri
		22. Warangal	43. Jungaon
			44. Kodukondla
2. Assam		23. Kamrup	45. Hajo
			46. Rani
		24. Cachar	47. Narsinghpur
			48. Salchapara
		25. Goalpara	49. Balijana
			50. Srijangram
		26. Barpeta	51. Bhabanipur
			52. Bejali
		27. Dhubri	53. Gauripur
			54. Bilashipara
		28. Dibrugarh	55. Hapijan
			56. Kaka Pathar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		29. Jorhat	57. Golaghat West
			58. Jorhat
		30. Karimganj	59. Katichera
			60. Lala
		31. Lakhimpur	61. Bordoloni
			62. Dhakua Khana
		32. N.C. Hills	63. Kiyung Valley
			64. Harangajow
		33. Nagaon	65. Batadrava
			66. Kapili
		34. Sibsagar	67. Napukhati
			68. Sibsagar
		35. Sonitpur	69. Biswanati
			70. Chalduar
2.	Assam	36. Darrang	71. Dalgaon Sialmari
			72. Gabhoru
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37. East Siang	73. Mariyang
			74. Vinghiong
		38. Lohit	75. Tezu
		39. Upper Subansiri	76. Dunperjo
			77. Nachasiyam

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		40. Lower Suban-Siri	78. Nyapin
			79. Palin
		41. Dibang Valley	80. Raing Dantuk
		42. Tirap	81. Niansa
			82. Pongchapavavlei
		43. West Siang	83. Mechuka
			84. Tuting
		44. West Komeng	85. Kalaktang
			86. Nefra Buragasu
		45. East Komeng	87. Bameng
			88. Pakka-Kossang
		46. Changlang	89. Changiang
			90. Khagam
		47. Tawang	91. Tawang
			92. Thingbumukto
4.	Bihar	48. Patna	93. Danpur
			94. Punpoon
		49. Monghyr	95. Ariari
			96. Sheikhpura
		50. Muzaffarpur	97. Dholi
			98. Mushahari

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		51. Bhagalpur	99. Amarpur
			100. Gopalpur
		52. Bhojpur	101. Itarhi
			102. Kolhwar
		53. Siwan	103. Andar
			104. Barbaria
		54. Samastipur	105. Bibhutipur
			106. Dalsinghsarai
		55. Sitamarhi	107. Bairstania
			108. Baspatti
5. Bihar		56. Katihar	109. Amadabad
			110. Pranpur
		57. Saran	111. Sonapur
			112. Taraiya
		58. Goda	113. Poraiyahat
			114. Patharagama
		59. Vaishali	115. Mahua
			116. Potepur
		60. Nalanda	117. Giriak
			118. Rahu
		61. Gaya	119. Barachutti

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			120. Manpur
		62. Sahebganj	121. Hiranpur
			122. Littiparia
		63. Gopalganj	123. Baraut
			124. Gopalganj
		64. Deoghar	125. Madhupur
			126. Palajori
		65. Champaran West	127. Majhulia
			128. Narkatiaganj
		66. Champaran East	129. Kesaria
			130. Madhuban
		67. Giridih	131. Bermo
			132. Tisri
		68. Nawadah	133. Govindpur
			134. Warsaliganj
		69. Singhbhum	135. Baharagora
			136. Chandil
		70. Palamau	137. Barwadh
			138. Ranka
		71. Ranchi	139. Karra
			140. Khunti

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		72. Lohardagga	141. Lohardagga
			142. Kuru
		73. Gumla	143. Palkot
			144. Kurdeg
		74. Dumka	145. Nala
			146. Naranpur
		75. Rohtas	147. Chenari
			148. Nokha
		76. Dhanbad	149. Baghmara
			150. Top Chanchi
		77. Hazaribagh	151. Bishangarh
			152. Chatra
		78. Aurangabad	153. Obra
			154. Rafiganj
		79. Madhopura	155. Kishanganj
			156. Kumarkhand
		80. Saharsa	157. Kahara
			158. Kishanpur
		81. Madhubani	159. Basopatti
			160. Benipatti
		82. Purnea	161. Baisa

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			162. Dighalbank
		83. Begusarai	163. Baha
			164. Barauni
		84. Darbanga	165. Hayaghat
			166. Jale
		85. Khagaria	167. Gogri
			168. Parwatta
6.	Goa	86. Goa	169. Pemam
			170. Ponda
7.	Gujarat	87. Surat	171. Kamrej
			172. Mahuva
		88. Surendranagar	173. Halvad
			174. Lakhtar
		89. Vadodara	175. Padra
			176. Vadodara-2
		90. Mehsana	177. Chansma
			178. Karlj (Hari)
		91. Panchmahals	179. Godhra-I
			180. Godhra-II
		92. Rajkot	181. Jamkandorana
			182. Jetpur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		93. Sabarkantha	183. Idar-I
			184. Khedbrahma
		94. Dang	185. Ahwa I
			186. Ahwa II
		95. Gandhinagar	187. Gandhinagar
		96. Junagarh	188. Keshod
			189. Veravel
		97. Kutch	190. Abdasa
			191. Bachav
		98. Bhavnagar	192. Gudhda
			193. Mahuva
		99. Ahmedabad	194. Dehgan
			195. Dhandhuka I
		100. Amreli	196. Amreli
			197. Khambha
		101. Jamnagar	198. Jamnagar
			199. Dhroi
		102. Valsad	200. Bansada
			201. Chikhli I
		103. Banaskantha	202. Danta
			203. Dessa

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		104. Bharuch	204. Amod
			205. Ankleshwar
		105. Nadiad (Kheda)	206. Anand I
			207. Anand II
8.	Haryana	106. Hissar	208. Adampur
			209. Tohna
		107. Mohindergarh	210. Bawal
			211. Karina
		108. Kurukshetra	212. Ladwa
			213. Pundri
		109. Ambala	214. Barera
			215. Jagadhari
		110. Bhiwani	216. Dadri-I
			217. Dadri-II
		111. Faridabad	218. Ballabgarh
			219. Hathin
		112. Jind	220. Narwana
			221. Pilloo Khera
		113. Gurgaon	222. Faruk Nagar
			223. Ferozpur
		114. Kamla	224. Assandh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			225. Gharaunda
		115. Rohtak	226. Bahadurgarh
			227. Beri
		116. Sirsa	228. Baragudha
			229. Sirsa
		117. Sonapat	230. Munotana
			231. Kathura
		118. Delhi	232. Mahrauli
			233. Najafgarh
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119. Hamirpur	234. Bhijhar
			235. Sujanpur
		120. Solan	236. Kandaghat
			237. Kunihar
		121. Kangra	238. Dehra
			239. Kangra
		122. Una	240. Gagrat
			241. Bangana
		123. Mandi	242. Dhampur
			243. Chauntra
		124. Chamba	244. Tissa
			245. Mohia

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
		125. Kinnaur	246. Nichar
			247. Pooh
		126. Lahul & Spiti	248. Lahul at Keylong
			249. Spiti at Kaza
		127. Shimia	250. Chhohra
			251. Jubbal
		128. Sirmour	252. Nahan
			253. Shillai
		129. Kulu	254. Banjar
			255. Naggar
		130. Bilaspur	256. Ghumarwin
			257. Bilaspur Sadar
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	131. Kargil	258. Drass
			259. Bataglik
		132. Leh	260. Khalsi
			261. Darbay
		133. Bedgam	262. B.K. Pora
			263. Khag
		134. Doda	264. Inderbal
			265. Kishtwar
		135. Pulwama	266. Pampore

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
			267. Pulwama
		136. Rajouri	268. Darhal
			269. Rajouri
		137. Kupwara	270. Rajwara
			271. Tranhgam
		138. Baramulla	272. Hajjan
			273. Kandiwagoora
		139. Kathua	274. Billawar
			275. Gagwal
		140. Udampur	276. Majalta
			277. Mahora
		141. Jammu	278. Bansal
			279. Samba
		142. Srinagar	280. Lar
			281. Srinagar
		143. Anantnag	282. Achabal
			283. Qazigund
		144. Poonch	284. Poonch
			285. Suraukota
11.	Karnataka	145. Chitradurga	286. Chitradurga
			287. Devanagare

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		146. Dharwad	288. Hubkli
			289. Kundgol
		147. Chickmagalur	290. Chickmagalur
			291. Tarikera
		148. Belgaum	292. Belgaum
			293. Chikkodi
		149. Bidar	294. Bhalki
			295. Arud
		150. Bijapur	296. Muddeobihal
			297. Mudhel
		151. Kodagu (Coorg)	298. Madikere
			299. Vrajpet
12.	Karnataka	152. Dashina Kannada	300. Karkal
			301. Puttur
		153. Raichur	302. Deodurg
			303. Gangavathi
		154. Gulbarga	304. Afzalpur
			305. Aland
		155. Bellary	306. Bellary
			307. Kudiqi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
		156. Kolar	308. Chintamani
			309. Gudibande
		157. Mysore	310. H.D. Kote
			311. Hunsur
		158. Mandya	312. Malavalli
			313. Nagamangala
		159. Tumkur	314. Turuvekere
			315. Tumkur
		160. Shimoga	316. Hosanagar
			317. Sagar
		161. Bangalore	318. Devenahalli
			319. Doddattallapura
		162. Hassan	320. Alur
			321. Arakalegud
		163. North Kanara	322. Karkal
			323. Puttur
13.	Kerala	164. Kottayam	324. Erattupetta
			325. Ettumanoor
		165. Ernakulam	326. Vypeen
			327. Vyttila
		166. Idukki	328. Arudal

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			329. Kattaranna
		167. Alleppey	330. Ambalapuzha
			331. Aryad
13.	Kerala	168. Cannanore	332. Irikkur
			333. Payyannur
		169. Kozkode	334. Badagara
			335. Balusary
		170. Malapuram	336. Kuttipuram
			337. Manjeri
		171. Palaghat	338. Palaghat
			339. Pattambi
		172. Quillon	340. Anchal
			341. Anchalaummod
		173. Trichur	342. Cherpu
			343. Chowghat
		174. Pathanamthlta	344. Pulikezh
			345. Ranni
		175. Trivandrum	346. Nedunangad
			347. Nemon
		176. Wyanad	348. Manamatody
			349. Sultanis Batteri

<i>Sl. No. State</i>		<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
		177. Kasaragod	350. Manjeshwar	
			351. Nileswar	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	178. Rewa	352. Mauganj	
			353. Naigarh	
		179. Raipur	354. Pallari	
			355. Tilda	
		180. Bilaspur	356. Pali	
			357. Sakti	
		181. Jabalpur	358. Kindam	
			359. Majhauri	
		182. Panna	360. Shahnagar	
			361. Pawal	
		183. Satna	362. Maihar	
			363. Nagod	
		184. Sidhi	364. Deosar	
			365. Rampur Naikin	
		185. Mandla	366. Bichia	
			367. Bijedandi	
		186. Shahdol	368. Bechari	
			369. Burhar	
		187. Surguja	370. Batoli	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			371. Bharatpur
		188. Raigarh	372. Kharsiya
			373. Kunkuri
		189. Chhaterpur	374. Buxwaha
			375. Chhatarpur
		190. Damoh	376. Damoh
			377. Hatta
14.	M.P.	191. Narsimhapur	378. Cotegaon
			379. Chawarpatha
		192. Rajnandgaon	380. Dongargah
			381. Dongargaon
15.	Madhya Pradesh	193. Bhind	382. Lahar
			383. Mehgaon
		194. Raisen	384. Bereli
			385. Sanchi
		195. Mandsur	386. Mandsang
			387. Malhargar
		196. Sagar	388. Deori
			389. Jaisinghnagar
		197. Guna	390. Aron
			391. Ashoknagar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		198. Rajgarh	392. Khichipur
			393. Rajgarh
		199. Shajapur	394. Agar
			395. Susner
		200. Vidisha	396. Kurwai
			397. Lateri
		201. Shivpuri	398. Badrawas
			399. Kolaras
		202. Gwalior	400. Bhandar
			401. Bhitrawas
		203. Morena	402. Ambah
			403. Jora
		204. Sehore	404. Ichhawar
			405. Sehore
		205. Ratlam	406. Jaora
			407. Piploda
		206. Ujjain	408. Ghatia
			409. Tarana
		207. Datia	410. Dutia
			411. Scondha
16.	Madhya Pradesh	208. Seoni	412. Lakhadon

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			413. Nora
		209. Jhabua	414. Jhabua
			415. Jabot
		210. Durg	416. Beria
			417. Damdha
		211. Dhar	418. Badnawar
			419. Bagh
		212. Indore	420. Depalpur
			421. Indore
		213. Betul	422. Chicholi
			423. Ghodadongri
		214. Chhindwara	424. Chural
			425. Chhindwara
		215. Bastar	426. Abhutmarth
			427. Antagarh
		216. Balaghat	428. Banihar
			429. Birsa
		217. Bhopal	430. Berasia
			431. Fanda (Bhopal)
		218. Tikamgarh	432. Palera
			433. Prithvipur
16.	Madhya Pradesh	219. Khandwa	434. Chhegaon Makhan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			435. Harsud
		220. Khargon	436. Bhagwanpura
			437. Bhikangaon
		221. Dewas	438. Sonkatch
			439. Tonk Khurd
		222. Hoshangabad	440. Babai
			441. Bankhedi
17. Maharashtra		223. Akola	442. Telhara
			443. Washim
		224. Chandrapr	444. Bhadrawati
			445. Bramhapuri
		225. Wardha	446. Samudrapur
			447. Seloo
		226. Nagpur	448. Nagpur
			449. Narkhod
		227. Buldhane	450. Chikhali
			451. Jalgaon
		228. Bhandara	452. Tiroda
			453. Tumsar
		229. Thane	454. Tawahar
			455. Kalyan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		230. Sangli	456. Miraj
			457. Khanapur
		231. Solapur	458. Madha
			459. Malshiras
17.	Maharashtra	232. Kolhapur	460. Gaganbavada
			461. Gandhinglaj
		233. Satara	462. Mahabaleshwar
			463. Koregaon
		234. Ratnagiri	464. Ratnagiri.
			465. Sangameshwar
		235. Pune	466. Daund
			467. Junnar
		236. Raigarh (Kolaba)	468. Alibag
			469. Karjat
		237. Sindhudurg	470. Deogad
			471. Kudal
		238. Amravati	472. Chandur
			473. Chikhedara
		239. Gadchiroli	474. Armori
			475. Sironcha
18.	Maharashtra	240. Aurangabad	476. Aurangabad
			477. Gangapur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		241. Latur	478. Latur
			479. Udgir
		242. Parbhani	480. Basmath
			481. Hingoli
		243. Yavatmal	482. Mahagaon
			483. Maregaon
19. Maharashtra		244. Beed	484. Jeoraj
			485. Majlegaon
		245. Jalgaon	486. Raver
			487. Yawal
		246. Ahmednagar	488. Karjat
			499. Newasa
		247. Dhule	490. Akrani
			491. Nandurbar
		248. Nanded	492. Hedgaon
			493. Biloli
		249. Nasik	494. Baglon
			495. Dindori
		250. Osmanabad	496. Omerga
			497. Tuljapur
		251. Jalna	498. Ambad
			499. Jafrabad

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
20.	Manipur	252. Jengnoupal (Chandei)	500. Chakpikarong 501. Morch
		253. Manipur Central (Imphal)	502. Imphal East-II 503. Imphal West-II
		254. Manipur North (Senapati)	504. Kangphokpa 505. Paomata
		255. Manipur East (Ukhrul)	506. Kasom Khullan
		256. Manipur South (Churachandpur)	507. Farbung 508. Thanlon
21.	Mizoram	257. Manipur West (Tamenglong)	509. Nungba 510. Tamenglong
		258. Aizawal	511. Auawak 512. Dariawa
		259. Chhinmutuipui	513. Chawangte 514. Sangan
		260. Lunglei	515. Lungsan 516. Lunglei
22.	Meghalaya	261. East Garo Hills	517. Resubepara 518. Samanda
		262. West Garo Hills	519. Rongra 520. Zikak

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		263. East Khasi Hills	521. Mylliern 522. Shella-Bholaganj
		264. Jaintia Hills	523. Laskoin 524. Khliahriat
	Meghalaya	265. West Khasi Hills	525. Mairang
22.	Nagaland	266. Kohima	526. Manykolemba 527. Kikruma
23.	Orissa	267. Puri	528. Bolgarh 529. Brahmagiri
		268. Phulbani	530. Baliguda 531. Boudh
		269. Sambalpur	532. Bhatti 533. Bhedon
		270. Sundergarh	534. Kuarmunda 535. Kutra
24.	Orissa	271. Kalahandi	536. Bhavanipatna 537. Boden
		272. Balasore	538. Khaira 539. Nilgiri
		273. Koraput	540. Bandhugaon 541. Bissamcuttack
		274. Cuttack	542. Athagarh 543. Aul

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		275. Dhenkanal	544. Angul
			545. Athamallik
		276. Ganjam	546. Aska
			547. Bhanjanagar
		277. Bolangir	548. Bangomunda
			549. Binka
		278. Keonjhar	550. Harichandpur
			551. Hatadihi
		279. Mayurbhanj	552. Badasahi
			553. Bripada
24.	Punjab	280. Gurdaspur	554. Batalla
			555. Bamial
		281. Roopnagar	556. Kharar
			557. Roopnagar
		282. Ludhiana	558. Doraha
			559. Jagraon
		283. Jalandhar	560. Banga
			561. Bhogpur
		284. Kapurthala	562. Nadala
			563. Sultanpur Lodhi
		285. Patiala	564. Bassipathana

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			565. Bhunerheri at Patiala
		286. Sangrur	566. Sunam
			567. Sehna
		287. Amritsar	568. Chogawan
			569. Chola Sahib
		288. Bhatinda	570. Bhudhiada
			571. Mansa
		289. Ferozpur	572. Ferozepur
			573. Fazilka
		290. Faridkot	574. Moga-I
			575. Moga-II
		291. Hoshiarpur	576. Balachaur
			577. Banga
25.	Rajasthan	292. Ganganagar	578. Karnpur
			579. Nohar
		293. Ajmer	580. Masuda
			581. Pisangan
		294. Jaipur	582. Bassi
			583. Chaksn
		295. Churu	584. Churu
			585. Sujangarh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
25.	Rajasthan	296. Nagaur	586. Kuchaman
			587. Ladnu
		297. Sikar	588. Khandela
			589. Dantaramagarh
		298. Bikaner	590. Kolayat
			591. Nokha
		299. Jhunjhunu	592. Buhna
			593. Jhunjhunu
		300. Alwar	594. Kathumar
			595. Kishangarhbas
		301. Bharatpur	596. Nadbal
			597. Nagarpahari
		302. Swai Madhopur	598. Bamanvas
			599. Gangapur
		303. Tonk	600. Todaraisingh
			601. Tonk
		304. Pali	602. Raipur
			603. Ranistation
		305. Jodhpur	604. Luni
			605. Oslan
		306. Dholpur	606. Dholpur
			607. Rajakhera

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
26.	Rajasthan	307. Udaipur	608. Deogarh
			609. Dhariawad
		308. Dungarpur	610. Bichhiwara
			611. Cimalwara
		309. Banswara	612. Banswar
			613. Anandpur
		310. Chittorgarh	614. Doongla
			615. Gangarar
		311. Bhilwara	616. Asiand
			617. Banera
		312. Bundi	618. Hindoli
			619. Keshoralpatan
		313. Kota	620. Antah
			621. Chechat
		314. Dhalawar	622. Jhairapatan
			623. Manoharthana
		315. Sirohi	624. Reodar
			625. Sheoganj
26.	Rajasthan	316. Jalore	626. Jaswantpur
			627. Ranipara
		317. Barmer	628. Baith
			629. Balotara

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
		318. Jaisalmer	630. Jaisalmer
			631. Sanwara
27.	Sikkim	319. Gangtok	632. South District
			633. West District
28.	Tamil Nadu	320. Ramanathapuram	634. Tirupullani
			635. Tiruvadanaï
		321. Kanya Kumari	636. Thovalai
			637. Thackaiaï
		322. Pudukottai	638. Arantangi
			639. Avudaiyarkoil
		323. Tirunelvell	640. Alangulam
			641. Ambasamudram
		324. Chlldambaranar	642. Sathankulon
			643. Srivaikundam
28.	Tamil Nadu	325. North Arcot	644. Arakonam
			645. Arni
		326. Soth Arcot	646. Chinnaselam
			647. Cuddalore
		327. Chengalpattu	648. Chithamur
			649. Ellapuram
		328. Thanjavur	650. Ammapattai
			651. Budalur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		329. Tiruchirapalli	652. Alathur
			653. Kadavur
		330. Kamarajar	654. Aruppukottai
			655. Nari Kudi
		331. P. Muthramalingam	656. Kalayarkoil
			657. Kollai
		332. Madurai	658. Alanganallur
			659. Andipatti
29.	Tamil Nadu	333. Coimbatore	660. Avinasi
			661. Madathukulam
		334. Periyar	662. Ammapet
			663. Anthiyur
		335. Salem	664. Attur
			665. Ayothipattanam
		336. The Nilgiris	666. Coonoor
			667. Kothagiri
		337. Dharmapuri	668. Harur
			669. Hosur
		338. Anna	670. Athurat Sompath
			671. Kobai Kanal
30.	Tripura	339. North Tripura	672. Kumarchat
			673. Panisagar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		340. South Tripura	674. Rajnagar
			675. Satehand
		341. West Tripura	676. Jampaigala
			677. Bishalgarh
31.	Uttar Pradesh	342. Barabanki	678. Banki
			679. Banikonda
		343. Bahraich	680. Balha
		344. Badaun	681. Bishwesh Warganj
			682. Ambiapur
			683. Asafpur
		345. Lucknow	684. Bakashi Katalab
			685. Goshainganj
		346. Raibareli	686. Deeh
			687. Harchandpur
		347. Unnao	688. Bangermau
			689. Bighapur
		348. Sitapur	690. Ailia
			691. Bisawan
		349. Lakhimpur Kheri	692. Ghaurhara
			693. Iseangar
		350. Hardoi	694. Kachhanna

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			695. Phani
		351. Shahjahanpur	696. Banda
			697. Bhawat-khera
		352. Bareilly	698. Alampur-Zafarabad
			699. Baheri
		353. Pilibhit	700. Bilsanda
			701. Puranpur
32.	Uttar Pradesh	354. Bijanaur	702. Jalipur
			703. Noorpur
		355. Moradabad	704. Dhanaura
			705. Dilari
		356. Nainital	706. Ramgarh
			707. Ramnagar
		357. Agra	708. Bichpuri
			709. Bareli Ahir
		358. Mzaffarnagar	710. Baghara
			711. Jansath
		359. Saharanpur	712. Baliakher
			713. Laksar
		360. Pithoragarh	714. Digtrad
			715. Gangolihat
		361. Dehradun	716. Kalsi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			717. Raipur
		362. Almora	718. Dhuldevi
			719. Dwarahat
		363. Rampur	720. Shahabad
			721. Swar
		364. Mathura	722. Baldev
			723. Chata
		365. Etawah	724. Achhalda
			725. Ajaitmal
33. Uttar Pradesh		366. Jaunpur	726. Badlapur
			727. Barshehi
		367. Mirzapur	728. Chatara
			729. Chopan
		368. Ghazipur	730. Bhanwarkol
			731. Birro
		369. Azamgarh	732. Bardaha
			733. Bhadraon
		370. Gorakhpur	734. Churpawan
			735. Chainirganj
		371. Basti	736. Bhanwapur
			737. Bahadurpur
		372. Gonda	738. Mankapur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			739. Mrjaihna
		373. Sultanpur	740. Akhandnagar
			741. Amethi
		374. Faizabad	742. Sohawal
			743. Tarun
		375. Deoria	744. Hota
			745. Kasya
		376. Ballia	746. Nagra
			747. Pandah
34.	Uttar Pradesh	377. Varanasi	748. Baragaon
			749. Barabani
		378. Banda	750. Jaspura
			751. Kama Siri
		379. Jhansi	752. Babina
			753. Bangara
		380. Hamirpur	754. Raath
			755. Sumarpur
		381. Allahabad	756. Bahadurpur
			757. Bahariaya
		382. Pratappgarh	758. Bihaj
			759. Gaura
		383. Fatehpur	760. Airaya

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			761. Asodhor
		384. Jalaun	762. Ait (Konch)
			763. Nadigaon
		385. Lalitpur	764. Jaikhaura
			765. Talbahat
		386. Kanpur	766. Kalayanpur
			767. Sarsaul
		387. Farrukhabad	768. Sairikh
			769. Shamsabad
		388. Mainpuri	770. Madanpur
			771. Mainpuri
34.	Uttar Pradesh	389. Ghaziabad	772. Bishrakh
			773. Dadri
		390. Etah	774. Jaitara
			775. Jalesar
		391. Meerut	776. Dauala
			777. Hastinapur
		392. Aligarh	778. Bijauli
			779. Chandans
		393. Uttar Kashi	780. Maugaon
			781. Purola

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
		394. Chamoli	782. Augustmuni
			783. Gairsen
		395. Pauri Garhwal	784. Pabuo
			785. Pauri
		396. Tehri Garhwal	786. Bilangama
			787. Deo Prayag
		397. Bulandshahar	788. Arniya
			789. Anoopshahar
	West Bengal	398. Cooch Bihar	790. Cooch Bihar
			791. Dinhataj
		399. Midnapur	792. Contai
			793. Dantan
		400. Burdwan	794. Kanksa
			795. Katwa
35.	West Bengal	401. Jalpaiguri	796. Falakata
			797. Jalpaiguri
		402. Malda	798. Chanchal-I
			799. Chanchal-II
		403. Murshidabad	800. Berhampore
			801. Bhagwangola
		404. West Dinajpur	802. Balurghat

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>
1	2	3	4
			803. Bansihari
		405. Nadia	804. Karimpur-I
			805. Karimpur-II
		406. 24 Parganas	806. Hore
			807. Hasnabad
		407. Bankura	808. Indpur
			809. Indus
		408. Darjeeling	810. Darjeeling
			811. Gorubanthan
		409. Hooghly	812. Goghat-I
			813. Goghat-II
		410. Purulia	814. Balarampur
			815. Barabazar
		411. Howrah	816. Bagnan-I
			817. Bagnan-II
		412. Birbhum	818. Nalhati-I
			819. Nalhati-II
	A & N Islands	413. Andaman	820. South Andaman
		414. Camicobar	821. Middle Andaman
	Chandigarh	415. Chandigarh	822. Camilobar
			823. Minicoy
			824. Chandigarh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>		<i>District</i>		<i>Block</i>
1	2		3		4
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	416.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	825.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
	Lakshadweep	417.	Lakshadweep	826.	Amini
				827.	Minicoy
	Pondicherry	418.	Pondicherry	828.	Oulgaret
				829.	Ariankuppam

**New Wage Board for Journalists***[English]*

2075. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new wage board for the journalists and to provide interim relief to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Boards and the Notification issued by the Government in this regard have been challenged by some newspaper establishment in the Supreme Court and it would be appropriate to await the outcome.

**Transport Facilities in Bangalore**

2076. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services has suggested various measures to ease congestion and provide smooth transport facilities for the citizens in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have since taken any decision on the suggestions of the RITES; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government propose to take to ease congestion in Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority had entrusted to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., (RITES) in May 1988 the preparation of a techno-economic feasibility report on the Bangalore Urban Transport Project. The Govt. of Karnataka have not yet sent any detailed project report to the Government of India on this.

#### Promotion of Small and Tiny Industrial Units

2077. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the packages promised for encouraging the Small and Tiny Industrial Units in the New Industrial Policy have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). A separate package for the promotion of Tiny Enterprises, envisaged in the Policy Measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 is yet to be finalised in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments, etc.

#### Norms for Allocating Funds under IRDP

2078. SHRI SUDHIRSAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed for grant of funds/ subsidy to beneficiaries of the IRDP;

(b) whether there are any special norms for the people located in hilly and backward

areas; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the norms followed to determine the income groups;

(d) whether the old scheme of allocation of funds based on income are outdated and need revision; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The target group for IRDP comprise small farmers, marginal farmers; rural artisans and other who are below the poverty line. For assistance under IRDP the prospective beneficiary should be identified by a gram sabha and the application should be forwarded by officials and sanctioned by the banks. The small farmers are entitled to 25% subsidy, the marginal farmers, rural artisans and other to 33 4/3% subsidy subject to monetary ceilings of Rs. 3000 in normal areas and Rs. 4000 in Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme Areas. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and the physically handicapped are entitled to 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/-.

(b) The absolute ceilings on subsidy under IRDP are higher than other areas in Drought Prone and Desert Areas. Also, the extent of subsidy admissible to Scheduled Tribes, who are generally located in hilly areas in large numbers, is also higher than those available to the general category of IRDP beneficiaries.

(c) The poverty line is defined according to the basic minimum calorie requirement per person per day separately for rural and urban areas. The monetary value at a given price level is used to determine the poverty line. In order to keep the focus of IRDP on the poorest of the poor from among those fami-

lies with an income below the poverty line, only such families with an income level below the cut off income level are considered for assistance.

(d) and (e). Since the NSSO consumption survey are conducted every 5 years and the results of the same are used for five year plans, the poverty line and cut off line of assistance are revised with a time gap. For example during the Seventh Plan (1985-90), the results of the 38th round of NSSO survey were used to determine both the poverty line and the inter-state allocations. It is proposed that during the Eighth Plan, the results of 43rd round of NSSO survey will be used to determine the revised poverty line as also inter-state allocations under IRDP.

**News-Item Captioned 'Delhi Parks -  
Picture of Neglect'**

2079. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news captioned 'Delhi Parks - a picture of neglect' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 2, 1991 wherein it has been stated that barring a few parks, small and big parks wear a picture of utter neglect and the size of the parks has been shrinking due to the encroachments with the connivance of the MCD, NDMC and CPWD Officials;

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

(c) the measures/steps taken to improve the condition of the parks and to remove all encroachments from the parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The  
MCD, NDMC and CPWD authorities have

confirmed that all the parks, big and small, are maintained properly within the resources available. Necessary instructions exists to remove encroachments on these parks and as such, there is no shrinkage in the size of these parks. In so far as the Shalimar Bagh is concerned, this is maintained as District Park by the DDA and has been developed around Sheesh Mahal monument, which is maintained by the Archaeological Department. The small scale industry units, mentioned in the news-item, are outside the park developed by the DDA.

Some of the steps taken by concerned authorities within the constraints of resources to improve the condition of the parks are - the erection of boundary walls, deployment of watch and ward, malies and other staff, adequate number of tubewelis/adequate supply of water for watering the plants, growing of seasonal flowers, flowering shrubs and trees top dressing with Okhia sludge and gooderth, use of fertilizers and involvement of residents, etc.

**Transport and Storage Facilities for  
Fruit and Vegetable Traders**

2080. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR:  
SHRI LOKANATH CH-  
OUDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether an estimated 40 percent of Indian annual production of fruits and vegetables rots before it gets to the market because of a poor transport and storage facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A report

of the Group on perishable agricultural commodities has estimated in May, 1981 that about 25-40 percent fruits are lost.

(b) The National Horticulture Board (NHB), the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) have taken several measures as follows in order to reduce post harvest losses:-

- 1) NHB has started implementation of programmes for strengthening the basic post harvest infrastructure which include setting up pre-cooling units to increase shelf life, improvement in packaging, small cold storages in producing areas and supply of maturity kits for judging right stage of harvesting.
- 2) NCDC is providing financial assistance to producers and marketing Cooperatives for purchase of transport Vehicles, construction of large integrated godowns, grading and packing sheds, establishment of processing units and large cold storages. The cooperatives are also being assisted with loans/equity and margin money in order to increase their marketing operations.
- 3) MFPI have various Plan Schemes for setting up fruit and vegetable processing industries. These include infrastructural and common facilities for food processing industries in

rural areas and development of cold storage facilities at major airports, railway stations and production centres.

### **Bhopal Gas Tragedy**

2081. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the follow up action taken on the directions contained in the judgement of the Supreme Court of India dated October 3, 1991 on the Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) whether Government propose to reopen the criminal proceedings against the Union Carbide Corporation in view of the quashing of the orders dated 14/15 February, 1989 granting criminal immunity to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Action taken on the directions contained in the Judgement dt. 3.10.1991 of the Supreme Court on the Bhopal Gas Tragedy are as follows:-

- i) The criminal case which was not closed but in which the hearings were adjourned is being proceeded with in the appropriate Court.
- ii) The Court has issued directions for providing compensation to future victims and investment of the compensation amount for minors, illiterates and semi-literates. The matter has been taken up with

Life Insurance Corporation/General Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust.

- iii) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that they have allotted 30 acres of land in Bhopal free of cost for 500 bedded hospital for MIC victims. According to the report in the press, the UCC is willing to provide Rs. 50 crores towards construction and operation of the hospital.
- iv) For adjudication of claims and distribution of compensation under the provisions of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985, the Welfare Commissioner is in place and the process of adjudication should commence by the 3rd February, 1992, the date which the Supreme Court has fixed for commencement of the process.

[*Translation*]

**Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme**

2082. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme, there has been a steep rise in the rural debt;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme and to introduce a new programme in its place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which is essentially a credit linked programme endeavours to enable selected poor families in rural areas to take up self-employment ventures. One of the purposes of the programme is to free the rural poor from the clutches of money lenders and provide access to institutional credit or production purposes. The total amount of credit disbursed per annum under IRDP is around Rs. 1100-1200 crores. As per the Concurrent Evaluation for IRDP for the period January-December 1989, in about 37% cases there were no overdues among the beneficiaries. Among the cases where overdues were observed which may be an indication of the extent of indebtedness of the beneficiaries, overdues were upto Rs. 250 in 5% cases, between Rs. 251-1000 in 24% cases, between Rs. 1001-2000 in 21% cases and more than Rs. 2000 in 13% cases. The various reasons which had resulted in overdues were identified as inadequate income generation in 22% cases, unforeseen calamities in another 22% cases, repayment of old dues and tight repayment schedule in 2% cases and due to other reasons in the remaining 52% cases.

(b) and (c). The implementation of IRDP is constantly reviewed through Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP and elaborate Monitoring arrangements at the district, state and the central levels. Based on the feedback received through monitoring and evaluation the features of the programme are modified from time to time for improvements in imple-

mentation of IRDP. At present there is no thinking in the Government to substitute IRDP with a new programme.

[English]

#### **Distribution of Surplus land**

2083. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in each State and Union Territory with regard to enforcement of land reforms identification of the surplus land and distribution of it to landless tiller, indicating the area identified

and distributed and the number of beneficiaries; and

(b) the area of surplus land State-wise, still available for distribution to the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). As a result of the implementation of land ceiling laws, since inception of the programme an area of 72.25 lakh acres was declared surplus and 62.40 lakh acres taken possession of. Out of the area taken possession of an area of 47.94 lakh acres was distributed to 45.76 lakh rural poor/beneficiaries.

State/U.T-wise information relating to area declared surplus, area distributed, number of beneficiaries and area available for distribution is given in Statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area Declared Surplus (Area in Lakh acres)	Area Distributed (Area in lakh acres)	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Net Area Available (In lakh acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.01	4.19	3.58	0.18
2.	Assam	6.10	4.32	3.78	0.24
3.	Bihar	4.75	2.67	3.07	0.50
4.	Gujarat	2.52	1.27	0.29	0.16
5.	Haryana	1.22	1.13	0.38	Negligible
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.85	0.03	0.04	1.25
7.	J & K	4.56	4.50	4.50	0.60
8.	Karnataka	2.75	1.16	0.29	0.04
9.	Kerala	1.33	0.63	1.35	0.04
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.98	1.76	0.66	0.11
11.	Maharashtra	7.04	5.25	1.32	0.01
12.	Manipur	0.02	0.02	0.04	Negligible

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area Declared Surplus (Area in Lakh acres)	Area Distributed (Area in lakh acres)	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Net Area Available (In lakh acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Orissa	1.74	1.46	1.24	0.025
14.	Punjab	1.38	1.01	0.26	0.001
15.	Rajasthan	6.19	4.34	0.75	0.02
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.77	1.40	1.16	0.01
17.	Tripura	0.02	0.02	0.014	Negligible
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5.30	3.60	3.09	0.01
19.	West Bengal	12.61	9.11	19.91	0.19
20.	D & N Haveli	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.002
21.	Delhi	0.01	0.003	0.006	Negligible
22.	Pondicherry	0.02	0.01	0.01	Negligible

[*Translation*]**Water Supply Schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

2084. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted some water supply schemes to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the amount of funds proposed to be spent on each of the schemes; and

(d) the action taken to accord approval to the aforesaid schemes?

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

(b) and (c). The following schemes had been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for technical clearance:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)</i>	
1.	Raipur project for augmentation and improvement of Raipur Water Supply Scheme	32.54	
2.	Berasia Water Supply Scheme		
	Phase-I	155.50	
	Phase-II	30.13	
3.	Biaora Water Supply Scheme	5.98	
4.	Pachore Water Supply Scheme	1.438	
5.	Shivpuri: Project for Water Supply Sewerage for external assistance	37.57	for water supply
		18.96	for sewerage

(d) The State Government has been requested to clarify certain technical points and provide additional information for Raipur, Berasia & Pachore projects. The project for Biaora water supply has been cleared from technical angle subject to some technical comments. The remaining project are under technical scrutiny by the Ministry of Urban Development.

**Report on Inclusion of certain Districts of Rajasthan in D.P.A.P.**

2085. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee has since submitted its report in connection with

memorandum of Government of Rajasthan regarding inclusion of certain sections of Rajasthan Districts under Drought Prone Area Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not the reasons for delay and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee recommended transfer of DPAP and DDP to the State for implementation. In view of this suggestion for transfer, the Memoranda submitted by the State Governments including Rajasthan regarding inclusion of additional areas under DPAP and DDP were not considered since the Committee was of the view that the States would themselves identify areas for future coverage of the Programme.

**Expenditure on Development Programmes by CAPART**

2086. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by 'CAPART' on development programmes during last three years, programme-wise; and

(b) the details of the amount given to various institutions by it State-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The programme wise total expenditure incurred by CAPART on development programmes during the last three years is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The State wise details of the amount given to various Institutions is given in Statement-II.

## STATEMENT - I

## YEAR-WISE &amp; SCHEME-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS, SANCTIONED AMOUNT &amp; RELEASED AMOUNT BY CAPART

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Programmes	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	PC	50	5.19	1.20	86	5.12	1.80	99	2.60	2.80
2.	DWCRA	194	3.24	2.36	145	1.91	1.26	111	1.51	1.01
3.	OB	230	0.63	0.53	203	0.89	0.52	224	1.08	0.72
4.	RLEG/JRY	150	7.05	3.74	144	5.52	4.05	103	4.60	4.34
5.	ARWSP	89	3.42	2.89	3.62	3.88	3.72	541	5.98	4.39
6.	CRSP	260	5.63	3.22	123	1.85	2.57	0	0.00	2.39
7.	IRDIP	64	0.92	0.31	51	0.70	0.46	32	0.88	0.24
8.	ARTS	35	1.95	3.46	42	0.66	3.09	46	0.85	1.04
TOTAL		1072	28.02	17.71	1156	20.48	17.47	1156	17.34	16.93

Note: Public Cooperation (PC), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programme (OB), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Integrated Rural Development, programme (IRDIP), Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS).

## STATEMENT - II

Council for Advancement of People's Action &amp; Rural (CAPART) State-wise &amp; Year-wise distribution of Projects &amp; Sanctioned Amount

Sl. No.	States	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		No. of Institutions	Amount sanctioned	No. of Institutions	Amount sanctioned	No. of Institutions	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	76	16,342,122	113	18657428	152	25627488
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	121750	2	67000
4.	Assam	23	1,807,468	14	818485	9	1584087
5.	Bihar	151	21,425,498	87	12798359	143	16844234
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	802500	2	570750
7.	Dadar	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	27	5,068,703	17	2596248	28	5617170
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	46	26,274,335	36	22068427	26	9123181

Sl. No.	States	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		No. of Institutions	Amount sanctioned							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
11.	Haryana	20	1,685,680	6	221392	21	1449800			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13	1,125,237	13	1030430	14	1743490			
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	346,918	4	997783	3	724326			
14.	Karnataka	57	16,671,025	46	15646487	29	4634083			
15.	Kerala	47	14,088,067	34	6230193	18	2035995			
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0			
17.	Madhya Pradesh	39	4,856,826	39	4872971	32	4372076			
18.	Maharashtra	93	41,072,271	90	23930519	25	4403358			
19.	Manipur	25	3,023,994	22	2838188	22	23446934			
20.	Meghalaya	3	645,000	1	25750	1	925550			
21.	Mizoram	3	1,844,891	0	0	1	145850			

Sl. No.	States	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		No. of Institutions	Amount sanctioned							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
22.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	1	925550			
23.	Orissa	63	8,973,521	51	7021443	48	586894			
24.	Pondichery	3	339,636	2	48760	1	97000			
25.	Punjab	3	573,616	2	55000	3	970000			
26.	Rajasthan	54	12,584,949	62	14588038	46	6648369			
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0			
28.	Tamil Nadu	124	30,818,318	100	14305886	108	12816971			
29.	Tripura	1	111,100	0	0	0	0			
30.	Uttar Pradesh	186	28,892,945	208	25970157	165	3081692			
31.	West Bengal	190	41,619,136	155	28465496	135	3196199			
	Total	1252	280,191,255	1105	204,864,467	1035	173,404,89			

[English]

**Licences for Setting up Petro-Chemical Industries in Rajasthan**

2087. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received by the Government as on October 31, 1991 from private individuals for setting up petro-chemical industries in Rajasthan;

(b) the places where these petro-chemical industries are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No application for industrial licence has been received by the Government during the calendar year 1991 from private individuals for setting up petro-chemical industries in Rajasthan.

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

**World Bank Assistance for Water and Sewerage Project in Bombay**

2088. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought world bank assistance for Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project- Phase-II; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal after scrutiny, has since been referred to the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board for revision from technical and financial angles.

[Translation]

**Capital Investment in Public Sector Undertakings**

2089. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings under the Central Government and the total amount of capital invested in them; and

(b) the number out of them showing profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) There were 244 Central Public Sector Enterprises having total investment of Rs. 99315-31 crores as on 31.3.1990 upto which period only the information is available.

(b) 131 Public Sector Enterprises earned net profit during 1989-90.

[English]

**Recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee**

2090. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Transport Policy Committee in its report had recommended the strengthening of transport facilities in the Metropolitan and medium and small sized

cities and to consider issues like traffic management etc;

(b) whether N.T.P.C had also recommended establishment of a National Transport Commission and unified urban transport authorities; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Urban Transportation being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to formulate schemes and get funds allocated for this purpose in their budgets in consultation with the Union Planning Commission. The Govt. of India have accepted in principle the recommendations in regard to the necessity to have a unified transport authority to coordinate activities of various sectors handling Urban Transportation in metropolitan cities.

The recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee relating to the setting up of a National Transport Commission was not accepted by the Government.

[Translation]

### Working Conditions of Workers

2091. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered Committee set up by the Ministry of Industry had visited several States and many workers organisations including the associates of the Khadi and Village Industries workers, had demanded a separate law to bring about improvement in the working conditions and

upliftment of unorganised workers, spinners and weavers, engaged in khadi and village industries;

(b) if so, the action taken in this direction since January, 1991; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to introduce a Bill in the Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The high power Committee visited the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and held discussions with the representatives of some of the Khadi Institutions and Khadi Boards as well as the workers' Unions to ascertain their views on various matters relating to the development of Khadi. Government received the Committee's Report in the last week of October, 1991. The Committee's Report does not mention about any demand by Khadi workers for a separate law. The Committee has not recommended for enactment of a separate law but suggested other measures for improvement in service conditions etc. of the workers.

Under the circumstances, there is no proposal for introduction of a Bill in the Parliament in this regard.

[English]

### Rise in consumer price Index

2092. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any increase in consumer price index is recorded by the end of October 1991 in comparison to the quarters ending June, 91, March 1991, December, 90, October 1990 and June 1990;

(b) if so, the rate of increase;

(c) the reasons for such increase; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to keep the prices under check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The latest Consumer Price Index Numbers (for Industrial Workers) are available for the month of September, 1991. The variations in the Index in the quarter ending September, 1991 in comparison to the quarters ending June 1991, March, 1991, December, 1990, October, 1990 and June, 1990 are as follows:

<i>Quarter ending</i>	<i>Variation</i>
September, 1991	+ 5.7%
June, 1991	+ 4.0%
March, 1991	+1.0%
December, 1990	+ 4.2%
October, 1990	+ 3.2%
June, 1990	+ 4.5%

(c) The rise in prices of some of essential commodities may be attributed to upward revision of minimum support prices of both Kharif and Rabi crops (such a Paddy, Wheat, Pulses and oil seeds etc.), upward revision of Petroleum Products, demand and supply gap in item like pulses, cumulative effect of increase in money supply, etc.

(d) The present Government attaches the highest priority to contain price rise within reasonable limits. Efforts are being made to restrain the growth in money supply, effect demand management of 'sensitive com-

modities', strengthening and streamlining the Public Distribution System, strict action against hoarders and profiteers and provision of incentives for higher production in the medium term. With a view of monitoring the prices of essential commodities and ensuring their supply, the Government have constituted a Cabinet Committee on Prices under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister. The Government has already released 3 lakh tonnes of wheat in the open market sale and has imported palmolein oil for distribution through the Public Distribution net work.

#### **Declaration of deep sea fishing as a Agro-Based Industry**

2093. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to declare deep sea fishing as an Agro-based industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to extend financial assistance to the sick deep-sea fishing units for their revival; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. is implementing a scheme to provide rehabilitation relief to sick deep sea fishing units. Salient features of the scheme are given in the statement given below.

**STATEMENT**

*Salient features of the Rehabilitation scheme for providing relief to the Sick Deep Sea fishing companies.*

*The main highlights of the scheme are as under:-*

a) All those companies in respect of which liability for payment of interest and/or repayment of the principal amount of the loan had commenced before June 30, 1987, would repay the entire overdues on account of interest and principal repayment as on June 30, 1987 before the commencement of the rehabilitation package. Of the total overdues, an amount equivalent to 10% of the overdues would be payable within a month and the balance 90% within six months of the commencement of the scheme.

b) In case of the companies where the payment of interest and/or payment of principal amount of loan had not commenced till June 30, 1987, the concerned company would pay 25% of the overdues as on June 30, 1990 in the same manner as stated in para (a) above.

c) As a part of the rehabilitation package the penal interest would be waived and interest would be computed at the document rate for the period commencing from June 1987 to June 30, 1991. The interest for the period ending June 30, 1991, thus computed would be capitalised and added to the principal amount of loan.

d) The Govt. of India would consider providing additional loans for financing, increase in the cost of the vessel on account of exchange fluctuations in respect of imported vessels where the payment to the yards are outstanding or the vessels are yet to be delivered.

e) The Government of India/SCICI would

consider providing additional loan to meet the cost of increase in the cost of indigenous vessels where the payments to the yard are yet to be delivered.

(f) The Government of India/SCISC would consider providing additional loan to meet the cost of repair of the vessel owned by companies availing of this rehabilitation package.

g) SCICI would consider providing additional loan for modification/additions of fishing gear for diversified fishing by the existing trawlers.

**Subsidy on fertilizers**

2094. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of subsidy amount payable to various fertilizer manufactures for the quarters ending June and September, 1991 which was withheld consequent upon the introduction of dual pricing policy for fertilizers;

(b) whether the fertilizer production has considerably decreased as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No Subsidy amount payable to various fertilizer manufactures for the quarter ending June and September, 1991 has been withheld due to the introduction of dual pricing policy for fertilizers.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

**Setting up of Gramin Nyayalay**

2095. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken any decision on the Law Commission's report regarding the setting up of Gramin Nyayalay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the legislation for its implementation is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). With a view to revitalise the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Government have already introduced the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 in the last session of the Lok Sabha. Through this amendment, it is proposed to bestow executive and administrative powers to Panchayats at different levels. It is proposed to issue details Model Guidelines to the State Governments on setting up of Nyaya Panchayats, after the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 is enacted.

[*Translation*]

**Forecast of Earthquake**

2096. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are special arrangements in the countries like China for the forecast of the earthquake;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make such arrangements in India also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS ( SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) So far, there is no proven scientific technique available to forecast earthquakes. In China, they succeeded in predicting the February 4, 1975 earthquake. However, later several large earthquakes have occurred which were not predicted.

(b) and (c). Research in the direction of developing viable technique(s) for forecasting of earthquakes is in progress at a number of institutions in India such as India Meteorological Department, National Geophysical Research Institute, University of Roorkee, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Geological Survey of India and Survey of India.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Sugar Factories In Mandya District of Karnataka**

2097. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in Mandya District of Karnataka;

(b) the total quantity of sugar produced every year from all these sugar factories; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central Research Station at Mandya in Karnataka to undertake research on the varieties of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) As on 30.9.91, there are 3

installed sugar factories in Mandya District of Karnataka.

(b) The total quantity of sugar produced by these three sugar factories during the last two sugar years (Oct. - Sept) is as under:-

1989 - 90      -      1.45 Lakh Tonnes

1990 - 91      -      1.33 Lakh Tonnes

(c) A research centre is already under operation at Mandya (Karnataka) under the All India Co-ordinated Project on Sugar-cane.

**Unauthorised constructions or Commercial Plots**

2098. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has failed to taken any penal action against the unauthorised constructions made on eight commercial plots mentioned in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the period ending March 31, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details of the Eight commercial plots and the reasons for not taking any penal action in addition to the steps now taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that there are eight buildings where excess coverage has been done by increasing the area of mezzanine floor and notices in respect of the same have already been issued, under the D.M.C. Act.

(b) Details of the Commercial plots in Waniwala Bagh are:-

A-1/2

A-1/3

A-2/2

A-2/3

A-4/1

E-2/2

B-2/3

B-2/4

Municipal Corporation of Delhi is pursuing action in this regard.

[*Translation*]

**Recruitment in KVIC**

2099. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the ban on fresh recruitments, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and various sales depots are making fresh recruitments from the back dates; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any step after making full enquiry into this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) KVIC has informed that no such recruitments have been made.

(b) In view of reply at above this does not arise.

[*English*]

**Candidates Selected for  
IAS/IPS**

2100. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of candidates selected for IAS and IPS on the basis of Civil Services Examina-

tion, 1990 and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Information is given in the Statement below.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs.	No. of candidates selected on the basis of Civil Services Examination, 1990									
		I.A.S.					I.P.S.				
		GEN.	SC	ST	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	1	10	4	3	—	7	—	—
4.	Bihar	18	—	—	18	9	1	—	10	—	—
5.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	3	2	—	5	5	—	—	5	—	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Kerala	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	2	4	—	6	3	—	1	4	—	—
12.	Maharashtra	3	2	—	5	2	2	—	4	—	—

Sl. No. Name of State/UTs. No. of candidates selected on the basis of Civil Services Examination, 1990

I.A.S.

I.P.S.

	I.A.S.						I.P.S.			
	GEN.	SC	ST	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST	TOTAL		
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
13. Madhya Pradesh	7	—	—	7	3	—	—	3		
14. Manipur	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1		
15. Nagaland	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1		
16. Orissa	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	5		
17. Punjab	1	2	1	4	4	1	—	5		
18. Rajasthan	5	21	2	8	2	—	2	4		
19. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20. Tamil Nadu	5	2	7	20	75	2	—	77		
21. Uttar Pradesh	18	2	—	20	13	1	—	21		
22. Delhi	4	—	1	5	4	—	—	9		
23. West Bengal	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	4		
24. Chandigarh	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2		
Total:	83	16	8	107	61	12	6	79		

**Temporary and Daily wage workers of  
Lakshadweep Administration**

2101. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of labourers have been working under Lakshadweep Administration for more than 10 years as temporary and daily wage workers;

(b) whether the Government have received representations for their regularisation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to Lakshadweep Administration, there are casual labourers under them working on daily wages for more than 10 years.

(b) and (c). Seniority list of casual labourers working under various Departments of the Administration have been published and they are absorbed into various Group 'D' posts under the Administration on the basis of their educational qualification and availability of vacancies. In order to ensure that maximum number of casual labourers are absorbed into future vacancies in Group 'D' posts, no direct recruitment through Employment Exchange is allowed for Group 'D' posts and only existing casual labourers are absorbed. No new casual labourers are being engaged on daily wages.

**Retention of Government Accommodation by Ex-Ministers**

2102. DR. A. K. PATEL:  
DR. LAZMI NARYAN  
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cases in which the Government have allowed the ex-Ministers to retain accommodation beyond the normal period; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to resume possession of the accommodation occupied by Ex-Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No Ex-Minister has been allowed retention of the general pool accommodation beyond the normal period permissible under the rules.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971 to get the accommodation vacated from Ex-Ministers.

[*Translation*]

**Issue of licences for Industries in  
Maharashtra**

2103. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of application received for issuing new licences for industries in Maharashtra during 1991;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) whether some applications have been received from Parbhani district; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During 1991 (upto 31.10.91), 265 applications for grant of Industrial Licences were received for setting up of Industries in Maharashtra. Out of these, 122 have already been disposed of and

remaining 143 are at various stages of processing.

(c) and (d). Two applications have been received for setting up of industries in Parbhani Distt. out of which one has been disposed of and other one is under processing.

[English]

**Units of Tyre Corporation of India**

2104. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Tyre Corporation of India is running its manufacturing units; and

(b) the number of persons employed in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. has the following 3 manufacturing units:-

- (i) KANKINARA WORKS - Tyre Division situated at Kankinara, Dist. 24, Parganas West Bengal.
- (ii) RECLAIMED RUBBER UNIT situated at Kalyani, Dist. Nadia.
- (iii) INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS UNIT situated at Boliaghata, Tangra, Calcutta.

(b) 3243 persons are employed in the aforesaid manufacturing units.

**Forums/Commissions for redressal of consumer grievances**

2105. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE:  
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had directed on August 5, 1991 that District Forums and State Commissions for redressal of consumer grievances be set up in all the State and Union Territories;

(b) the States where such District Forums and also the State Commissions have now been working with no arrears and the consumers are getting prompt redressal there;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in the State which oversees the working of district centres; of not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of State where such Forum/Commissions are not functioning satisfactorily and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of States/Union Territories where State Commissions and District Forums are functioning is given in the Statement below.

(c) Supreme Court in its Order dated 5th August, 1991 has directed the States Commissions to oversee the functioning of District Forums.

(d) Central Government has received few complaints from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka on the unsatisfactory functioning of some of the District Forums. The State Governments have been asked to take appropriate action in the matter.

**STATEMENT***Position of Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 as on 15-11-1991*

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Position of SC</i>	<i>No. of Districts</i>	<i>No. of DFs</i>
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	F	23	23 F
Arunachal Pradesh	F	11	11 F
Assam	F	23	14 F 9 N
Gujarat	F	20	20 F
Bihar	F	39	39F
Goa	F	2	2 F
Haryana	F	13	2 F
Himachal Pradesh	F	12	1 F 11N
Karnataka	F	20	4 F 16N
Kerala	F	14	3 F 11 N
Madhya Pradesh	F	45	45 F
Maharashtra	F	31	30 F
Manipur	N	8	8 N
Meghalaya	N	5	5 N
Mizoram	F	3	3 F
Nagaland	N	7	7 N
Orissa	F	13	13 F
Punjab	F	12	12 F

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Position of SC</i>	<i>No. of Districts</i>	<i>No. of DFs</i>
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	F	30	30 F
Sikkim	N	4	4 N
Tamil Nadu	F	21	21 F
Tripura	F	3	3 F
Uttar Pradesh	F	63	63 F
West Bengal	F	17	3 F 14 N
Andaman & Nicobar	F	2	2 F
Chandigarh (UT)	F	1	1 F
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	F	1	1 F
Delhi	F	1	1 F 1 N
Daman & Diu	F	2	2 F
Lakshadweep	F	1	1 F
Pondicherry	F	1	1 F

SC : State Commission

DF : District Forum

F : Functioning

N : Notified

### **Technology Transfer Agreements**

2106. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of technologies and processes have been licensed to Indian Industries by the Department of Space;

(b) the total number of technology trans-

fer agreements signed with the India industry during each of the last three years;

(c) the annual value of production as a result of these technologies in the industry;

(d) whether the Department of Space have any monitoring system to ascertain the annual value of production as a result of these technologies to judge the success of the technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of technology transfer agreements signed with the Indian industries in each of the last three years are as follows:

1988	:	22
1989	:	30
1990	:	11
<hr/>		
Till October 1991	:	12

(c) The annual value of productions a result of technologies transferred so far, during the last three years, is as under:

1988	:	Rs. 345.44 Lakhs
1989	:	Rs. 663.02 Lakhs
1990	:	Rs. 481.00 Lakhs
<hr/>		
Till June 1991	:	Rs. 164.60 Lakhs

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Department of Space/Indian Space Research Organisation has established a detailed monitoring mechanism to ensure the production activities in the industries based on the technologies transferred to them.

This includes:

Periodical visits by the design and quality assurance teams from DOS/ISRO to industry to assess the technical/Production problems, if any, to ensure adoption of adequate quality control procedures during the production and to check the performance of the products/process on a sample basis.

Periodic reports from the industry as outline in the technology transfer agreement, on the quarterly production and sale figures, royalties due etc., and

Inputs from the User agencies/markets about the availability and quality of the product from the industry.

#### **Security Arrangements at Thumba Rocket Launching Station**

2107. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security arrangements at Thumba Rocket Launching Station in Kerala are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revamp the security arrangements at the Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Security coverage for the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) establishments is provided by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and this is considered adequate. Consistent with the need, periodic reviews and joint resurveys are undertaken and the security is strengthened, taking into account the assessment regarding additional manpower, machinery, equipment, etc.

#### Industrial approvals for proposals of Gujarat Government

2108. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications submitted to the Union Government by the Government of Gujarat seeking industrial approval during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals for which approval has been accorded and the number of those for which approval has not been given;

(c) the reasons for which the proposals are pending for many years; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government so far for immediate disposal of proposals seeking industrial approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) During 1988 to 1991 (upto 31st October, 1991), 39 applications as per details below, were received from the various State Public Sector Undertakings of Gujarat for setting up industries in the State:

1988	:	15
1989	:	16

1990	:	4
1991	:	4
Total	:	39

(b) and (c). Out of these 39 proposals, 21 have been approved and granted Letter of Intent, 17 applications have been rejected or otherwise disposed of. The remaining one proposal which was received in April, 1991 is under processing.

(d) In order to ensure that applications for Industrial Approvals are disposed of without undue delay, specific time limits have been fixed for the disposal of all proposals received by the Government.

#### Recognition of small scale industry

2109. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the illustrative list of Industry-related service and business enterprises, irrespective of their location, proposed to be recognised as small scale industries and whether their investment ceilings would correspond to those of tiny enterprises;

(b) whether such tiny units referred in part (a) above required compulsory registration as small scale service and business enterprises with Directorate of Industries for availing refinance assistance from SIDBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the promoters' contribution for such units referred above debt equity ratio, rate of interest, moratorium, repayment period, security/guarantee, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) An illustrative list of small, tiny and industry-related service and business

enterprises as contained in Circular No. 2 (3)/91-SSI Bd. dated 30.9.91 is given in the statement below.

(b) Registration as 'Small Scale Service & Business Enterprises' with Director of Industries is not compulsory for obtaining refinance assistance from SIDBI.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The promoters' contribution, debt-equity ratio, rate of interest, moratorium, repayment period, security/guarantee is the same as applicable to the SSI units depending upon the amount involved, category of borrower, location of the project, viability etc.

#### STATEMENT

No. 2 (3)/91-SSI-Bd.  
Government of India  
Ministry of Industry

(Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro Rural Industries) Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI)

7th Floor, Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi the 30th Sept. 91

Secretary Industries,

Commissioner/  
Director of Industries,

} All States and  
} Union Territories.

Subject - Small, tiny & industry related  
Service/Business enterprises.

Sir,

Kindly refer to last para of this office letter of even No. dated 16th August, 1991 in which it was stated that registration

of SSSBE's may await receipt of instructions and that an illustrative list SSSBE's will follow.

II. Prior to the issue of this latter, guidelines were issued by the Department of Indl. Development vide their letter No. SSI (I)- 12 (14)/ 82 dated 18th May, 1982 to register all service oriented enterprises as Small Scale Service Establishment (SSSE) in which some minimum investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery upto Rs. 2 lakhs was involved and the same were located in rural areas and towns with a population upto 5 lakhs.

III. At different points of time, certain clarifications were issued by this office whether an activity was registrable as SSI, SSSBE or none of these. The entire list needs to be reviewed as some of these items/activities do not reality qualify as industrial activities to be covered under SIDO, while some others are also not manufacturing activities but only service activities. In the later category, not all service activities will qualify as industry related service activities. As per the new policy on small scale industries, not all small service establishment will henceforth be eligible for benefits/concessions available to units in Small Scale Sector. Only such of those small enterprises - whether service or business - which are industry related (now named as SSSBE's) will be eligible for benefits/concessions admissible to Small Sector. It has, therefore, been decided to re-classify various activities into small Scale Industry (SSI) and Small Scale (Industry related)

Service Business Enterprise (SSSBE).

#### IV. Small Scale Industry

- (1) It will cover all manufacturing activities of one or more items (s) included in
- (a) Schedule I of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).
- (b) The list of items exclusively reserved for manufacture in the Small Scale Sector.
- (c) Any manufacturing activity which is not covered above in (a) or (b).

#### EXCEPT

The activities which fall within the purview of any Statutory Board or Committee of Special Agency viz. KVIC, Silk Board, Handicrafts Board, Textile Commissioner, Handloom Board, Coir Board etc.

- (2) The following activities had been recognised as SSI, falling within the purview of SIDO, through clarifications issued by this office from time to time.
- (i) Biochemical/Biological testing laboratories.
- (ii) Hatcheries
- (iii) Tissue culture
- (iv) Beedi making/Tobacco processing.
- (v) Colour Film processing studios.

- (vi) Laboratories engaged in testing of raw materials and finished products.
- (vii) Software servicing & data processing.
- (viii) Documentary film production units.
- (ix) 'Servicing Industry' undertakings engaged in maintenance, repair, testing or servicing of all types of vehicles and machinery of any description including electronic/electrical equipment/instruments i.e. measuring/control instruments, television, tape recorders, VCRs, radios, transformers, motors etc.
- (x) Printing press.

It has now been decided that none of the activities above will be recognised as SSI. The activities (vi) to (x) will, however, be registrable as SSSBE's (See para VI below). The remaining activities i.e. (i) to (v) above will be not recognised even as SSSBE's.

#### V. Tiny Enterprise

Guidelines issued vide above referred letter dated 16.8.1991 are self-explanatory and the same be followed.

#### VI. Small Scale Service & Business (Industry Related) Enterprises (SSSBE's)

The following guidelines shall be followed for the registration of SSSBE's.

1. As a follow up, action to Policy Measures for Promoting & Strengthening Small, Tiny & VIL

lage Enterprise, announced on 6th August, 1991 Government have decided to give benefits of small scale sector to all Industry related Service & Business Enterprises with investment upto Rs. 5 lakhs in fixed assets, excluding land and building. For computatin of value of fixed assets the original price paid by the original owner will be considered irrespective of the price paid by subsequent owners.

- 2 Instructions issued vide Ministry's circular letter No. SSI (I)-12 (14)/82 dated 18th May, 1982 giving benefits to all Small Scale Service Establishments (SSSEs) having fixed investment in plant & machinery upto Rs. 2 lakhs etc., *STAND SUPERCEDED*. Now onwards, only Industry related Small Scale Service/Business Enterprises (SSSBE's) upto Rs. 5 lakhs, as in (1) above will be eligible for benefits and concessions available to industries in Small Scale Sector.
3. An illustrative list of SSSBE's and the illustrative list of activities that will not qualify as SSSBE i.e. Small Scale Service & Business (Industry related) Enterprises) is given at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.
4. Activities like hatchery, poultry farm, hair cutting saloons, beauty parlours etc. which were earlier declared as SSSE activity will no longer be registrable as SSI or SSSBE.
5. The activities like Hostels (including unstarred hotels, tea cafeteria & restaurants), Small service

medical establishment, small rural medical service establishment, broiler scheme, decorator (both Pandal & lighting), naturopathic institutions, nature cure hospitals, dental clinics, slate quarries (mining process), piggery, fishery, cattle rearing, rabbit farming, butcher, meat selling, slimming centres, dairy (if only selling milk), hot mix plant the qualify to be registered as SSSE's ? It is now clarified that none of these activities is registrable as SSSBE, as the same are not recognised as industry related service/business activities.

- VII. The units which have been registered as SSI or SSSE prior to issue of these instructions, as per instructions prevailing then, and which are not so registrable now, shall continue to get assistance as per existing registration. These cases need not be re-opened for deregistration. Existing units, registered as SSSE, will get benefits of Small Scale until their investment exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs.

yours faithfully,

(SUBODH KUMAR)  
DIRECTOR (SSI Bd.)

Encl. : As above.

Copy to :-

1. Directors All Small Industries service Institutes/Branch Institutes/ Extension Centres.
2. General Manager, All District Industries Centres in the country.
3. As per the mailing list.

**ANNEXURE-I***Illustrative list of Small Scale Service/  
Business (Industry Related) Enterprises  
(SSSBEs)*

1. Advertising Agencies.
2. Computer graphics & data processing.
3. Marketing Consultancy.
4. Industrial Consultancy.
5. Equipment Rental & Leasing.
6. Typing Centres.
7. Xeroxing
8. Industrial photography
9. Industrial R & D Labs.
10. Industrial Testing Labs.
11. Computerised design & drafting.
12. Creation of databases suitable for foreign/Indian markets.
13. Software development.
14. Auto repair, services and garages.
15. Documentary films on themes like, Family Planning, Social forestry, energy conservation & commercial advertising.
16. Laboratories engaged in Testing of Raw Materials Finished products.
17. "Servicing Industry" Undertakings engaged in maintenance, repair,

testing or servicing of all types of vehicles & machinery of any description including Electronic/Electrical equipment/instruments i.e measuring/control instruments, televisions, tape recorders, VCRs, radios, transformers, motors, watches etc.

18. Printing Press.
19. Laundry & Dry-Cleaning.
20. X-ray Clinic
21. Tailoring
22. Servicing of Agriculture farm equipment e.g Tractor, Pump, Rig, Boring machine etc.
23. Weigh Bridge
24. Photographic Lab.
25. Blue printing and enlargement of drawing/designs, facilities.
26. ISD/STD Booths for industries.
27. Teleprinter/FAX services.

**ANNEXURE-II***Illustrative list of Activities which are not recognised as Small Scale Industry/  
Business (Industry Related) Enterprises  
i.e. SSSBE's*

1. Transportation.
2. Storage (except cold storage which is recognised as SSI)
3. Retail/wholesale trade establishments.
4. General Merchandise Stores.

5. Sale outlets for industrial components.
6. Health services including pathological laboratories.
7. Legal services.
8. Educational services.
9. Social services.
10. Hotels.

**Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation**

2110. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present condition of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia;

(b) the details of the recommendations of the expert committees for its revival; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The commissioning activities in the Haldia project were stopped in October, 1986.

(b) and (c). A Technical Committee was set up by Government in June, 1987 to make recommendations, *inter-alia*, on the minimum expenditure on the proper upkeep of the plants in the idle condition and in demonstration running, if required by the Consultants etc. However, the Technical Committee recommended commissioning of the project involving substantial expenditure. The recommendations of the Technical Committee were not accepted by Government, in view of the past experience of repeated failure in commissioning the project.

Foreign consultants, appointed in July, 1987, recommended revamp of the project involving very heavy investment. The alternative of revamping the nitrophosphate group of plants was also found to be unviable. In view of this, no decision has been taken for further investment.

**Private Consumption and Income of Various Decile Groups**

2112. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the private consumption and income of different decile groups of Indian population as per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission and the National Sample Survey between 1980-1990; and

(b) the monthly or annual income levels of the households of the highest and lowest decile groups of population and their household consumption expenditure for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Data on consumption expenditure are collected and compiled only by National Survey Organisation. Planning Commission does not collect such data separately. The National Sample Survey Organisation conducts nation-wide sample survey on household consumption expenditure quinquennially. In addition, from the year 1986-87 onwards, data on the subject, through a thin sample of households, are also being collected on annual basis. On the basis of the results of 38th round (January-December 1983), 42nd round (1986-87—thin sample), 43rd round (1987-88) and 44th round (1988-89 - thin sample) data on decile-wise monthly per capital average ex-

penditure for rural and urban areas separately are given in Statement I & II below. Decile-wise income estimates are not available.

(b) The monthly levels of average per capita expenditure of the highest and the lowest decile for rural and urban areas separately are given below:-

*Rural Areas*

(Rs.)

	1983	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Highest	276.65	347.96	400.06	426.82
Lowest	42.64	54.38	63.28	71.58

*Urban Areas*

(Rs.)

	1983	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Highest	455.06	481.24	721.33	734.15
Lowest	57.45	74.68	85.04	91.90

## STATEMENT — I

Decile-wise Per Capita Monthly Average Expenditure at Current Prices in Rural Areas

Sl. No.		(Rs.)			
		38th Round (1983)	42nd Round (1986-87)	43rd Round (1987-88)	44th Round (1988-89)
1.	1st Decile	42.64	54.38	63.28	71.58
2.	2nd Decile	58.73	74.60	84.26	94.82
3.	3rd Decile	69.76	85.20	98.71	108.97
4.	4th Decile	77.35	98.69	109.86	122.36
5.	5th Decile	89.94	111.99	122.59	136.93
6.	6th Decile	101.55	123.47	138.77	152.69
7.	7th Decile	111.52	143.54	155.61	177.57
8.	8th Decile	131.09	170.60	184.08	202.59
9.	9th Decile	163.87	198.98	225.13	249.66
10.	10th Decile	276.65	347.96	400.06	426.82

## STATEMENT — II

Decile-wise Per Capita Monthly Average Expenditure at Current Prices in Urban Areas

(Rs.)

Sl. No.	36th Round (1983)	42nd Round (1986-87)	43rd Round (1987-88)	44th Round (1988-89)
1. 1st Decile	57.45	74.68	85.04	91.90
2. 2nd Decile	78.27	103.92	115.24	123.79
3. 3rd Decile	92.56	120.50	135.00	147.56
4. 4th Decile	111.94	142.58	154.02	170.93
5. 5th Decile	119.14	173.14	178.79	196.60
6. 6th Decile	137.22	175.13	207.59	226.24
7. 7th Decile	170.90	221.78	240.95	265.40
8. 8th Decile	189.31	257.74	291.42	314.13
9. 9th Decile	246.12	475.52	380.15	435.60
10. 10th Decile	455.06	481.24	721.33	734.15

**Memorandum of Understanding Signed  
by Public Sector Undertakings**

2113. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the  
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Under-  
takings have signed memorandum of Un-  
derstanding with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some provisions have been  
made for the progress of country in the said  
Memorandum of Understanding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.  
THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 50 Public  
Sector Undertakings have so far signed  
memorandum of Understanding with their  
respective administrative Ministries as per  
enclosed Statement. 21 more Public Sector  
undertakings are in the process of signing  
MOUs.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The MOU is a freely  
negotiated document between the adminis-  
trative Ministry/Deptt. and the PSU wherein,  
the key performance areas - financial, physi-  
cal and qualitative - of an Undertaking are  
incorporated. The endeavour is to progres-  
sively improve the key performance areas of  
an undertaking over a period of time.

**STATEMENT**

*List of PSUs which have already signed a  
MOU for the year 1991-92*

1. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.-
2. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
4. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Bharat Cottage Industries Corpn.
7. Central Cottage Industries Corpn.
8. Central Inland Water Transport  
Corpn.
9. Central Warehousing Corporation.
10. Computer maintenance Corpora-  
tion.
11. Container Corpn. of India Ltd.
12. Engineers India Ltd.
13. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
14. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
15. H.M.T. Ltd.
16. Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd.
17. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
18. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
19. Hindustan Cable Ltd.
20. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
21. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
22. Hindustan Photo Films Manufac-  
turing Corp. Ltd.
23. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
24. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
25. I.B.P. Co. Ltd.

26. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
27. Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.
28. Instrumentation Ltd.
29. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
30. Lubrizol India Ltd.
31. Madras Refineries Ltd.
32. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
33. Manganesa Dock Ltd.
34. Nuclear Power Corporation Ltd.
35. Metal Scrap Trade Corp. Ltd.
36. Metallurgical & Engg. Consultants (I) Ltd.
37. Minerals & Metals Trading Copn. of Indian Ltd.
38. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
39. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.
40. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
41. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.
42. National Fertilizers Ltd.
43. National Minerals Development Corp. Ltd.
44. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
45. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.
46. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

47. State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
48. Telecommunications Consultants (I) Ltd.
49. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
50. Water & Power Consultancy Services (I) Ltd.

#### Growth of Engineering Industry

2114. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news items captioned "Engg. industry clocks negative growth" appearing in the 'Economic Times' of October 2, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Confederation of Engineering Industry in its Monthly Statistical Bulletin mentioned a rate of growth of 8.8 percent during the April-May, 1991 over April-May, 1990. Industry groups 'Basic Metals', 'Non-Electrical Machinery' and 'Transport Equipment' showed rates of growth of 19.2%, 7.8% and 1.7% respectively whereas 'Electrical Machinery' and 'Metal Products' showed a decline of 33 percent and 8.8 percent respectively.

(c) The decline in the rate of growth during April-June, 1991 was due to several factors. In some sectors, this was due to a shortage of raw materials, particularly imported raw materials, because of foreign exchange constraints. In some other sectors, the fall in growth rates may be attributed to the plateauing of demand after extremely high growth rates in previous years. The imposition of some specific import restrictions due to balance of payments considerations contributed to a slow down in the growth in some sectors. Some sectors were affected by infrastructure constraints such as power and coal shortages in some areas while Industrial relations problems affected some other sectors.

(d) Government has recently brought out a statement on Industrial Policy, which was tabled in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1991. The major objective of the new policy package will be to build on the gains already made, correct the distortions or weaknesses that may have crept in maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness. All sectors of industries whether small, medium, or large belonging to the public, private or cooperative sector will be encouraged to grow and improve on their past performance.

#### **Storage Facility in Pauri and Chamoli districts of U.P.**

2115. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether storage facility for fruits, vegetables and coarse grains is available in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Government for proper storage of the said products in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The main central agencies engaged in the construction of storage capacity, namely, Central Warehousing Corporation, Food Corporation of India (primarily for capital use), National Co-operative Development Corporation and Ministry of Rural Development have not so far provided storage facilities for fruits and vegetables in districts Pauri and Chamolia. Central Warehousing Corporation and National Co-operative Development Cooperation can, however, consider any viable proposal formulated or recommended by the State Government in this matter.

As regards storage facilities for other products, including coarse grains, National Co-operative Development Corporation has extended financial assistance for the construction of godowns with an overall capacity of 12,000 tonnes in District Pauri and 2,400 tonnes in District Chamolia. The Ministry of Rural Development has also given assistance for the construction of a godown with a capacity of 3, 000 tonnes a Kotdwar in District Pauri. Central Warehousing Corporation too has plans to build a warehouse of 5,000 tonnes capacity at Srinagar in the same district.

#### **Industrial Growth centres scheme**

2116. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a scheme of centrally sponsored industrial growth centres to develop infrastructure for the promotion of industrial development in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to include Mallapur town in Buldana

district under the centrally sponsored growth centres scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Government in June 1988, announced a scheme of growth centres to promote industrialisation of backward areas. The growth centres, each of which would be developed in an area of 400-800 hectares, would be endowed with basic infrastructure facilities like power, telecommunication, water and banking enabling them to attract industries. It is proposed to develop 70 growth centres out of which locations of 63 growth centers have been identified and announced. Each growth center would be developed at a cost of approximate Rs. 25-30 cores. It is proposed to implement the scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Government of Maharashtra had sent 12 proposals for selection of five growth centres allotted to the State. After discus-

sions with the State Government, it has been decided to set up a growth centre each in the districts of Akola, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded and Ratnagiri.

[*Translation*]

#### Vitamin 'C' manufacturing units

2117. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption of vitamin 'C' in the country vis-a-vis its total production; and

(b) the details of the units manufacturing this medicine with production capacity and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The information to the extent available is given below:-

Sl. No.	companies	A/C Unit	1989—90		1990—91	
			Production	Estimated Demand	Production	Estimated Demand
1.	Jayant Vitamin Fatlam (MP)	MT	660.95	-	535.86	-
2.	Sarabhai M Chem. Baroda (Gujarat)	MT	373.78	-	364.26	-
Total:			1034.74	892.00	900.12	937.00

[English]

**Amendments to MCR Planning Board Act**

2118. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce several amendments to the National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board Act;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also appointed a High-powered committee to recommend suitable amendments in the Act;

(c) if so, the time by which the Committee would submit its report to the Government; and

(d) to what extent the violations of the Plan would be checked as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the speech made by the Chairperson of the National Capital Region Planning Board in its 13th meeting on 30.9.91, it was stated that the Act may have to be amended to make the Board more effective for ensuring implementation of the Plan by raising resource for undertaking development programmes.

(b) to (d). No specific proposals have so far been formulated.

**Gratuity to Employees of PSUs.**

2119. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the public sector undertakings are entitled to receive gratuity money on termination of their services irrespective of the fact whether the termination of the service was due to dismissal or supranuation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the precise orders of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Central Public Enterprises pay gratuity to their employees who come within the purview of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as per the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act. In respect of the employees who do not come within the purview of the said Act gratuity is paid in accordance with the Gratuity Rules framed by the individual PSEs. Sub-section 6 of Section 4 of the payment of Gratuity Act specifies the circumstances under which gratuity could be wholly or partially forfeited by the employer. In respect of employees not covered under the payment of Gratuity act, gratuity would not become payable to an employee whose services have been terminated for misconduct, insolvency or inefficiency.

[Translation]

**Allotment of Government Accommodation to Class 'A' Officers of MTNL**

2120. SHRI RAMLAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Estates have allotted accommodation only to Class 'A' Officers presently working in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and not to other classes of employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for the discriminatory policy; and

(c) the rules under which the Government accommodation has been allotted to the Class 'A' employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: (a) to (c). The employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited are not eligible for General pool residential accommodation.

[English]

**Closure of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam**

2121. SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam proposes to close down some of its units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has been ensured that no retrenchment would be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) at present has no proposal to close down any of its units.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Urban Development Projects Submitted by Uttar Pradesh**

2122. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals of projects regarding Urban Development submitted by Uttar Pradesh Government to Union Government are still pending for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in granting approval;

(c) the time by which these projected or proposals are likely to be approved; and

(d) when these projects or proposals were received by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHLAM): (a) No proposals or projects relating to U.P. Urban Development are pending for approval with the Union Government.

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

**Registration of Cases by CBI Against IAS/IPS Officers**

2123. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officials against whom cases have been registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of IAS and IPS officials against whom cases have been filed in the Vigilance commission/Courts;

(c) the number of officials found guilty and the number of such officials whose services have been terminated; and

(d) the number officials sentenced to imprisonment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 30 cases involving 23 IAS and 8 IPS officers were registered by the CBI during the last three years. The yearwise and State-wise details of the number of cases is given in Statement-I

(b) 9 cases involving 8 IAS and 2 IPS officers were referred to the Vigilance Com-

mission during this period. The detailed figure is given in Statement-II 10 cases involving 6 IAS and 4 IPS Officers were sent up for trial in the Courts during this period. The detailed figure is given in statement -III.

(c) NIL.

(d) As a result of Court trial, one IAS officer of Bihar Cadre was convicted during the year 1988.

#### STATEMENT-I

*The number of IAS and IPS officials against whom cases have been registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years, State-wise.*

Year	State	No. of officers	
		I.A.S	I.P.S
1988			
	Haryana	1	-
	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-
	Kerala	1	-
	Maharashtra	1	-
	Orissa	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	3	1
	Gujarat	-	1
	Madhya Pradesh	-	1
	Rajasthan	-	1
	West Bengal	-	2
	Karnataka	1	-
		9	6

Year	State	No. of officers	
		I.A.S.	I.P.S.
1989			
	Assam Meghalaya	1	-
	Bihar	1	-
	Gujarat	1	-
	Punjab	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	1	-
	Union Territory	2	-
		7	-
1990			
	Himachal Pradesh	2	-
	Haryana	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	3	-
	Union Territory	-	1
		6	1

**STATEMENT-II**

*The number of IAS and IPS officials against whom cases have been filed in the Vigilance Commission, during the last three years, State-wise.*

Year	State	No. of officers	
		I.A.S.	I.P.S.
1988	Punjab	1	-
1989	Bihar	1	-

Year	State	No. of officers	
		I.A.S.	I.P.S.
	Punjab	1	-
	Maharashtra	1	-
	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
	Kerala	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	2	-
		7	-
1990	West Bengal	-	1
	Union Territory	-	1
		-	2

**STATEMENT-III**

*The number of IAS and IPS officials against whom cases have been registered in the Courts during the last three years, State-Wise.*

Year	State	No. of officers	
		I.A.S.	I.P.S.
1988	Sikkim	-	1
	Assam	-	1
	Maharashtra	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	1	-
		2	2
1989	Bihar	2	-
1990	Haryana	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	-	1

Year	State	No. of officers	
		I.A.S	I.P.S
	Kerala	1	
		2	1

[English]

#### FCI Unit at Talcher

2124. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news item captioned 'End of road for FCI Unit' appearing in the Indian Express dated October 10, 1991;

(b) whether the unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Talcher in Dhenkanal district is passing through acute financial crisis;

(c) whether the said unit is likely to be closed down; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). No decision has been taken to close down the Talcher unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India. Fertilizer Corporation of India has sent a proposal for capital restructuring of the company. FCI has sent proposal for revamping of the Talcher unit. Besides the above, for continuing the supply of coal to Talcher unit without any interrup-

tion, Department of Coal and M/s. South Eastern Collieries Ltd. have been approached.

#### Disinvestment of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings

2125. SHRI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the public sector undertakings, the shares of which are proposed to be disinvested;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the method proposed to be used for the process of disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The list of Public Sector Undertakings, the shares of which are proposed to be disinvested, is under consideration of the Government and shall be laid on the Table of the House when finalised.

#### Development of Towns with Japanese Aid

2126. SHRIMATI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a

proposal to develop some towns in some selected States as Model Towns with the aid from Japan;

(b) if so, the towns identified for the purpose in those selected States;

(c) whether any town in Haryana has been identified for development as Model Town with Japanese aid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). A Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, EXIM bank has been set up to go into various aspects including investment, technology transfer and feasibility studies for the construction of Industrial Model Towns with Japanese assistance. The matter is only at the pre-feasibility stage.

#### **Cheaper Money Policy**

2127. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested cheaper money policy for the export oriented and import substitution sectors without further delay as reported in the Economic Times dated October 28, 1991;

(b) if so, the other suggestion/recommendation made by the Planning Commission; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Employment to Women in KVIC**

2128. SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have any proposal to provide employment for those women who have passed the vocational course; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). KVIC has no specific proposal as such to provide employment for those women who have passed the vocational courses. However, KVI Schemes implemented by Institutions and State KVI Boards help all categories of women including those who are qualified in vocational courses. The schemes that specially benefit women are:-

(A) Khadi spinning

(B) Processing Of Cereals and Pulses

(C) Papad making

(D) Marsala making

(E) Frame filling and Dipping in Cottage Match and Agarbatti making manufacturing.

(F) Collection of forest plants and fruits for Medicinal purposes.

(G) Collection of Non-edible oil seeds.

(H) Manufacture of utility articles of

Palmyrah and palm fibres.

(I) Manufacture of Fibre Fancy Article.

(J) Cane and Bamboo work.

(K) Manufacture of Fancy type of leather goods and embroidery leather products.

(L) Fruit and Vegetable processing and preservation.

(M) Chalk making.

(N) Manufacture of fancy shell, art-ware marble stone, art-ware conch shell and art-ware under lime Industry. These schemes are implemented all over India.

Recently activities like Tailoring, Preparation of Ready made Garments and Hosiery, Batik Work, Thread balls and wool Balling, Lachi making, Embroidery, Toys and Doll making, and manufacture of surgical bandages have been taken up for development which are ideally suited to women for which pattern of financial assistance already exists. The total participation of women under KVI Sector is 46 per cent.

#### **Import of edible Oils**

2129. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI  
PAWAR:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to import more edible oils during the current year to meet the demand of the consumers; and

(b) if so, the quantity of different types of edible oils proposed to be imported, the countries from which these will be imported

and the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on these imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Government has so far decided to import 1.5 lakh tonnes of Palmolein during the year 1991-92. Of this, 66, 000 MTS. has already been contracted by STC with suppliers from Malaysia and Singapore at the CIF Value of Rs. 63.16 crores. The remaining quantity has been kept earmarked for direct import by the States under a scheme formulated by the Central Government in this regard.

[*Translation*]

#### **Food Processing Industries in Bihar**

2130. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any food processing industries in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any such industry is proposed to be set up in Saharsa district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) The Ministry of Food Processing industries does not have any proposal to set up food processing industries directly in any State. However, this Ministry has formulated several plan schemes under which assistance is provided to the State Govts., Co-operative Societies, public sector undertakings etc, for development industries. The Ministry of Food processing Industries, therefore, do

not have any proposal to set up food processing industries directly in Bihar.

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

[English]

**Setting up of Industries in Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh**

2131. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government to set up new industries in Barabanki;

(b) if so, when such proposal was received; and

(c) the decision taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) During the period 1988 to 1991 (upto 31.10. 91), 2 proposals had been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of new Industries in Barabanki Distt.

(b) These proposal were received in March, 1989 and July, 1989.

(c) Letters of Intent have been granted in both the cases.

**Bombay as "Mumbai"**

2132. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official National Atlas of India and the maps published in Hindi by the Survey Department bear the name of Bombay city as Mumbai;

(b) if so, whether, prior to accepting this national name as standard name in the Roman script by the UNESCO in their 1981 publication "Climatic Atlas of Asia", conversion tables for international transcription from Devanagari to Roman Script were prepared and supplied to them on behalf of India as a matter of international co-operation in cartography; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The accepted national name for the city of Bombay is "Bombay". The Survey of India and the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation have been using the name of Bombay as 'Mumbai' in their Hindi edition of maps on the basis of the Marathi & Devanagari script of "Bombay" being used. Government has not prepared and supplied any conversion table for international transcription from Devanagari to Roman script to UNESCO for its 1981 publication "Climatic Atlas of Asia".

[Translation]

**Delay in Completion of Central Projects**

2133. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 80 per cent centrally sponsored schemes/projects often do not get completed within their scheduled time, thus leading to their cost escalation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of those centrally sponsored schemes/projects which were com-

pleted within their time limit and the funds allotted for each such scheme/project initially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes are not designed to be completed within a rigid time-frame and continue from one plan to another.

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

[English]

#### Raw Material for Paper Industry

2134. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper industry is facing raw material shortage;

(b) if so, whether any study on the alternative sources of raw material has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) On account of National Forest Policy, the supply of forest based raw material is dwindling. Therefore, inadequate supply of raw material is one of the problems being faced by paper industry.

(b) and (c). Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries, constituted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, reviews the performance of paper mills from time to time. Government also keeps a constant watch on the problems of the paper industry and as far as possible remedial action is taken to solve the problems. Government encourages the use of agricultural residues, bagasse and other

non-conventional raw materials. Paper units based on minimum 75% pulp from these raw-materials are exempt from compulsory licensing.

#### Western Ghat Development Scheme in Karnataka

2135. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas covered under the Western Ghat Development Scheme in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the authority to propose and implement these development schemes; and

(c) the total amount earmarked under the scheme, area-wise, during 1991-92 to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The list of areas covered is given in the Statement below.

(b) The State Government propose and implement schemes under the Western Ghats Development Programme.

(c) The total amount allocated for the Western Ghats Development Programme of Karnataka for the year 1991-92 was Rs. 947.26 lakhs. Area-wise allocations are not made by the Planning Commission.

#### STATEMENT

*List of Area Included in the Western Ghats Development Programme in Karnataka*

(i) *Belgaum*

1. *Hukkeri*

2. Belgaum
3. Khanapur
4. Bailhongul
5. Soundatti

(ii) *Dharwad*

6. Dharwad

(iii) *North kannada*

7. Ankola
8. Bhatkal
9. Kumta
10. Honnavar
11. Sirsi
12. Siddapur
13. Supa
14. Yallapur
15. Karwar

(iv) *Shimoga*

16. Sosangar
17. Sagar
18. Shikaripur
19. Thirthahalli
20. Shimoga

(v) *Chikamagalur*

21. Koppa

22. Sringeri

23. Mudigere

24. Chikmagalur

25. N.B. Pura

(vi) *Hassan*

26. Alur

27. Belur

28. Hassan

29. Sakaleshour

(vii) *Kannada*

30. Belthangady

31. Coondapur

32. Karkal

33. Udipi

34. Puttur

35. Sullia

(viii) *Kodagu*

36. Mercara

37. Somwarpet

38. Virajpet

(ix) *Mysore*

39. H.D. Kote

40. Gundlupet

[*Translation*]

**Licences Issued for Setting up  
Sugar Mills In Gujarat**

**2136. SHRI CHANDUBHAI  
DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of FOOD be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued so far  
from January, 1991 to date for setting up of  
sugar mills in Gujarat;

(b) the number of applications in this  
regard lying pending and the number of  
applications on which action is being taken;

(c) the names of the districts where  
these mills are likely to be set up;

(d) the number of applications rejected  
during the said period; and

(e) the details of the criteria adopted for  
issuing these licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN  
GOGOI): (a) After 1st January, 1991, one  
letter of Intent has been issued to M/s. Shree  
Nizar Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli  
Ltd. for the establishment of a new sugar  
factory at Velda, Tehsil Nizar, Distt. Surat in  
the State of Gujarat.

(b) As on 30.9.91, 10 applications have  
been received in the Ministry of Food through  
the Department of Industrial Development  
for grant of industrial licences for the estab-  
lishment of new sugar factories in the State  
of Gujarat.

The Licensing Policy for sugar industry  
has been revised recently. All pending appli-  
cations including the aforesaid applications  
of the State of Gujarat, would now be consid-  
ered as per this revised policy.

(c) The above applications have been  
received for the following districts in the  
State of Gujarat :-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1.	Surat
2.	Sabarkantha
3.	Valsad/Bulsar
4.	Vadodara

(d) Nil.

(e) A copy of the Licensing Policy guide-  
lines for Sugar Industry issued vide Press  
Note dated 8.11.1991 is given in the State-  
ment below.

**STATEMENT**

*Government of India, Ministry of Indus-  
try, Department of Industrial Development*

**PRESS NOTE NO. 16 (1991 Series)**

**Subject:** Guidelines for licensing of  
new and expansion of existing  
sugar factories for the Sugar  
Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five  
Year Plan (1992-93 - 1996-  
97)

A. The Government of India have re-  
viewed the Guidelines for licensing of new  
and expansion of existing sugar factories  
issued vide this Ministry's Press Note No.4  
(1990 Series) dated 23.7.1990. In superses-  
sion of the aforesaid press Note, Govern-  
ment have formulated the following revised  
guidelines:-

(1) New sugar factories  
will continue to be licensed  
for a minimum economic  
capacity of 2500 tonnes

cane crush per day (TCD). There will not be any maximum limit on such capacity.

However, in areas specified as industrial backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agroclimatically suited for development of sugarcane Licensing of new sugar factories in the co-operative and public sectors would be allowed for an initial capacity of 750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within a period of 5 years of going into production.

- (2) Licences for new sugar factories will be issued subject to the condition that the distance between the proposed new sugar factory should be 25 kilometers. This distance criterion of 25 kms could, however, be relaxed to 15 kilometers in special case where cane availability so justified.
- (3) The basic criterion for grant of licences for new sugar units would be their viability, mainly from the point of view of cane availability and potential

for development of sugarcane.

- (4) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of sugarcane.
- (5) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposals from the Co-operative Sector and the Public Sector, in that order, as compared to the private Sector. In case more than one application is received from any zone of operation, priority will be given to the application received earlier. However, in such cases also, preference will be given to the Co-operative sector, followed by the Public Sector and the Private Sector, in that order, even though the applications of the first two sectors may be of a later date.
- (6) Priority will continue to be given to sugar factories with capacity less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.
- (7) While granting licences for new units and expansion projects, the additional capacity to be created upto the end of the Eighth plan, i.e. 1996-97, will be kept in view.

- (8) While granting licences for new sugar factories industrial licences in respect of down-stream units for the use of molasses i.e. industrial alcohol etc. will be given readily.

B. Applications for licence will be initially screened by the Screening Committee of the Ministry of Food, while considering such applications, the comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administration concerned would also be obtained. The State Government/Union Territory Administration would be required to furnish their comments within 3 months of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Food.

C. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development in Form IL alongwith the prescribed fee of Rs.2500/-. A copy of the application may also be sent to Ministry of Food.

D. The procedure and guidelines, as given above, are brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

Sd/-

(S.Bhavani)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

F.No. 10 J74/91-LP  
New Delhi, the 8th November, 1991.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above Press Note.

Principal Information Officer,  
Press Information Bureau,  
New Delhi.

[English]

**Change of Undeveloped Plots of Rohini to Developed Sectors of North Zone**

2137. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URABN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of changes of location from undeveloped Rohini to developed sectors of North zone that have been made by the Delhi Development Authority from January 1989 to August 1991;

(b) whether persons living in Rithala village who have applied for change of their plots from undeveloped Rohini to other developed colonies of North zone are awaiting change of locations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not allotting the alternative plot to persons living in Rithala village in developed Colonies of North Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to DDA no change of location from undeveloped Rohini to developed Sectors of North Zone have been made.

(b) No persons of Rithala village is awaiting change of location.

(c) Plots in Rohini Residential Scheme were semi-developed and not undeveloped and the eligible persons of Rithala village have been asked to deposit earnest money and premium for allotment under the Rohini Residential Scheme.

**Committee on Urban Land Ceiling Act**

2138. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the present State of affairs of Urban Land Ceiling Act has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, their findings and major recommendations thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM); (a) Recently, no Committee has been appointed by Govt. of India to go into the present state of affairs of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Act, 1976.

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

[*Translation*]

#### District Industries Centres In Bihar

2139. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
 OUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of District Industries Centres set up in Bihar;

(b) the names of district where District Industries Centres have not been set up; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government so far for setting up District Industries Centres in these districts at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Details of DICs setup in the 39 distinct in Bihar is given in the Statement below.

(b) Eleven newly formed districts viz., Purbi Singhbhum, Araria, Kishanganj, Banka, Jamui Bhabhua, Garhwa, Bokaro, Supaul Baxaur and chatra have no separate DICs. However, these districts are covered by the existing DICs.

(c) Government of India has no proposal at present to establish any new DIC in Bihar State.

#### STATMENT

*List Appended in answer to Part (a) of the Parliament Question Unstarred No. 2139 due for answer on 4.12.91*

1. Aurangabad
2. Bhagalpur
3. Bhojpur (Arrah)
4. Champaran Betiah (West Motihari)
5. Darbhanga
6. Gaya
7. Champaran (East Motihari)
8. Katihar
9. Madhubani
10. Muzaffarpur
11. Nalanda
12. Newadah
13. Palamau (Daltonganj)
14. Patna

- |     |                            |  |           |
|-----|----------------------------|--|-----------|
| 15. | Purnea                     | 39.  | Jahanabad |
| 16. | Ranchi                     | [English]  |           |
| 17. | Samstipur                  | <b>Release of Free Sale Sugar</b>  |           |
| 18. | Santhal Pargana<br>(Dumka) | <b>2140. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA:</b><br>Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:  |           |
| 19. | Rohtas                     | (a) whether the Government propose to release more free sale sugar in the coming months;   |           |
| 20. | Saran                      | (b) if so, the details thereof; and  |           |
| 21. | Siwan                      | (c) the total quantity of sugar available for internal consumption?  |           |
| 22. | Gopalganj                  | <b>THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):</b> (a) to (c). The quantum of monthly freesale sugar quota for internal consumption is decided having regard to production trends, stocks, requirement, exports, availability of other sweetening agents, etc. With the estimated carry-over stock of 32.84 lakh tonnes as on 1.10.1991 and good sugar production prospects during the current 1991-92 season, there would be sufficient availability of sugar to meet the internal requirement. |           |
| 23. | Vaisali                    | [Translation]  |           |
| 24. | Sitamarhi                  | <b>Public and Private Industrial Units in Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh</b>  |           |
| 25. | Monghyr                    | <b>2141. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:</b><br>Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:   |           |
| 26. | Begu Sarai                 | (a) the details of Public and Private industrial units functioning in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh;   |           |
| 27. | Saharsa                    | (b) whether the Government have re-  |           |
| 28. | Hazaribag                  |  |           |
| 29. | Hiridih                    |  |           |
| 30. | Dhanbad                    |  |           |
| 31. | Singhbhum                  |  |           |
| 32. | Madepura                   |  |           |
| 33. | Khagaria                   |  |           |
| 34. | Deogarh                    |  |           |
| 35. | Godda                      |  |           |
| 36. | Sahibganj                  |  |           |
| 37. | Gumla                      |  |           |
| 38. | Lohardgga                  |  |           |

ceived proposal for setting up new industries in Rewa district;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) No Central Public Sector Enterprise having registered office in the State of Madhya Pradesh is functioning in Rewa District. Information in respect of Private Industrial units functioning in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh is not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d). As per the New Industrial Policy notified on 25th July, 1991 vide notification No. 477 (E), Industrial Licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of Industries on security, strategic and social considerations. At present, only one application for setting up an industry in Rewa District is with the Government.

[English]

#### Emigration Agents

2142. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised/authorised emigration agents, State-wise;

(b) the number of emigrants during 1990-91, State-wise and destination-country wise;

(c) whether any emigration agent has been blacklisted since the scheme of registration came into force and if so, the names and addresses thereof; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to caution the potential emigrants against such agents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of Recruiting Agents registered with the Ministry of Labour as on 31.10.91 was 1649. The break-up of Recruiting Agents Statewise is given in Statement -I given below.

(b) A statement indicating the number of persons to whom emigration clearance was granted during the year 1990 and 1991 (upto 31.10.91), countrywise is given in Statement-II below Statewise information of emigration clearance granted is not maintained.

(c) and (d). Under the Emigration Act, 1983 there is no provision to blacklist the Recruiting Agents. The Act provides for suspension or cancellation of Registration Certificates of erring Recruiting Agencies. The names of such Recruiting Agencies are intimated to the Protectors of Emigrants and such agencies are not authorised to send workers aboard for employment.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Statement indicating number of Recruiting Agents registered with the Ministry of Labour State-wise as on 31.10.91 referred to in part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2142 for answer on 4.12.91.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Recruiting Agents registered</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38
2.	Bihar	2

---

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Recruiting Agents registered</i>
3.	Chandigarh	35
4.	Delhi	380
5.	Goa	5
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Kerala	37
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	945
13.	Orissa	4
14.	Punjab	63
15.	Rajasthan	15
16.	Tamil Nadu	63
17.	Uttar Pradesh	28
18.	West Bengal	7

---

**Total:** 1,649

---

## STATEMENT — II

Statement indicating Emigration clearance given during the years 1990 and 1991 (upto 31st October, 1991) referred to in part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2142 for answer on 4.12.91

Sl. No.	Year	Bahrain	Oman	Singapore	Yeme	UAE	Kuwait	S. Arabia	Qatar	Iraq	Libya	don	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	1990	6,702	34,267	6	—	11,962	1,077	79,473	3,704	1,650	3	4,336	43,565	
	1991 (upto 31st Oct., 91)	4,860	15,082	537	63	7,805	3,789	59,175	1,767	26	273	2,450	96,405	

**Production of Drugs**

2143. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the drugs produced indigenously as compared to its requirements; and

(b) the percentage of total production of drugs produced by the private drug Industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) On the basis of the total availability of drugs in the country during 1989-90 it is observed that approximately 70% of total requirements is met through indigenous production in the organised sector.

(b) The percentage of total indigenous production of drugs by private sector during the same period is about 9.5%.

**Winding up of Branches of FCI**

2144. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether some branches of the Food Corporation of India are likely to be wound up;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of such branches; and

(d) the total loss incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGIOI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The losses incurred by FCI on activities like handling of imported fertilizers, distributions of foodgrains on behalf of State Governments, handling of gift consignments etc. during the last three years was as under:

1988-89	Rs. 7.53 crores
1989-90	Rs. 11.10 crores
1990-91	Rs. 7.95 crores

**Production in Nagothane Project of Indian Petrochemicals Ltd**

2145. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the Indian Petrochemicals Ltd (IPCL) was to commence production in the Nagothane Project in Maharashtra;

(b) the revised date by which the production will now commence;

(c) the details of loss, including loss on interest, due to the delay in commencement of the Production; and

(d) the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to minimise the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The production in Nagothane Complex of IPCL was to commence in January 1990. While four projects including the Gas Cracker at the Complex have been commissioned and started production, two projects viz. Linear Low Density Polyethylene and Wire & Cable project are due for commissioning in January 1992 and February 1992, respectively.

(c) and (d). According to IPCL, the estimated value of loss of production is Rs. 477.00 Crores including Rs. 118. 00 crores towards loss in interest. The delay was mainly due to disruption of work for 2 months due to the natural calamities, delay in the supply of feedstock viz C2/C3 by ONGC and also due to the industrial accident that occurred in the Complex on 5.11.90 resulting in the closure of the Complex. Immediate steps have been taken by IPCL to start the Gas Cracker and downstream plants. Reconstruction of the damaged storage facility of OSBL Units is in progress.

#### Face-Lift to NDMC Markets

2146. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.D.M.C. has selected some of its markets for giving face-lift to them;

(b) if so, the details of the markets so selected and the criteria for the selection of these markets;

(c) whether the general condition of all the N.D.M.C. markets are shabby and they are not being maintained properly;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to give face-lift to all the N.D.M.C markets;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the shopkeepers of INA market have encroached upon public land to a great extent; and

(g) if so, steps taken to get the encroachments cleared; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) to (e). the N.D.M.C has reported that general condition of the NDMC markets is not shabby and that routine maintenance works are carried out as and when required.

(f) and (g). The C.P.W.D. have reported encroachments done by 42 shopkeepers in the Market. Notices are being issued to the shopkeepers for removal of encroachments.

#### Slums on Government Land in Bombay

2147. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 15, 1991 to Unstarred Question, No 128 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding slums on government land in Bombay has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the details are in the statement be-

## STATEMENT

*Information relating to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 128 for 15th, 1991 regarding slums on government land in Bombay asked by Sri Ram Naik*

1. (a) The number of name of places where there are slums on the Union Government land in Greater Bombay;—
 

(a) According to the information received from the government of Maharashtra, there were 149 slums on the lands of Central Government Departments in Greater Bombay as per the Census carried out upto 1980. The slums which have come up after 1980 have not been censused. The list of 149 slums is enclosed as Annexure -I.
2. (b) the details of slums for which no objection certificates for providing civic amenities have been issued by the Union Government; and
 

(b) & (c). The State Government has reported that in consultation with the Central Ministries they have decided to provided basic amenities in slums on Central government lands in Bombay under the State Sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums except (i) slums on either side of the runway at Bombay Airport which cause gird menance due to proximity to the runway; (ii) Defence lands where vital installations are to be located; & (iii) lands which are required by Central Government Departments for immediate use.
- (c) the details of slums for which no objection certificates have not been issued and the reasons therefor?
 

In respect of 36 slums no objection certificates have been issued by the various Central Government Departments concerned for provision of civic amenities. The list of 36 slums is enclosed as Annexure — II.

**ANNEXURE-I**

*Statement showing the names of places where there are slums on the union Government land in Greater Bombay.*

- |     |                                    |     |                               |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1.  | Jamshet Nagar                      | 22. | Manjrekar Compound            |
| 2.  | Sabu Siddik Road                   | 23. | Sadanand Wadi                 |
| 3.  | Azad Nagar                         | 24. | Navjivan Company              |
| 4.  | Navy Nagar & Watchman & Mali Qurs. | 25. | Bharatnagar                   |
| 5.  | Sunder Nagar & Kanjur Area         | 26. | Mahatma Gandhi Nagar          |
| 6.  | Dockyard Zopadpatti                | 27. | Mahatma Gandhi Nagar          |
| 7.  | Mahalaksmi East                    | 28. | Kundant Nagar                 |
| 8.  | Chatai Chawl, cotton Green         | 29. | Vandan Avanco                 |
| 9.  | Sowree Wadal Zopadpatti            | 30. | Kamala Nagar Matunga          |
| 10. | People Welfare Association         | 31. | Dawri Nagar                   |
| 11. | Tharat Zopadpatti Sewa Sangh       | 32. | Golibar Maidan                |
| 12. | Gandhi Nagar                       | 33. | Golibar Navjivan society      |
| 13. | Indian Sewa Sangh                  | 34. | Manuman Takadi Gate No. 2/4/5 |
| 14. | Jay Thavani Nagar                  | 35. | Lokamanya Tiak Nagar.         |
| 15. | Kamraj Ngr. king circle Rly. stn.  | 36. | Maratha Colony, Golibar       |
| 16. | Kamala Ngr. of Sundar Ngr.         | 37. | Nav Vikas Mandal Golibar      |
| 17. | Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Road             | 38. | Patel Nagar Colibar           |
| 18. | Rawali Camp                        | 39. | Sanjivani Housing Society     |
| 19. | Raj Junction                       | 40. | Subhash Nagar                 |
| 20. | Janata Colony                      | 41. | Asha Nagar                    |
| 21. | Kashinath Churchwadi               | 42. | Abbas Estate                  |
|     |                                    | 43. | Azad Nagar                    |
|     |                                    | 44. | Domellow Compound             |
|     |                                    | 45. | Indira Nagar Kalina           |

337	<i>Written Answers</i>	AGRAHAYANA 13, 1913 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	338
46.	jambali Pada	71.	Daul Wadi	
47.	Near P&T Garden	72.	Parani Wadi	
48.	Now Agripada	73.	Sambhaji Nagar	
49.	Opp.Air India	74.	Shastri Nagar	
50.	Main Gate Pesal Compound	75.	Taloa pakhadi	
51.	Santa Cruz Airport Road	76.	Tank Pakhadi	
52.	Pesal Nagar	77.	Technical Area Pipeline	
53.	Subhash Nagar	78.	Valmiki Nagar	
54.	Vakola Gandevi Utakarshi	79.	Vile-parle Miskita Chawl	
55.	Vakola Pipeline	80.	Technical Area Pipeline-II	
56.	Goandevi Nagar	81.	Ashok Nagar	
57.	Railway Line Vile Parle	82.	P & T Behind Sutar Pakadi	
58.	Wagri Wada	83.	Near Sangita Cinama, Datta Mandir Rd.	
59.	Pandurang Wakil Wadi	84.	Malad Depot (North Side) Near Looplina	
60.	Kanka Nagar, Santacruz (E)	85.	Wadhawan	
61.	Dapuji Stall (Kherwadi)	86.	Bombay Telephone	
62.	Navarada Jhonpur Pali.	87.	B.T. Eksar Doravali & Shimpiwade Vill.	
63.	Rajak Chawl	88.	Daulat Nagar Zopadpatti	
64.	Western Bungalow Zopadpatti	89.	Indian Institute of Pawai	
65.	Santacruz Rly. Station	90.	Near Dhandup Stn. Dhandup, Dhandup Cabin	
66.	Ambewadi	91.	Pawbag Rawai	
67.	Azad Road Vile-parle	92.	Paspatti Village, Kotadi pada	
68.	Daman pada			
69.	Chimtapada & Navpada			
70.	Church Pakhadi			

- |      |  |      |                                       |
|------|--|------|---------------------------------------|
| 93.  | Paspati Porulag                          | 116. | Mitha Nadi Zopadpatti                 |
| 94.  | Barge                                    | 117. | Sandesh Nagar, Bailbazar R.A Rd.      |
| 95.  | Golibar Maidan Rifle Ghatkopar Nagar     | 118. | Sevak Road, Jariwari                  |
| 96.  | Golibar Ganesh Maidan                    | 119. | Shestri Nagar Bailbazar               |
| 97.  | Shivaji Chowk Golibar                    | 120. | Subhash Nagar                         |
| 98.  | Shambhaji Chowk Golibar                  | 121. | Shivaji Nagar                         |
| 99.  | Golibar Road Ghatkopar                   | 122. | Vijay Nagar                           |
| 100. | Indiara Nagar Golibar                    | 123. | Kurla Colony                          |
| 101. | Nitya Nand Ngr. Pl. No. 108./109/<br>110 | 124. | Chikuwadi                             |
| 102. | Chatkopar West                           | 125. | Trombay dhobighat                     |
| 103. | Hatiyali Village                         | 126. | Bharat Nagar Mankhurd Station         |
| 104. | Vidhya Vihar Zopadpatti                  | 127. | Central Rly. Govandi                  |
| 105. | Vikhroli Station                         | 128. | Chembur Rly. Station                  |
| 106. | Vikhroli East                            | 129. | Chembur Rly. Station -II              |
| 107. | B.M.K.                                   | 130. | Chembur Colony                        |
| 108. | Gandhi Nagar Pipeline                    | 131. | Gribsa Sangh                          |
| 109. | Indira Nagar Jarimari                    | 132. | Indira Nagar Mankhurd Station         |
| 110. | Jarimari Kurla Andheri Road              | 133. | Govandi                               |
| 111. | Jarimari Tanali Nagar                    | 134. | Govandi Station                       |
| 112. | Jawahar Nagar Bailbazar                  | 135. | Tata Nagar Govandi                    |
| 113. | Kajupada                                 | 136. | Samart Ashik Nagar                    |
| 114. | Kismat Nagar                             | 137. | Western Rly. Balasis Rd. Harijan Ngr. |
| 115. | Kurla Santacruz Mahakali Estate          | 138. | Sanjay Gandhi Ngr. Zopadpatti         |
|      |  | 139. | Gurukripa Zopadpatti Rati Bunder      |

140. Gurukripa Rahiwashi Sangh  
Lakhadi Bunder
141. Gurkripa Loader Lane
142. Kaula Bunder
143. Kolsa Bunder
144. Rajkamal Patri Chawl
145. Maheshwar Mandir Wasahat
146. Saidham Zopadpatti
147. Near Nityanand Tea Stall  
Zopadpatti
148. Sikha Shanti Nagar
149. Indira Ngr. near Vikhrelī Rly. Gate.

**ANNEXURE-II**

*Details of the slums for which no objection  
certificates for providing Civic amenities  
have been issued*

S.No.	Name of the Slums
1	2
1.	Jamshet Nagar
2.	Sabu Siddig Road
3.	Chatai Chawl, Cotton Green
4.	Peoples Welfare Association
5.	Bolibar Maidan
6.	Dawri Nagar
7.	Golibar Navjivan Society
8.	Hanuman Tekdi Gate No. 2,4,5.

- | S.No. | Name of the Slums           |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | 2                           |
| 9.    | Lokmanya Tilak Nagar        |
| 10.   | Maratha Colony'             |
| 11.   | Nav Vikas Mandal Golibar    |
| 12.   | Patel Nagar                 |
| 13.   | Sanjiwani Housing Society   |
| 14.   | Subhash Nagar               |
| 15.   | Abbasi Estate               |
| 16.   | Asha Nagar                  |
| 17.   | Bapuji Stall (Kherwadi)     |
| 18.   | Naupada Zopadpatti          |
| 19.   | Razak Chawl                 |
| 20.   | Western Bunglow Zopadpatti  |
| 21.   | Ambewadi                    |
| 22.   | Dewool Wadi                 |
| 23.   | Parsi Wadi                  |
| 24.   | Daulat Nagar                |
| 25.   | Peru Baug pawai             |
| 26.   | Pachpati Village            |
| 27.   | Pachpati Peru Baug          |
| 28.   | Golibar Maidan Raifle Range |
| 29.   | Golibar Ganesh Maidan       |
| 30.   | Shivaji Chowk Golibar       |

S.No.	Name of the Slums
-------	-------------------

1	2
---	---

- |     |                             |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 9.  | Lokmanya Tilak Nagar        |
| 10. | Maratha Colony'             |
| 11. | Nav Vikas Mandal Golibar    |
| 12. | Patel Nagar                 |
| 13. | Sanjiwani Housing Society   |
| 14. | Subhash Nagar               |
| 15. | Abbasi Estate               |
| 16. | Asha Nagar                  |
| 17. | Bapuji Stall (Kherwadi)     |
| 18. | Naupada Zopadpatti          |
| 19. | Razak Chawl                 |
| 20. | Western Bunglow Zopadpatti  |
| 21. | Ambewadi                    |
| 22. | Dewool Wadi                 |
| 23. | Parsi Wadi                  |
| 24. | Daulat Nagar                |
| 25. | Peru Baug pawai             |
| 26. | Pachpati Village            |
| 27. | Pachpati Peru Baug          |
| 28. | Golibar Maidan Raifle Range |
| 29. | Golibar Ganesh Maidan       |
| 30. | Shivaji Chowk Golibar       |

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Slums</i>
1	2
31.	Sambhaji Chowk Golibar
32.	Golibar Road, Ghatkopar
33.	Indira Nagar, Ghatkoper
34.	Nityanand Nagar Flat No. 103, 109, 110
35.	Chiku Wadi
36.	Dhobi Chat, Bomay

**Construction of MIG Flats under  
HUDCO, 1979**

2148. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Concern at Power, Water Supply etc', appearing in the Hindustan Times dated July 5, 1991 where in concern has been expressed on the failure of the DDA in solving the housing problems of the people of Delhi especially those registered with DDA in 1979 under M.I.G. category and non-allotment of land to the group housing societies so far; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to accord first priority to the construction of M.I.G. flats under HUDCO, 1979 scheme and allotment thereof to the registrants and to allot-land to the group housing societies without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to accord priority in the construction of MIG flats, however, the DDA has chalked out concrete plans to allot flats to the remaining registrants of New Pattern Scheme, 1979 during 8th plan period subject to availability of land and infrastructural facilities.

The question of allotment of land to group housing societies is sub-judice.

**Expenditure on Space Research**

2149. SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Will  
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The total expenditure incurred on Space research during the last three years till date;

(b) whether the achievements are commensurate with the expenditure incurred;

(c) the latest achievements made in Space research;

(d) whether the Government propose to honour the scientists engaged in space research; and

(e) if so, the number of the Scientists proposed to be honoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT.  
MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The total expenditure on space research during the last three years till date is Rs. 1409.41 Crores.

(b) and (c). Funds allocated are judiciously spent for space research activities towards National development. Latest achievement is the successful launch on August 29, 1991 of state of the art Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IB). and its subsequent operationalisation in the orbit. The imageries obtained through this satellite

are of high quality and are comparable to the products of world class remote sensing satellites. IRS-1B is intended to replace its predecessor IRS-1A, launched on March 17, 1988. IRS-1A continues to be operational even after three years of its designed life and is expected to provide its services for one more year which is a significant achievement. Using the imageries provided by IRS-1A satellite, a large number of remote sensing applications have been operationalised as part of the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS). The Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1) System has been providing vital services in the areas of domestic communication, TV Broadcasting, Radio Networking, Meteorological imaging, and disaster warning.

Over the years ISRO has developed indigenous capability to design and fabricate sounding rockets for scientific and technological experiments; satellite launch vehicles to launch artificial earth satellites. ISRO has now acquired the capabilities to design and fabricate highly sophisticated, state of the art satellites for applications in communications, meteorology, TV broadcast, Management of natural resources and disaster warning which are of immediate relevance to the national development. In addition, capabilities have also been developed for various ground systems, satellite and rocket operation, and utilisation of space technology for a variety of applications of national relevance. The Indian Space Programme is thus playing a significant role in achieving overall development of the nation in a cost effective and speedy manner with emphasis on self reliance.

(d) and (e) Government has been recognising the scientists for outstanding achievements in the field of space research and this approach will continue.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assistance to ongoing Projects of Haryana**

2150. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have sought additional assistance for completing ongoing development projects during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As allocation of Central assistance is based on formula approved by the National Development Council, from time to time, Haryana's Central assistance has also been allocated on the basis of the formula.

[*English*]

#### **Residential Plots to Villagers**

2151. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has taken any decision to provide residential plots to the bonafide residents of the villages in the extended 'abadi area'.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for arriving at such a decision;

(c) the details of the villagers in Delhi affected by the above said decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Indian Languages as Medium of  
U.P.S.C. Examinations**

2152. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government propose to  
introduce Indian languages as medium in all  
the examinations conducted by the Union  
Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI  
MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). An  
Expert Committee was set up by the Union  
Public Service Commission under the Chair-  
manship of Prof. Satish Chandra, ex-Chair-  
man, University Grants Commission, to  
examine, inter alia, the question relating  
to the introduction of multilingual system  
for examinations conducted by the Com-  
mission as well as discontinuance of com-  
pulsory paper in English in all the examina-  
tions, wherever such a provision exist. The  
Committee has submitted its report which is  
under detailed examination.

{*English*}

**Extension of Calcutta Metro  
Railway**

2153. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the  
Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any  
proposal to extend Calcutta Metro Railway  
upto Garia,

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely  
to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The  
Government of West Bengal have proposed  
the extension of the Metro Railway from  
Toilyganj to Garia. After examination it was  
felt that the Feasibility Report in respect of  
the above project needed updating and the  
funding pattern of the project required to be  
worked out. The matter was therefore re-  
ferred back to the Govt. of West Bengal. The  
Govt. of West Bengal have engaged M/s Rail  
India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.  
for updating the existing feasibility study.

**Allotment of DDA Flats**

2154. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Govern-  
ment has been drawn to the news items  
appearing in the Jansatta and Indian Ex-  
press dated August 11 and 13, 1991 respec-  
tively regarding allotment of DDA flats,

(b) if so, the salient points brought out in  
these reports,

(c) the reaction of the Government  
thereto;

(d) whether there is any proposal to  
conduct an enquiry into the whole gamut of

the affairs of the Delhi Development Authority by CBI;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the other steps proposed to be taken against the gross violation of rules by DDA;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The News items refer to allotment of DDA flats made in the past by Lt. Governor, Delhi on out of turn basis including persons not registered with the DDA.

(c) DDA have reported that the out of turn allotments were approved by the competent Authority as per the Policy guidelines laid down by the Government.

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

#### **Affidavit to be filed by DDA**

2155. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has directed the Delhi Development Authority to file an affidavit indicating the number of flats which were required to be constructed and given possession during 1990-91, number actually constructed, allotted and physical possession given:

(b) if so, whether the orders of the Court have been complied with and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the High Court of Delhi has also directed the planning Engineer of the

MCD to apprise the Hon'ble Court of the action taken with regard to encroachments and unauthorised construction and use of residential buildings as commercial building.

(d) if so, whether the MCD has complied with the directives of the Court ; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to check the encroachment, unauthorised construction and use of residential buildings for commercial purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The High Court vide order dt. 23.9.91 directed DDA to file an affidavit indicating the number of flats of various categories targeted for construction upto 31.12.90 and the number of flats actually constructed and physical possession handed over upto that date.

(b) The Court was informed that 2,10,458 flats have been constructed from 1966-67 and 2,07,008 flats have been allotted till 31.3.91.

(c) to (e). The High Court has directed the Superintendent Engineer of MCD to inspect 27 properties mentioned in the writ filed by Defence Colony Welfare Association. The details of all these properties after inspection have already been filed by MCD in the High Court. Necessary action have also been initiated by MCD in these properties.

#### **Setting up of Huller mills**

2156. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether installation of shellers is a prerequisite for permission for the setting up of Huller mills (for refining rice);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations against the policy and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether many operators of Hullers have been rendered jobless due to this policy ; and

(e) whether the implementation of such a policy in hilly and backward areas is feasible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO):  
(a) Yes, Sir. As per the Rice Milling Industries (Regulation & Licence) Rules, 1959, installation of rubber roll sheller, paddy cleaner and paddy separator are necessary for the Huller Mill.

(b) Studies reveal that in hullers without rubber roll shellers, recovery of rice is less by about 6.6% compared to a modern rice mill. Besides the by products like edible oil bearing bran and husk cannot be recovered separately and used profitably.

(c) Yes, Sir. The representation received could not be agreed to in view of the reasons given in the part (b) of the reply above.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

#### **Tremors In Garhwal Region**

2157. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any short term and long term schemes to save Garhwal region from recurring tremors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The Garhwal Region lies in the earthquake prone Himalayan belt. Earthquake observational facilities have been set up in the region to monitor the local earthquakes and to understand the various processes involved. These studies are expected to provide valuable inputs for the building codes suited for the local conditions.

#### **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation**

2158. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARD-  
WAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the twin problems of water supply and Sanitation in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have written to the State Government recently to identify the "problem villages" to tackle the twin problems effectively;

(c) if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this regard; and

(d) the progress made so far in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAIH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Union Government has written to the States/Union Territory Governments recently to conduct a survey of the status of drinking water supply in rural areas.

(c) All the States/Union Territories have been advised to conduct a survey on the status of drinking water supply in rural habitations covering all aspects like supply of drinking water as per the norms, partially covered habitations, the extent of quality and quantity problems encountered by the rural population in these habitations, requirement of drinking water for village level institutions, cattle etc.

(d) Preparatory action has been taken by the States/Union Territories to conduct the survey, the results of which are expected to be available in two phases by end of March, 1992 and on water quality analysis by June/July, 1992.

[Translation]

#### **Drinking Water Shortage in Urban Areas of Madhya Pradesh**

2159. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a scheme from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to be funded with the World Bank loan in order to remove the acute shortage of drinking water in urban areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Desert Prone and Drought affected areas of Rajasthan**

2160. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted any scheme to the Union Government for the development of desert prone and drought affected areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

[English]

#### **Inclusion in Desert Development Programme**

2161. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted any memorandum to the Planning Commission for including Udaipur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Sirohi districts under the Desert Development Programme,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received such memoranda from other states also; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Government of Rajasthan have submitted a memorandum to the National Committee set up for the appraisal of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for inclu-

sion of fringe areas of Udaipur, Jaipur, Ajmer and Sirohi districts under DDP.

(b) The fringe areas proposed for inclusion under DDP are Bhim and Deogarh tehsils of Udaipur district, selected villages of Sambhar, Phulera, Kotputli and Dudu tehsils of Jaipur district, selected villages of Pushkar and Kishangarh of Ajmer district and few villages of Shivganj and Revdar tehsils of Sirohi district.

(c) The Union Government have received such memoranda from all the fourteen DPAP and DDP States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) The National Committee have submitted their report on 13.8.1990 recommending transfer of DPAP & DDP to the concerned State Governments for implementation. In view of this suggestion for transfer, the Committee was of the view that the States would themselves identify areas for future coverage of these programmes.

[*Translation*]

**Inclusion of Areas under desert Development Programme**

2162. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has identified many such areas in Rajasthan which do not come under the Desert Development Programme;

(b) if so, the names of these areas;

(c) whether area under desert can increase as these areas do not come under

the Desert Development Programme; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to include these areas in the Desert Development Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). At the instance of the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur, Rajasthan examined the climatic data of Sirohi, Ajmer and Jaipur districts to find out arid areas not covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The results indicated the following:-

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Percent arid areas of the district</i>
Sirohi	14.15
Ajmer	12.46
Jaipur	3.13

(c) The research findings of CAZRI reveal that the desert is not expanding.

(d) The question does not arise.

[*English*]

**Import of Technology by Haldia Petrochemicals Limited**

2163. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news item captioned "Reliance asked to slash fee-Haldia Petrochemicals over invoices tech-

nology import" appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated October 12, 1991;

(b) whether the Haldia Petrochemicals Limited has paid much more amount than that of Gas Authority of India Limited to Technimont Himont Combine of Italy for the proposed import of technology for making poly-propylene;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government's approval was taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN):** (a) Government has seen the News item in question.

(b) to (e). Haldia Petrochemicals Limited has filed a composite application (Foreign Collaboration & Capital Goods import) for Government's approval for its Polypropylene Project. Decision on such applications taken after duly considering the payment terms etc. allowed in other similar cases.

#### **Construction of Cold Storage Warehouse in A.P.**

**2164. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a cold storage warehouse in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh to facilitate farmers to store cash crops in times of unfavourable market prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Two firms have been granted permission to establish cold storages in 1990 and 1991.

#### **Implementation of IDSMT Scheme in Mandya District in Karnataka**

**2165. SHRIG. MADE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the small and medium towns taken up under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme in Mandya District in Karnataka;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each town during 1990-91; and

(c) the names of the towns proposed to be taken up under the above Scheme in Mandya District during 1991-92?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Final Selection of towns depends upon the annual budgetary allocations made by the Government of India for this purpose and on the receipt of prioritised list of towns and detailed project reports from the State Governments. Government of Karnataka have proposed that Mallavalli town in Mandya District be taken up under IDSMT programme in 1991-92.

#### **Amendment to Emigration Clearance Rules**

**2166. SHRI A. CHARLES:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emigration rules have been amended recently to the effect that the documents for emigration clearance have to be routed through the recruitment agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons for affecting such a change;

(c) whether complaints have been received with regard to the revised procedure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that Emigration Rules, 1983 have been amended recently. With the simplification of emigration procedure on 4.10.91 by bringing six additional categories of workers under 'Emigration Check not Required' for a period of six months, persons falling in the above six categories seeking employment abroad are required to approach Protectors of Emigrants/Passport Authorities for such an endorsement through authorised Recruiting Agents. This has been done with a view to facilitating the movement of Indian workers for workers for employment abroad.

(c) and (d). No complaint has been received regarding the simplification of procedure referred to above. Suggestions relating to the procedural aspects received will be considered and appropriate action taken.

#### **Corruption cases against Public Servants**

2167. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has registered cases against

public servants for corruption recently; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of cases investigated by Central Bureau of investigation during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir, Central Bureau of Investigation have registered 20 cases against public servants, recently. Details of cases are given below:-

"They involve 10 officers of Government Departments and 19 officers of Public Sector Undertakings."

(b) During the last six months, 434 cases involving 670 public servants were registered and investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

#### **Pension to Journalists**

2168. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure pension to the working journalists; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Government had set up an Expert Group to work out a pension scheme for journalists and non-journalists employees of newspaper establishments. The two alternative pension schemes recommended by the Group which were subject to payment of monthly contribution at different rates were considered by the Central Board of Trustees of the

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in their meeting held on August 20, 1990. In order to improve upon the features of the proposed scheme as well as its coverage, the Board set up a sub-committee to formulate a new pension Scheme applicable to all employees covered under the EPF & MP Act. The new pension scheme proposed by this sub-committee has been endorsed by the Board who have recommended the same to the Government.

#### **Arrest of Hoarders**

2169. **SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hoarders arrested by the Union Government for hoarding essential commodities during this year, State-wise;

(b) the total amount confiscated from them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b). The number of persons arrested for violation of provisions of various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and value of essential commodities confiscated as a result of raids made during the year 1991, Statewise, as per reports received from the State Governments/UT Administrations upto 30.11.91, are indicated in the Statement below.

(c) Government has been emphasising upon States/UTs the need for intensification of enforcement operations in the country and has urged them to take firm action against those indulging in hoarding or other malpractices.

## STATEMENT

*Action taken by States/UTs under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the year 1991 (as reported till 30.11.91)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>	<i>Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	839	179.54
2.	Assam	4	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Bihar	73	131.90
5.	Gujarat	28	218.00
6.	Goa	5	2.03
7.	haryana	81	0.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	112	1.00
10.	Karnataka	525	6.53
11.	Kerala	—	1.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66	36.31
13.	Maharashtra	724	114.80

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons arrested	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)
14.	Manipur	4	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	5	057
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa <sup>21</sup>	37.55	—
19.	Punjab	19	7.28
20.	Rajasthan	7	20.94
21.	Sikkim	11	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	318	130.81
23.	Tripura	16	0.06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	667	823.20
25.	West Bengal	743	242.31
26.	A & N Islands	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>	<i>Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
28.	D & N Haveli	7	15.2
29.	Delhi	136	2.95
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—
31.	Lakshdweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	49	0.12
		4464	1972.86

**L.T.C. Facility**

2170. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to restrict the L.T.C. facility to only two children of the Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Guidelines on social/Institutional forestry**

2171. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest guidelines on social forestry and institutional forestry in rural development;

(b) the State-wise outlay on social/institutional forestry during 1991-92 and the average outlay per block;

(c) the State-wise target in terms of trees to be planted by the official or semi-official agencies during the above period; and

(d) the State-wise target in terms of seedlings and saplings to be supplied to private institutions and individuals free of cost or at subsidised rates during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The latest guidelines are given in statement I below.

(b) The statement showing statewise outlays for social/institutional forestry during 1991-92 is given in statement II below. Average outlay per block is not maintained.

(c) & (d). The annual targets for Afforestation/Tree plantation activities are fixed in terms of two mutually exclusive parameters (i) area for coverage of public lands including forest land and (ii) seedling distribution.

Seedlings are distributed to the public as well as other agencies for planting on their own lands. The modalities for distribution including free or at subsidised rates is done at the state level. The State-wise targets of seedling distribution and area to be covered for 1991-92 is given in statement III below.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Guidelines for Implementing social forestry works under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (Effective from 1.4.1991)**

**SOCIAL FORESTRY WORKS**

The main objectives in Implementation of social forestry works under JRY has to be such that its benefits accrue to the rural communities and more particularly to the rural poor.

Social forestry works will include soil and water conservation measures taken to ensure the survival of the plants.

**LOCATION OF SOCIAL FORESTRY WORKS**

Social forestry works under JRY may be taken up on Government and community lands and on road sides, canal embank-

ments and the sides of the railway lines. Such works may also be undertaken on degraded forest lands on the following conditions:

(a) if suitable community lands are not available; and

(b) the entire produce from such lands is made available for the community use under a general or specific order of the State Govt.

#### *Trees to be Planted*

Planting of all types of fruit, fodder and fuel trees will be taken up under the programme. However, the plant species should be selected by the DRDAs/Village Panchayats taking into account the needs of the area and geo-climatic conditions. Quick growing fuel, fodder and small timber trees alongwith the fruit trees of local variety may be given preference over the exotic species.

#### *Nurseries*

Farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers either actual or potential IRD beneficiaries should be encouraged to raise nurseries in their own fields or backyards.

#### *Tree Patta*

The benefits of social forestry can directly accrue to the rural poor through the scheme of tree patta under which the tree planting permit holder/tree patta holder shall be entitled to usufruct of the trees. The usufruct rights under the tree planting permit/tree patta shall include the rights to gather dead branches, take twigs and loppings of the branches, harvest produce such as fruits, flowers, seeds, leaves, tappings etc., carry on tree based activity like be keeping, moga/ tuasar silk worm rearing, lac production etc., coppicing of trees, hypothecate the trees to financial institutions for loans by deposit of

tree planting permit/tree patta with the financial institutions and devolution of the tree planting permit patta on death of the patta holder. The cost of saplings to be planted and the wages for the labour put in tree-permit/tree patta holder by planting the saplings and also the cost of maintenance of such plantations upto the time the trees are able to survive may be met from the JRY funds.

#### *Farm Forestry*

Farm forestry may be taken up only on lands belonging to the following categories of identifies rural poor whose names figure in the IRDP Survey register:

(i) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(ii) Freed bonded labourers; and

(iii) All allottees of land i.e. ceiling surplus land/bhoodan/wasteland/Government lands provided their land holdings do not exceed to those of small farmers, and on land for which tree patta have been granted.

#### *Maintenance of Plants*

Whenever tree plantation has been taken up under the social forestry programme on community land and for plantation upto the time the trees are able to survive or upto the period of three years from the year of plantation, whichever is earlier, may be met from JRY funds.

**Involvement of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs)**

Non-governmental organisations may be involved in all activities relating to social forestry from nursery raising to plantations through the rural poor. Funding for the NGOs may be done directly by the State Governments or through the DRDAs.

**STATEMENT-II***(Rs. in Lakhs)*

<i>SL.No.</i>	<i>States/UT's</i>	<i>Allocation for Social Forestry under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana as per guidelines (1991-92)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	699.97
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	11.04
3.	Assam	184.12
4.	Bihar	1384.80
5.	Goa	12.86
6.	Gujarat	291.26
7.	Haryana	69.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.87
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	58.01
10.	Karnataka	434.14
11.	Kerala	230.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	950.49
13.	Maharashtra	735.25
14.	Manipur	15.25
15.	Meghalaya	17.85
16.	Mizoram	7.52
17.	Nagaland	19.13
18.	Orissa	471.41
19.	Punjab	60.32
20.	Rajasthan	460.99

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

<i>SL.No.</i>	<i>States/UT's</i>	<i>Allocation for Social Forestry under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana as per guidelines (1991-92)</i>
---------------	--------------------	---

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21.	Sikkim	6.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	620.05
23.	Tripura	19.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1839.35
25.	West Bengal	784.32
26.	A & N Islands	5.63
27.	Chandigarh	1.39
28.	D & N Haveli	3.05
29.	Daman & Diu	1.80
30.	Delhi	6.63
31.	Lakshadweep	2.82
32.	Pondicherry	5.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>9443</b>

**STATEMENT III**

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UTs</i>	<i>Seedlings distribution (for Planting on Pvt. Lands) (hectares) (lacs)</i>	<i>Area (Public lands includ- forest lands) (hectares)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	30000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	10000.00
3.	Assam	100.00	42000.00

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UTs</i>	<i>Seedlings distribution (for Planting on Pvt. Lands) (hectares) (lacs)</i>	<i>Area (Public lands includ-forest lands) (hectares)</i>
1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	700.00	50000.00
5.	Goa	50.00	1200.00
6.	Gujarat	2400.00	73000.00
7.	Haryana	300.00	45000.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150.00	57500.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.00	10000.00
10.	Karnataka	900.00	50000.00
11.	Kerala	250.00	41000.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00	95000.00
13.	Maharashtra	1230.00	125000.00
14.	Manipur	25.00	13000.00
15.	Meghalaya	150.00	18000.00
16.	Mizoram	100.00	11000.00
17.	Nagaland	50.00	11000.00
18.	Orissa	500.00	57000.00
19.	Punjab	150.00	13000.00
20.	Rajasthan	350.00	82500.00
21.	Sikkim	50.00	8000.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	800.00	54000.00
23.	Tripura	50.00	11000.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3400.00	90000.00

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UTs</i>	<i>Seedlings distribution (for Planting on Pvt. Lands) (hectares) (lacs)</i>	<i>Area (Public lands includ- forest lands) (hectares)</i>
1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	850.00	45000.00
26.	A & N Islands	5.00	3600.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	300.00
28.	D & N Haveli	20.00	1000.00
29.	Daman & Diu	1.00	200.00
30.	Delhi	50.00	1500.00
31.	Lakshadweep	5.00	100.00
32.	Pondicherry	4.00	100.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>15000.00</b>	<b>1050000.00</b>

[*Translation*]

**Fruit processing plant in Madhya Pradesh**

2172. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fruit processing plant is in operation in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any proposal in this regard is pending with the Union Government for approval and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are 86 fruits and vegetable processing units licenced under the Fruit Products Order in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal pending with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries at present.

[*English*]

**Allotment of House Sites by D.D.A.**

2173. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of house sites developed and allocated by the DDA during each of the last three years and proposed to be taken up during 1991-92?

(b) the total number of housing units

constructed, allotted, physical possession given during the above period and the number expected to be constructed, allotted the physical possession proposed to be given during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Alterations made by Allottees of D.D.A. Flats**

2174. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of D.D.A. flats have made additions and alterations in the flats allotted to them;

(b) if so, the action taken against them;

(c) number of persons against whom court cases have been instituted;

(d) whether there is any proposal to enter into a compromise in such cases; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The DDA have reported that some allottees of DDA flats have made additions/alterations in their flats unauthorisedly. Whenever such cases are noticed by the DDA necessary action is initiated under Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(c) About 1033 cases are pending in the Court.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

**Regularisation of Unauthorised Constructions**

2175. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have regularised unauthorised constructions in Delhi upto 1988;

(b) if not, the year upto which the unauthorised constructions in the capital have been regularised;

(c) whether the Government propose to regularise unauthorised constructions made upto 1990; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Regularisation of unauthorised construction is of two types, namely:-

(i) regularisation of unauthorised constructions in the unauthorised colonies; and

(ii) Unauthorised construction in the shape of deviations from the sanctioned plans.

As regards (i) above, Delhi Administration have regularised 553 unauthorised colonies which were in existence upto 30.6.1977. However, the structure constructed in these colonies are regularised on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries. As regards unauthorised construction of the second category, the deviations in the sanctioned plans are compounded/regularised as per the provision of unified building by-laws 1983, and provisions of Master Plan.

**Yardsticks for release of Additional Quota for Consumer Items**

2176. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have employed different yardsticks for release of additional quota for different consumer items; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The allocations of PDS items from Central Pool to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations are made taking into account various factors such as demand from the State Governments, Stocks in Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability of the commodities and seasonal factors etc.

Allocation of levy sugar for PDS is made to almost all the States/U.Ts on the basis of a uniform norm of 425 gram per capita per month availability of the projected population as on 1.10.1986. A 5% increase in these allocations were made from August to Dec.91.

The PDS allocations are supplemental in nature and is not intended to meet the entire demand of the State Governments and U.T. Administrations.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Houses by DDA to SCs and STs**

2177. SHRI CHHEDDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allot eight thousand houses constructed by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

**Houses under Indra Awas Yojna In Chandigarh**

2178. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes allotted houses at Chandigarh under the Indra Awas Yojna during the last three years; and

(b) the years wise target in this regard for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No houses are reported to have been constructed for/ allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh under Indra Awas Yojna, a programme meant exclusively for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers, during the last three years.

(b) Targets for the next three years:

under Indira Awas Yojna have not been fixed.

**Setting up of Projects by Khadi Gram Udyog Commission in Chandigarh**

2180. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Gram Udyog Commission has undertaken any project in the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the details of the investment made, profits earned and the number of people benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN) : (a) & (b). No Special project has been undertaken by Khadi Gram Udyog Commission in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. However, Khadi and Village Industries Commission is extending financial and other help to Khadi and village Industries Board in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, for the promotion of the following category of Industries:-

1. Village Leather Industry,
2. Fibre other than Coir Industry,
3. Cottage Pottery Industry,
4. Lime Stone, Lime shell and other lime products industry,
5. Processing, Packing and Marketing of Cereals, Pulses, Spices, condiments, Masala etc.
6. Ghani Oil Industry,
7. Carpentry and Blacksmithy industry,
8. Fruits and vegetable processing, preservation and canning including pickles;
9. Non-conventional Energy Sources (Biogas);
10. Textile and Service Industry.

The funds disbursed, production attained and employment achieved during 1990-91 in Chandigarh are as follows:-

<i>Funds disbursed (Rs. in lakh)</i>		<i>Employment (in No.)</i>	<i>Production (Rs. in lakh)</i>
<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>		
0.02	11.80	762	396.07

**Allotment of Houses by Chandigarh Board**

2181. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discretionary quota of

the members of Chandigarh Housing Board has been abolished and only the Administration enjoys discretion in the matter of allotment of houses; and

(b) if so, the number of housing units so allotted by the Administrator during the each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of housing units allotted by the Chandigarh Housing Board to the eligible persons during the last two years are as under:-

November 1989 to Oct. 1990 : 49

November 1990 to Oct. 1991 : 62

#### **Food Processing Industries in Maharashtra**

2182. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the belt along Virar Vasai area in Maharashtra is rich in production of fruits;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up processing industries to utilise the fruits from that area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) Mango, Banana and Cashew fruits are grown in the belt along virar-vasai area in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not have any proposal to set up food processing industries directly in any State. However, this Ministry has formulated several plan schemes under which assistance is provided to the State Govts., Cooperative Societies, Public sector undertakings etc., for development of industries. No proposal from the State Govt. of Maharashtra has been received for seeking

assistance to set up fruit industries in Virar-Vasai area.

#### **Expansion of HMT Unit in Aurangabad**

2183. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the existing HMT unit located at Aurangabad (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). HMT does not have any immediate plan to take up major expansion at the Dairy Machinery Unit in Aurangabad. Technological upgradation of its existing products is, however, being pursued by the Unit.

#### **Diseases caused by Orissa sands Complex**

2184. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Orissa Sands Complex at Gopalpur in Orissa is the cause of cancer and several other dreaded diseases among the people living in that region;

(b) whether the local people are mostly affected by these diseases due to the pollution by the Orissa Sands Complex;

(c) whether some experts have also expressed their opinions in this regard;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have

sent any team to investigate the matter; and

(f) if so, the details of the report submitted by the team, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Some newspaper reports alleged that there is an increase in cancer cases and reduction in vegetation in Gopalpur where the Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) is located. These reports are attributed to unnamed doctors and unnamed agricultural scientists and are not based on scientific facts. The OSCOM operations do not pollute the environment with radioactivity.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Alleged Irregularities in P.P.L.**

2185. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government are aware of the gross irregularities in the functioning of Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) in Orissa; -

(b) whether the Government have investigated into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of PPL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). A

number of cases of irregularities have been noticed in Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL). Some of them are being enquired into by the CBI and some by the Vigilance Department of PPL. In two cases, CBI have not found evidence for proceeding with prosecution and the matter is further being examined. Action has also been taken against some officials found guilty of irregularities.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to check irregularities. These include:

i) appointment of a senior IPS Officer as Chief Vigilance Officer;

ii) drawing up of a schedule for preventive vigilance in the company in sensitive areas;

iii) review of policies and procedures to plug loopholes/lacunae in respect of tenders, contracts, purchases, etc; and

iv) strengthening of internal audit system.

Measures have also been taken to improve the physical performance of PPL which, inter-alia, include ensuring availability of raw materials; proper maintenance of plant and machinery; formation and implementation of proper monitoring system at all levels for fixing accountability via- avis targets; enforcement of discipline, etc. These measures have resulted in significant improvement in the performance during the past eight months of the current financial year and capacity utilisation has been about 90%.

[*Translation*]

#### **Growth Rate of Orissa**

2186. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the growth rate of Orissa is much less as compared to the growth rate of other states;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the growth rate of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) The growth rate of Orissa for the year 1989-90 (in terms of the annual percentage increase in the Net State Domestic Product at constant prices) is 6.03%. It is less than that of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tripura and more than that of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Growth rates differ among States for a variety of reasons some among them being the historically uneven development of the infrastructure, industry and entrepreneurship, the promotional measures and incentives offered, and the year to year variations in rainfall and the consequent droughts and floods.

(c) Orissa State has been implementing development plans for increasing the growth rate. These plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education, health, etc., and direct employment generation programmes to increase the income of poor people.

#### 'No Industry Districts' in Orissa

2187. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the 'no industry districts' in Orissa;

(b) the schemes chalked out by the Government in regard to the setting up of industries in these districts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.J.KURIEN): (a) Balasore, Phulbani and Bolangir are the 'No Industry Districts' in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme of Central Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in 'No Industry' districts introduced in 1983, the Central Government have approved the following growth centres on the recommendation of the State Government of Orissa:

<i>District</i>	<i>Growth Centre</i>
Balasore	Balasore
Phulbani	Manmunda
Bolangir	Bolangir

A sum of Rs. 250 lakhs has so far been released to the State Govt. as Centre's share. The above scheme is no longer in operation, but commitments made to the State Govt. under the Scheme will be honoured as and when the claims are furnished by the State Governments. Under the New Growth Centre Scheme introduced in 1988, the above three districts do not have any Growth Centres.

#### Development Schemes for Orissa

2188. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate new development schemes for Orissa in view of its backwardness;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be implemented;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The development of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and therefore development schemes for this purpose are formulated and proposed by the State Governments for consideration of Planning Commission.

[English]

**Tyre manufacturing project at Kanyakumari**

2189. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tyre manufacturing project is proposed to be started in Kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) and (b). No proposal is pending with the Government for the setting up of a tyre manufacturing unit in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu. Under the new Industrial Policy, no licencing is required for the setting up of such a unit.

**Surveys conducted by DDA and Delhi Administration in J.J. Camps**

2190. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys have been conducted by DDA and Delhi Administration in Jhuggi-Jhonpri camps and areas in Delhi Administration in Delhi during the period from December 1, 1989 to October, 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether basic amenities have been provided in such areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority has reported that according to the information provided by the Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration and the data collected by the Slum Wing of D.D.A., there are 929 jhuggi jhonpri clusters in different parts of Delhi.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has a continuing scheme, namely 'Environmental Improvement in Jhuggi Jhonpri Clusters' under which basic civic amenities such as drinking water, street lights, drains, paved pathways and dustbins and dhalaos are provided in eligible clusters in a phased manner after taking into account the local conditions.

**Rice, Wheat, Sugar etc. supplied to Kerala**

2191. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: SHRI KODIKKUNLIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to

(a) the quantity of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils supplied to Kerala from January, 1991 to November, 1991;

(b) the quantity of boiled and raw rice supplied to Kerala from January, 1991 to November, 1991;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for supply of more rice and boiled rice to that State; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOL): (a) The offtake of rice, wheat and edible oils by Kerala from January, 1991 to November, 1991 has been as follows:-

(In '000 tonnes)

Rice	1574.1 upto 27.11.1991.
Wheat	302.9
Edible oils	3.46 upto October, 1991.

During this period the State was allotted a total of 1,37,475 tonnes of Sugar. Since the State is a direct allottee State actual offtake figures are not available with the Central Govt.

(b) 1009.42 thousand tonnes of boiled rice and 564.1 thousand tonnes of raw rice were supplied to Kerala from January, 1991 to November, 1991 (upto 27.11.1991).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) whereas overall allotments of rice to most of the States have been reduced considering stock position and arrival of new

crop, F.C.I. tries to supply adequate quantities of boiled rice to Kerala.

### Technology Park in Trivandrum

2192. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a technology park in Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has proposed the establishment of three Technology Parks viz. at Trivandrum, Calicut and Cochin. The implementation of the Technology Park at Trivandrum has already started. An amount of Rs. 32 crores has been earmarked by the State Government for the Trivandrum Park, 25 companies from India as well as from abroad have registered for allotment of space in the Park to start manufacturing activity.

The Department of Electronics has proposed three major activities in the Trivandrum Technology Park namely, the Software Technology Park, the Software Training and Development Centre with a large IBM Mainframe, and the Electronics Regional Test Laboratory. For Software Technology Park at Trivandrum, built up accommodation has been taken on rent for establishing the infrastructure, facilities like built up space, communication facilities and core computers. 16 companies have been given approval for setting up 100% EOU units in the Park.

### **Task Force for Development of North-East Region**

2193. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the existing development model now being adopted in the North-East region of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a task force to work out an alternative strategy for the development of the North-East region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

### **Programme to eliminate Hunger**

2194. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one third of the World's Hungry population lives in India as reported in the recent report of the Hunger Project, an international non-Government organisation on the roster of the United Nations Economic and Social Council; and

(b) if so, the special programme chalked out or being formulated by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ) : (a) In a publication "ENDING HUNGER-AN IDEA WHOSE TIME

HAS COME"(1985), it was stated that if hunger were eliminated in India, as much as one third of World's hunger would be ended. This is the only one view where the incidence of hunger was estimated on the basis of an assumed relationship between undernourishment and infant mortality. However, there is no agreed definition of hunger. The publication of the hunger project reports that there is a wide range of estimate of chronically hungry people in the world ranging between 0.3 billion to 2.5 billion depending upon how an adequate diet is defined. The National Sample Survey Organisation in its 38th Round of Survey (1983) asked a direct question "Whether all members of a household got two square meals a day throughout a year or not?" Based on the response, the proportion of hungry people was estimated at 16 percent of the population in India in that year.

(b) Poverty is at the core of the problem of hunger. To alleviate poverty a number of self employment and wage employment programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna etc., especially directed at the poor are being implemented. As a result of these measures and general development efforts the percentage of people below the poverty line come down from around 48% in 1977-78 to around 30% to around 30% in 1987-88.

[*Translation*]

### **Regional Balance of Industries**

2195. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made so far under the Industrial Policy of 1980 to remove regional imbalances, to deal with the problem of congestion in metropolis during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the industries set up in

Gujarat under the said policy during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) and (b). Correction of regional imbalance and decongestion of metropolitan areas was one of the objectives of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980. This was sought to be achieved through various schemes of incentives as well as policy parameters which encouraged location of industries in backward areas. Under the new Industrial Policy announced by Government on 24th July, 1991, requirement of industrial licencing has been dispensed with for all industries except for a short list of 18 industries in locations other than cities with population of more than 1 million as per the 1991 Census. Appropriate incentives and the design of investment in infrastructure development will be used to promote the dispersal of industries particularly to rural and backward areas and to reduce congestion in cities.

During the years 1989 and 1990, 87 industrial licences have been granted for setting up industries in the State of Gujarat out of which 31 licences are for backward areas.

#### **District Industries Centres In Gujarat**

2196. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Industries Centres are proposed to be set up in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made for setting up of the District Industries Centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) and (b). Gujarat State has 19 districts, out of which District Industry Centres

(DIC) have already been set up in 18 districts. District Dang does not have a DIC but the work of Dang district is looked after by DIC, Valsad. There is no proposal with Government at present to set up a separate DIC in Dang district.

[*English*]

#### **Eligibility Criteria for allotment of DDA Flat under New Pattern Scheme**

2197. SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some eligibility criteria has been prescribed under the registration scheme of the new pattern for intending purchasers of flats to be constructed by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the persons had registered themselves keeping that criteria in view;

(d) if so, the reasons for changing the criteria by permitting out of turn allotment of flats of persons not registered with DDA under the scheme thereby denying the registered people early allotment of flats and keeping them waiting for 13 long years;

(e) the number of flats under the scheme given on out of turn basis to unregistered persons with reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to discontinue the allotment of flats under the scheme to unregistered persons; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The eligibility criteria for registration under New Pattern 1979 Scheme includes:

i) The applicant must not own any residential house or plot in full or in part on lease hold or free hold basis in the Union Territory of Delhi either in his/her own name or in the name of his/her wife/husband or any of his/her or dependent children or dependent minor sisters and brothers. If, however, individual share of the applicant in the jointly owned plot or land under the residential house is less than 75 sq. yds.; and application for allotment of flat can be entertained. In the event of allotment, the flat shall be used by the allottee for his/her own residence. Persons who own a house or plot allotted by the Delhi Development Authority or an area of even less than 75 sq.yds. shall not, however, be eligible for registration:

ii) The applicant must be a citizen of India.

iii) The applicant must have attained the age of majority.

iv) In respect of MIG flat the income criteria limit is Rs. 27000 p.a. whereas income criteria in case of LIG/Janta has been done away with.

(c) & (d), Out of turn allotment of DDA flats have not been made in violation of the criteria laid down under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979. Such allotments are made as per guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.

(e) As per policy 2/1/2 of total number of flats allotted during a year can be allotted by the competent Authority on out of turn basis to registered/unregistered persons. DDA reports that 329 flats were allotted on out of turn basis to unregistered persons from 1987-88 to 1990-91.

(f) There is no proposal to dis-continue

the allotment of flats on out of turn basis.

(g) Question does not arise.

### Strike In F.C.I.

2198. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Strike in the Food Cooperation of India has thwarted the efficient functioning of the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) the date from which the employees of the F.C.I. are on strike and the details of their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Whereas the movement of foodgrains was adversely affected, the Public Distribution System functioned normally.

(b) and (c), The employees resorted to agitational approach w.e.f. 26.8.1991, which included a token strike on 16.9.1991, for the redressal of their demands for wage revision, productivity linked bonus, merger of cadres as recommended by Balaram Committee, etc. As a result of interim agreement reached amicably between Management of FCI and the employees, the agitational approach has been withdrawn.

### Encashment of E.L. and H.P.L.

2199. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration set up under the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees has given awards on the encashment of earned leave and half pay leave;

(b) if so, when these awards were given and the reasons for not implementing the same so far; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Awards were given by the Board of Arbitration on 31st March 1989 & 19th December, 1986 respectively. These are being processed in Government in accordance with the prescribed procedure. A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

[*Translation*]

**Funds to States for education and development works**

2200. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Planning Commission while allocating funds to various States for education and development works;

(b) whether the same criteria is being adopted for the State of Haryana while allocating funds for various rural development schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The broad

principles for allocation of Central Assistance to the States including Haryana are (i) population size (ii) per capita Income (iii) Special development problems etc. The allocation for heads/sub-heads of development including education and Rural Development are made in consultation with the State Governments including Haryana keeping in view factors such as plan priorities, availability of resources, need for early completion of ongoing projects, maximisation of benefits, environmental considerations, removal of regional imbalances etc. While funds are specially earmarked for Minimum Needs programmes and also for some important sectors of development including Rural Development, provision for individual schemes is made by the concerned State Government within the overall approved outlay.

[*English*]

**Marketing of Anti-Rabies Drug by Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd.**

2201. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd., New Delhi a Government undertaking has started marketing of a new anti-Rabies vaccine known as "Verorab" under their feeding Programme with French collaboration; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the marketing/distribution arrangement the Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd., has made therefor, State-wise/Zone-wise and on what terms;

(c) the total quantity and amount involved for such imports ever since collaboration agreement was made and the CIF price plus custom duty etc., for the import of such Vaccine; and

(d) the total number of staff engaged by the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. As a part of Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited's "VERORAB" imported in finished form from Pasteur Merieux Serums & Vaccins (PMSV), France was launched in the Indian market in September 1991. Marketing of this vaccine manufactured indigenously by IVCOL is scheduled from mid 1993. The "seeding programme" is meant to popularise this new vaccine to the Indian Medical practitioners.

(b) Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited has entered into a tripartite agreement with PMSV and Alidac Genetics and Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad for the marketing and distribution of products in the open market. Statewise and Zonewise marketing/distribution would be done using the established infrastructure of Alidac Genetics and Pharmaceuticals. The product would be widely available as the demand picks up.

Sales to Immunization Programme and major Government programmes will be handled directly by Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited.

(c) The total quantity of vaccine imported till November, 1991 was 1,19,973 doses at a cost of \$ 6,30,594 i.e. approximately Rs. 1,63,95,000.

(d) At present Forty Three employees are on the rolls of the Corporation and more scientists are being recruited.

[*Translation*]

#### Export of Maruti Cars

2202. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars exported by Maruti Udyog Limited during 1991 Novem-

ber, and the names of the countries to which these cars have been exported;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the target fixed for the export of the cars for the remaining month of 1991 and during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.K. THUNGON): (a) In November, 1991 Maruti Udyog Ltd. exported 989 vehicles (including deemed exports) to Bhutan, Italy, Malta, Namibia, Nepal, Poland, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

(b) The foreign exchange earned therefrom is US \$ 3.13 million (Provisional).

(c) Maruti Udyog Ltd. expects to export around 2000 vehicles during December, 1991. Exports during 1992 are expected to be 25,000-30,000 vehicles.

[*English*]

#### Industrial Investment

2203. K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scheduled industries covered or under the purview of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as on 1 January, 1985;

(b) the number of industries which have been dropped from the schedule since 1 January 1985 and the details thereof;

(c) the other changes brought about in the regulatory framework and in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 since 1 January, 1985; and

(d) how the process of delicensing and

consequent changes have helped in the fulfilment of the direction and size of industrial investment into desired channels, as per plan priorities and in the growth of an independent and self-reliant economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) The list of industries in the list Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 as on 1st January, 1985 is given in the Statement below.

(b) There has been no change in the list of industries included in the 1st Schedule to the industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 since 1st January, 1985.

(c) Certain categories of industries had been delicensed under the provisions of Section 29'B' of the said Act. In addition, other industries were exempted from the requirement of obtaining industrial licences, subject to certain conditions. However, these schemes of delicensed industries and exempted industries have been abolished under the new Industrial Policy which was announced on 24th July, 1991. Under the new Industrial Policy, the requirement of Industrial licensing under the said Act has been done away with for all industries except for a list of 18 industries.

(d) The liberalisation of Industrial Policy recently announced by the Government is to let the entrepreneurs make investment decision on the basis of their own commercial judgement. However, foreign and NRI investment and technology transfers are encouraged in high priority industries listed in Annex III to the Statement on Industrial Policy.

### STATEMENT

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Any industry engaged in the manufacture or production of any of the articles

mentioned under each of the following headings or sub-headings, namely:

#### 1. Metallurgical Industries:

##### A. Ferrous:

- (1) Iron and Steel (metal)
- (2) Ferros alloys.
- (3) Iron and Steel castings and forgines.
- (4) Iron and Steel structurals.
- (5) Iron and steel pipes.
- (6) Special steels.
- (7) Other products of iron and steel.

##### B. Non-ferrous:

(1) Precious metals, including gold and silver, and of their alloys.

(1-A) Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys.

(2) Semi-manufactures and manufactures.

#### 2. Fuels:

(1) Coal, lignite, coke and their derivatives.

(2) Mineral oil (crude oil), motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse

hydrocarbon oil and their blends including synthetics fuels, lubricating oils and the like.

(3) Fuel gases-(coal gas, natural gas and the like).

#### 3. Boilers and Steam Generating Plants:

**Boilers and steam generating plants.**

**4. Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators):**

- (1) Steam engines and turbines.
- (2) Internal combustion engines.

**5. Electrical Equipment:**

(1) Equipment and generation, transmission and distribution of electricity including transformers.

- (2) Electrical Motors.
- (3) Electrical Fans.
- (4) Electrical lamps.
- (5) Electrical furnaces.

(6) Electrical cables and wires.

(7) X-ray equipment.

(8) Electronic equipment.

(9) Household appliances such as electric irons, heaters and the like.

(10) Storage batteries.

(11) Dry cells.

**6. Telecommunications:**

- (1) Telephones.
- (2) Telegraph equipment.
- (3) Wireless communication apparatus.
- (4) Radio receivers, including amplifying and public address equipment.
- (5) Television sets.

(6) Teleprinters.

**7. Transportation:**

(1) Aircraft.

(2) Ships and other vessels drawn by power.

(3) Railway locomotives.

(4) Railway rolling stock.

(5) Automobiles (motor cars, buses, trucks, motor cycles, scooters and the like).

(6) Bicycles.

(7) Others, such as fork lift trucks and the like.

**8. Industrial Machinery:**

**A. Major items of specialised equipment used in specific industries:**

(1) Textiles Machinery (such as spinning frames, carding machines, powerlooms, and the like) including textile accessories.

(2) Jute machinery.

(3) Rayon machinery.

(4) Sugar machinery.

(5) Tea machinery.

(6) Mining machinery.

(7) Metallurgical machinery.

(8) Cement machinery.

(9) Chemical machinery.

(10) Pharmaceutical machinery.

(11) Paper machinery.

**B. General items of machinery used in several industries, such as the equipment required for various "Unit processes.":**

(1) Size reduction equipment-crushers, ball mills, and the like.

(2) Conveying equipment bucket elevators, skip hoist, crane, derricks and the like.

(3) Size separation units screens, classifiers and the like.

(4) Mixers and reactor kneading mills, turbo mixers and the like.

(5) Filtration equipment filter presses, rotary filters and the like.

(6) Centrifugal machines.

(7) Evaporators.

(8) distillation equipment.

(9) Crystallisers.

(10) Driers.

(11) Power driven pumps reciprocating, centrifugal and the like.

(12) Air and gas compressors and vacuum pipes (excluding electrical furnaces).

(13) Refrigeration plants for industrial use.

(14) Fire fighting equipment and appliances including fire engines.

**C. Other items of Industrial Machinery:**

(1) Ball, roller and tapered bearings.

(2) Speed reduction units.

(3) Grinding wheels and abrasives.

**9. Machines Tools:**

Machine tools:

**10. Agricultural Machinery:**

(1) Tractors, Harvestors and the like.

(2) Agricultural implements.

**11. Earth moving Machinery:**

Bulldozers, dumpers, scrapers, loaders, shovels, drag lines, bucket wheel excavators, road rollers and the like.

**12. Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries:**

(1) Plastic moulded goods.

(2) Hand tools, small tools and the like.

(3) Razor blades.

(4) Pressure Cookers.

(5) Cutlery.

(6) Steel furniture.

**13. Commercial, Office and Household Equipment:**

(1) Typewriters.

(2) Calculating machines.

(3) Air conditioner and refrigerators

(4) Vacuum cleaners.

(5) Sewing and knitting machines.

(6) Hurricane lanterns.

**14. Medical and Surgical Appliances:**

Surgical instrument sterilisers, incubators and the like.

**15. Industrial instruments:**

(1) Water meters, steam meters, electricity meters and like.

(2) Indicating, recording and regulating devices for pressure temperature, rate of flow, weights, levels and the like.

(3) Weighing machines.

**16. Scientific instruments.**

Scientific instruments.

**17. Mathematical, Surveying, and Drawing Instruments:**

Mathematical, Surveying and drawing instruments.

**18. Fertilizers:**

(1) Inorganic fertilizers.

(2) Organic fertilizers.

(3) Mizad fertilizers.

**19. Chemicals (Other than fertilizers):**

(1) Inorganic heavy chemicals.

(2) Organic Heavy chemicals.

(3) Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.

(4) Synthetic resins and plastic.

(5) Paints, varnishes and enamels.

(6) Synthetic rubbers.

(7) Man made fibres including regenerated cellulose rayon, nylon and the like.

(8) Coke oven by products.

(9) Coal tar distillation products like naphthalene, anthracene and the like.

(10) Explosives, including gun powder and safety fuses.

(11) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.

(12) Textile auxiliaries.

(13) Sizing material including starch.

(14) Miscellaneous chemicals.

**20. Photographic Raw Film and Paper:**

(1) Cinema film.

(2) Photographic amateur film.

(3) Photographic printing paper.

**21. Dye stuffs:**

Dye stuffs.

**22. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals:**

Drugs and pharmaceuticals.

**23. Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed):**

(1) made wholly or in part of cotton, including cotton yarn, hosiery and rope;

(2) made wholly or in part of jute, twine and rope:

(3) made wholly or in part of wool, including wool tops, wollen yarn, hosiery, carpets and druggets.

(4) made wholly or in part of silk, including silk yarn and hosiery;

(5) made wholly or in part of synthetic, artificial (man made) fibres, including yarn and hosiery of such fibres.

24. Paper and Pulp including Paper Products:

(1) Paper writing, printing and wrapping.

(2) Newspaper.

(3) Paper board and straw board.

(4) Paper for packing (corrugated paper, kraft paper, paper bags, paper containers and the like).

(5) Pulp wood pulp, mechanical, chemical, including dissolving pulp.

25. Sugar:

Sugar.

26. Fermentation Industries:

(1) Alcohol.

(2) Other Products of fermentation industries.

27. Food Processing Industries:

(1) Canned fruits and fruit products.

(2) Milk foods.

(3) Malted foods.

(4) Flour.

(5) Other processed food.

28. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati:

(1) Vegetable oils, including solvent extracted oils.

(2) Vanaspati.

29. Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations:

(1) Soaps.

(2) Glycerine.

(3) Cosmetics.

(4) Perfumery.

(5) Toilet preparations.

30. Rubber Goods:

(1) Tyres and tubes.

(2) Surgical and medical products including prophylactics.

(3) Footwear.

(4) Other rubber goods.

31. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers:

Leather, Leather goods and pickers.

32. Glue and Gelatin:

Glue and gelatin.

33. Glass:

(1) Hollow ware.

(2) Sheet and plate glass.

(3) Optional glass.

(4) Glass wool.

(5) Laboratory ware.

(6) Miscellaneous ware.

34. Ceramics:

(1) Fire bricks.

(2) Refractories.

(3) Furnance lining bricks acidic, basic and neutral

(4) China ware and pottery.

(5) Sanitary ware.

(6) Insulators.

(7) Tiles.

(8) Graphite crucibles.

35. Cement and Gypsum Products:

(1) Portland cement.

(2) Asbestos cement.

(3) Insulating boards.

(4) gypsue boards, wall boards and the

36. Timber Products:

(1) Ply wood.

(2) Hardboard, including fibre board, chip board and the like.

(3) Matches.

(4) Miscellaneous (furniture components, bobbins, shuttles and the like).

37. Defence Industries:

Arm and ammunition.

38. Miscellaneous Industries:

(1) Cigarettes.

(2) Linoleum, whether felt based or jute based.

(3) Zip fasteners (mettalicand non mettalic).

(4) Oil stoves.

(5) Printing including litho printing industry.

Explanation 1 The articles specified under each of the headings Nos. 3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11 and 13, shall include their component parts and accessories.

Explanation 2. The articles specified under each of the headings Nos. 18,19,21 and 22 shall include the intermediates required for their manufacture.

#### Production of Washing Powder

2204. SHRI K.P. UNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for washing products of synthetics detergents and washing soaps in India in 1988,1989 and 1990;

(b) the total production of washing products and synthetics detergents and washing soap in those years;

(c) the first three producers of synthetic detergents and washing soaps in the country and their respectives shares (percentage) of national production;

(d) whether all or some of them are dominant undertakings under MRTTP Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) The actual demand for synthetic detergents, as estimated by the Working Group of Oils, Soaps and Detergents for the Eighth Five year Plan was as follows:-

	<i>(in lakh tonnes)</i>	
1988	—	9.15
1989	—	10.50
1990	—	11.75

The demand for laundry soap by 1990 as estimated by the above Working Group was 8.90 lakh tonnes.

(b) The total production of synthetic detergents, as reported by 17 units out of 24 units in the Organised Sector was as under:-

	<i>(in lakh tonnes)</i>	
1988-89		1.83
1989-90		2.39
1990-91		2.47

The production figures for laundry soaps which are reserved for exclusive development in the Small Scale Sector are not being maintained.

(c) The three major producers of synthetic detergents in the Organised Sector during 1990 were M/s Hindustan Lever Limited, M/s Godrej Soaps Ltd. and M/s The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. Government have not independently estimated the market shares of various units including those in the Small Scale Sector manufacturing synthetic detergents and washing soaps.

(d) and (e) No unit is registered as a dominant undertaking in the manufacture of synthetic detergents.

#### **M/s.Nirma Group of Companies**

2205. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of employees in each unit is a determining factor to establish as to whether a particular unit is covered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) whether a unit having more than 100 employees has to be covered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and has to obtain Industrial Licence/Registration Certificate for operating a unit if the item is covered under the First Schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(c) whether according to Business World issue dated July 20—August 2, 1988 Nirma Group of Companies have more than 10,000 employees and whether six of their major units have more than 100 employees ; and

(d) whether these six units are holding Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) and (b). As per provisions contained in the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, licensing provisions are applicable only to industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture of an item falling under 1st Schedule to the Act, in a factory where the number of workers employed are 50 and 100 or more with and without the aid of power respectively. However, industrial licence may not be necessary for the industrial undertakings employ-

ing more than 50/100 workers, as the case may be, if the item of manufacture is otherwise exempted from licensing provisions.

(c) and (d) Industrial licence/Letters of Intent have been granted to six units of M/s. Nirma Pvt. Ltd. The total number of employees in the existing units/factories of the company is reportedly over 5000 nos.

[Translation]

#### Implementation of New Industrial Policy

2206. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Industrial Policy is not being implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the new policy regarding registration will be implemented in the case of District Industry Centres also; and

(d) if so, from when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In terms of the new industrial policy, for the manufacture of articles not covered by compulsory licensing, an entrepreneur is required only to file a Memorandum in prescribed form with the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry. However, small/ancillary units may continue to get themselves registered with the Directorate of Industries of the concerned State Government(s).

[English]

#### Procedure for allotment of S.F.S. Flats

2207. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure set for allotment of Self Financing Scheme flats and for obtaining payments in instalments;

(b) the procedure for cancellation and restoration of SFS flat;

(c) number of Self Financing Scheme flats cancelled and restored in different colonies, colony-wise;

(d) the reasons for such anomalies;

(e) whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The allocation of flat under the self financing Scheme is made through draw of lots for every separate release of flats, keeping in view the seniority of the eligible registrants in each scheme and on the basis of choice of locality indicated by the registrants in the application form for the allocation of self Financing flats.

Demand cum allocation letters are issued to successful registrants for making payment and for completing their formalities.

After completion of flats, the allottees who have made the payment and completed other formalities are considered for the specific allotment of flats.

(b) The allotments are cancelled on account of non-payment of instalments in time and non-compliance of stipulated provisions/formalities by the allottees. The restoration of allotment is considered by the competent authority on the merits of each case. However, in the normal course, the restoration cannot be made in case the allottee has failed to make the payment of 5th and final instalment within the stipulated period.

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

#### **Seniority of Probationers in Civil Services**

2208. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the options for the candidates already qualified in the Civil Services Examinations but propose to better their position next year;

(b) whether the candidates who had appeared in the Civil Services Main Examination, 1990 would also have these options;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) on what basis the seniority of probationers will be decided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Information is given in the statement below.

(d) A probationer who is permitted by Department of Personnel & Training to abstain from joining training to appear at the next Civil Services Examination, will not suffer in the fixation of seniority.

#### **STATEMENT**

According to the provisions contained in the Second provisions to Rule 4 of the Civil Services Examination Rules, a candidate allocated to the IPS/Central Civil Services Group 'A' on the basis of an earlier examination can appear at the next examination, if otherwise eligible, by seeking permission to abstain from joining training. Such a candidate will be required to join training along with successful candidates of the next examination. If he is successful in the next examination also he is eligible for allotment to a Service subject to the provisions contained in the proviso to rule 17. In that event he has an option to retain the service already allotted to him on the basis of the next examination. These provisions are applicable to the successful candidates of 1990 examination also.

2. The validity of the provision of the referred to above has been upheld by the Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 13.9.1991 in C.A. No. 5439-52/90 Mohan Kumar Singhania & Others Vs. Union of India and Others.

#### **Residential Buildings converted into Commercial Complexes**

2209. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some large number of residential buildings that have been converted into commercial complexes have been sealed by MCD in Defence Colony and other areas of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for sealing of these properties;

(d) whether the Government propose to

seal more such buildings on the same lines;

(e) whether the Government have not been taking any action at the time when such unlawful buildings were under construction;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government propose to hold the field staff responsible for such construction of unlawful commercial complexes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Out of a total number of 165 buildings sealed since 1st January, 1991, 12 buildings are situated in Defence Colony area. These properties have been sealed by MCD for making unauthorised construction, deviations against sanctioned building plan beyond compoundable limits; and conversion of residential buildings into commercial complexes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Necessary action is initiated under the provisions of DMC Act during the course of construction also.

(g) Disciplinary action is taken against field staff whenever any lapse is found on their part.

#### **Revival of Sick Fishing Units**

2210. SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sick fishing units have applied for financial assistance for rehabilitation and revival;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such units which have actually received assistance during the current financial year;

(d) whether the promised working capital has been reneged by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 52 sick fishing companies which had taken loan from Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) earlier have applied to Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) for availing assistance under rehabilitation scheme. Of the 52 proposals, received 20 proposals are incomplete.

(c) Out of 52 proposals, 30 proposals which were complete in all respects have been approved for rehabilitation in the current financial year. These companies are yet to complete loan documentation formality.

(d) and (e) Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd., have informed that working capital facilities were not promised under the rehabilitation package.

#### **Unauthorised Construction on Public Land in Delhi**

2211. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in different parts of the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of cases that come to the notice of the Government during the each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken against such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Encroachment and unauthorised construction is a continuing problem.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Trend of Government Savings**

2212. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed serious concern over the extremely disquietening and negative trends in Government savings in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to augment Government savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). As reported in the National Accounts Statistics, savings of the Government deteriorated from 0.04% of GDP in 1985-86 to -2.74% of GDP in the year 1989-90. This is a cause for concern.

(c) To reduce the dis-savings of the government the Central Budget for the year 1991-92 introduced a number of correctives to improve the receipts and to reduce the expenditures. These include:

i) greater economy in government expenditure with specific cut in non-plan expenditure;

ii) abolition of cash compensatory support for exports;

iii) reduction in subsidies;

iv) stringency in defence expenditure;

v) increase in the prices of motor spirit, domestic LPG and aviation turbine fuel; and

vi) mobilisation of additional resources by changing the tax rates.

#### **National Urban Transport Policy**

2213. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is urgent need to formulate and adopt a national urban transport policy;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to make elaborate changes in the Urban transport systems and planning to achieve the target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The direct responsibility of the Government of India in the area of urban transportation is limited to Union Territories without a Legislature. While proposals are under consideration for improving the urban transportation system in Delhi, there are no proposals, at present, for formulating a National Urban

Transport Policy. Improvement in the Urban Transportation system has to be location specific depending on the character and need of each urban centre.

**Seminar on Geology and Environment Management**

2214. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day Seminar on Geology and Environment Management was held in October, 1991;

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

(c) whether monitoring of land stresses and water movement has now been found possible to predict earthquake near the sites of large reservoirs;

(d) whether prediction of earthquakes on plains and hilly areas has also been found possible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Issues relating to ecological degradation, environmental pollution hazards mitigation, seismic risk in the Himalayan belt, effective land use planning, soil erosion and ground water management including role of geoscientists in these areas were discussed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) So far, there is no scientific technique available to forecast earthquake anywhere in the world.

[Translation]

**Unemployment Problem**

2215. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The number of unemployment Engineers, Doctors, Diploma holders, Post Graduates, uneducated youths registered with the Employment Exchanges, State-wise, during each of the last three years;

(b) The number of such persons provided with jobs, State-wise, during the above period; and

(c) The steps taken by the Government to remove unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Available information relating to the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 is given in the statements I to VI below. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

(c) The General approach to tackle unemployment has been to create employment through the normal process of development, supplemented by Special Employment Programmes, like Self Employment

Programmas for Urban Poor (SEPUP), Scheme for providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Jawahar

Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Employment is also a Central objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

## STATEMENT - I

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as at the end of 1987

(In Thousand)

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATES</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.3	4.2	40.2	22.6	200.1	1275.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**						
3.	Assam	1.6	0.1	1.9	4.2	57.1	383.0
4.	Bihar	2.5	1.4	16.0	4.6	230.9	12.2.3
5.	Goa	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	6.4	34.0
6.	Gujarat	2.6	0.7	5.3	7.6	51.9	324.2
7.	Haryana	0.5	0.9	3.7	5.3	41.2	294.4

(In Thousand)

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.3	1.1	6.1	20.5	133.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	@	1.0	3.2	11.6	81.1
10.	Karnataka	8.8	0.8	16.8	9.5	91.6	409.5
11.	Kerala	5.2	1.8	15.8	13.7	113.8	1273.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.5	1.3	10.3	39.2	148.8	742.1
13.	Maharashtra	3.7	3.9	16.3	21.1	156.0	1108.8
14.	Manipur	0.9	0.1	1.8	1.9	27.0	125.0
15.	Meghalaya	@	@	0.1	0.1	1.1	10.3
16.	Mizoram	@	—	—	0.2	1.3	27.4
17.	Nagaland	@	—	—	0.2	1.3	27.4

(In Thousand)

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Orissa	1.7	1.1	3.8	8.1	94.5	366.8
19.	Punjab	0.4	0.3	4.1	10.5	63.3	33.4
20.	Rajasthan	1.9	1.0	3.2	14.2	100.2	378.8
21.	Sikkim*						
22.	Tamil Nadu	5.2	2.4	33.4	48.3	182.2	1182.1
23.	Tripura	@	@	0.1	0.3	6.3	70.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.3	1.7	35.6	0.3	348.8	1299.4
25.	West Bengal	2.4	2.6	20.6	23.4	411.0	2287.3
UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	ANDMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.1	@	0.1	0.1	0.9	11.6

(In Thousand)

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
2.	Chandigarh		0.4	0.7	—	2.0	17.7	62.5	
3.	Dehra & Nagar Haveli **								
4.	Delhi		2.3	4.0	13.8	14.7	93.8	200.2	
5.	Daman & Diu **								
6.	Lakshadweep		—	@	—	@	@	5.5	
7.	Pondicherry		0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	6.2	44.1	
G.E.E. Total:			57.0	29.7	248.2	330.4	2484.7	13511.9	

Note : — 1. • No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Note : — 1. • No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. • Statistics not maintained.

3. — Relates to Engineering technology

4. @ Figures less than 50

5. • Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

6. • Includes Doctors and Engineers.

7. ++ All the job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

## STATEMENT — II

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as at the end of 1988

(In Thousand)

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.9	3.0	40.5	20.2	201.8	1161.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	—	2	@	@	0.1	4.3
3.	Assam	0.4	0.1	2.6	4.1	53.3	434.8
4.	Bihar	1.9	1.4	14.9	5.6	265.5	1026.8
5.	Goa	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	4.7	32.5
6.	Gujarat	3.5	0.7	6.2	6.5	51.8	353.0
7.	Haryana	0.6	0.7	4.5	6.2	47.7	263.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.2	1.1	7.5	22.3	136.5

(In Thousand)

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates Including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates Including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric Including Illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	@	0.7	3.6	10.8	82.2
10.	Karnataka	10.2	0.8	19.0	10.5	94.6	419.3
11.	Kerala	5.6	1.4	15.8	16.7	105.8	1188.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6	1.1	11.8	39.0	154.8	671.9
13.	Maharashtra	4.8	3.8	20.1	22.5	14	1036.5
14.	Manipur	0.9	0.1	2.2	2.5	20.5	106.3
15.	Meghalaya	@	@	0.1	0.1	1.3	11.0
16.	Mizoram	@	@	—	0.2	1.3	27.4
17.	Nagaland	@	—	1.8	0.1	1.1	12.1
18.	Orissa	1.5	1.2	5.0	8.8	93.0	315.3

(In Thousand)

*Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Punjab	0.4	0.2	4.3	10.2	60.8	278.0
20.	Rajasthan	2.4	1.2	4.9	16.7	107.5	384.7
21.	Sikkim*						
22.	Tamil Nadu	6.7	1.9	47.6	50.2	198.9	1144.4
23.	Tripura	@	@	0.1	0.3	6.3	88.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.3	1.5	45.6	76.5	388.4	1080.6
25.	West Bengal	3.2	2.6	19.1	26.6	390.4	1949.9
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	0.1	@	0.1	0.1	0.9	10.7
2.	Chandigarh	0.4	0.7	—	2.0	18.5	54.4

(In Thousand)

## Number of Live Register as on 31/1/287

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)		
1	2							
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli **	@	@	@	@	0.2	0.6	
4.	Delhi	4.8	4.1	28.9	14.0	92.6	191.0	
5.	Daman & Diu **							
6.	Lakshadweep	—	@	—	@	@	6.1	
7.	Pondicherry	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.2	6.9	45.9	
C.E.E. Total:		63.5	27.3	298.5	352.2	2557.0	12538.4	

Note : — 1. \* No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. \*\* Statistics not maintained.

3. — Relates to Engineering technology

4. @ Figures less than 50

5. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

6. \* Includes Doctors and Engineers.

7. ++ All the job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

## STATEMENT — III

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as at the end of 1989

Number of Live Register as\* on 31/12/87

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.2	2.5	43.1	15.8	215.0	1178.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	—	—	@	@	0.1	4.7
3.	Assam	0.9	0.2	3.2	4.2	60.7	454.5
4.	Bihar	3.4	1.3	23.4	13.7	297.1	1203.7
5.	Goa	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	6.3	22.2
6.	Gujarat	4.2	0.6	6.4	7.0	57.5	369.0
7.	Haryana	0.5	0.9	4.1	7.0	46.7	273.3

		<i>(In Thousand)</i>							
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.2	1.4	11.3	25.0	141.9		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	@	0.7	3.6	12.1	74.2		
10.	Karnataka	12.2	0.8	24.3	11.9	106.4	478.8		
11.	Kerala	8.5	2.2	17.9	25.6	119.7	1250.6		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	0.7	12.9	42.0	174.6	730.6		
13.	Maharashtra	6.2	3.8	85.2	22.4	197.8	1054.8		
14.	Manipur	0.4	0.1	2.6	2.6	21.9	100.2		
15.	Meghalaya	2	@	0.1	0.1	1.5	12.7		
16.	Mizoram	@	@	—	0.1	1.4	31.0		
17.	Nagaland	@	@	2.3	0.1	1.3	11.6		
18.	Orissa	2.5	1.4	6.1	6.2	106.6	363.1		

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousand)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
19.	Punjab		0.4	3.4	0.3	4.2	11.5	63.9	268.5
20.	Rajasthan		3.4	3.4	1.9	5.4	16.4	120.5	381.7
21.	Sikkim*								
22.	Tamil Nadu		9.6	9.6	3.7	48.0	40.6	236.7	1459.7
23.	Tripura		@	@	@	0.1	0.3	6.3	101.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh		2.7	2.7	1.3	39.2	82.9	413.5	1094.3
25.	West Bengal		8.7	8.7	3.4	21.5	29.7	426.4	2173.8
UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands		0.1	0.1	@	0.1	0.2	1.4	7.6
2.	Chandigarh		0.4	0.4	0.7	—	2.5	19.4	69.8
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**		@	@	@	@	@	0.2	0.9

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Delhi	0.8	4.0	14.5	16.9	101.8	254.9
5.	Daman & Diu **						
6.	Lakshadweep	--	@	--	@	@	3.3
7.	Pondicherry	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.3	7.6	50.1
C.E.E. Total:		80.2	30.9	368.6	377.5	2894.7	13628.9

Note : — 1. \* No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. \*\* Statistics not maintained.

3. — Relates to Engineering technology

4. @ Figures less than 50

5. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

6. \* Includes Doctors and Engineers.

7. ++ All the job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

## STATEMENT — IV

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as at the end of 1989

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/87

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh			1	@	6	1	21	151
2.	Arunachal Pradesh								
3.	Assam			@	@	@	1	3	43
4.	Bihar			@	@	2	—	2	176
5.	Goa			@	—	@	@	1	5
6.	Gujarat			1	@	3	2	12	46
7.	Haryana			@	@	1	1	12	98

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousand)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	@	@	1	2	7	34	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	@	—	@	1	@	20	
10.	Karnataka	@	@	5	@	3	54	
11.	Kerala	2	1	3	3	24	12	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	@	@	2	3	13	153	
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	5	4	22	139	
14.	Manipur			1	—	1	—	
15.	Meghalaya			@	@	@	1	
16.	Mizoram	2	@	—	@	2	7	
17.	Nagaland	@	—	1	—	@	2	
18.	Orissa	@	@	1	1	17	51	

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousand)							
		Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
19.	Punjab	@	@	@	1	5	57		
20.	Rajasthan	2	@	1	6	55	51		
21.	Sikkim*								
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	@	11	10	50	241		
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	20		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	@	2	4	19	206		
25.	West Bengal	@	@	2	2	15	61		
UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	10		
2.	Chandigarh	@	1	—	1	3	10		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli								

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousand)							
		Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
4.	Delhi	@	2	1	6	22	373		
5.	Daman & Diu *								
6.	Lakshadweep		@	@	—	—	@		
7.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	@	@	@		
C.E.E. Total:		12	7	47	48	312	2023		

Note : — 1. \* No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. \*\* Statistics not maintained.

3. — Relates to Engineering technology

4. @ Figures less than 50

5. Figures may not add up due to rounding off.

6. \* Includes Doctors and Engineers.

7. ++ All the job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

## STATEMENT — V

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as at the end of 1988

Number of Live Register as on 31/12/88

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	7	1	18	139
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	@	@	1	@	5	48
4.	Bihar	—	@	@	@	4	154
5.	Goa	@	@	2	@	2	10
6.	Gujarat	5	@	9	2	15	29
7.	Haryana	@	@	1	2	9	74

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousand)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	@	@	1	3	9	26	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	@	@	@	1	1	11	
10.	Karnataka	1	@	3	1	7	54	
11.	Kerala	1	1	4	3	36	21	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	@	@	3	3	12	177	
13.	Maharashtra	@	1	3	3	28	90	
14.	Manipur	—	@	2	@	1	—	
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	@	@	@	2	
16.	Mizoram	@	@	—	@	2	10	
17.	Nagaland	@	—	1	—	@	2	
18.	Orissa	@	@	2	1	16	29	

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(In Thousand)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matic including illiterates)		
19.	Punjab	@	—	1	1	8	60		
20.	Rajasthan	2	1	1	4	52	31		
21.	Sikkim*								
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	@	14	12	66	236		
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	17		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	3	6	29	207		
25.	West Bengal	@	@	2	2	18	79		
UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	14		
2.	Chandigarh	@	1	—	1	2	8		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	@	@	@	@		

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Delhi	@	1	3	7	20	281
5.	Daman & Diu **						
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	@
7.	Pondicherry	1	—	2	@	3	7
C.E.E. Total:		24	9	65	53	362	2815

- Note : — 1. \* No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.  
 2. \*\* Statistics not maintained.  
 3. — Relates to Engineering/Technology  
 4. @ Figures less than 50  
 5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.  
 6. \* Includes Doctors and Engineers.

## STATEMENT — VI

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as at the end of 1989

Number of Job-Seekers placed in employment during 1989

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	@	8	1	63	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	@	@	@	@	6	35
4.	Bihar	—	—	3	@	3	113
5.	Goa	@	@	2	@	1	1
6.	Gujarat	2	@	4	1	13	45
7.	Haryana	@	1	@	1	8	41

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	4	9	26
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	@	0	0	@	@	3
10.	Karnataka	1	1	2	1	7	49
11.	Kerala	1	3	3	10	33	18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	@	@	2	2	12	199
13.	Maharashtra	@	@	@	@	3	—
14.	Manipur	0	0	@	@	@	2
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	3	4	32	95
16.	Mizoram	@	1	0	@	3	2
17.	Nagaland	0	0	@	@	@	—
18.	Orissa	@	@	2	@	14	43

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Punjab	@	—	@	1	11	—
20.	Rajasthan	@	1	2	2	37	9
21.	Sikkim*						
22.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	9	5	65	243
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	@	3	6	28	169
25.	West Bengal	1	0	1	2	21	55
UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	@	@	@	@	3	7
2.	Chandigarh	@	1	—	1	4	6
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	—	@	@	@

(In Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Engineers (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Doctors (Graduates including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	Post Graduates	Graduates (Excluding Post-Graduates)	Uneducated (Below Matric including illiterates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Delhi	@	@	1	2	20	161
5.	Daman & Diu **						
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Pondicherry	@	@	1	@	1	7
C.E.E. Total:		17	11	47	45	397	1514

Note : — 1. \* No employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. \*\* Statistics not maintained.

3. — Relates to Engineering/Technology

4. @ Figures less than 50

5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

6. \* Includes Doctors and Engineers.

[English]

### Joint Venture in Deep Sea Fishing

2216. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for the setting up of joint ventures in deep sea fishing under the New Industrial Policy; and

(b) the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b). New Industrial Policy does not specially lay down norms for joint ventures in deep sea fishing projects. However, the deep sea fishing policies announced in 1986 and subsequently in March, 1991 by the Government allow joint ventures with foreign fishing companies, leasing of foreign fishing vessels for operation in Indian waters and Test Fishing. In all 12 proposals have been cleared. Other proposals are under examination.

[Translation]

### Growth centres in Gujarat

2217. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Growth Centres set up and proposed to be set up in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether all the basic facilities have been made available to the Growth Centres already established; and

(c) if not, the details of efforts made by the Government so far for providing the

remaining facilities to each growth Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Gujarat has been allotted three centres. The Government of Gujarat have sent project reports for the growth centres for appraisal. Under the scheme, the share of Central Assistance is released only after the project reports are approved by the Central Government.

[English]

### Allotted land sold by Housing Societies

2218. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Housing societies in Delhi which had been allotted land have sold out the entire land to the Colonizers;

(b) if so, the names of such societies;

(c) whether the Government have so far taken action against such Societies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### National Seminar on Housing

2219. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on Housing was held on New Delhi on September, 29, 1991;

(b) if so, the drawbacks in the existing housing policy and the law governing housing development highlighted in the Seminar; and

(c) the action taken to remove these drawbacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No National Seminar on Housing is reported to have been held in New Delhi on 29th Sept., 1991. However, the undermentioned Workshop/Seminars are reported to have been organised by two non-government bodies in New Delhi in the last week of September, 1991:

1. National meet on Housing Needs, finance, Legislation and Policy organised by the Socio Economic Research Foundation New Delhi on 25-27th September, 1991.

2. Workshop on Structural Adjustment Policies and Living Conditions in India organised by the National Campaign for Housing Rights on 24-25th September, 1991.

(b) and (c) Government have not received the proceedings or recommendations of these Seminars.

As part of the draft National Housing Policy and other earlier initiatives, the Government of India has initiated several steps for expanding housing supply. They include:-

i) Earmarked outlays for the construction of houses for landless poor and artisans in rural areas are provided under minimum needs programme, under central scheme of Indira Awas Yojana for providing free houses to SC/ST and freed bonded labour in rural areas; through central scheme for construction of night shelters and shelter upgradation for urban poor under Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

ii) Efforts by National Housing Bank for

channelling more resources into housing and for refinance to housing finance Institutions.

iii) Increased flow of resources from Banks, LIC and GIC for Housing.

iv) Expansion of operation of HUDCO for meeting the shelter needs of the poor and for urban infrastructure.

v) Encouraging production of low cost building materials, and establishment of building centres for technology transfer and training of workers.

vi) Extension of tax benefits for encouraging individual investment in housing and the mobilisation of funds by housing finance institutions.

#### Issue of Industrial Licences

2220. SHRISHRAVAN KUMARPATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued for setting up of industries in those sectors and areas where no licences are required under the new industrial policy during the last three years; and

(b) what is their total production in terms of value of goods produced per year and the quantum of different types of products manufactured per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KUREN): (a) A consolidated list indicating Scheduled Industry wise break up of number of Letters of intent granted prior to the announcement of New Industrial Licensing Policy, under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, during the years 1988, 1989 & 1990 is given in the Statement below. This also includes Letters

of intent for Industries which have now been delicensed.

Details such as name and address of the undertakings, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all Letters of Intent issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

The new Industrial Policy was announced by Central Government on 25th July, 1991 vide Notification No. S.O. 477 (E). As per the Notification, no Industrial Licence is required for setting up of industries except the industries indicated in Schedule I and Schedule II for which licensing is compulsory.

(b) A Letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of three years. On fulfilment of its conditions within the period of validity, a Letter of Intent is converted into an Industrial Licence. The initial validity period of an Industrial Licence is two years, within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, extension in the validity period of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are granted by the Administrative Ministry concerned on justifiable grounds. While the gestation period for a project varies from industry to industry, it generally takes four to five years for an industrial project to fructify. As such, at this stage, it is not possible to indicate the actual total production, value of goods produced, quantum of different types of products manufactured involved in the Letters of Intent granted during the last three years.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement showing scheduled industry-wise break up of Letters of intent (LOIs) Granted during the years 1988, 1989, 1990.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheduled Industry</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
1.	Metallurgical Inds.	130	141	112
2.	Fuels	3	2	1
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants.	3	1	-
4.	Prime Movers (other than electrical equipment).	2	5	1
5.	Electrical Equipments	175	151	136
6.	Telecommunication.	58	47	15
7.	Transportation.	15	19	9
8.	Industrial Machinery	19	18	16
9.	Machine Tools	5	5	5
10.	Agricultural Machinery	-	-	-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheduled Industry</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	3	1	2
12.	Misc. Mech. & Engg. Inds.	28	18	13
13.	Commercial Office & household equipments.	9	7	5
14.	Medical & Surgical Appliances	12	19	1
15.	Industrial Instruments	5	5	4
16.	Scientific Instruments	1	1	2
17.	Mathematical Surveying & Drawing Instruments.	-	-	-
18.	Fertilizers	4	1	-
19.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	163	222	155
20.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper.	1	1	-
21.	Dye stuffs.	1	1	-
22.	Drugs & pharmaceuticals	41	59	36
23.	Textiles (incl. those dyed, Printed or otherwise processed).	75	32	82
24.	Paper & pulp (incl. Paper Products)	7	5	0
25.	Sugar	61	87	72
26.	Fermentation Inds.	10	31	17
27.	Food Processing Inds.	47	35	32
28.	Veg. Oils & Vanaspati	33	47	13
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet	1	-	2
30.	Rubber Goods	96	76	5

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheduled Industry</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers.	32	43	49
32.	Glue & Galatin	2	-	-
33.	Glass	-	5	5
34.	Ceramics	3	-	6
35.	Cements & Gypsm Products.	10	15	10
36.	Timber Products	18	9	3
37.	Defence Industries	-	-	-
38.	Misc. Industries.	10	23	9
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>1083</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>825</b>

**Manufacture of Fuel Efficient Small Cars**

2221. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to consider proposals for the manufacture of fuel efficient small cars of not more than 800 CC capacity engines;

(b) if so, whether any proposals have been received in this regard from the Indian manufacturers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Having regard to the likely demand for passenger cars in the domestic market and the capacity already

created, no fresh capacity in this Sector is presently being permitted.

**Financial Assistance for Industrial Development in Kerala**

2222. SHRI THAYILJOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide more financial assistance for industrial development in Kerala in the current plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Financial assistance to State is given as Central assistance to finance the State Plans in the form of block

loans and grants and not on schemewise basis. The normal gross Central Assistance for Kerala' State Plan for 1991-92 was approved at Rs. 301.00 crores excluding externally aided projects. The outlay approved for the State's industrial sector including Village & Small Industries in Rs. 84.15 crores for the year 1991-92. The Government does not propose to provide more financial assistance for industrial development in Kerala in the current plan (1991-92).

#### **Development Scheme for Kerala**

2223. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PRO-

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the details of the development schemes sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the State of Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Details of Development Schemes sanctioned by the Planning Commission for Kerala during the last three years are as follows:

	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Date of Sanction</i>
1)	Chimoni Irrigation Scheme	7.3.91
2)	Poringalkuthu L. Bank Extn. HEP (1X16 MW)	9.5.89
3)	Vazhikadavu Diversion Scheme	30.5.89
4)	Kuttiadi Tailrace Scheme (2X1. 25 MW)	30.5.89
5)	Anakkayam HEP (8 MW)	26.2.91

#### **Promotion of Ancillary Industries**

2224. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approached the industrialists to adopt some villages for promotion of ancillary industries having linkage with their main units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). As answered on the

22nd August, 1988 against Unstarred Rajya Sabha Question No. 3224 and on 26 the March, 1990 against Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 199, in the context of various schemes of the Department of Rural Development, Government had convened a meeting of industrialists. The industrialists had been requested to make specific proposals for consideration.

Proposals from some industrialists had been received which had limited scope and also linked to provision of certain incentives. No decision has been taken in the matter.

**Vacant Plots in Janpath Area, New Delhi**

2225. SHRIDHARAMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any penal rules exist in respect of the plots kept vacant in areas such as Janpath, New Delhi for years together; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). So far as the plots leased out by the land and development office are concerned, the allotment letters/Memoranda of Agreement contain a provision stipulating that the allottee shall complete or causes completion of construction within a period of two years from the date of taking over possession. The Memorandum of Agreement also provide for levy of penalty at the rates fixed by the Government as well as re-entry of the property by the Govt. in case of violation of the terms of allotment/breaches of the Memorandum of Agreement including the stipulation relating to the time limit for completion of construction.

**Beneficiaries of L.R.D.P. in Orissa**

2226. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families assisted during the last two financial years under I.R.D.P. in Orissa and proposed to be assisted during the current year;

(b) whether the Government while releasing funds listen to the various demands concerning the Schemes put forth by Members of Parliament of the respective areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) In the State of Orissa 1.86 lakh families were assisted during the 1989-90 and 1.45 lakh during the 1990-91. Target for the year 1991-92 is 1.08 lakh families.

(b) Though suggestions from Members of Parliament always received due consideration from the Govt. so far as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is concerned, funds are released to the concerned State on the basis of incidence of poverty prevailing in the State.

(c) Since IRDP is a poverty alleviation programme, allocation of funds on the basis of incidence of poverty as determined by the Planning Commission is considered most appropriate method.

[*Translation*]

**Migration of Labour from Bihar**

2227. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in large numbers from tribal, harijan communities and weaker sections migrate in search of employment from Bihar, particularly, from Chhota Nagpur, Santhal Pargana to Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and other states;

(b) whether they are forced to work beyond the required working hours without proper wages and are exploited by all means; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the payment of proper wages to these poor people and to

prevent their exploitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

**Paper Mills in Orissa**

2228. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of paper mills set up in Orissa;
- (b) the location of those paper mills;
- (c) whether most of those paper mills are running at loss;
- (d) whether the production has also declined in those paper mills;
- (e) if so, the reasons for the poor performance of those mills; and
- (f) the steps taken to increase the production in those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) These are seven paper mills in Orissa borne on the mills of DGTD.

- (b) The names and location of these mills are as under:-
  - i) M/s. Orient Paper Mills, Brajrajnagar.
  - ii) M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd., Chowdhwar.

- li) M/s. Straw Products Ltd., Rayagada.
- iv) M/s. Konark Paper & Ind. Ltd., Mayurbhanj, near Basta.
- v) M/s. Emami Paper Mills Ltd., Balasore.
- vi) M/s. Sewa Paper Ltd., Jaypore, Distt. Koraput.
- Vii) M/s. Spaa Straw Road Ind. Pvt. Ltd. Choramara P.o. Bijapur Balangir.

(c) and (d). Out of the seven mills noted above, M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd. and M/s. Sewa Paper Ltd. have not been reporting production for some time.

(e) and (f). M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd. has been lying closed. Deteriorating financial position, scarcity of raw material, obsolete equipment and machinery, labour unrest and management problems etc. are the main reasons for closure of the mill. Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has sanctioned a rehabilitation scheme for the mill by its order dated 21.12.1990.

As regard M/s. Sewa Paper Ltd., it is a sick Industrial company within the meaning of section 3(1) (0) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Since the beginning, the operations of the company have been highly unsatisfactory due to faulty execution of the project, resulting in imbalances in certain sections of the plant, marketing problems, managerial deficiencies, etc.

**Use of Staff Cars in PSUs.**

2229. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the functionaries in Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations and Government Companies are using staff cars besides drawing Conveyance Allowance; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to withdraw all staff cars in use at present in Public Sector Undertakings and pay only Conveyance Allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Chief Executives, part-time Chairman, the full time Functional Directors are eligible for the exclusive use of Staff car including its private use. The key officials like Executive Directors/General Managers in constituent units are entitled to the use to staff car for official purpose only. The other Senior Executives get Conveyance reimbursement/Conveyance Allowance. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to withdraw staff cars from the entitled executives.

#### **Impact of Entry of Multi-Nationals**

2230. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of the entry of Multi Nationals into the country on the indigenous industries has been evaluated; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to save the existing indigenous industries and their future growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). In view of the significant development of India's industrial economy in the last 40 years, the general resilience, size, and level of sophistication achieved, and the significant changes that have also taken place in the world industrial economy, the

relationship between domestic and foreign industry needs to be much more dynamic than it has been in the past in terms of both technology and investment. Foreign investment would bring attendant advantages of technology transfer, marketing expertise, introduction of modern managerial techniques and new possibilities for promotion of exports. This is particularly necessary in the changing global scenario of industrial and economic cooperation marked by mobility of capital. The government's policy is to welcome foreign investment which is in the interest of the country's industrial development.

Accordingly, it has been laid down in the Statement on Industrial policy placed in both Houses of the Parliament on 24.7.1991 that approval will be given for direct foreign investment upto 51% equity in high priority industries without any bottlenecks. Such clearance will be available if foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirement for imported capital goods. Other foreign equity proposals including proposals involving 51% foreign equity which do not meet the criteria indicated above can also be considered by Government. In order to provide access to international markets, majority foreign equity holding upto 51% equity will also be allowed for trading companies primarily engaged in export activities.

Government are of the view that there is no reason to believe that the Indian industry is incapable of facing competition.

[*Translation*]

#### **Electronic Parks in Ratnagiri**

2231. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Electronic Park in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the names of the foreign companies which are likely to set up their electronic industries there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

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

#### Electronic Free Trade Zones in States

2232. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are allowing the State Government to set up electronic free trade zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private sector is also being involved under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to permit State Governments and private sector to put up the infrastructure for duty free electronic technology parks with the regulatory functions alone being looked after by the Government of India. Details of the proposal are still being worked out.

#### Electronic Policy

2233. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate any Electronic policy on the line of the recently framed new industrial policy;

(b) whether the licensing system is proposed to be completely abolished under the policy; and

(c) the time by which such a policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Proposal for Electronic Valley near Aurangabad, Maharashtra

2234. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the setting up of an "Electronic Valley" near Aurangabad in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commonwealth Science Society of London has also agreed to establish a CAD/CAM centre in the region; and

(d) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

- (c) No such proposal has been received.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Diploma to Trainees**

2235. **SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

- (a) whether practical training for one to four year in various trades is being imparted to unemployed youths by Delhi Administration and thereafter training is imparted by the department of Ministry of Labour;
- (b) whether the Government award diplomas to those who passed out the Apprenticeship examination;
- (c) whether such diplomas are as good as those awarded by the polytechnic and whether the scales of pay for both diploma holders are the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Practical training is being imparted to School leavers under Apprenticeship/Craftsmen Training Schemes under the aegis of NCVT. No further training is imparted by the Ministry of Labour.

(b) No, Sir. successful candidates are awarded only National Apprenticeship Certificates by the National Council for Vocational Training.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Subsidy to States for Foodgrains**

2236. **SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:**

**KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:**

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of subsidy provided to various States for foodgrains during the last three years and during the current year, year-wise; and
- (b) the increase or reduction likely to be made in this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Government of India does not provide any subsidy on foodgrains directly to the States. Food subsidy is paid to Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (1) difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their issue price, i.e. consumer subsidy; (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. The food subsidy year-wise, paid by the Central Government to the Corporation during the last 3 years and the current year is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of food subsidy (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	2200
1989-90	2476
1990-91	2450
1991-92 (so far)	1681

\* (including on sugar)

The amount of food subsidy depends upon the level of procurement, off-take, food stocks and other factors like freight, interest charges etc. and procurement/issue price of foodgrains.

[English]

**Unauthorised Second Floor Construction in Pocket-3 of Hari Nagar New Delhi**

2237. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of allottees and their flat numbers to whom the notices about unauthorised constructions have been issued with date (s) of issue thereof;

(b) the steps the Government have taken or proposed to be taken in respect of unauthorised construction on the second floor in such flats; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such unauthorised construction on second floor in future to ensure safety of the ground floor allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to DDA, unauthorised construction has been made in 20 flats in Pocket B of Hari Nagar by the occupants. Action to issue notices in respect of such construction is in process.

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

[Translation]

**Production/Consumption of Fertilisers**

2238. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 24, 1991 to the Unstarred question Number 507 and state:

(a) the steps being taken to streamline the supply of fertilisers keeping in view the

gap between the production and consumption of fertilisers in various States; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure easy supply of fertilisers at 40 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers and a 10 per cent subsidy to big farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The gap between the demand and the indigenous production is met by import. The distribution of fertilisers in states is monitored closely in close consultation with the suppliers of fertilisers and state agency.

(b) The fertilisers are made available to all the farmers including the small and marginal farmers at concessional consumer prices notified at uniform rate throughout the country. States have been advised to make arrangements so as to exempt the small and marginal farmers from the impact of the increased price notified from 14th August 1991. Government of India has also allocated fixed amount to states for this purpose.

[English]

**Development of Lakshadweep Island**

2239. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration to plan development around and near islands of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is potential for development and if no plan has been drawn up, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

**GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) to (c). As various ministries are involved in this activity, information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**"Model conducive environment" for Industrial Units**

2240. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from a number of factory-owners in Delhi for creating a "Model conducive environment" for their efficient functioning;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made therein and the hurdles enumerated in their memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) to (c). According to Delhi Administration, they have not received any Memorandum for the factory owners in Delhi. However, the Delhi Administration as a step towards pollution free environment, have adopted a policy emphasising promotion

only of modern non-polluting high-tech Small Scale Industries.

**Import of Fertilizers**

2241. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED:**  
**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:**  
**SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fertilizer proposed to be imported and its expected demand during 1991-92;

(b) the expenditure involved in the import in the foreign exchange;

(c) the countries from where it is to be imported; and

(d) the approximate time by which India is likely to become self-sufficient in fertilizers and the steps taken in that direction so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):** (a) The estimated consumption of fertilizers during 1991-92 and the quantity of fertilizers imported during the year upto November, 91, in terms of nutrients are given as under:-

(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

	<i>Nitrogen</i>	<i>Phosphate</i>	<i>Potash</i>
Estimated consumption during 91-92.	84.44	36.47	14.35
Import upto November 91.	4.61	9.50	9.23

(b) The cost and freight value of the finished fertilisers imported during the year upto November 91, comes to Rs. 1513.97 crores.

(c) Fertilisers have been imported from a large number of countries including USA, USSR, Germany, Canada, Jordan, Saudi Arabia etc.

(d) Self-sufficiency has been achieved in Nitrogen to the extent of approximately 87% of the annual consumption. India has very limited resource for phosphatic fertiliser and its import, therefore, will continue both in the form of finished fertilisers as well as raw materials and intermediates. There is no known and commercially exploitable resource of potash available in the country and the entire requirement of potassic fertiliser is, therefore, being met by import. A number of projects have been lined up for inclusion in the 8th Plan. The projects currently under implementation and those likely to be included in the 8th plan, when commissioned, will improve the availability from the indigenous sources.

#### **Abolition of Lease System in NDMC Markets**

2242. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some proposals to abolish lease system in all the NDMC markets in the capital;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The N.D.M.C. has also reported that the shops in the NDMC markets are allotted on licence basis and, therefore, the question of abolition of lease system does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Committee for Granting Licences to Sugar Factories**

2243. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee for granting approval to sugar factories and for their expansion;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of that committee; and

(c) the time by which the said committee is likely to take decision in regard to new sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the issue of the revised guidelines, Government have constituted a new ten-member Screening Committee to scrutinize the applications received for grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences for establishment of new Sugar factories and expansion in the existing sugar factories, A copy of the Office Memorandum dated 11.11.91 issued in this regard in given in the include Statement.

(c) Keeping in view the guidelines and the phased availability of capacity for licensing, the Committee would hold its meeting from time to time to scrutinize the pending applications.

#### **STATEMENT**

*No. 1-4/90-SPY (D.II)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Food*

*New Delhi, dated the 11th November, 1991*

*Office Memorandum*

Subject:- Constitution of Screening Committee for scrutinis-

ing the applications received for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences for establishment of new sugar factories and expansion in the existing sugar factories.

ries for the sugar year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97), issued vide Press Note No. 16 dated 8th November, 1991 of the Ministry of industry, it has been provided that all applications for licences will be initially screened by the Screening Committee in the Ministry of Food. Accordingly, the Ministry of Food has constituted a Screening Committee for scrutinising such applications. The composition of the Committee will be as follows:-

In the revised guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar facto-

---

1. Joint Secretary (Sugar).	Chairman
2. Chief Director (Sugar), Directorate of Sugar.	Member
3. Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.	Member
4. Director, Directorate of Sugarcane Development, Department of Agriculture & Coopn.	Member
5. Chief Director (Industries) N.C.D.C., New Delhi.	Member
6. Director, India Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.	Member
7. A representative of the Industrial Finance Corporation in India, New Delhi.	Member
8. A representative of the Planning Commission, New Delhi.	Member
9. A representative of the department of Industrial Development.	Member
10. Director (Sugar Technical) Directorate of Sugar.	Member
	Secretary.

---

2. When a application is considered by the Screening Committee, a representative of concerned State Government would also be invited to attend the meeting.

Sd/-  
 (R. K. GANGAR)  
 Director (Sugar)  
 Tele: 38 26 25

[English]

**Bonded Labour**

2244. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO  
DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of bonded labour is increasing every year;

(b) whether the International Labour Organisation requested the Government to establish a Commission at national level for bonded labour; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of bonded labour identified and rehabilitated during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Number of Bonded Labourers	
	Identified	Rehabilitated
1988-89	2,42,618	2,10,091
1989-90	2,45,636	2,18,028
1990-91	2,55,608	2,22,935

It is proposed to rehabilitate all identified and available bonded labourers by the end of 8th plan Period.

(b) and (c). In the report of the 61st Session of the Committee of Experts on the Association of Conventions and Recommendations held in March, 1991, the Expert Committee made some observations about various aspects of abolition of bonded labour

system in India. The Committee merely noted the discussion in a U.N. Working Group on the suggestion of Anti-Slavery International for the establishment of a National Commission of Bonded Labour. The Committee wanted information in relation to this proposal, which has since been provided.

**Incentives to Fertilizers Manufacturers**

2245. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of small scale manufacturers of Single Super-Phosphate and Triple Super-Phosphate fertilizer registered with the Union Government with their annual production capacity;

(b) whether the Government are given subsidies, incentives, price preference, excise concession/concessional raw materials to these units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Small scale manufacturers of single super phosphate are registered with State Government. The list of the small scale SSP units which are given subsidy by fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) along with their annual production/licensed capacity is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Government have recently issued order fixing a ceiling on the subsidy payable to SSP manufactures. Excepting Amjhore Units of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL) which manufactures sulphuric acid out of indigenous low grade pyrites, the ceiling of subsidy was Rs. 790/- per tonne effective from 25.7.91 and upto 13.8.91. The subsidy would be Rs. 890/- per tonnes with effects from 14.8.91 for SSP manufacturers excepting the Amjhore Units of PPCL.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Address	Licensed/Capacity ('000' in)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Sugars Limited (Chems. & Ferts. Divn.)	Ventateryapuram Tanuku, A.P.	33.00
2.	Awadh Fertilizers (P) Ltd.	11/336, Souterganj, Kanpur—208 001	9.00
3.	Assam State Ferts and Chems. Limited	Chandarapur District Namrup, Assam—781 150	33.00
4.	Bharat Ferts. Ind. III	12, Nanabhai Lane Fort, Bombay—1	28.13
5.	Brij Ferts. (P) Limited	A-6-7, Industrial Estate, Shikhabad (U.P.)	11.88
6.	Charotar Agro Chems. and Ferts. (P) Limited	Adarsh Apartmets, Nawab Wada, Roopura, Baroda	26.40
7.	Dee Bee Agro Products Ltd.	99—East High Coat Road Ramdaspath, Nagpur	23.10
8.	Girraj Ferts. & Chems (P) Limited	Etah Road, Shikhabad U.P.	16.50
9.	Gujarat Suger Phos. Indus (P) Limited	1st Floor, Amar chambers, Reid Road, Ahmedabad	16.37
10.	Grownore Ferts. (P) Limited	74/75, GIDC Indl. Estate, Nandesari, Baroda.	33.00
11.	HSB Fertilizers (P) Ltd.	Vilage Shanpur Tehsil, Gorshankar Distt. Hoshiarpur (Punj)	33.00
12.	Kashi Vrbarak (P) Ltd.	311, Vinay Palace—II Ashok Marg, Lucknow.	30.00
13.	Madan Madhav Ferts. and Chems. (P) Limited	Jai Narain Verma Rd. Fatehgarh—209 601	26.50

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Address	Licensed/Capacity ('000' in)
1	2	3	4
14.	Madhuvan Chems. & Ferts. (P) Ltd.	A-4, Motilal Atal Rd. Jaipur-1	26.50
15.	Neera Chems. & Ferts. (P) Ltd.	17-Navyog Market, 3rd Floor, Ghaziabad-201 002	33.00
16.	Noble Ferts. (P) Limited.	12/27, Kasi Sayed Street, Navjeevan, 2nd Floor, Bombay. 9.45	9.45
17.	Pragati Ferts. Limited.	Door No. 7-20-B, 37-A, Krilamudi Layout, Viskhapatnam-23	33.00
18.	Rashi Fertilizers Ltd.	8-Swastik Chambers, Chembur, Bombay-71.	27.00
19.	Shree Beharji Ferts. (P) Limited.	Naveen Market, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 25, Kanpur.	24.00
20.	Srikrishna Ferts. (P) Limited.	KS, Professors Colony, Kalambagh Road, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.33.00	33.00
21.	Shruvi Colour Chems. (P) Limited.	P.B. No. 138, Saraswati Marg, Outside Suraj Pole, Udaipur-1.7.50	1.7.50
22.	Tulsi Ferts. and Chems. (P) Limited	S.P. Verma Road, Patna-800 001, Bihar.	9.90
23.	Vijay Fertilizers (P) Limited.	B-17, East Azad Nagar, Kanti Nagar Marg, Delhi-51.	33.00

### Deep Sea Bed Exploration

2246. SHRISUDHIRSAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries who have been allotted Pioneer status in deep sea-bed exploration;

(b) whether India has developed technology for mining Poly-metallic nodules;

(c) if so, the details of the programme; and

(d) the economic potential and benefit foreseen through development of technology for mining as well as for processing Poly-metallic nodules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) India, Soviet Union, France, Japan and China are the countries who were allotted pioneer status in deep seabed exploration.

(b) and (c). India has a programme of developing a deep seabed test mining system in step with technological developments in other advanced countries and in view of its ready convertibility to a commercial system whenever the international market situation so demands. The deep seabed test mining project is being implemented by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, as the nodal agency along with a large group of industries and R & D centers in the country. The system would be progressively developed through various stages from a land based shallow water facility to a low value but fully operational deep seabed mining system at depths of 5 km.

(d) The direct economic potential and benefit foreseen through the development of

technology for mining as well as processing of polymetallic nodules relates to the saving of foreign exchange which is being spent on the import of all the country's requirement of Cobalt and Nickel and about half the requirement of Copper. Production of these metals from polymetallic nodules will, therefore, save considerable amount of foreign exchange. The development of this technology also has a high innovative potential and there will be spin off benefits in other fields.

[Translation]

### Development Scheme of Uttar Pradesh

2247. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent some development schemes to the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) if so, the names and location of these schemes; and

(c) the action taken by the Planning Commission on each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The State Government is yet to furnish their Draft Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1992-93) proposals in this regard to the Planning Commission.

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

### Drinking Water Project in Jaunpur District of U.P. with World Bank Assistance

2248. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for supply of water in Jaunpur District of Uttar Pradesh with the help of the World bank or any other International Institution is being implemented;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto;

(c) the expenditure involved and the year in which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether implementation of this project is being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Tube-Wells in Bihar with World Bank Assistance**

2249. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tube-wells installed in Bihar district-wise, with the assistance of the World Bank during the last two years;

(b) the number of tube-wells out of them working and the number of tube-wells lying inactive;

(c) the time by which these inactive tube-wells are likely to be made active; and

(d) the number of tube-wells likely to be installed in these districts with the assistance of the World Bank during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is no on-going World bank assisted scheme for drinking water supply in Bihar.

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

[English]

#### **Employment Through Private Sector**

2250. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the recent policy decision by the Government in regard to liberalisation in Industrial Sector by allowing expansion of industries, the Government propose to appeal to the private sector to provide sufficient employment to solve the unemployment problem facing the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The major objective of the new Industrial policy would inter-alia be to maintain a sustained growth in gainful employment. All sectors in Industry whether small, medium or large, belonging to the public, private or cooperative sector will be encouraged to grow and improve on their performance.

#### **High Capacity metro Transport System**

2251. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have not given the financial clearance to the proposal for a high capacity metro transport system for the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government had given permission to go ahead with the project; and

(d) if so, when and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The techno-economis feasibility stydy conducted by M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) under the auspices of the Delhi Administration recommended the introduction of a multi modal rapid transit network which included metro system at an estimated cost of Rs. 5378 crores as per 1989 prices.

The Govt. of India has constituted a High Power Committee of Directions under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi to go into various aspects including setting up of a single transport authority as also identification of fundes for the construction etc. of the project. A project of this magnitude reouires preparation of detailed project report, location Surveys, as also identification of possible sources of fund, for investment. It is, therefore, premature to take a decision on the date of implementation and its completion.

[*Translation*]

#### **Targets Fixed for the Production of Edible Oils**

2252. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the target fixed for the production of edible oils during 1991-92 along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): The production of edible oils is computed on the basis of projection targets of oilseeds. The production target of cultivated oilseeds like groundnut, mustard etc. for the year 1991-92 has been fixed at 185 lakh MT. After taking into account the oils

likely to be available from other sources like cottonseed, rice bran etc. and giving allowance for likely export and industrial uses the nett domestic availability of edible oils for the year 1991-92 works out to around 53 lakh MT.

#### **Illegal Construction of Buildings in Saket**

2253. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of illegal construction of the buildings in Saket, New Delhi has come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that ten cases of unauthorised constructions were detected in Saket during the last three years. Notices under Section 343 and 344 (i) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act have been issued against the unauthorised construction and in one case sealing action has been taken.

[*English*]

#### **Sale of Tractors**

2254. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of tractors has registered a sharp decline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States which have been affected

by the decline in the sale of tractors; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir. According to information furnished by Tractor Manufacturers Association, the sales between Jan.- Sept, 1991 were 1,11,599 as against 94,779 for the corresponding period of 1990.

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

[*Translation*]

**Personal Computers Manufacturing Companies**

2255. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the companies in India manufacturing personal computers and the names of those computers out of them which are ISI marked;

(b) whether the Permission and registration with the Union Government is necessary for manufacturing personal computers;

(c) if not, the methods of exercising control over these companies to maintain the desired quality of the computers manufactured in the country;

(d) the percentage of imported equipments for manufacturing personal computers now-a-days and the time by which total indigenisation is likely to be achieved in this regard; and

(e) the total amount of foreign exchange incurred during the year 1990-91 on the import of such equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 110 companies are manufacturing personal computers in the country. The names of the companies manufacturing Personal Computers are given in the statement below. At present, there are no ISI standards for personal computers.

(b) For the manufacture of personal computers in the country, large scale and medium scale units are required to file memorandum with Secretariat of Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry and small scale units are required to obtain registration from Director of Industries of the State Governments.

(c) Standardization. Testing & Quality Control (STQC) Directorate of the Department of Electronics has laid down standards for sub-systems of Personal Computers and is offering testing facilities at their various laboratories in the country. Some of the units manufacturing Personal Computers have adopted these standards. However, no controls are exercised in this regard by the Government.

(d) At present equipments to the extent of 35% of the total equipment required for the manufacture of personal computers are being imported. These equipments are of specialised and customised nature and the demand for each type of systems in the country is small. The investment in the manufacturing is not economically viable vis-a-vis the total demand of such equipment in the country. The total indigenisation of these equipment may not therefore, be possible.

(e) Foreign exchange of about US \$ 8 million is estimated to be incurred on the import of such equipments during the year 1990-91.

**STATEMENT***Companies Producing Personal Computers in the Country:*

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | <b>Altos India Ltd. New Delhi</b>                         | 17. | <b>Crompton Greaves Ltd.,<br/>Bombay</b>                    |
| 2.  | <b>Aegee System Pvt. Ltd.,<br/>Madras</b>                 | 18. | <b>Comptech Electronics Pvt.<br/>Ltd., Madras</b>           |
| 3.  | <b>AMI-Sanag Micromation (P)<br/>Ltd., Hyderabad</b>      | 19. | <b>Computer Vision Laboratories<br/>(I) Ltd., Hyderabad</b> |
| 4.  | <b>Arihant Computers (P) Ltd.,<br/>Madras</b>             | 20. | <b>Crescent Computers Pvt Ltd.,<br/>New Delhi</b>           |
| 5.  | <b>Anjiakya Electronics Sys-<br/>tems, Sataran</b>        | 21. | <b>DCM data Products, New<br/>Delhi</b>                     |
| 6.  | <b>Applied Electroptics &amp;<br/>Instruments, Bombay</b> | 22. | <b>Digital Innovations Pvt. Ltd.<br/>Vadodara</b>           |
| 7.  | <b>Aristo Computers, New Delhi</b>                        | 23. | <b>Datapro Microsystems, Pvt.<br/>Ltd., Pune</b>            |
| 8.  | <b>Aurelec Data Processing,<br/>Kottakuppam</b>           | 24. | <b>Dynalog Microsystems.,<br/>Bombay</b>                    |
| 9.  | <b>Advance Micronic Devices (P)<br/>Ltd. Bangalore</b>    | 25. | <b>Decibells Electronics Pvt Ltd.,<br/>Pune</b>             |
| 10. | <b>Arlern Electronics, Goa</b>                            | 26. | <b>Efftronics., Vijaywada</b>                               |
| 11. | <b>Caditronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahme-<br/>dabad</b>             | 27. | <b>EIKO Computers Pvt Ltd.,<br/>Bangalore</b>               |
| 12. | <b>CALS Systems Pvt. Ltd, New<br/>Delhi</b>               | 28. | <b>Electro Systems Associates<br/>Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore</b>  |
| 13. | <b>CMS Computers Pvt. Ltd.,<br/>Bombay</b>                | 29. | <b>Electronic Systems Punjab<br/>Ltd., Chandigarh</b>       |
| 14. | <b>Compulink, Bombay</b>                                  | 30. | <b>Eliotex Laboratories, Bangalore</b>                      |
| 15. | <b>Concept Computers Pvt. Ltd.,<br/>Gandhinagar</b>       | 31. | <b>Essen Electronics, Gandhi-<br/>nagar</b>                 |
| 16. | <b>Crotech Systems Pvt. Ltd.,<br/>New Delhi</b>           | 32. | <b>Fujinova Data Systems Pvt.<br/>Ltd., Bangalore</b>       |
|     |   | 33. | <b>GEBBS Microsystems Pvt.<br/>Ltd. Bombay</b>              |

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 34. | Hara Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Hyderabad                         | 51. | Logitronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi                                       |
| 35. | HCL Ltd., New Delhi  | 52. | Macmillan Computer Ltd., Bang-<br>alore                                |
| 36. | Interface Electronics India<br>Computer Pvt. Ltd., M a -<br>dras | 53. | Mahendra Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,<br>New Delhi                           |
| 37. | Indchem Electroniows Ltd.,<br>Madras                             | 54. | Maegaware Computer Ltd.,<br>Bombay                                     |
| 38. | Infotech Ltd., Madras  | 55. | Maxbyte Computer Mfg & Sys-<br>tems Consultant (P) L t d . ,<br>Bombay |
| 39. | Innovative Desingns Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Madras                         | 56. | Meltron Instrumentation Ltd.,<br>Sindhuydurg                           |
| 40. | Integrated Data Systems Ltd.,<br>Hyderabad                       | 57. | Microsense Computers Ltd.,<br>Secunderabad                             |
| 41. | International Computers Indian<br>Mfg. Ltd., Pune                | 58. | Meera Computers., Gurgaon  |
| 42. | International Data Management<br>Ltd., Bombay                    | 59. | Minicomp Pvt Ltd., Bombay  |
| 43. | Intex Computers pvt. Ltd.,<br>Bombay                             | 60. | Modular Systems (Poona) Pvt.<br>Ltd., Pune                             |
| 44. | Infocom Digital Systems Pvt.<br>Ltd                              | 61. | Moon Computers Manufactur-<br>ing Industriay, Bombay                   |
| 45. | J & V Computers (P) Ltd.,<br>Madras                              | 62. | Mascom Electronics Pvt Ltd.,<br>Bombay                                 |
| 46. | Keonics Magnavigation Comput-<br>ers Ltd., Bangalore             | 63. | Maksons Electronics Pvt Ltd.,<br>New Delhi                             |
| 47. | Kerala State Electronics Dev.<br>Corpn Ltd., Trivandrum          | 64. | Neptune Computers Pvt Ltd.,<br>Bombay                                  |
| 48. | Key Floppy, Hyderabad  | 65. | Namtech Systems Pvt Ltd.,<br>Banglore                                  |
| 49. | Kuruganti Computers Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Madras                         | 67. | Nitual Data Systems (P) Ltd.,<br>Gurgaon                               |
| 50. | Lapaz Computers., Bombay   | 68. | Optronics Services Pvt Ltd.,<br>Calcutta                               |

- |     |  |      |   |
|-----|--|------|---|
| 69. | Prompt Computers Services Pvt Ltd., Bombay     | 86.  | SARA Electronics Pvt Ltd., Bombay                     |
| 70. | Pragati Computers Pvt Ltd., Pondichary         | 87.  | Sarabhai Electronics Ltd. (ORG Systems Div.) Vadodara |
| 71. | Pycom Industries, Bombay                       | 88.  | Selector, Ahmedabad                                   |
| 72. | PAC Systems., Bombay                           | 89.  | Shivam Computers Pvt Ltd., Ahmedabd                   |
| 73. | Pascal Computers Pvt Ltd., Calutta             | 90.  | Shyam Computer Systems Pvt Ltd., New Delhi            |
| 74. | PCS Data Products Ltd., Bombay                 | 91.  | Sita Electronics ., Hyderabad                         |
| 75. | Prime Home Computer Pvt Ltd., New Delhi        | 92.  | South Asian Computers Ltd., Bangalore                 |
| 76. | Processor Systems (India) Pvt Ltd., Bangalore  | 93.  | Southern Magnetics Pvt Ltd., Madras                   |
| 77. | Professional Electronic Products., Meerut      | 94.  | Sterling Compuets Ltd., Madras                        |
| 78. | PSI Kalinga Ltd., Bhubaneshwar                 | 95.  | Sujata Digital Systems Pvt Ltd., Bombay               |
| 79. | Rohini Electronics Pvt Ltd., Ahmedabad         | 96.  | SUM Electronics Pvt Ltd., Bombay                      |
| 80. | Suvik Electronics Pvt Ltd., Ahmedabad          | 97.  | Summit Electronics Pvt Ltd., Gandhinagar              |
| 81. | SRG Computers Pvt Ltd., Jaipur                 | 98.  | Sun-Ray Computers Pvt Ltd., Bangalore                 |
| 82. | S P Machines Pvt Ltd., Chandigarh              | 99.  | Three C Sstems Ltd., madras                           |
| 83. | Srinivas Computers Pvt Ltd., Madras            | 100. | Tie and Data Systems (I) Pvt Ltd., Bombay             |
| 84. | Silicon Valley Computer Systems, Delhi         | 101. | Ultra Business Machines Ltd. Bangalore                |
| 85. | Sophisticated Technologies Pvt Ltd., Bangalore | 102. | Unicorp Compuets Pvt Ltd., New Delhi                  |

103. Upton Indian Ltd. (Digital Systems Div). Lucknow
104. Urvashi Elecatronics Pvt Ltd., Bombay
105. Usha Microporcess Controls Ltd., New Delhi
106. Versabyte Data Systems (P) Ltd, Bangalore
107. Virtual Computers Pvt Ltd., Bombay
108. Webel Jenson & Nicholson Ltd., Culturra
109. Wipro Information Technology Ltd. New Delhi
110. Zenith Computers Ltd., Bombay

[English]

**News items captioned "Government's Laxity benefits drug Companies"**

2256. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news items captioned "Governments laxity benefits drug companies" appearing in the Indian Express dated October 25, 1991;

(b) whether the medicine 'Matronidazole' has been decontrolled;

(c) if so, the maximum price of the drug allowed to the company;

(d) whether the Government have received a number of complaints against decontrol of the drug; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Delicensing of Bulk Drugs manufacture**

2257. SHRI HARIN PATHNAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some drugs are exempted from the purview of price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any proposal to exclude the medicines manufactured by bulk drug manufacturers in the country from the purview of Drug Price Control Order;

(c) whether the drugs manufactured by bulk drug manufacturing companies are delicensed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). At present 143 bulk Drugs listed in Schedule I and Schedule II to the DPCO, 1987 are under price control. All other bulk drugs are outside price control. The matter of exclusion/inclusion of bulk drugs under price control has been considered by the Standing Committee earlier constituted in the Department whose recommendation are now under the consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The matter of licensing/delicensing of bulk drugs is being considered in the ongoing review of the Drug Policy.

[*Translation*]

**Manufacture of Electronic/Battery Cars**

2258. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed some companies to manufacture cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cars manufactured by those companies will be operated by petrol or diesel;

(d) whether a number of application are pending with the Government for the manufacture of pollution-free electric or battery operated cars, and if so, the number of such applications pending;

(e) the reasons for not encouraging manufacturers of electric or battery operated cars; and

(f) whether the Government propose to allow manufacture of such cars in future; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). No fresh capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars has been approved during the last three years.

(d) to (f). Two proposals have been received for the manufacture of Electric/Battery Operated cars. Decisions on these proposals will be taken on the merits of each case in accordance with the existing policy.

[*English*]

**Extension/Re-Employment of Employees of PSUs after Superannuation**

2259. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General, Bureau of Public enterprises had written a letter to the Chief Executives of all public enterprises on February 10, 1983 regarding extension/re-employment after superannuation;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the directive of 1983 of the Government still stands;

(d) if so, the precise details thereof;

(e) whether any other directive/letter is being issued by the BPE superseding the letter of February 10, 1983; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and a copy of the letter be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUGON): (a) to (d). The Director General of the then Bureau of Public Enterprises had written a letter to the Chief Executives of all Central Public Enterprise on 10.2.1983 asking them to review the cases of below Board level Officers who were on extension/re-employment and issue orders terminating their services by giving them required notice. It was also mentioned in the said letter that if the management for any special reasons considers that the extension/re-employment already approved be allowed to run its course, specific approval of the Board of Directors should be obtained afresh. These instructions were issued to emphasise the need to eschew the tendency of

granting extension in service/re-employment to superannuated person. The Bureau of Public Enterprises had not issued any further instructions on the matter to the public enterprises

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Production of Honey by Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

2260. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a honey processing unit in Kerala by Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to install big honey processing unit near Cochin with a capacity of processing of one lakh kg. honey annually.

**Prices of Essential Commodities Supplied through Public Distribution System**

2261. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest issue prices and maximum, retail price of rice, wheat, sugar etc, distributed through the Public distribution system; and

(b) the amount of subsidy being borne by the Union Government in the matter of supply of rice, wheat and sugar to the consumers itemwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement showing the Central Issue Prices of key essential commodities is given in the Statement below. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations fix the retail prices of key essential commodities distributed under Public Distribution System taking into account, generally, the transport cost, margins to the fair price shops, State Government's subsidy, of any, and other incidentals. End retail prices therefore vary from State to State.

(b) The amount of overall subsidy paid by the Government of India to the Food Corporation of India in 1990-91 is as under:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Subsidy in 1990-91 (RE) (Rs. in crores)</i>
Foodgrains (rice & Wheat)	Rs. 2142.4
Levy Sugar	Rs. 307.6

## STATEMENT

*Central Issue Prices of key essential commodities distributed through Public Distribution System**Central Issue Price**(Rs. per quintal)*

Sl. No.	Commodity	P.D.S.	I.T.D.P.	W.E.F.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rice			
1.	Common	289.00	239.00	25.06.1990
2.	Fine	349.00	299.00	25.06.1990
3.	Superfine	370.00	320.00	25.06.1990
4.	Wheat	234.00	184.00	01.05.1990
5.	Sugar	Rs. 6.10	per kg.	24.07.1991
6.	Imported edible oil	Bulk Rs. 16500 per tonne 15 kgs. Rs. 19000 per tonne		26.01.1991 26.01.1991
7.	Kerosene	Rs. 2201.54	per kilo litre	24/25.07.1991

**Milling Charges for Levy Rice**

2262. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the milling charges allowed by the Food Corporation of India to Rice Millers towards Levy Rice in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India allow the same milling charges towards levy rice procured in Andhra Pradesh at par with that allowed in Punjab;

(c) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India propose to make it at par from the coming kharif procurement season; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGO): (a) A statement showing the price (inclusive of the milling cost) at which the Food Corporation of India is purchasing the levy rice in various states/union territories is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The current procurement season has already started with effect from 1st October, 1991 all over the country. The price at which levy rice is to be procured by the Food Corporation of India have already been fixed and are under operation in all the states/union territories and, therefore, there is no proposal to modify them. The levy price is different in Andhra Pradesh & Punjab because of difference in statutory taxes/levies on purchase of paddy, other non-statutory charges including milling charges and the recovery percentage of rice obtained from milling of paddy.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States	common 1991-92	Fine 1991-92	Superfine 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	387.55	403.30	419.05
2.	Assam	384.45	406.25	422.10
3.	Bihar	368.20	392.80	408.10
4.	Gujarat	358.55	373.05	387.55
5.	Haryana/Delhi	396.65	425.20	445.10
6.	Karnataka	369.10	383.05	399.05
7.	Madhya Pradesh	383.10	398.65	414.20
8.	Orissa	394.90	411.00	427.05
9.	Punjab	396.40	424.90	444.80
10.	Rajasthan	389.45	414.50	437.15
11.	Uttar Pradesh	377.80	393.00	417.45
12.	West Bengal	370.25	389.15	404.30

Sl. No.	States	common 1991-92	Fine 1991-92	Superfine 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	377.90	393.15	404.30
14.	Pondichery	356.70	371.50	386.30
15.	Chandigarh	393.00	421.25	441.00

**Share in Gross Domestic Product**

2263. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the share of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and rural industries in the gross domestic product in absolute terms and as well as a percentage of the total in the national income during the years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND PRO-

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Available estimates of Gorse Domestic Product (GDP) from agriculture and animal husbandry, and fisheries and their respective percentage shares in the total GDP are given in Statement below. These pertain to 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

On the basis of the latest available information on the rural/urban break-up, GDP from manufacturing industries in rural areas in 1980-81 was Rs. 6589 crores at current prices and its share in the total GDP was 5.4 per cent.

**STATEMENT**

*Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Agriculture including Animal husbandry, and fisheries and their percentage share in the total GDP.*

*(At current prices) (Rs. crores)*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1. Agriculture	83594	104948	12196
including	(28.4)	(29.8)	(28.4)
Animal Husbandry			
2. Fisheries	2636	3055	3635
	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Total Gross domestic	294266	351724	395143
Product (all sectors)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

@ Provisional estimates

\* Quick estimates

Figure shown in parenthesis is the percentage share of the section in the total Gross Domestic Product.

[*Translation*]

### **Liberalisation of Licence Procedure**

2264. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has assured to make licensing procedure more liberal;

(b) if so, the name of industries for which liberalised licensing procedure would be adopted;

(c) whether the Government propose to leave the sugar industry and agro based industry free of licensing system or propose to liberalise it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Under the new *Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991*, all the industries except for a short list of 18 industries have been exempted from the requirement of industrial licences. This list includes, inter alia, sugar, distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks, tobacco products like cigars and cigarettes and wood-based products. The reasons for placing these articles under compulsory licensing are either social, environmental or public health consideration. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to exclude these articles from licensing.

### **Discontinuance of Unviable Projects**

2265. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has issued any guidelines to various Ministries to discontinue unviable projects under construction as reported in the *Economic Times* dated October 25, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also suggested that major projects nearing completion should be included in the eighth Plan;

(c) if so, the total number of unviable projects that are to be discontinued; and

(d) the names of the Ministries which have agreed to these suggestions and the time by which a final decision in the regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **New Sugar Licensing Policy**

2266. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been granted under new sugar licensing policy for setting up sugar mills during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from State Governments, State-wise, particular from Haryana Government; and

(c) the number of licences granted to set up sugar mills during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No licences for setting up of

new sugar mills have been granted under the new licensing policy guidelines announced vide Press Note dated 8.11.1991.

(b) Till 30.9.1991, 642 applications received for grant of new licences for establishment of new sugar factories are pending

consideration. State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(c) No licence for setting up new sugar mill has been granted so far during the current financial year.

### STATEMENT

State-Wise List of Applications Received Through the Department of Industrial Development for Establishment of new Sugar Factories which are Pending Considerations

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No.of applications pending</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	202
2.	Maharashtra	218
3.	Andhra Pradesh	68
4.	Punjab	29
5.	Orissa	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7
7.	Rajasthan	2
8.	Tamil Nadu	18
9.	Gujarat	10
10.	Haryana	15
11.	Bihar	22
12.	Karnataka	48
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>642</b>

### "Launching of IRS-IC"

(a) the progress made so far for the launching of IRS-IC;

2267. SHRI C.P. MADALAGIRIYAPPA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is proposed to be launched by 1993-94; and

(c) the aims and objectives of its lunching?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The activities related to the second generation Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IC) are progressing as per schedule. The Structural, Thermal and Engineering Model (STEM), which is fabricated to validate the design, is presently undergoing assembly and testing. Spacecraft design has undergone various technical reviews and has been found to be adequate to meet the mission objectives.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) launching of IRS\_IC is consistent with one of the major aims of the Indian Space Programme is to develop and deploy operational state-of-the-art remote sensing satellites with the objective of providing data from these satellites on a continuous and assured basis for use in several areas of applications if relevance to national development. Taking into account the technology development scenario in the world and the user requirements during the 90's IRS-IC spacecraft will have better spatial and enhanced spectral; resections, more frequent revisits, stereo viewing and on-board data recording capabilities. Besides ensuring the continuity of the remote sensing data services to the user community in the country, it is expected that the enhanced capabilities of IRS-IC will help in developing newer application areas.

**Disaster Warning System**

2268. SHRI C.P. MAUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disaster warning systems set up in the cyclone-prone areas of

Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up weather disaster warning systems in the coastal areas of other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 47 in Andhra Pradesh, 48 in Tamil Nadu and 2 in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Making a total of 97.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) By Mid-1991, 50 more sets will be installed as follows:

West Bengal:	15
Orissa:	15
Andhra Pradesh	10
Gujarat:	10

(ii) During the 8th Plan period (1992-97), 100 more sets are proposed to be installed as follows:

West Bengal:	25
Orissa:	25
Andhra Pradesh	30
Gujarat:	20

**Development of ASLV and PSLV**

2269. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the develop-

ment of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) and the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is in progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). *Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV)*: The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) is a five stage vehicle capable of placing 150 kg class Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS) payloads in low earth orbit. Preparations for the third ASLV developmental flight (ASLV-D3) are in advanced stage. The launch campaign will resume in December 1991 for the launch in the first half of 1992. ASLV-D3 is Primarily to evaluate the performance of the vehicle including the closed loop guidance system using the SROSS-C Bus with a Gamma Ray Burst Detector and Retarding Potential Analyses Payloads for conducting ionospheric experiments.

*Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)*: Significant progress has been achieved in the development of Polar Satellites Lunch Vehicle (PSLV) which is a four stage vehicle capable of launching 1000 kg class satellites into 900 km polar orbit. Most of the PSLV modules such as the first stage solid motor (the third largest in the world), liquid second stage, solid third stage and liquid fourth stage, the heat shield, electronic systems have been realised and successfully ground tested. Further qualification tests of the PSLV Systems are in progress. The various facilities for integration, check-out and launch are ready. The first developmental flight of PSLV is scheduled for launch during second half of 1992.

### Publication of Books on Space Research

2270. SHRI C P MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Department of Space has published books for school and college students and others to apprise them of the achievements in Space Research;

(b) whether the Department of Space has requested NCERT and National Book Trust to publish books about the various developments in Space Research; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Department of Space has been bringing out a number of technical and general publications to apprise of the achievements of the Indian Space programme. The technical publications are widely circulated to research and academic institutions all over the country. The general publications on the Indian Space Programme including booklets, posters, leaflets and do-it-yourself kits, are circulated among the general public on request and also during the exhibitions organised by the Department of Space in Various parts of the country. The Department also brings out quarterly publications. "space Indian" which has a wide circulations among Universities, Academic institutions, R&D institutions and others. Department of Space also has a mobile exhibition on Space which is taken to many places in the country.

Department of Space in close cooperation with the University Grants Commission and Ministry of Human Resources Develop-

ment (Department of Education) has prepared a detailed curriculum on Remote Sensing for introduction at various academic levels. Department of Space has assisted national Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) to update curriculum related to future science at upper secondary school in the areas of space. So far over 20 book in Hindi, English and in other Indian Languages have been published on various aspects related to the space achievements in India.

#### **Food Processing Units at Nasik and Nagpur**

2271. DR. VASNAT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the setting up of food processing units in Nasik and Nagpur regions of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage export of onions and fruits which are in abundance in Nasik/Nagpur regions of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). In all 14 applications for manufacture of beer, malt spirit and potable alcohol from non-molasses sources in the districts of Nagpur and Nasik in Maharashtra have been received. Besides, a proposal seeking financial assistance for an integrated post harvest crop management project for grapes covering, inter alia, Nasik region has been received from the State Government.

(c) National Agriculture Marketing Federation (NAFED) which is the canalising agency for export of onions has adopted 10 villages in Maharashtra for improving cultivation and yield of onions. It has also developed modern onion storages in the main onion growing areas of Maharashtra for export during off season, has set up an organisation for undertaking research on quality of onion and for extension work and taken steps for improvement in unit value realisation. The export of fruits are freely allowed. Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce provides assistance to exporters by providing international market information product promotion, market development, etc. The State Government's proposal of Post harvest Crop Management Project mentioned in reply to parts (a) & (b) above is also for promoting export of grapes.

Encroachments on Government Land

#### **Encroachments on Government Land**

2272. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the action proposed to be taken against the persons who made encroachment on the Government lands and the pavement encroachers in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): The unauthorised encroachments on public lands is governed by the relevant provisions of building Byelaws of the respective municipal Bodies/Local Bodies in the States/Union Territories. It is, therefore, for the concerned Local Bodies to take action against such persons and pavement encroachers in the metropolitan cities.

[Translation]

#### **Workers Above Poverty Line**

2273. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have made efforts to bring the labourers above the poverty line during 1990-91 and if so, the total number of labourers brought above the line; and

(b) the details of the action taken for the welfare of the labourers in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Annual figures of labourers brought above the poverty line are not maintained. The government is operating a large number of schemes for the uplift of the weaker sections of labour force like the fixing of minimum wages linked to poverty line, implementation of poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self employment (TRYSEM), Development of women and Children in Rural areas (DWCRA), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and schemes for financial assistance to landless agricultural labour and pension schemes for the old and destitute.

[English]

**Nuclear Power Plant in Saharsa,  
Bihar**

2274. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) whether the cost of power generation is less in such type of plants as compared to the other sources of energy;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to set up any such nuclear plant in Saharsa district of Bihar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Presently eight nuclear reactors are in operation, at four stations (Tarapur, Rajasthan, Kalpakkam and Narora).

(b) Cost of nuclear power generation from these units is comparable to that of coal thermal power plants located away from coal pit-heads.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to availability of coal reserves in eastern electricity region of which Bihar is a part, the priority for setting up of nuclear power plants is relatively low.

**Major Project in Saharsa District, Bihar**

2275. SHRI SURAYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING PROGRAMME implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch any major project in Saharsa district of Northern Bihar;

(b) if so, the funds allocated/proposed for this project; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not undertaking any such project in this backward area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). No such proposal to launch a major project in Saharsa district of Northern Bihar has been received from the State Government by the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance for Revival of Sick SSI Units**

2276. SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide any financial assistance to the State Governments for the revival of those units of the small scale industries which are sick;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 and the number of units of small scale Industries revived; and

(c) the target thereof for the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) Ministry of Industry is operating a Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick scale units with effect from 1st January, 1982. Total sanctions made by the Central Government under this scheme upto 31.3.91 amounted to Rs. 215.40 lakhs.

(b) As no request was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91, no amount was sanctioned by Union Government to the State Government under the scheme during the year. However, the total amount sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government under the scheme amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs up to the end of the previous year, i.e., 31.3.1990. During 1990-91 the Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) sanctioned term loan refinance assistance of Rs.20.8 lakhs in respect of 4 units in Uttar Pradesh under its Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation of Sick SSI Units.

As per data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of potentially

viable sick small scale units in Uttar Pradesh was 365 with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 37.90 crores at the end of September, 1989, the latest period for which data are available. The number of sick SSI units put under nursing programme was 204 with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 28.29 crores at the end of September, 1989.

(c) There is no system of fixing annual target for revival of sick units. However, RBI has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks that ordinarily it should be possible for banks to take decision on the viability or otherwise of a unit identified as sick within a period of three months and that the finalisation of the nursing programme should be completed within a period of three months from the date of such a decision.

[*English*]

**Functioning of Technology Missions**

2277. SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some technology missionary functioning in India to provide technical know-how to industrial establishments particularly to medium and small scale units and other centres of development activities; and

(b) if so, the details of their functioning and the benefits provided by them to the above units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Permission to Karnataka to Import Paracetamol**

2278. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pamolein Oil is being supplied regularly to people under Public Distribution System in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union to permit import of Pamolein Oil to meet the demand of the State;

(c) whether the Government have permitted any other State to import Pamolein Oil;

(d) if so, the names of those States; and

(e) whether the Government propose to permit Karnataka Government also to import the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) supply of edible oil under Public Distribution System in all the States including Karnataka was disrupted because the same was not allocated to the States for the period from April, 1991 to September, 1991.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The other states permitted to import pamolein so far are:- Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(e) Government of Karnataka has already been permitted to import pamolein.

#### **Reserved Posts in various Ministries**

2279. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for not filling up the reserved quota meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various ministries:

(b) whether any action is being taken to fill up the quota;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The main reason for the quota of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment not being able to be fully utilised, is the lack of availability of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates particularly in scientific and technical disciplines. Special Recruitment Drives to fill-up the vacancies accruing as backlog in the reserved quota have been undertaken and a fresh Special Recruitment Drive is under way to further reduce the backlog.

#### **Shortage of Drug**

2280. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Drug shortage grave" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated August 13, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No general shortage of any drug come to the notice of the Government except

instances of shortage of some branded formulations, in some localised areas, for which therapeutic equivalents were usually available.

### Prices of Life Saving Drugs

2281. SSHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether prices of life saving drugs have gone up by 30 per cent during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to control the prices of those drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The figures in regard to movement of the wholesale price index for drugs and medicines during the year 1990-91 is 149.6 as compared to 140.4 in the year 1989-90, with base year 1981-82 = 100.

Recently, medicines based on imported inputs have registered comparatively higher price increases due to exchange rate adjustment. However, out of about 200 formulations whose prices have been revised upwards after exchange rate adjustment, only 39 formulations have shown increase of 20% or more.

(b) In a situation of rising cost of inputs, corresponding increase in the prices of medicines is unavoidable. The prices of all the scheduled formulations are fixed in accordance with a formula and fixed norms, after careful scrutiny in order to keep adequate check on the prices of these medicines as

### Post Harvest Losses

2282. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to assess the value of foodgrains lost after harvest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the modern techniques adopted to provide efficient storage management at farm level to prevent food grains losses and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) to (c). No study as such has been conducted to assess the post harvest foodgrain losses. To minimise such losses, however, the following main techniques have been developed and propagated through Save Grain campaign:—

- (i) Development of several designs of metallic bins and no-metallic storage structures;
- (ii) Development of a fumigant mixture viz. EDB plus for insect control;
- (iii) Standardisation of dosages of pesticides such as Aluminum Phosphide, Ethylene Dibromide Malathion and DDVP;
- (iv) Testing and standardisation of dosages of several formulation of rodenticides;
- (v) Development of number of codes of practices for safe storage of foodgrains;
- (vi) Training of farmers, village level workers etc. in scientific storage of foodgrains;
- (vii) Publicity and dissemination of information through radio talks, TV programmes, press reports exhibitions, film/slide shows etc.

A statement indicating ma-in achievements of Save Grain Campaign is given below

## STATEMENT

*Achievements of save Grain Campaign upto September, 1991*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of work</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
1	2	3
1.	No. of farmers trained in stipendiary training.	105546
2.	No. of VLWs etc. trained in non-stipendiary training.	522747
3.	No. of volunteers trained in non-stipendiary training.	
4.	No. of persons trained in Associated training.	141641
5.	No. of storage receptacles fumigated (insect control).	811589
6.	No. of rat burrows fumigated in the field.	188.66 Lakhs
7.	No. of houses covered under domestic rat control.	20.12 Lakhs
8.	No. of prophylactic treatment given.	165347
9.	No. of non-metallic storage structures constructed.	17245
10.	No. of indigenous storage structures improved.	58502
11.	No. of metal bins got fabricated.	617195
12.	No. of metal bins sold through State Gov.	607365

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of work</i>	<i>Achievements</i>		
1	2	3		
13.	No. of radio talks delivered	3049		
14.	No. of T.V. programme telecast.	623		
15.	No. of press news appeared	6179		
16.	No. of film/slide shows arranged.	17379		
17.	No. of exhibitions arranged/participated.	12980		
18.	No. of wall stencilling done.	2038063		
19.	No. of postal/personal enquiries attended.	106795		
20.	No. of leaflets/pamphlets distributed.	5421802		

**Cotton Seed Prices**

2283. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JAN-ARTHANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton seeds are used in extraction of edible oil;

(b) whether due to fluctuation in prices of cotton seeds, the cotton growers are affected; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stabilise the price of cotton seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIKAMALUDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cotton seed growers are mainly concerned with the prices of cotton lint. Cotton seed is a by-product. Its prices may affect their earning to some extent. However, considering the present price level, cotton seed growers are placed in an advantageous position.

(c) Does not arise.

**Outstanding amount of Sugarcane Price Payable to Sugarcane Growers**

2284. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:**

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of Sugarcane price payable to sugarcane growers during 1990-91, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government for the early payment of outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Statement showing the State-wise position of arrears of sugarcane price during 1990-91 season upto 15.9.91, or latest available earlier reports from sugar factories, is given below.

(b) Ensuring timely payment of cane price by the sugar factories is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who have got the necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments. Central government has requested the State Governments to take necessary steps to liquidate the cane price arrears.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement Showing Statewise Arrears of Sugarcane Price During 1990-91 Season upto 15.9.1990, or Latest Available Earlier Reports from Sugar Factories.*

*(Figures in Lakh Rupees)*

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cane price arrears as reported by sugar factories</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Punjab	682.13
2.	Haryana	167.65

*(Figures in Lakh Rupees)*

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cane price arrears as reported by sugar factories</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3.	Rajasthan	152.04
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	1833.89
5.	Central Uttar Pradesh	3030.82
6.	East Uttar Pradesh	3295.20
	Total Uttar Pradesh	8159.91
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9.91
8.	South Gujarat	83.28
9.	Saurashtra	10.87
	Total Gujarat	94.15
10.	South Maharashtra	79.04
11.	North Maharashtra	325.63
	Total Maharashtra	404.67
12.	North Bihar	3270.92
13.	South Bihar	104.87
	Total Bihar	3375.79
14.	Assam	0.75
15.	Andhra Pradesh	521.53
16.	Karnataka	575.57
17.	Tamil Nadu	522.75
18.	Kerala	45.53
19.	Orissa	0.00

*(Figures in Lakh Rupees)*

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cane price arrears as reported by sugar factories</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
20.	West Bengal	0.49
21.	Nagaland	42.39
22.	Pondicherry	0.00
23.	Goa	0.00
ALL INDIA		14755.26

**Cement Prices**

2285. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industrial units have been asked by the Government to roll back prices and workout fresh modalities of distribution so that the discrepancy between the exfactory and retail prices is removed;

(b) if so, what other suggestions have been made to the cement units ; and

(c) to what extent these suggestions have been implemented by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). At the meeting of cement manufacturers with finance Minister on 7.10.1991, they were advised to demonstrate social responsibility through voluntary price restraint. Industry was also requested to ensure that dealers were allowed only a reasonable margin and there was no undue profiteering at that level.

(c) There have been reports fall in cement prices at major consumption centres particularly in the Northern /region since mid October, 1991 and the Government is keeping a constant watch over cement prices.

**Water Scarcity in Delhi**

2286. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of water in Delhi;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with the neighbouring States;

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

(e) the steps being taken to augment water supply in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

The Delhi water supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that on the basis of consumption of 50 gallon per capita per day, the actual shortfall in production in relation to demand is around 125 to 150 MGD at present. This shortfall is experienced particularly during summer specially in areas situated at the tail-end or at higher elevations.

The matter for supply of additional raw water and exchange of sewage effluent has been taken up with the Government of Haryana at various levels. This supply of additional raw water is vitally needed for Second 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant being set up at Haiderpur and the other Water Treatment Plants to be set up at Nangloi and Bhawana.

300 Cusecs of water have been allotted to Delhi from the storage of Tehri Dam which will be made available to Upper Ganga Canal near Murad Nagar. It is proposed to set up a 140 MGD water Treatment Plant in the Trans-Yamuna area on the basis of release of this 300 Cusecs water from Tehri Dam now under construction.

As Inter-State meeting was held with the Irrigation Secretaries of the basin States in which drinking water requirements of U.T. of Delhi were unanimously agreed to be of 1.13 Million Acres Feet (MAF) including cooling water requirement of the thermal stations.

The matter is being pursued with concerned State Governments at various levels.

[*Translation*]

#### Priority for Rural Energy Sector

2287. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to assign the highest priority for rural energy sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government have launched a need based scheme to link rural energy with rural development programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme was taken up as a regular plan Programme in the Seventh Plan in the States and UTs. The programme involves preparing and implementing micro level area based Integrated Rural Energy Plans and Projects that link rural energy with rural development by providing for the most cost effective mix of meeting rural energy needs for subsistence and production. It is proposed to strengthen the linkages between rural energy and rural development in this programme during the Eighth Plan.

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI): Sir, we are receiving very disturbing reports of a large number of people continuing to migrate out of the rain

shadow areas of Orissa. I am specifically referring to Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput districts which are undergoing acute economic distress. This is a perennial problem in that area and to tackle it, the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had started a programme called 'ADAPT' which means Area Development Approach for poverty Termination. This was a programme which was run for two years with an expenditure, from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, of Rs. 3.14 crores in addition to additional expenditure by the Central Government and the State Government. Unfortunately, the project was terminated in June, 1990 before poverty in Orissa could be terminated. May I request the Government and specifically the Prime Minister, who is present here, to ensure that this programme called ADAPT is re-started so that the acute economic distress and economic misery, which people in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput are suffering in Orissa, will be alleviated by the Programme?

This programme consists of 12 constituents. Two of them are important and they are nutrition for the weaker sections and mobile health clinics. These two elements, out of the total 12 elements, are funded from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Consequently, it is only by a combination of Central action, State action and the Prime Minister's Office that we can re-start this programme. It had been running in seven blocks of Kalahandi and eight blocks in Koraput. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had declared and promised that it would be later extended to include Bolangir as well. Instead of extending it to include Bolangir, the previous Government had put a complete stop to this project. I would request the Government to please recommence the ADAPT programme in Orissa in view of the extreme distress prevailing in these rain shadow districts of Orissa, in view of the commitment made by the Rajiv Government and in view of the need to resume the programmes which are con-

structive and in the interest of the people of this country. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bolangir region in Orissa suffers from drought and famine every year. People from that region take shelter in neighbouring states to earn bread and butter far from their homes and families. The Orissa Government has failed to initiate any development work there till now. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was in power, she started ADAPT programme in District Kalahandi but I am sorry to say that the Janata Dal Government stopped it when it came to power. After that when Shri Rajiv went to Bolangir he had promised to start this programme again while speaking at a public meeting. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the immediate implementation of that programme to fulfill Shri Rajiv's assurance given in a public meeting. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, I fully support this demand to resume the ADAPT programme immediately. This programme was really benefiting the tribal people in the districts of Kalahandi and Koraput. As you know, people from these two districts and also from Bolangir are going to different parts of the country because there is absolutely no work for them and there were even starvation deaths about which there was a discussion in this House. Nearly 5,000 people have died in Koraput district within a span of three months. I do not know why this programme was cancelled and why it was not given money. I demand that the Government of India should immediately resume the ADAPT programme and sufficient money should be released by the Government of India so that

the people from these districts can be helped.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY** (Jagatsinghpur): The migration of people from the three districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir has become a regular feature. The Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal to the Government of India to have this special project in that area so that this sort of a situation is never repeated. But for the last 25 years, it is repeating. The State Government has no funds. I think the Central Government must consider the proposal given by the Orissa Government.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM** (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am expressing my feelings with great sorrow and anger before the House that a meeting of organisation of Islamic countries is going to be held on 9 and 12 of this month in Senegal..... (*inter-rptions*).....

**MR.SPEAKER** : Sir, No, Digvijaya Singhji, it cannot be allowed. Saleem Sahab, please continue.

**SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:** I have come to know through the newspapers that the issue of Kashmir has been included in the agenda by the Secretary General of this meeting. I want to protest with full force against this attitude of the Secretary General of O.I.C.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was present in Jeddah in February, 1990. I had a meeting with the Secretary General of O.I.C. for one and a half hour and I had told him that all the information being supplied by Pakistan about Kashmir was highly misleading and wrong. Pakistan always presented one sided view of the case before him and it was possible as there was no representative of 15 crore Muslims of India in the O.I.C. I presented

some documents before him and satisfied him that the question of plebiscite in Kashmir was irrelevant now. So in accordance with the spirit of the U.N.O. resolutions, Pakistan should withdraw its forces from all parts of Kashmir and India may also do likewise. Then only the Plebiscite would be held in the presence of the representatives of U.N.O.

12.09 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

Pakistan has not withdrawn its forces till today. As a result Pakistan compelled India to hold elections in Kashmir. Several elections have taken place there till today, through which people have expressed their opinion in favour of merger of Kashmir with India. The present Secretary General of O.I.C. took over from Habib Shastri. I had taken up this matter with him also and had told him as to how O.I.C. could claim to represent Muslims of the world when 15 crores Muslims of India were not represented on it India should also be granted representation on it. since non-Islamic and secular countries like Turkey and Senegal are already represented. He wanted to defame Indian in the name of Muslim representation. 15 crore Muslims of India are not ready to bear it. A conference took place in Iran in October last year. I spoke to responsible authorities there also. I came to know that Kashmir issue was to be raised there. I persuaded them not to discuss that issue in that forum. I am happy to inform that they agreed with my views and adopted a friendly and sympathetic attitude on Kashmir issue. Whenever, there is an international meet, Pakistan circulates wrong and false stories to achieve its own end and to defame India. I request the O.I.C. to provide representation to Muslims of India if it is preparing any agenda in which Kashmir issue is included so that 15 crore Muslims of India can express their feelings before I.O.C. No Muslims is happy with what is happening in Kashmir. I feel no hesitation in saying that

Kashmir problem has not been handled properly neither by the Congress Governments nor by subsequent Governments. There is a need to solve the problems of Kashmiri youth. We are very sad and unhappy over the excesses and tortures being committed on the people of Kashmir. But it does not mean that Pakistan is free to discuss this issue in international forum. We want friendly relations with Pakistan. We wish that the problems of both the countries should be solved under Simla agreement. The present high Commissioner of Pakistan to India knows that I had met General Zia-ul-Haq, and had pleaded with him to keep alive the spirit of the Simla agreement to solve the bilaterate problems through negotiations. On behalf of 15 crore Muslims of India, I warn the O.I.C. to keep desist from raising Kashmir issue in Senegal, otherwise Muslims of India will oppose it with their full might.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday, many hon. Members raised their hands to speak. Many of them did not get the chance. At the same time there are many hon. Members who did not get a chance even to open their mouth in the last session. There is a little unrest among these members. So I think an arrangement is made. I shall let you know what is that arrangement. Notices which have been received before 10 o'clock have been listed here. There is already a list regarding the notices received upto 10.00.A.M. on 4.12.91 for raising matters of urgent public importance after the Question Hour. It is before me. According to that list, I shall call the names of the Members and those Members who do not get the chance should not feel deeply wounded. They will get the opportunity tomorrow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make a small humble submission. Today being the first

day, kindly make some exception and in future we will follow this.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, you gave an assurance that the notices that were received yesterday, you will be allowing them today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: During Zero Hour, we shall have to evolve a system. From the very beginning till the end some people may rise and their names any not be called. They may be having an extremely urgent matter to be brought to the notice of this House so that the Government can take notice of it. Because of that, this system is evolved. Those Members who give their names before 10 o'clock, their names would be included in the list and immediately after the Question Hour, their names will be called. I think, this is the only fair method that is the at these hands of the administration.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly verify whether my name is there or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want, I can read out the names of the Members whose names are there in the list and who will be given a chance. In this list, there are thirty names. The time at our disposal is forty five minutes. We cannot go beyond 1 o'clock. Therefore, it is upto the hon. Members to utilise the time to the best of their capacity so that they can accomodate the subsequent speakers. I hope, the whole House will agree with this proposal.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Suppose if I were to read out the names of those Members whose names are there in the list, it will take five minutes. Your precious five minutes will be lost. Secondly, we should not feel the shortage of Quorum. Due to all these

things, it would be better that the names of the Members are not read out.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Since, you are regulating this, it is acceptable to all of us. I would suggest that as is being done in the Rajya Sabha, if you permit the laying of the papers immediately after the Question Hour, it will be convenient for all of us. It is done in the Rajya Sabha. This is my personal suggestion.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House desires that they want to see the faces of the hon. Ministers.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is citing the example of Rajya Sabha. Special mention can be made everyday in Rajya Sabha but here it is allowed once in a week. You please allow one minute to each Member.

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Treasury Benches have given a suggestion and it is for the House either to accept it or defer it.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter. One of our Members Shri P.C. Thomas is sitting on a fast in front of the Parliament House. (*Interruptions*) I had raised this issue earlier also. Due to fall in the price of natural rubber, rubber producers in Kerala are facing a lot of difficulty. This is a very serious issue. I have already given it in writing.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** If you have

given it in writing, then your name must be there. And the House has also agreed not to read out the list; reading out the list of the Members who want to speak would consume five minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** This is a serious matter. Please give me a chance to speak. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let us follow certain rules. We have to work under certain rules.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRIBUTASINGH:** India has the unique privilege of being the largest democracy in the world. And the Constitution of India does not recognise, I repeat does not recognise religion, caste or anything. We, the people of India.

[*Translation*]

Just now Shri Yunus Saleem Saheb has mentioned that a conference of O.I.C. is going to take place. I demand from the Government of India that it should tell once for all, the countries which are having diplomatic relations with us, that we are one in India. Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims live here, but outside for the whole world, we all are Indians. No one has any right to distinguish the Indian people as belonging to Hindu, Sikh or Muslim religion.

[*English*]

Much less that they can talk. I understand that this OIC is not only going to pass certain resolutions on Kashmir by they are also going to discuss terrorism in India. They have no business to do it. It is our internal affair. The Government of India must make it clear to the United Nations and to all the

countries of the world that we in India have a secular Government. We do not recognise any caste, community, creed or religion. In India, yes, we have equal respect for all the religions, but outside India nobody has any business to talk about Indians as belonging to one case and one religion. That should be made clear, abundantly clear once for all.

[*Translation*]

Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi issue is going to be raised in O.I.C. tomorrow. They have no concern with it. It is our country's problem. We are able enough to decide it. No one else has any right to decide it.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar said something about the people of Orissa. I fully agree with him. In western Rajasthan, Udaipur, Jalore, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur etc. are suffering from severe drought. There is no public distribution system. I request the Government to declare it a drought affected region and to start relief works immediately.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my constituency, Bhiwani falls in the State of Haryana. Through you, I would like to request the Central Government to take effective measures to stop atrocities being committed on women in Haryana.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some goonda elements belonging to the ruling party teased a girl student of village Charkhidabri and tried to kidnap her and threatened to kill her. When the girl mustered courage to tell the Chief Minister of Haryana about it, the D.S.P. of the locality called the parents of the girl at 12 in the night and beat them up mercilessly. The police humiliated the girl and misbehaved with her. Moreover, they asked the parents of the girl as to how they dared to

inform the Chief Minister about it. The girl had to leave her home on 29th of last month. The girl had come to the hostel of All India Women's Conference located on Bhagwan Das Road. The parents of the girl were informed on telephone that she was in a serious condition and something untoward had happened to her. Her parents committed suicide that night. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government the circumstances that forced her to leave her home and the circumstances that forced her parents to commit suicide. Through you, I would like to inform the Central Government that women in the Haryana State are being subjected to atrocities. In today's newspaper it is reported that Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, the former Chief Minister of Haryana has cautioned the Government that though two girls of village Bhootmajra were kidnapped, the Haryana Government did not take any action in the matter....(*Interruptions*).... A Harijan girl student of my constituency was raped ..(*Interruptions*)... Every day women are being subjected to various kinds of atrocities. I would like to request the Central Government to dismiss the Haryana Government and the Chief Minister immediately.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have made it absolutely very clear. The list is also prepared in the office. According to the list I shall call the names of the Members. So, there should not be any discrimination.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They should not dictate to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are at liberty to dictate, but that dictation should be within the framework of the rules. I admit it. Therefore, such of those people who are expressing their views, they should also limit themselves.

**SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri):** One hon. Member, Shri P.C. Thomas is fasting outside the Parliament House. We may be permitted to raise it. It is with respect to one of the Members of House who is fasting outside the Parliament House against some of the policies in respect of rubber.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You will have a chance.

[*Translation*]

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue. Due to excessive pressure by the army in Punjab all the terrorists and extremists there are sneaking into various other States and the Centre has asked different State Governments to take note that the terrorists and extremists might come to their States and create disturbances. Today's 'Hindustan Times' reports —

[*English*]

"The Centre has alerted the States neighbouring Punjab about the danger of increased militant activity following reports that many hardcore terrorists have left the State after the development of the Army and sought refuge elsewhere"

[*Translation*]

Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that the Centre has warned the State Governments in this regard, but has the Central Government made any arrangement to see that the terrorist or extremist activities do not rise there any more and the danger on their account is averted.

**SHRI SANTHOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would

like to draw your attention to the irregularities in Civil Services Examinations. Shri Neelam Kumar Singh had appeared in the Civil Service (Main) Examination in 1985-86. He was declared unsuccessful due to irregularities in the said examination. He made a repeated demand for justice and sought investigation on the entire case by the C.B.I. After concerted efforts, the C.B.I. came to the conclusion that Neelam Kumar Singh was in fact victimised. As such the C.B.I. would take action in this regard. It was also pointed out that the concerned officer of the C.B.I., Mr. Ashok Kumar, S.P. had given a report to his higher officers to declare Mr. Neelam Kumar Singh successful. But no further action is being taken in this case. Due to vested interests, the Department of Personnel wants to hush up the case. A number of petitions for justice have already been made in this case.

I, therefore, want that keeping the gravity of the case in view the Government should call for the C.B.I. report and take action so that this promising and talented student gets justice. Please issue instructions for necessary action in this regard.

**SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had raised the question of connecting Hazaribagh with railway line and had met the hon. Railway Minister along with a delegation of MPs. and submitted a memorandum to him. For the last five years, the Government of India has all along been refusing to execute the proposal with the remark that the Railways would incur loss, notwithstanding the fact that Hazaribagh district has rich deposits of coal and mica...(*Interruptions*)... The Central Government and the State Government earn millions of rupees every year from these mines...(*Interruptions*)... The Central Government is doing a great injustice to the area by not connecting Hazaribagh with railway line. The people of the area have constituted a Railway Sangharsh Samiti and decided that if the Government

did not consider their case in the House, they would block the supply of coal and other commodities to other States, from January next. I, therefore, would like to urge the Government and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to think over it and recommend connecting Hazaribagh with Railway line in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

**SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the Siwan city in Bihar. The Inter city train starts at 3.a.m. from Siwan Railway station and passes through Chhapra, Patna, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur etc. and employees of these places travel by this train. Its time of departure is 3.a.m. which is too early. So it should be 4. a.m. Similarly, Pachrookhi station is next to Siwan. There is a sugar mill in the town and it is densely populated. Many people from this place go to Patna to work there. Through you, I would, therefore like to request the Central Government that the Inter-City train should halt at Pachrookhi station and its time of departure from Siwan should be changed from 3.a.m. to 4.a.m. In the past also, it used to leave Siwan at 4.a.m.

**SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH (Bharuch):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, water crisis in Gujarat is deteriorating day by day and famine may occur at any time. Deposited moderate rains only 20 kilogramme of foodgrains have been produced in a 3 acre field in certain hill areas in Gujarat. There are 142 small dams in Gujarat, but only five dams are filled with water. Nearly 3 lakh cattle in the Kutch district have shifted to other places. 6000 villages and 74 cities in Gujarat are experiencing crisis of drinking water. Crisis of drinking water in Bharuch, Ankleshwar, Jambusar, Hansote, Dadiapada, Sagwara, Wadia, Jhagadia Tehsil also experience acute water shortage. I visited the Mangrol Tehsil in Surat district and found that our Adivasis brethren were drinking dirty

stinking water. This is the condition of the Panchayats which have been given national award.

Sir, I request the Government to solve this problem at the earliest.

[English]

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal):** Sir, I rise to highlight the longstanding demand of a separate State for the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The demand is a result of long and continuous neglect of the hill areas. Ever since independence, these areas, which have peculiar developmental problems, have remained undeveloped and under-developed.

Before independence, the per capita income of the hills was amongst the highest in the country. Today, after 44 years of our independence, we are among the lowest and in fact one of our districts has the lowest per capita income in the country.

As for industry, out of eight districts, almost five of six are 'Zero Industry' areas.

And because of these, the young men have migrated to plains and today the hills have only old men, women and children.

Sir, the people of the hill areas are simple, honest and loyal. A very large number of our men are serving in the Army and have proved to be the best soldiers and fighters in the world. These people have been peaceful and disciplined in their demand for a separate State.

I request the Government not to force these people to follow the path of violence for creation of a separate State. I, therefore, request all the political parties to view this demand as a genuine developmental neces-

sity for the people of Uttar Pradesh hills and lend their support for creation of separate State for the Uttar Pradesh hills.

The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha has passed a resolution and the Uttar Pradesh Government has recommended for the creation of Uttaranchal. I, therefore, request the Central Government to accept the will of the people and immediately announce the acceptance of the demand for creation of a separate State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request those who are raising their hand to put their hand down. I shall now go in accordance with the list before me. Let us have this experiment today. If there is no list, we are subject to likes and dislikes and we may commit some mistakes. Now I call Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to speak.

SHRI HANNON MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, for the last three days, I have been giving the notice. You are not calling me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yesterday, there was almost an assurance for Mr. Hanan Mollah. For the last three days he has been trying to raise the matter. Young Members should not be discouraged. They should be encouraged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true that we shall have to encourage the hon. Members and the Chair is there not to discourage them. But we shall have to follow certain principles which will be applicable to all.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY (Katwa): I thank you for giving me time. I am raising a matter which will concern all the hon. Members of the House. This is an item which has appeared in the 'Indian Express' on 3rd December. It is about the custody deaths in Delhi. In the past 23 months ten such deaths have occurred in the police custody. In a democracy when everybody is

concerned about the human rights of our people, police are beating mercilessly and employing very merciless kind of torturing methods and forcing them to death. There are instances given where the custody deaths have taken place:

January, 1990 - Subhash Chand - Geeta Colony police Station.

June, 1990 - Shammu Khan - Seelampur police Station.

August, 1990 - Yogendra Pal Gupta - Model Town Police Station.

February, 1991 - Ramswaroop - R.K. Puram Police Station

March, 1991 - Reshna - Gokulpuri Police Station.

May, 1991 - Jagannath - Lahori Gate Police Station.

July, 1991 - Om Prakash Kaushik - Timarpur police Station.

August, 1991 - Jai Ram - Patel Nagar police Station.

November, 1991 - Mukesh Kumar - Kamla Market Police Station.

November, 1991 - Raghunath Kumar - GTB Enclave police station.

How can we remain silent when this kind of things are happening in the capital of our country? The hon. Leader of the House is here. I specifically demand that he makes an assurance in this House. Such things will condemn this country in the international community. Now he must make an assurance that he will have an investigation done into this matter, and identify who are the officers responsible for this kind of a behav-

iors. It has become a kind of perverted mentality to torture the people who are taken to the police station before they are condemned by the judicial process. We are not a police country. And in the capital if this happens, where do we go? Sir, I request you to be an investigation. If they do not do it, then the House must apply its mind to set up an enquiry in order to identify the culprits.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Zero hour is meant to bring important matters to the notice of the Government. And the Government definitely takes notice of that. We cannot expect the Government to answer suddenly. They take notice of it.

Secondly, if you feel that this is really a very very urgent matter and of great importance, it has happened very recently and the matter needs to be discussed on the floor of the House, there is a specific provision in the rules of procedure. You can employ that and bring the matter before the House.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** A propose to what you said I wanted to mention that we appreciate that there cannot be immediate response excepting in some cases when Arjun Singh is in good mood and he responds. But since yesterday, he is not do in it. I do not know why. There may not be immediate response. But the matters which the Chair allows to be raised, they are obviously important matters. Now, what is the response? Members are not informed as to what steps are being taken? There is no action taken. Action taken in Zero. At least not even a formal letter goes to the Member that we have looked into, even for matters under Rule 377. What is wrong? I do not know what is your experience?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** This is not true at all as far as matters under Rule 377 are concerned. Now, what the Zero Hour, we have not been able to inform the

Members because 40 Members speak here, and the Ministers are not in a position to make statements on the floor of the House.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Make it meaningful. Otherwise, it also amounts to affront the Members and the Chair because the Chair is allowing these issues to be raised. Therefore, at least show a pretence of following the democratic tradition. I know what the replies will be, but at least let them come.

**SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD:** Zero Question Zero Hour zero reply. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You have brought a very important matter pertaining to human beings. According to you, they were tortured. The Government has taken note of it. The Government is very vigilant. They want to put the whole thing in proper order. Since the Government is very very vigilant, there is no need for pressing for it.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me submit one thing. In the Zero Hour generally urgent issues are being raised by the Members and on an issue like this - people are being killed in the police custody - the Government is totally silent and they are not responding to it. In Delhi ten people have been killed in the police custody and the Government will not respond to this. This is most unfortunate. We expect that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should respond to this, at least to what is happening in Delhi.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** I will bring it to the notice of the Home Minister.

**SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore):** When they were not in power, they created a hue and cry on one such an issue of death in police custody. But, now

they have forgotten. Why they take so much of time to respond? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Hon. Members, by this method, you are denying the opportunity of raising issues in the Zero Hour to other hon. Members.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, I call Shri K. Muraleedharan.

**SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut):** Sir, I would like to raise this submission to draw the attention of the House to the Strike Notice issued by the employees of the Passport Office, Calicut. The proposed strike is not for any kind of demand of the employees. It is to draw the attention of the concerned authority to the pathetic condition of the Passport office.

In order to clear the files, the staff of this office has to work 12 hours a day and even in holidays. Due to the lack of space inside the building the bundles of applications are lying everywhere in the office including in the office room of the Regional Passport Officer. The proposal of shifting the passport office to a large building is pending since a long time.

The strike which was likely to begin 20.11.1991 was postponed due to my personal request to the employees. It is requested that the Union Government may take immediate steps to shift the office to a larger building and staff strength may be increased. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There is a list. I cannot deviate from the list.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Sir, Shri P.C.Thomas, the sole Member in the Lok Sabha belonging to Kerala Congress-M has started Satyagraha in front of Parliament House at its main entrance from this morn-

ing. His fast is to highlight the serious crisis faced by farmers in Kerala due to steep fall in price of natural rubber. I would urge the Leader of the House that the matter may be taken up with the appropriate authority or the Minister, or he may just respond to the situation for which Mr. Thomas has undertaken *satyagraha*. I am highlighting this issue because it is a very serious issue in Kerala (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I would like to know from the hon. Members whether we are involved in a discussion. This is Zero Hour. Every individual Member, by sending a letter about what he feels is very important, gets his name listed and according to the list we shall have to call the names of the Members. There cannot be a discussion.....

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** If you want the matter to be discussed, then there are other ways and means to bring the matter on the agenda. You give a notice and when the matter comes on the agenda, then you can discuss it threadbare...

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is that Shri Thomas is sitting before the Parliament House. This matter has been brought to the notice of everybody through Mr. Ahmed. The purpose has been served. So far as other things are concerned, it is up to us to persuade the concerned Minister and to see that the matter is squared up. If you want that the matter should be discussed agencies like Regional Provident Fund Office, Employees State Insurance Corporation etc., to get registered with them and they demand huge amounts as penalties from them.

Since these are cottage industries and there is no regular employment as such, they

should not be penalised like this. The Government should immediately intervene and instruct the concerned State Governments to desist these bodies to keep away from these cottage industries, like KVIC and its branches. Instead, these agencies should try to render support to these industries.

**SHRI BHOGNDRA JHA (Madhubani):**

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tomorrow the Prime Minister of our friendly and fraternal country, Nepal, is coming here. Nature, history, culture, language and even blood have bound us together. For the last few decades - I am talking of our side - we have been dealing with Nepal at administrative and sometimes even at political level as if it is tit for tat. I simply want to stress upon our Government that we must treat Nepal in a friendly and fraternal manner realising very well, as we do, that are many problems which cannot be solved unilaterally on the floor of the House, you can employ the avenues kept open in the Rules of Procedure. That we can always do. Now I am calling Mr. Vandayar.

**SHRI TARIT TOPDAR:** You ask the concerned Minister to make a statement, Sir.....(*Interruptions*).

**AN HON. MEMBER:** On a point of order, Sir....(*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** During Zero Hour there is no point of order, it is known. We are nearing one o'clock now. If we deviate from the list, then we will not be doing justice to those who have taken the pains of going to the office and getting their names listed. So, let us have some patience.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Sir, in view of the fact that the hon. Member is sitting on *satyagraha*, the Chair may direct at least the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to respond to it, now or later.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Ahamed,

you have been a Minister, whenever such a matter came to your notice, certainly you rushed to the spot to solve the problem. The Treasury Benches are also equally anxious to solve the problem.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Sir, I will bring it to the notice of the Commerce Minister.

**SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur):** Sir, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission's units set up under the direct supervision of the Government are being harassed by various.. Particularly the issue of harnessing of river waters, construction of multi-purpose projects, trade tariffs etc. should be taken up. We have to take into account the susceptibility and the sensitivity of the younger and small neighbour - Nepal- and keeping that in view all these issues must be sorted out. The present Government, the Prime Minister - the Leader of the House is sitting here - take into account all these aspects and definite agreement should be arrived at on the issue of multi-purpose dams over river Kosi which alone will generate 33 K.W. of hidel power. Agreements must be finalised about 'Karnali', Pancheswar and Bhagmati. In the year 1981 the project reports were sent. But till now the agreement has not been arrived at. I think that both the countries are suffering. In the mutual interest of both the countries all these agreements should be finalised and there should be no pinpricks, or tit-for-tat attitude. I am sure this House welcomes our fraternal neighbour Nepal.

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief. I am thankful that you have honoured your commitment. I wanted to raise this issue yesterday because the hon. Minister of Home Affairs was sitting here. This pertains to a serious matter concerning my constituency, Lakshadweep. You had no occasion to visit. It is a no-industry area. There are nearly 800-

odd posts vacant and the Administration is making no effort to fill the vacancies. Acute unemployment problem is the and it is likely to burst at any time. We are in this House and we should do something.

**SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:** It should be decided at the State level.

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** For recruiting the police force, only 50 per cent of the posts are filled by the people from Lakshadweep and the Administration wants to bring people from outside for the remaining 50 per cent. In these days of price rise, we will only be inviting them to revolt against the State, by such action. When Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was a Minister of State, a decision was taken in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee in this regard. Shri M.M. Jacob also endorsed by point that it will not be repeated.

I may submit that in this month, from the 16th December, they are again going to recruit people on the same pattern. I request that I may not be compelled to take any extreme step - even sitting in the well of the House - in this regard. I want the hon. Home Minister to give a direction to the Administrator of Lakshadweep to fill the existing vacancies immediately and 100 per cent recruitment to the police force must be from the people of Lakshadweep and not from the mainland. If this is not done, I am afraid of what will happen. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is from Kerala. I am afraid the otherwise harmonious and good relations between Lakshadweep and Kerala may also be affected adversely unless he gives such a direction to the Administrator. I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and other senior Ministers present here to convey it to the hon. Home Minister so that an immediate message goes to the Administrator. Thank you.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There are 17 other persons to speak. Kindly cut short your

submissions and allow others also to speak. Be shortest at the short.

**DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum):** Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this House and to the Government about a matter of urgent public importance. It is understood that the public distribution system in our capital metropolis has nearly collapsed. Even essential items like wheat and rice not supplied adequately and also supplied very irregularly. It has come in yesterday's newspapers that the Government of India is going to sell in the free market about six lakh tonnes of wheat when our public distribution system is nearly at a stage of collapsing. What is the policy of this Government, Sir? So, I ask the Government to immediately stop this kind of a thing so that the Public Distribution System does not get collapsed.

**SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishnagar):** Sir, it has appeared in today's Economic Times that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad along with Ram Janambhoomi Seva Samity has planned to hoist saffron flags on the top of the disputed shrine in Ayodhya on January 8, 1992. Sir, this programme, as reported, will be conducted with the consent of the B.J.P Government in U.P. and during the preparatory period also the Government is being consulted at every stage. Sir, it is a dangerous thing because it is a deliberate attempt to communalise the entire situation once again and the State Government of a secular country is associating itself with this communal programme in flagrant violation on the Directive Principle of the Constitution and the verdict of the court. So, it is a matter of deep concern and I would request the Government to respond to this important subject.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur):** The Minister should respond to it, Sir.

**SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:** Sir, it

is a very important thing. The Minister should respond to it because this is not the first time that the U.P. Government is associating itself with this communal programme. So, he must respond.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Sir, there are more than two crores construction labourers in our country and they are building the infrastructure of the economy and providing housing to the entire nation. You know, sir, that 40 per cent of them are women and children. Sir, they have no benefit of housing, employment and job security. A proper law is not there for them. You know, Sir, the Twelfth Report of the Petitions Committee also suggested the enactment for the construction labourers and the National Front Government also assured about it. One Seminar was conducted in this regard and the National Front Government announced that they would frame a law and one draft Bill was also prepared.

Sir, various organisations demanded this and you, know, Justice Krishna Iyer also submitted a draft before the Government. Sir, this is the most neglected section of the people, but there is no plan for this Government to protect them. So, I demand that a Bill should be introduced in this Session of Parliament if the Government has at all any concern for the construction labourers.

Along with this, Sir, I draw your attention to one serious situation. You know, dozens of our diplomats working in Pakistan are severely harassed there. The police are following them and they are under surveillance and they are subjected to all sorts of harassment. Our Government has sent some mild protest, but it is a serious situation under which our diplomats are working. That also should be properly taken up with the Pakistan Government. The Government must respond to this.

Sir, first of all the Construction Labour-

ers Bill should be introduced in this Session. I demand this from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

**SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the recent heavy rains and floods in Andhra Pradesh caused heavy damages to coastal area and poor people. I personally visited the coastal area and witnessed large-scale destruction of property of fishermen and other weaker sections. They lost their livelihood as their fishing boats washed away into the sea and their households and food items were damaged considerably. The scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes people have lost their houses and they have become homeless. Since the State Government has not given any proper relief to these people till today, they are seeking the help of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Housing Minister to give appropriate relief to all the victims. I would also request the hon. Urban Development Minister to sanction allotment of more houses in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh to the weaker sections who lost their houses.

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune):** Sir the Central Water and Power Research Station a research body under the Central Government at Pune has done laudable research in geological area. The geologists and seismologists at CWPRS had predicted recent earthquake which shook Uttarkashi mainly. The predication regarding location, intensity and probable hitting areas is nearly accurate. These researchers had communicated their findings to the Government through proper channel, i.e. the Director, CWPRS vide letters since June, 1990 to September, 1990.

However, it seems that the Government did not take the prediction seriously which had purely been on scientific basis. Lives of thousands of innocent people could have

been saved and the disaster might have been mitigated. Crores of rupees spent on research bodies have not helped in saving innocent lives only due to negligence on the part of the Government.

I therefore urge upon the Government to look into the matter why this report from the CWPRS was not taken seriously at the higher level. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the very serious problem that the Indian Historical Congress one of the most prestigious professional bodies in the country has been facing this year. Usually for its annual conference the hosting University and the State Government combined together are to support this Conference and to defray the expenses. This year, this conference was scheduled to be held at Ujjain and has received a grant, only a measly sum of Rs. 35,000 from the Madhya Pradesh Government. It is not only that but at the same time, a very large substantial grant has been made to certain bodies under the name of Wakanekar Foundation and other bodies like Indian History and Culture Society, *Itihas Sansodhan Mandal* which are very clearly associated with the Hindu fundamentalist group. These have been given a large grant of Rs. 9 lakhs. It has been suggested that the conference of Indian Historical Congress should be tagged up with the conference to be held in Ujjain by these groups. We feel that this is a kind of pressure on what has always been a platform for many different kinds of academic and scholarly opinion to translate itself into ideological platform for Hindu fundamentalism.

I think, this is very dangerous and it will also encourage other kinds of fundamentalism and undermine the very basis of genuine research and academic integrity. I think this is a matter for grave concern. The Govern-

ment calling itself secular should have commitment to this body so that the space for this kind of ideological interference is reduced.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** About what the hon. Member has just said, I would crave your indulgence that we have noted with great regret the situation which has led to the cancellation of the Indian Historical Congress Session at Ujjain. I am in agreement with the hon. Member to this extent that such meetings should not be interfered in a manner which makes them difficult to hold their conventions.

I have nothing to say about what the State Government wants to do with other organisations. It is entirely their outlook and they are free to do what they want. But this Conference is a historical conference which has been held for many decades. I am very sad at the situation that has come about. We have decided in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give them a special grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and would request them to hold their Conference wherever they choose in India.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There are 17 other names who are found in the List. I do not think all those people will get a chance. This is number one. Number two, repeatedly I have been saying that, the earlier speakers who have got a chance should also look to the subsequent speakers. That much is needed. Now Prof. K.V. Thomas will be the last speaker.

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam):** At present, the power production in Kerala is based upon only hydraulic project. Whenever there is monsoon failure, Kerala has to face acute power shortage. It is in this context, Kayankulam thermal power project assumes importance. Such kind of power projects have to get the environment clear-

ance from the Government of India. So far environmental clearance is not given by the Government of India.

This project is financed and is technically assisted by Russia. With the present political situation in Russia, we are afraid whether Russia will be able to complete this Project.

In this context, I request the Government, one, to give the environmental clearance and, second, to find out alternate technical and financial assistance to this important thermal power project from other countries.

13.07 hrs.

[English]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on and Annual Report of Uranium Corporation of India Limited Singhbhum 1990-91**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVENCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Singhbhum, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited,

Singhbhum, for the year 1990-91 and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/91]

**Statement Correcting reply given on 27th Nov. 1991 to started Question No.100 by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.J. KURIEN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 27th November, 1991 to Starred Question No. 100 by prof. Malini Bhattacharaya regarding production and distribution of CRGO Silicon Steel. [Placed in library. See No. LT-804/91]

**Review on and Annual Report of Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta for 1990-91**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-805/91]

607 *Call Attention Re.  
Reported scandal involving  
crores of rupees in supply of*

DECEMBER 4, 1991

*food, unfit for human  
consumption, to infants through  
Anganwadis in the Capital* 608

13.1/2 hrs.

[English]

PETITIONS

**Inclusion of (i) Pardhi-Pardhan, (ii) Budgajangan, (iii) Vaddera and (iv) Kurma Kurma Golla tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh in the Schedule to the constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 pertaining to the state of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU

(Secunderabad): Sir, I beg to present four petitions signed by Sarvashri S. Kishore Raj, Troop Bazar, Hyderabad; N. Babu Rao, Bharat Nagar, Hyderabad; G. Sathaiah, O.U. Campus, Hyderabad and Y. Birappa, Vikas Nagar, Hyderabad regarding inclusion of (i) Pardhi-Pardhan; (ii) Budgajangan; (iii) Vaddera; and (iv) Kurma/Kurma Golla tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh in the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 pertaining to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall break for lunch and we will meet once again at 2.10 PM and the Calling Attention will be taken up afterwards.

13.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Reported scandal involving crores of rupees in supply of food unfit for human consumption to infants through Anganwadis in the Capital**

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call the

attention of the hon., Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Department of Women and Child Development) to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon.

Reported scandal involving crores of rupees in supply of food unfit for human consumption to Infants through Anganwadis in the Capital and the action taken by the Government in that regard.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): The ICDS is a centrally sponsored Scheme delivering a package of services for children aged 0-6 years including supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, immunization and pre-school education. It also caters to pregnant and lactating mothers delivering them supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education. In Delhi there are a total of 26 ICDS Projects. Government of India completely funds all components of ICDS excepting nutrition which is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations although Government of India renders some assistance by way of centrally sponsored Wheat-based Nutrition Scheme and by routing international food assistance from CARE & WFP. In Delhi, however, the entire Nutrition component is funded and managed by the Union Territories Administration. According to information available with the Govt. of India, consequent upon some complaints the Union Territories Administration of Delhi had recently reviewed the entire position relating to supply of nutrition and have taken

the following steps to improve the quality of nutrition and streamline the supply procedure;

1. The agencies which were supplying reportedly sub-standard supply have been black-listed and their supplies suspended after getting their samples examined by a Govt. Food Laboratory.
2. Supplies of high protein food mix, gantha and sattu have also been discontinued because of irregularities detected in the contracts and because of the unpopularity of some of these foods. As children do not like sattu being supplied by the firm the same has been discounted.
3. In consultation with food experts, Ready to Eat food items supplies to various ICDS centres have been re-selected keeping in view the broad guidelines about nutrition and calorie values. Due consideration have been given to the popularity of acceptance by the beneficiaries.
4. The Purchase Committee which was earlier being presided by the Joint Director have been updated and all the purchases under the ICDS scheme shall be decided by the Purchase Committee presided by the Director/Secretary, Social Welfare.
5. The tenders which were in the pipe line have since been cancelled and new tenders have since been floated.

The Government of India had requested Delhi Administration to ensure the following:-

- (a) Fixing of responsibility on Officers

for whom such lapses took place;

- (b) Replacement of the entire stock of supplies which have been found to be sub-standard : and
- (c) Till supply lines are restored, arrangements for decentralised local purchase so that supplementary nutrition is restored and children do not suffer.

The Delhi Administration has since reported that appropriate action for fixing of responsibility is being taken. The administration has also made necessary arrangement for replacement of supplies and covering the gap in nutrition during the intervening period of disruption.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am disappointed by the reply of the hon. Minister. I am disappointed because her reply did not come to our expectation. She has her own style of functioning. For example, wherever, a wrong is done, she opposes it and takes up cudgels. I expected that the Government would make a very open statement in this regard, but I was disappointed when she did not come up to my expectations.

Sir, I would like to place three things before the House. The first is that the hon. Minister pointed out that the distribution of the nutritious food is done through Anganwadis to those infants who do not get proper diet at their homes. According to the Report of the Government, half crore infants, pregnant women and lactating mothers who are unable to support their infants all over the country get benefit under this scheme. This help is being given through two lakh centres having three lakh employees. The case of the employees is also there, but I do not want to raise the same here. I would certainly like

[Sh. George Fernandes]

to say here that for last one year., these three lakh or more employees have been exploited. Had the Government paid due attention to their case and checked their exploitation the infants for whom this programme is being run, would have been provided all facilities. These employees are asked to put 8 hours' duty in a day and they get only Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 as remuneration. They are demanding only Rs. 500 and for this meagre amount they have to take recourse to demonstrations, procession and strikes. They are sometimes lathi-charged by the Police. No Government has so far solved their problem. During the Government of our party also this problem was not solved. I want this problem to be solved definitely.

Foreign funds are also invested for providing nutrient food through Anganwadis. Foreign funds came from the UNICEF and other agencies of the U.N.O. The Government has provided Rs. 439 crore for one and half crore infants and pregnant women all over the country, in the current Budget. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is needless to say that this provision is made for the poorest of the poor who have no way-out and for such infants and women. The expenditure on this account is Rs. 0.95 per child aged two months to 6 years. The expenditure on infants, who get very little food in their families, is Rs. 1.35 per head per day and the expenditure incurred on the pregnant women and lactating mothers is Rs. 1.15 a day. Average expenditure per head works out to about one rupee. The Government has to fulfill the objective or giving them protein and take various measures for the improvement of their health under this programme. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, three lakh children and women are covered under this programme in Delhi which include lactating mothers and pregnant women through 3000 Anganwadis. So far as I know there is a provision of Rs. 20 crores for this purpose in this year's Budget. I have

already said that I am quite upset by the hon. Minister's reply, One of the reason for the same is that, the hon. Minister has not included the facts in her statement which were made public by Km. Neeta Bali, an officer of the concerned department of Delhi Administration. So, whosoever might have read "The Hindu" newspaper anywhere in India 5-7 days back, he must have known how serious this matter is. But from the statement, which the Minister has read here, it looks as if there is nothing wrong and we are just wasting time of the House and minor lapses have been notice, which are being enquired into. I quote the words of the hon. Minister:

[English]

Fixing the responsibility on officers by whom such lapses have taken place.

[Translation]

They say that they have asked the Delhi Administration to fix responsibility and the Delhi Administration says:

[English]

Appropriate action for fixing the responsibility is being taken.

[Translation]

That means there was just a very minor irregularity. They issued orders to set things right if something was wrong. The company or the companies which were supplying sub-standard items have been black listed and their supply has also been suspended.

Sir, I want to bring the facts to the notice of the House which have been made public. I will read them out. I don't have the whole report, I have been trying hard to get it since yesterday evening but I could not get it.

613 *Call Attention Re. AGRAHAYANA*  
*Reported scandal involving*  
*crores of rupees in supply of*

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to produce the whole report in the House so that all of us could understand the gravity of the matter. I will not read out the whole report since it is very lengthy but I would like to place the important points before the House. I want that the hon. Minister's statement *vis-a-vis* the facts should be discussed in the House. I do not place them for the sake of making allegations only.

[English]

"Ms. Nita Bali, the Director of the Department.." meaning the Social Welfare Department of the Delhi Administration.

"..who has reviewed this UNICEF funded supplementary nutrition programme told the Hindu today..."

This was published in the newspaper on 25th.

"that she was shocked to learn about the irregularities in the programme under which about three lakh children upto the age of six years, pregnant women and *lactating* mothers are provided free protein rich food daily through more than three thousand Anganwadis in the capital at a cost of Rs. 20 crores a year. In a report submitted to the Delhi Administration she has pointed out that for almost two years now either the companies given contract by the Department were not supplying the food items, or were supplying them irregularly, supplying sub-standard food items, supplying items which were unacceptable to the beneficiaries or unfit for human consumption. Ms. Bali also discovered.."

because she made this enquiry, this investigation.

13, 1913 (SAKA) food, unfit for human 614  
*consumption, to infants through*  
*Anganwadis in the Capital*

"...that certain firms were supplying items without having entered into an agreement with the Department."

[Translation]

Today, the Delhi Administration is run by the Central Government. There is the Lt. Governor, but no elected Government. This issue is raised in the House almost daily.

[English]

"They were firms which were supplying items without having entered into an agreement with the Department. The space on the contract document which carries the signatures of the authorities have been left blank".

She also found that some companies were supplying items that were not produced by them. Consequently, she has black-listed one company, that is Delhi based Ambitious Food Private Limited and cancelled three contracts and told some companies not to supply food items assigned to them as the contract did not exist.

In the case of the black-listed company, a report on the test of its product, dated September 30, 1991, submitted by the Government Laboratory, Krishi Bhavan, the headquarters of the Union Food Ministry, to the Department says and it is quoted here:

"All three items namely rusks, biscuits —sweet and salted, were not fit for human consumption".

It was reported that,

"The biscuits were hard in texture, not wholesome in appearance; hard to chew, and unpleasant to taste".

This is the report received from the

{Sh. George Fernandes}

ity on the officers. Officers stand exposed.

Government Laboratory. Ms. Bali said that in view of this report, she had initiated action to file criminal charges against the companies. I again quote her own words here:

"It was a heinous crime to supply such food items to infant and small children".

In reply to a question she said that the Department was not aware if any death had been caused by the food unfit for human consumption, and then I quote:

"Possibly, such a thing never happened because either the supplies were on paper or irregular; such items were thrown away by the beneficiaries as they were not good to look at or to taste it also".

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a fact, I came before the House on the basis of this fact. The Minister has not given all this information to the House. What can we say? We are holding this discussion on the poor and the helpless and everything has been made clear here. The officers who were entrusted with the works of running this programme have tried to snatch food from the poorest of the poor children who are aged six years and their mothers in the country. Embezzlement done by then has been exposed by this loyal officer.

It is very clear and the Government says that:

[English]

"We have asked them to take action. We have blacklisted some of them and we are fixing the responsibility on officers". There is nothing to fix responsibility

[Translation]

How does the question of fixing a new the responsibility arises when the entire report is before you as to which officer was giving contract, who was opening tenders, who was not signing the contract but was receiving the articles and which companies were being paid without delivering goods? What did you do then? But money was not given to companies because the companies did not give any articles, Bills were submitted and the money was divided between the two officers. It is a very clear thing. Therefore, the officers, who are involved in it, - -

[English]

There is no question of fixing the responsibility now. These men must be arrested; they are criminals. I do not care if they are Government officers. They are criminals.

[Translation]

You take action against them and get them arrested. These people should not at all be allowed to sit in office of the Central Government or Delhi Administration. If we allow such people to continue in office we can't do any bigger injustice to the children of the country than this. These officers have left these poor people, to live in dire poverty till today. We get very little foreign aid. I don't know what the UNICEF, the U.N.O., will think about it. They will think that there are such officers in Delhi Administration who could snatch food from poor children and build their home. Please arrest them. They are criminals. They are not officers. Don't talk about section 311 of the Constitution, Please arrest them. Then only we will admit that the Government has done something in this matter. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the

companies which are involved in the conspiracy in this way should not be let off just after making them black-listed. There is the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code. Please use them. We had enacted the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in 1954. The points which the hon. Minister has said in her statement and the points which have been made public by Km. Bali should be dealt with by the Criminal Procedure Code. Everything is a crime under it. Adulteration is a crime which has been defined under the law under section 16(A). The Government is empowered to set up special courts for the purpose. I don't know whether the special court has already been set up or not. When there are provisions for it in the law, then my suggestion is that the Hon. Minister should immediately send this whole matter for summary trial.

[English]

because these are special courts which have the powers for summary trial under section 16-A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Translation]

Summary trial should be held in the whole matter i.e. for supplying sub-standard items to the department of the Delhi Administration and to Anganwadis. Trial should also be held against the traders or the companies which produced these items which are not fit for human consumption or for animal even consumption. These food items are being given to children and the women. This type of factories are being run in Delhi. These officers of Delhi Administration and the traders have joined hands with each other in this matter. They are looting the Government. Besides, looting they also snatch food from children's mouth. So, you should assure the House that action under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act will be taken against them and the officers will be

arrested. At least, a beginning should be made so that the people may realise that it was enough now, We won't let the Government run like this. At least, the people must know all this about.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate Shri George Fernandes that he has raised a good issue at proper time and it has been highlighted too. Honourable senior member has said that I had fought against several industries but now I have given up that fighting spirit'. I want to bring it on record in the House that we must continue to fight against industries, and I am still fighting. But as you said that they were not satisfied with my reply. I have given the reply. I was waiting to listen to your question because later on I had to answer it. I agree with the points you raised. ICDS project is the largest project of our Government. This project is for the children. When this project was started there were only 33 projects and now 2393 projects are operational under it. But the Government tried that there should be 2596 projects. You know about the scandle in Delhi, which has also appeared in the newspapers. There are 3 lakhs people below poverty line in Delhi. But we are providing help to 3 lakh 26 thousand children and mothers. We are providing them facilities of Health check-up, immunization and referral service. 3072 workers and helpers are also involved in it. We give them salary from the department. It is the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territories to implement the supply of food, part of it. We ordered an inquiry soon after a report published in the newspapers. The Ministry is ready to take action against those who are involved in it. For that purpose we are making a high level departmental investigation. Immediate action will be taken after getting its report. Joint Secretary of the department is making this inquiry. Delhi Administration, State Government and Union Territory should ensure that proper food is given or not. It should not be the responsi-

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

bility of one person but of all. I do not support any particular person. It was said that it was going two years but we had not received any complaint about it. This has appeared in the newspapers only. Food Laboratory of Delhi Administration and the Government of India checked the sample. After detecting impurity its order was cancelled. That will not continue. It is not necessary to give a chance for fresh tender. Necessary action will be taken after receiving report of the Inquiry Committee constituted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. I have no differences. It is necessary to provide adequate help. No individual interest will be allowed to put pressure. When this project was started we were not in power. You said that the money provided by UNICEF is sufficient. It is not sufficient, it provides training. Rs. 7 crore and Rs. 3 crore 70 lakh is provided by Delhi Administration and the Central Government respectively. Money of Delhi Administration and Central Government is also invested in it. Training and equipments of UNICEF is also involved in it. 100 persons are involved in it. I assure the House that we shall take action after receiving the report of high level investigation. We have many projects and I.C.D.S is one of them. We will take action if we find any irregularity after sample survey. If there is any complaint please send it to us. We would have information before any sort of arrangement is made. We provide necessary help for children and mothers from our department. You should also help them.

14.45 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to set up a Copper Smelting Plant in Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat): Copper Ore is found in abundance in Balaghat district. At present copper ore is

supplied to Khatri (Rajasthan) from Majakhand mines, which involves heavy transportation expenditure and as a result of which production costs of copper goes up. Balaghat district is a no industry district and is predominantly inhabited by Adivasi, Harijans and backward classes. Presently Government has surveyed different places for establishing smelting plant. Balghat is the best place from land, electricity, water and pollution points of view. Therefore, my submission is that Government should take immediate action to establish smelting plant in Balaghat so that country's copper requirement can be met.

[English]

- (II) **Need to sanction the Acquisition of land and Distribution of Compensation under second phase of Construction of N.H. 17 Bypass Road, Calicut, Kerala**

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): The alignment of Calicut Bypass from Vengalam to Ramanatukara in Kerala was approved by Government of India. The total length of the Bypass is 28.124 Kilometres and the construction work of the bypass is proposed to be taken in four phases. First is Pantheerankave to Ramanatukara, second Vengalam to Malaparambu, third is Kottoli to Pantheerankave and the last one is Malaparambu to Kottoli. It is now learnt that sanction for the land acquisition for the first phase was granted and payments have been made to concerned land owners recently. Sanction has been accorded to acquire land for the third and fourth phases. Under the areas covered by the second phase, there are about 1500 land and building owners who are yet to get the value of their land under acquisition, even though some of the land owners approached the High Court for the same. High Court gave a verdict to the effect that they have the liberty to alienate

their land if they want. But they are not in position to alienate or sell their property or to repair, reneate or reconstruct their buildings due to freezing done by PWD and ban imposed by local authorities. Hence their property is getting damaged and destroyed.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to grant sanction for acquisition for the second phase and compensation be distributed without any further delay.

**(iii) Need to provide Adequate Assistance for Relief Operations in Drought Affected Areas in Maharashtra, Particularly in Marathwara and Vidarbha Regions**

**SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna):** Most of the districts of Maharashtra, particularly Marathwada and Vidharbha, are in the grip of an acute drought. The Kharif crops have withered away as there were no rains this year. The rabi crops have also failed. Hence a large number of people are migrating to Bombay for getting employment. Hence there is an urgent need to provide employment under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Though the Government of Maharashtra is taking action, Central assistance is also needed.

I request the Central Government to provide adequate amount of assistance to the State Government for carrying out the relief work in the drought-affected areas.

**(iv) Need to Constitute a High Power Committee to look into the problems caused due to overcrowding in Mumbai Suburban Railway Trains**

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North)** The overcrowding in Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban railway trains has reached a stage, where the entire system can collapse at any time. A nin-car suburban train rake which

has a seating capacity of 862 persons, carries 3408 persons during the "super-dense crush-load period" i.e. four times more than the sanctioned capacity. According to the Railway Ministry report, published in September 1990 "occupation of suburban trains in Bombay is so heavy that there is no parallel to this in the world". Out of one crore passengers travelling daily in the country, the number of Mumbai commuters is 51 lakhs, i.e. more than 50 per cent.

The Railway Ministry have prepared and published a Project Report involving investment of Rs. 2,000/- crores in September, 1990, to ease the overcrowding. However, no concrete steps have been taken to sanction and implement the project Report. I, therefore, urge the Government to constitute a High-Power Committee consisting of Railway Minister, Finance Minister, Urban Development Minister, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Maharashtra, Mayor of Mumbai, M.Ps from Mumbai Thane, Chairman of Railway Board and Secretaries of the concerned departments. The Committee should finalise its recommendations on war footing about the mode of raising funds, priorities to be undertaken and the time-bound programme for executing them.

I also request that the project of quadruplicating Borivli-Virar Section of the Western Railway be given first priority, it should be extended upto Dahanu and that vasai-Diva line should be opened for suburban commuters traffic.

**(v) Need for Augmentation of Electricity Production in Bihar and also to provide more Electricity to the state**

[*Translation*]

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):** During last 40 years of independence in the

[Sh. Chhedi Paswan]

country installed capacity of electricity generation increased from 1360 Megawatt to 64,500 Megawatt. In this way annual growth rate has approximately been 9.5% Per capita electricity consumption in the country increased from 15 Kilowatt hour 220 kilowatt hour. But in Bihar the growth of electricity generation has comparatively been very slow, In 1974, in the state capacity of electric generation was 150 Megawatt which during 40 years increased only upto 1450 Megawatt. in this way annual growth rate of electricity generation could reach to 5.4%, while during this period national average percentage is 9.5%. Similarly, in per capita consumption too, Bihar is far behind the other states of the country. Per capita consumption of the State is approximately 104 Kilowatt hour, while national average consumption is approximately 220 kilowatt hour. North Bihar is the most backward from availability of energy and from per capita consumption point of view. Per capita average consumption of North Bihar is only 18 kilowatt hour. It is clear from above dates that the availability of basic means of industrial development has been very low in the state.

Potential of Hydro-electrical energy of the state has been estimated approximately 538 Megawatt. Contrary to it only 17% of Hydro-electricity generation capacity could be developed. Despite the availability of coal in 104 kilowatt hour, while national average consumption is approximately abundance in the state, there has not been adequate development in regard to installation of Super Thermal Power.

It is necessary for all round development of the state that its electricity generation capacity is be increased from 1450 Megawatt to 2000 Megawatt. Alongwith this availability of energy from sector should be increased up to 850 Megawatt.

(vi) **Need to review the proposed fiscal measures of Government Freezing/Impounding of Dearness Allowance etc.**

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Kishnanagar): It is learnt that some of the fiscal measures being contemplated by Government also include imposition of freezing of the Central Dearness Allowance and as a step towards that there is a move to impound future instalments of DA for the next two years.

If Government proceeds with this move of freezing or impounding of DA, it will be extended to State Government employees as well and subsequently to the entire working class belonging to both public and private sectors.

The contemplated measures also include steep hike in diesel and fertilizer prices, squeezing the public distribution system by excluding the so called better-offs from its purview, further disinvestment from public sector equity etc. The aforesaid measures, if implemented, would severely jeopardise the interests of the employees and workers, the cultivators and the general people of the country.

In the greater interest of the working force of the country, I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to abandon the proposed measures immediately.

(vii) **Need to Generate Employment Opportunities in Haryana**

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani): Haryana is an agriculture-based State and the farmers are having very small holdings and it has become very difficult for them to make both ends meet. The labourers and educated youth are also facing great difficul-

ties in earning their livelihood. Lakhs of educated and uneducated unemployed youth are in search of jobs. I would like to request the Central Government to provide at least one job to each family. Moreover, I would also request that agencies like gas (LPG), Maruti cars, scooters, etc. may also be given to the unemployed youth so that they can maintain their families.

(viii) Need to Review the Decision Regarding Transfer of Teen Bigha to Bangladesh

SHRI ANNA JOSHI(Pune): The process of "Teen Bigha" track being leased out to Bangladesh has been underway. Teen Bigha is a place in India which connects a place called Kuchlibari inhabited by 50,000 Indians with the rest of India. Keeping with the term of Indira-Mujeeb agreement of 1974, Teen Bigha is being leased out perpetually. It is beyond any reason as to why our own land should be leased out. Better course would be to give transit right to Bangladeshis of Dahagram and Angarpeta through Teen Bigha, but keeping India's sovereignty intact.

I urge upon the Government to make proper amends to Indira-Mujeeb Agreement and keep the Indian title safe.

14.55 hrs.

SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the motion on Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Amendment Bill moved on 2nd Dec. 1991. Now, the hon. Finance Minister will be giving the reply.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, we have given our names. We would also like to speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this discussion was two hours. We have already taken four hours and fourteen minutes, that is double the time allotted for this discussion.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): We have also given our names. The small groups have not been given any chance on this subject. You have to give some time for the small groups also. You may give us two or three minutes each. No member from the RSP has spoken on this subject.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): You give us at least five minutes.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Many units in our area are going to be closed.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): No unit is going to be closed.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: You give me two minutes. Sir, injustice is being done to the small parties.

SHRI A. CHARLESS (Trivandrum): I have also given my name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was decided yesterday by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the discussion will complete and the reply will be given by the hon. Minister of Finance today.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Sir, the Minister should agree with us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can you wait for some time?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I would like to finish it early.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is that everybody would like to speech on this. There will be no end to it. So, kindly bear with us.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The Ministers should realise the difficulties of the Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was decided yesterday that there are two debates. Under Rule 193 there will be a discussion on Public Sector Enterprises and another discussion on the Economic Policy. Already, for this Bill, we have exceeded our time limit by two and a half hours. In those discussion, the small parties will get a chance. The BAC had allotted two hours for this Bill and we have already exceeded the limit. Now, it cannot be done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The apprehension is that some factories may be closed and the labourers will be thrown out.

The House had discussed widely on these two subjects and many of the hon. Members have expressed their views. They have also come to the conclusion that such things will not happen. But anyhow, the views have been expressed by some of our friends and there may not be any new things to be expressed on the floor of the House. On some other subjects you will get the chance.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have also given our name and we should also be given an opportunity to speak. We do not get a chance to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every hon. Member has got a right to speak on the Floor of the House; that cannot be taken away.

Now, we request the hon. Finance Minister to reply to the debate.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. It is a simple Bill and I am sorry to say that some hon. Members have tried to read too much in it; and I want to say right at the beginning that it is not an anti-public sector Bill, it is not an anti-workers' Bill, it is not a Bill designed to facilitate closure; it is a Bill to deal with the problem of sickness in the public sector, and not to deal with that problem would be an act of disservice to the cause of the public sector in our country.

Some hon. Members brought in the World Bank, the IMF, but I would say to them respectfully that these are the problems we, as Parliamentarians, have to face in this country; these are the problems a large number of other developing countries are also facing. For example, in China today an intensive debate is going on about the loss making units. The Prime Minister of China in August reported that nearly 40 per cent of the public sector units are sick; they have been discussing all these issues. Because if we put the issue of sickness under the carpet, then the public sector cannot perform the commanding height role or we cannot move towards the goal of self-reliance.

I think it was Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday who said that the public sector was not

meant to make profit. I agree with him that this is not obligatory that each and every public enterprise should make profit, but you cannot in the name of social service year after year have a situation where public sector losses are accumulated. Let me say, as well-wisher of the public sector, we cannot be satisfied with the present state of the public sector; this is not to say that I am saying that the workers are to be blamed; all of us are to be blamed; may be the Management is to be blamed; may be the Government is to be blamed; and the collective responsibility of all of us is squarely to devise an impartial mechanism which would fix the responsibility as to who is responsible. And if we have to find out remedial measures, then what those remedial measures are? This is precisely what this Bill seeks to do.

I would like to say that if you take the totality of the public sector, a reference was made that we have about 244 odd units in the public sector and nearly rupees one lakh one thousand crores have been invested. The net profit on the public sector as a whole in the year 1989-90 works out to 4.48 per cent. Now, if you exclude from this the profit earned in the lucrative oil sector, then the profit would slump very sharp. Now you cannot go on this path. Even if the IMF did not exist, the World Bank did not exist, how are we going to finance this? There are several ways. In this year's Budget, we are trying to help the public sector investment by providing roughly Rs. 5000 crores of budgetary support; in recent years, about Rs. 1000 crores of budgetary support has been given to sick units, loss making units. Now, what is the mechanism to finance this? You can either borrow from abroad to finance these losses; that limit has to be fixed. If you believe that anybody would lend money to a country which is going to borrow on commercial terms and then use it to subsidise year after year loss making units, I am afraid, we are sadly mistaken. The second course of action is that we borrow in the domestic market. In

the 1980s we have reached that end of the road also. If you have these large scale accumulated losses, if public sector share of investment normally is roughly about 45 per cent, the public sector savings in national savings is about 8 per cent, then the only way you can sustain the tempo of public sector investment is to resort to more borrowing. If the public sector is not profitable, how are you going to borrow at the rates of interest that prevail in our country? Or else the only route is that you have large scale deficit financing, in which case there will be reckless inflation, in which case everybody in this country, more so the poor, would be the worst sufferers.

Therefore, I would respectfully submit to this House that restoring the health of the public sector is not a partisan issue, it should be an issue which should engage the attention of all sections of this House and this Bill is a partial attempt. I am not saying that it is a total strategy. It is a partial attempt to draw attention to the problems of units in the public sector. This is the first point that I do want to make.

Now, in the course of this debate several other points have been made about the functioning of the BIFR. Now, I have said before that it is my intention to have a look at the working of the BIFR. I propose to come before this House with a comprehensive Bill to streamline the functioning of the BIFR. But also do want to say to this House that it is certainly not true that trade union interests are not represented in the BIFR. In fact, members of the BIFR have included people who were trade union leaders. For example, Shri A.T. Bhonsle, a former trade unionist is currently a member of the BIFR. In addition, whenever the BIFR takes up a particular case to work out the rehabilitation package it publishes its findings in public, it advertises, everybody has a right to go before the BIFR to put forward its point of view. Therefore, it is not true that anything is going to be done

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

in a hush-hush manner. The BIFR normally takes nine months to two years to look at a particular case. So, I can assure the hon. Members that nothing is going to be done in haste to deal with the problems of sick units before we take any actions. The Government as the owner, Government as promoter, will consult the trade unionists, will consult the workers, and we will together go to the BIFR and I would say that if there have been deficiencies in the working of the BIFR in dealing with the private sector, those deficiencies will not be devil the public sector units because in the private sector units, many a time the BIFR works out a package, then it has to get the consent of the promoter, the shareholder the financial institutions and many times they do not agree. That is why despite the packages having been worked out, I think, quick action cannot take place. But in the present case the Government happens to be the promoter, the Government happens to be the major shareholder. So, I can assure you that this will lead to an accelerated search for remedial measures in dealing with the problems of sick public sector units.

I also want to take this opportunity to say that our Government is committed that closure is not the first best. Closure must be a measure of the last resort when all possible means have been exhausted and it is not a question of compassion. It is elementary duty of any Government of a civilized country to see and I have repeated it, the Prime Minister has repeated it several times and I repeat it again, that we will deal with these problems in a manner that the cost of transition to a more dynamic economy is not borne by the working classes.

Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta asked me: "But you have been saying all this. You have not spelt out what this national renewal fund is". Now it is true that we are working out the

details of the National Renewal fund. We have initially ear-marked this year alone Rs. 200 crores. But it will take some time before rehabilitation packages are worked out. So, we have plenty of time to spell out what the National Renewal Fund will be able to do. It is my intention to enlarge year after year the resources available to the National Renewal Fund. The purpose of this Fund will be to deal with the problems of re-training the workers, where they need to be redeployed. If at the margin some technological upgradation is necessary, if better technology can save a public sector unit, then finding resources for that should also be the responsibility of the National Renewal Fund. If in an extreme case, where a unit cannot be kept going and where there is no demand for the products of such unit, in that case we will have to work out the compensation packages, which are fair, which are equitable. All these will be worked out in consultation with the workers. I can assure you that we are not going to deal with this problem in a casual way. Each unit will be considered on its own merit. And that is precisely the purpose of this Bill. We cannot deal with the problem of sick units in the public sector in a broad fashion.

Some hon. Members have said that management is responsible for that and other Members have blamed some other segments. I believe the time has come that from generalities we must go back to specific. Problems very from one unit to another. And these problem must not be examined in a partisan angle. That is why, we need an impartial mechanism, like the BIFR to have an objective assessment of the actual situation and as to what has contributed to the sickness of the unit. If we deal with this problem in a humane manner, we can find effective solution to the problems of the sick units. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members not to read too many things into this Bill. I said that this is not an anti-public sector Bill. It is in fact a Bill to strengthen the

role of the public sector as an important instrument of national renewal, national regeneration.

I think, my colleague, Shri Chavan, summed up beautifully. Shri Dighe also mentioned this. You cannot really have all vibrant public sector based on such weak foundation as we find the public sector today. So, it is the collective responsibility of all of us to find effective ways and means to remove the causes of the sick units. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): An impression which is going around the country is that this Government *per se* is opposed to the public sector, for which opposition is there and there will be opposition to that. You are not making it clear even now that you want to have a strong vibrant public sector which will occupy the commanding heights, where there are deficiencies or infirmities, you will remove them. You make that clear. What is your approach towards the public sector *per se*? That is what we want to know.

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** Sir, I have no difficulty in saying that a vibrant public sector, which generates increasing amount of internal resources is a source of strength to the national economy and everything should be done to encourage the internal resource generating capacity of the public sector. I submit to you that was the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. When he talked of commanding heights by socializing profits of the enterprises, he thought that you would be achieving two objectives, you would be accelerating the process of accumulation, you would be in process of reducing the inequalities of income and wealth as well. But if there are no profits, if there are only losses, if these losses have to be met by taxation on the poor people and if these losses have to be met by deficit financing, then I submit that the public sector is not

performing the task that Panditji had set out. Therefore, I respect the sentiments. I do not challenge the motives of the hon. Members who have expressed concern. I recognise that we are dealing with problems which are new. There are fears and apprehensions. But I can assure you that we are not going to approach the task in a spirit which is not consistent with what the Prime Minister has said on the floor of the House or what I have said that we should do everything possible, that the interest of the working class will be protected, that each unit will be looked at case by case, that sufficient time will be given to work out rehabilitation packages. If any hon. Member has any particular idea about a particular unit, we will take that also into account in working that out.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore): Once an undertaking is referred to the BIFR, it means, it has been declared sick; otherwise, it does not go there. The Board of Directors in its wisdom refers it as a sick undertaking. My point which I had tried to explain when I was speaking, is that before we come to that stage, why no attempt is begin made by the Government to find out what are the causes of sickness in a particular undertaking and why to take the help of trade unions and others for that purpose? Mr. Sangma has promised a screening committee about which we do not hear anything now. What is going to be its status? Before it goes to the BIFR, before it is condemned and declared to be sick, there are avoidable causes of sickness and losses which can be identified and preventive, corrective action can be taken. About that you are not concerned at all.

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** I would assure the hon. Member that it is no part of our intention to bypass the tripartite machinery which has been set up. If that particular machinery has any suggestion about revival of a public sector unit, then Government would take that also before the BIFR.

SHRISRIKANTAJENA (Cutback): What is the meaning of screening?.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: These matters have been discussed. Sickness is not a new phenomena. Some people wrongly or rightly blame the workers. Some people rightly or wrongly blame the management. Now you must, therefore, have some impartial mechanism to deal with these cases. And we feel that BIFR is one such mechanism. But before that I assure the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that if there are any suggestions emanating from the tripartite machinery, Government, in working out the rehabilitation packages, will itself make submission to the BIFR that those should be taken into account. But we cannot go on in this state. For example, year after year, discussions go on and no conclusion is reached. But the budget is being asked to subsidise these loss making units. I am afraid, that is not a tenable situation. I submit to you that by creating this machinery we are creating an environment where everybody would have a vested interest to find quick effective solution to the problem of the sick unit. If we did not do this, I think, we would have gone on, sickness would have grown as it has been growing and then it would lead to a total collapse of financial system, as Shri Dighe mentioned yesterday.

Problems of public sector units of the type that we are faced, have been a major source of financial weakness in a number of countries particularly socialist countries of Eastern Europe. We do not want to go that way. It is because we believe that the public sector must be strong and efficient. We feel that this Bill is necessary to contribute to the health of the public sector. It is not an anti-public sector Bill. It is not an anti-workers Bill.

With these words, I once again, appeal to this august House to adopt this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, be taken into consideration".

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"The clause, the enacting formula of the long title stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, The enactment Formula and the long title were added to the bill*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed.

There is a restriction in the third reading.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, only a restricted number of Members and not everybody gives the names. Therefore, the third reading is an acknowledged right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are guided by the well-established principles and conventions.

The Rule says:

"In the third reading no speeches are allowed ordinarily, of course, except in extraordinary case, and the case that members do not come in time cannot be treated as an extraordinary case. The position is that at the third reading the discussion is restricted only to such amendments, or changes that have been made during the clause-by-clause reading stage."

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, when Dr. Manmohan Singh speak once can say that .....\*\*..... The problem is that, if we look up evidence, we become a little sceptic. Why? He has promised that the IMF conditionalities will be placed before the House. That is yet to be done.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if he says '... \*\*.....' it is unparliamentary. The observations that the hon. Finance Minister is unparliamentary and, therefore, should be expanded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is unparliamentary, we will remove.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I can assure everybody and particularly our hon. Finance Minister that we are not at all challenging his honesty. The only thing is that he is in wrong company.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum): Sir, the problem is that despite all assurances, we have not yet been told about the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund and in other cases also. Secondly, for some reason or the other, the Narasimhan Committee Report is withheld from the House. Thirdly, we are yet to know the details of the Renewal Fund which has been uttered so many times in the House. It is perfectly all right that we are told that the profit calculus is not the only criterion for our public sector activity; there were other intentions for launching the public sector. Egalitarianism was one, apart from regulating the economy to desired directions, not merely self-reliance, and this egalitarianism involved additional employment also. We have also mentioned on earlier occasions that over the years it is the public sector which adds to employment, while the private sector subtracts from employment. Now this scene is going to be changed. Public sector will be in tandem with the private sector and both of them together will reduce whatever employment opportunities in the country we had so long. That is why are afraid.

Why are still opposing the passing of the Bill despite his persuasion is that we have said at the introduction stage that why are they in a hurry. You will agree that in every case over the last ten years, our liberalisation policy has led to this kind of Bills. Our policy of investment in the economy, not making any investment except to provide for wages in all the taken over units, has led to this impasse.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: There is no money in the country today....(Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What I am saying is that for the last twenty years or ten years, this is the kind of policy which permits you to say that there is no

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

money today. This is the only point I am making that because of the follies of the ruling party, over the last ten years, now the working class is asked to suffer. And is there a way out? I say there is one. What is that way out? The way out is not to rush with this Bill. Instead, in every unit - we are connected with so many units via the trade unions, via the other associations - there are proposals ready from the working class, from those who produce, and they know what should be done in order to make the unit viable. Our suspicions are strengthened when we see that instead of following that route, instead of consulting the workers about what would be done in that particular unit, he is rushing forward to the BIFR. And this is what strikes us as strange. He admits that should be done. If he admits that, then what forces him to rush with this kind of an amendment to this Act?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has already explained.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There is no explanation. He could have waited. Why he is rushing, he has to explain. Even today it is possible with whatever the investible resources are there. If four per cent is a positive figure, overall it is bound to happen that some units in the public sector will be losing. That is why we say that it is not profit calculates in every single unit that justifies the existence of a public sector unit. We have decided that in order to provide steel at a particular price, we may have to undergo a loss because steel would make us self-reliant. In order to provide justice to the people, in order that there is no monopolisation in the hands of private sector, the State should enter into that monopolistic situation and not allow anyone. This is another one. Thirdly, I have already mentioned that about the employment and the level of wages in the public sector, we are proud that the working

class have forced the Government to have a higher level of wages in the public sector. We are not sorry for that. The problem was that the management and the Government, even after they have been forced by the working class, refused to heed to the voice of the working class about the development of particular units. There is still time. If in the overall public sector is profitable, we can get funds to transform almost each of the units. By listening, by heeding to the advice of the working class we can transform them into profitable units. We agree that they should be nursed back to health. There is no disagreement on that. Only the route to achieve it is different. What the working class proposes is rejected by Dr. Man Mohan Singh on behalf of the Government.

Therefore, even at this late stage, our request is that they should not get the Bill passed to-day. Instead of that you should find out the different route for it. We will agree to it. *(Interruptions)*

The Tripartite committee is there. That is the experience of the Tripartite committee, in the meeting with the trade union leaders they have been told only to say how retrenchment can be avoided or if there is retrenchment, what can be the form of it. He is not condescended to take the advice of the trade union leaders as to how individual units can be developed.

It is because of all this that I, still at this late stage, request you to withdraw the Bill and not to press for its voting. We are representing the people the working class and will do all that is possible.. *(Interruptions)* That is all that we can say at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee please.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the third

reading stage, only two people have indicated their intention to speak. They are Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani)  
: I have sent my notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not sent the letter.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No sir. I have sent it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee have sent letters indicating their intention to participate in the Third Reading.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have also sent a letter. The letter is there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, those who are supporting the Bill may also have their say because the rule does not prevent anybody from speaking in support of the Bill. (*Interruptions*) The rule does not prevent. Those who were permitted by the Chair can also be permitted to speak. I may be called to speak, because I would like to say something about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, you have committed for two minutes. Please try to conclude within that time.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I shall try to be as brief as possible.

What is the type of functioning of

B.I.F.R.? Take for example the Bengal Potteries Limited. For more than 12 years the wages are being paid to the workers. But working capital is reduced. We, from all union together, gave a comprehensive proposal, which agreed to reduce the work force.

There is the Tata Consultancy viability report. So, why did your Ministry do anything?

So, Sir, my point is that first, have the tripartite machinery and then see what kind of Bill should be passed.

The last thing is this. Manmohan Ji, can you really explain your attitude towards the public sector? Why did you sell the Railway Yatri Niwas at Calcutta which was opened only in 1990 and which has now 123 per cent occupancy and is a profitable concern? And again, you are trying to hand over the railway catering to private hands. This is your attitude towards the public sector. Please think over again before you take any step.

15.36 hrs

[*RAO RAM SINGH in the Chair*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this Amendment. No doubt, he has brought this legislation for helping the losing concerns under the Government. Now they have one agency. The Government can approach at least one agency for remedial measures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahamed, you have not sent your name. But since you have already started speaking, I won't check you. But kindly conclude within two minutes..

SHRI E AHAMED: Only two minutes I will take.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes will be deducted from Mr. Bhogendra Jha's time.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, this Bill will be of some help to many of the State Governments who have been trying to sell out many of their units if takers are available. For example, I quote what the Orissa Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik, said the other day. He said that he is eager to sell out the losing public undertakings if the takers are available. Here I would like to quote from a news report appeared in *The Business Standard* dated 6th August 1991. It says.

"The Orissa Government will sell all its losing public undertaking if it gets suitable takers, Chief Minister Biju Patnaik said here on Monday.

"Mr. Patnaik said many of the undertakings have been incurring losses for years now and it was not longer possible to support them.

"In reply to a question whether these sick units could be revitalised with the induction of professionally qualified people, Mr. Patnaik said such people were unavailable.

"He said the State government had already started talks with big private breweries for setting up a distillery."

Therefore, Sir, some of the Chief Ministers are not in a position to seek the assistance of any agency and they have been waiting to sell all these sick units whenever they will be able to get takers. One thing I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister is that BIFR should be restructured. It should be given statutory tooth. Only recently the Chairman of the BIFR has gone on record to say that nationalised banks are not coming forward as expected to implement the rehabilitation package for the sick units.

I hope the hon. Finance Minister will also look into this matter.

I once again congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing such a pragmatic piece of legislation for the sake of losing sick public undertakings in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhogendra Jha. (*Interruptions*)

Gentlemen, I would like to once again bring to your notice the rule regarding the third reading of the Bill. (*interruptions*)

"In the third reading no speeches are allowed ordinarily of course except in an extraordinary case."

Upto now I am sorry to say that I have not seen any extraordinariness in any of the debates that have been presented. The position is that at the third reading the discussion is restricted only to such amendments or changes that have been made during the clause-by-clause consideration.

I think during the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill there were no amendments made. That is the general rule. But since the hon. Deputy-Speaker has allowed two non. Members to speak, I would request him to kindly restrict his speech. Let us go by the rules.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Because of the extraordinary condition, I take this opportunity to raise some issues. The capable Finance Minister is trying to convince us that this is a small inclusion of a minor part of a sentence into the whole Bill which is meant for the private sector. In the Act which is meant for the private sector, he is including it for the public sector also. In the private sector, there is not a single industrial house, single industrial concern in the whole country which is running with its own money. They are running the private sector with the public

money. Many of the owners of the private sector units divert or transfer the money meant for that particular unit to some other concern and make that unit deliberately sick. Their interest is in declaring those units as sick. But here, it is a case of public sector. The objective is quite different. I do not want to go into the details. The speeches of the Prime Minister and the finance Minister do not form part of the Bill. So, I would like to say, please do not make it or insist upon this Amending Bill. I would request you to bring a separate Bill specially meant for the public sector for restoring health or for doing whatever is necessary. There are two yardsticks for two sets of industry but you are amalgamating them here. That is the most dangerous thing. It is suspicious that because of the pressure of the World Bank, the conditionalities of the IMF and the indication of many of the people here, we are led to believe that there is a danger to our economic independence to the public sector as a whole.

I would, therefore, say that let him bring forward a separate Amending Bill exclusively meant for the public sector. Otherwise, this is an extraordinary situation and the whole country the whole House is being misled that some new Bill is coming for the public sector. I would again urge upon my friends sitting on the other side also to appreciate this. Do not destroy the monument; do not destroy the temple of industry.

In today's newspapers I have read that the World Bank have directed the Bokaro Steel not to give orders to the Heavy Engineering Corporation for the machinery. If that is the thing that the World Bank orders a particular industry not to take orders from the Heavy Engineering Corporation of our country, is it a thing to be tolerated by any of us here? in this condition, you are simply compelling us to oppose it. I want the hon. Finance Minister that let him now withdraw

this Amendment Bill and bring a separate Bill exclusively for the public sector units.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Try to bring out the extraordinariness of the submission that you are making.

Shri K.P. Reddiah Yadav.

**SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam):** I am thankful to you for giving two minute time.

Yesterday I had covered all the extraordinary points and brought them before the House. But still some more extraordinary points are there. One thing is that the hon. Finance Minister has not categorically cleared about the question posed by the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta. Before you declare an industrial unit as sick, what is the machinery that you have deployed to find out the root cause there? Either the trade unions are responsible or the management assisted by the politicians is responsible. Already there are vested interests working in important sectors of the public undertakings and the moment the Bill is passed, they will start incurring losses every day, not one crore or two crores of rupees, but hundreds of crores of rupees per month.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You are only repeating, Mr. Reddaiah, what you have said yesterday.

**SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** Within six months time, all the 240 units will be declared as sick and the Reliance and other vested interests and the people who are already working as Managers and Executive Directors are readily prepared to take over all such units. What is the machinery that you have deployed that such occurrence will not take place?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. George Fernandes, please take short time.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per your order, I would like to speak only for two or three minutes. I cannot agree with the Finance Minister that there is no pressure of the World Bank or of the International Monetary Fund in this matter. It is possible that they may have not put pressure directly but World Bank or International Monetary Fund has said that withdraw subsidy on foodgrains supplied in villages and withdraw subsidy on fertilizers supplied to the farmers. These are the views expressed by the World Bank or IMF. Public Sector should be closed down in view of its present position. I am not prepared to accept that the World Bank or I.M.F. has not said or signalled closing down Public sector units. The Finance Minister said that we had invested one lakh crore rupees in the Public Sector. He also said that there is 4 to 8% profit in Public Sector. But public sector has two parts. One is that where the Government itself has set up new industries after giving due thought to it. The second part is that of sick companies which have been taken over by the government. For instance National Textile Corporation's loss is about Rs. 300 crore. If you go through the accumulated loss of past few year, you will find that it is more than 1000 crore. What is this National Textile Corporation after all? This is simply the amalgam of mills made sick through exploitation by Birla, Tata and other capitalists, which were later on taken over by the government and government money in them to save workers who were on the roads after closure of the said mills. Examples of such mills are not just one or two. There are so many, Jessop, Braithwaite and Richardson. These are all manufacturing units. What are the reasons for these companies running in to losses. It is because they were managed by Business of of the private sector. They have been made them sick. Private owners made them sick and misappropriated the money of Banks and

Shareholders and in the end to save the employees and to save the remaining assets these units have been taken over by the Public Sector. So we should not say that the public sector, which is the important sector of India, is in a critical condition. We must think over it and then we should discuss it. The arrangements advanced by the Hon. Finance Minister lacked conviction. What can he say about the losses? He reacted angrily that all the people sitting here were against the public sector.

Perhaps the DTC is incurring a loss to the tune of Rs. 52 crore. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will close it down. Will you refer its case to B.I.F.R.? The Electricity Boards in every state except 2-3 states in India are running in loss. Will they also be shown as sick units or companies running in loss? All the roadways corporations except one or two are running in loss. What I have said it about DTC is prevailing in all the State roadways Transport Corporations. Will you close down them of all? I doubt you will?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell one thing especially about railway workers to the hon. Minister of Finance. 15 days before there was a report in the newspapers, released by P.T.I. that 40 per cent employees of RITES may be retrenched. I commented at once. In 1981 Shri David Hooper, Vice President of the World Bank, who became Executive Vice President of World Bank later on, had met me. He met me in connection with closing down of Coca Cola and our stand about I.B.M. He told me that I.B.M. would come back to India because our Railway Board had sought loan from them and they would approve it only when our Government accepted I.B.M. computer. A World Bank report came in 1981 in which it was stated that our railways could be run by 950,000 employees while it had 16,50,000 employees. Today this report has taken the shape of a public issue in one form or the

other on the basis that it is a report of RITES or that of the World Bank. But I say that the World Bank is interfering in our affairs, we can not deny it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri George Fernandes, I would request you to wind up now.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday a question was put to the Prime Minister and the Civil Aviation Minister whether the fares of the Indian Airlines Corporation were increased since it was running in loss. Would the increase make up that loss? He replied that it was difficult to run it because of the devaluation of rupee so he was forced to increase the fares. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether he would take similar steps in other fields also and whether it will solve his problem?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since other Members have also demanded withdrawal of the Bill, I support them. It is my suggestion to the hon. Minister of Finance that public sectors should be freed from the clutches of bureaucracy because they have ruined it and how will it go on if such is the autonomy? So give adequate participation to the employees so that proper use of management can be there. If you have a provision for workers participation, you will get proper solution to your problem. So I oppose this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I only want some clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, it never happened like this.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, we have also got a duty to support the Government. You should allow us also. (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is a methodology as far as the Third Reading is concerned. Normally, one does not take make a speech on the Third Reading. I have to object to what is happening now. Normally, as a mark of courtesy, we do not challenge the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am entirely in agreement with you

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only want to know from the hon. Finance Minister one thing....(Interruptions) You are finishing the country. Please have some patience. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : You know, who is finishing. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): They are having double-standards. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI: The Orissa Chief Minister just closed public sector units without having any discussion on that

[Sh. Sriballab Panigrahi]

whereas here he is speaking another thing.  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: If they have a duty to oppose it, we have a duty to support it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only want to seek a clarification about the Indian Iron and Steel Company which is pending Government's sanction regarding modernisation and revamping. Otherwise, it has been agreed that it should be revamped. Do I take it that this Indian Iron and Steel Company will not be sent to BIFR for the purpose of this study because that will delay the matter of modernisation of IISCO? Now I am glad that the Minister of Steel is here. Kindly make it clear so that people do not have any apprehension about it. Otherwise, that will be the first to be sent to BIFR (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I would like to inform that it is not at all delayed for sending it to the BIFR because as the hon. Finance Minister has already said, one of the purpose of the BIFR is to analyse, examine and to guide and not to close any unit. If it is delayed it is delayed on the confusion of the West Bengal Government (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Let him have his say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Time and again in this House our friends from the Left Parties are telling that the Government is going for privatisation; Government is trying to close public sector units. I have in my possession two documents. One is the agreement which has been signed with the private individual of Capro Group in London by one

of the Chief Ministers of the Janata Dal ruled States. That has been signed by Shri Biju Patnaik. But I have heard hon. Shri Rabi Ray speaking here against the privatisation. Another is a letter written by Shri Swaraj Paul to the hon. Prime Minister where he has said in para 2 that he has been advised by the Chief Minister of West Bengal during his visit to this country that he should come and examine the complete take over of IISCO.. Let me finish (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I put a specific question to the Finance Minister. Let him answer that. If something else is being said, I also want an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If this is the way the House to be misused, if that is the purpose, I also want an opportunity. I want an opportunity to utilise it. You must give me an opportunity. You cannot meddle with the State Governments you like. I asked a specific question from the Finance Minister who is piloting this Bill: Whether this case is being sent to the BIFR or not. The answer should be 'yes' or 'no'. He is making a long speech (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I think, that is very unfair. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I demand an opportunity. Otherwise, you expunge these things. (*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Pradhan, please sit down. Shri Somnath Chatterjee asked a specific question about the steel plant: AI-

though the Finance Minister is piloting this Bill, but as the Minister of Steel was present and as Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Minister of Steel was here and whether he would like to say something, so he replied to it. Now, it is not up to me to restrict the Minister only to that particular subject and I think the points which he has brought out are in no way derogatory to the State of West Bengal. After all, every State must progress.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to reply to them. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Whatever I have said, I will stand by it. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Shri Chatterjee and Shri Hardhan Roy think that the Minister has said something which is not quite correct, they are most welcome to bring it to the notice of the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want you to give me an opportunity to reply to them. He mislead the House deliberately. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the Finance Minister to intervene.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have to give me an opportunity to reply them. (Interruptions) If I may say with all humility and respect to the Chair that his is not a fair way of dealing with the things. I had put a specific question to the hon. Finance Minister... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please bring this to my notice afterwards. Now the Finance Minister is on his feet.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you cannot allow them. If they want to participate, let them participate as per rules. But they cannot go on like this. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have now asked the Finance Minister to reply to their points raised by the Members at the third reading. The Finance Minister is already on his feet. If anybody wants to bring anything to notice of the Chair, kindly do it afterwards.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have put a specific question to the Finance Minister.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee, I have already said once that at that time, I allowed you to put a question because you are a very senior Member and I just could not bring myself to say no to you. So, I allowed you. And you asked a question and you yourself wanted the Minister of Steel to reply to it. He replied to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has not replied to the point. He made a long speech maligning the two State Governments. Is it the job of the senior Minister? What is this? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I allowed you to ask a question when no rule permits to put a question at that stage.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. Please keep quiet. I allowed Shri Chatterjee,

a very senior and respected Member of the House to speak a question, when there was no provision in any rule to ask a question at that particular stage. But I had allowed it. He Himself asked the Minister of Steel to say something and how can I restrict the Minister of Steel to restrict himself only to that question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB: I will lay the documents on the Table. I stand by what I have said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Steel Minister has said something which Shri Somnath Chatterjee or Shri Haradhan Roy or any of the hon. Members feel is not quite current or is outside the ambit of Parliamentary practice, then they are most welcome to give it to me in writing and I would get the ruling of the Speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This will go to the Press, this will go on the TV. Then everybody will know this misleading statement. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If what he has said is a fact, then it should go to the Press and it should go to the TV.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I also want the similar opportunity. My version also should go to the Press. But you are not allowing my version to be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If what he has said is not a fact then kindly bring it to my notice and I will have it examined.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I wanted a clarification and this is the answer given. This is the way they want to avoid. This is the way they want to avoid. This is the attitude of this Government. This is the way they want to mislead the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no precedent that at the Third Reading latitude is shown. I have shown such latitude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB: I will request him to ask Shri Nirmal Chatterjee whom I have shown the record. About Orissa let Shri Jena say whether I am wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): My point of order is that in your wisdom you allowed Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to ask a clarification and the hon. Steel Minister was kind enough to give a reply. Now a crisis has developed. Nobody is asking any question about the letter; it may be right, it may be wrong, it may be true or untrue. In what circumstances one has to go to somebody, one must know. If something is hanging fire for so many years you have to take the interest of the workers into account. That is another matter. If the Chief Minister of West Bengal has done something, we are very much here to defend him. That is not the question. The question is whether TISCO is being referred to BIFR or not. But the answer is not forthcoming. Let him give the answer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You cannot allow the ministers to misuse the floor of the House. We are not here at their mercy. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury has brought out a point of order. He said that Shri Sontosh Mohan Deb must give a reply to the question. If at any time of the day or night a question is thrown at the Minister and if he is not ready for it, I can only request him. If he wants to give a reply he can; I cannot force any Minister to give a reply unless a notice is given to him. You put it in the Question Hour, give him the notice and he will give you the reply.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: So I take it that he is not going to give the answer. All right.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your question?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Whether TISCO is being sent to BIFR or not. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am sure, you are also keen to see that no section of the House feels that undue advantage is being taken because of your decision. I specifically asked a question. I also gave a notice earlier to Shri Kumaramangalam that I would like to know and get a clarification for a very important issue as to whether Indian Iron and Steel Company will be sent to BIFR or not, because we have information that the Government is thinking on that line. Although the question of its modernisation is.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you have already asked that question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, if you show some patience, then I will take another one or two minutes. The Minister was agreeable to reply. The Minister did not object. When I asked him, at that time Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev was walking in. So, I said, "Very well, the Steel Minister has also come, we will get that information". But, instead of answering that question, all sorts of rigmarole was stated here. He brought in Orissa.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, he has gone beyond his limits. Let the Finance Minister reply; in the meantime, I will go to my

Office, bring both the documents and lay them on the Table of the House. (Interruptions) Sir, I will lay them on the Table of the House; give me a chance. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, actually these documents have no relevance to this here. He has asked a question about the Indian Iron and Steel Company. But, I am not asking you to answer to it. If you like to answer to it Voluntarily, you are welcome to do it. Otherwise, I will ask the Finance Minister to speak.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you will agree with me, that I cannot compel him to answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will ask the Finance Minister to reply. There shall be no further discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshdweep): Shall I point out one thing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Sayeed. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, the letter which the Steel Minister is referring to, is the letter which was signed by the Chief Minister of Orissa and..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No further reference to that. If you think that he has stated a thing which is not fact, then you kindly challenge it in writing. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, please sit down. I am not hearing you. Now, the Finance Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There shall be no further reference to those letters. Mr. Jena, I am giving a ruling.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to refer to those two letters again. When he referred to them, that was for the first time. Now, I think that they are not relevant and we will not refer to them. If you think that there is something which is not a fact, you give it in writing. So, no further reference to those letters. I would now ask the hon. Finance Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down, Mr. Jena. You are exceeding your limits. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded. What Mr. Jena says will not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, please go according to the rules. I cannot understand as to why you are generating heat unnecessarily.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I am grateful to you for having pointed this out. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I think, in this late hour, although a lot of heat has been generated, a new points have emerged. But, there is one specific point that was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, that is with regard to IISCO. Let me assure him that our Government is very serious about modernising IISCO. In fact, a proposal is going before the Public Investment Board to work out a programme of modernisation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It could have been said by him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: What Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee said and several other Members said, I think, it reinforces me in my conviction that if you are dealing with such a complicated subject as the sickness in the public sector, you need a group of impartial persons to look into the causes of sickness and to work out a package which would command acceptance in the community as a whole. Whether you like it or not, the management of the public sector in our country has been politicised. If I may say so, with all respect, even the trade union system in our country has been politicised to a point that you need an impartial group of persons to do justice to the complexity of issues that are involved in the unions. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, I am not making this point in any partisan spirit. I believe all those who are interested in the future of the public sector, who want to see the public sector to do well, should support what we are trying to do.

661 *Sick Incl. Companies AGRAHAYANA 13, 1913 (SAKA) Indian Succession 662*  
*(Spl. Provisions) Amdt. Bill (Amdt.) Bill*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I again repeat this is not a Bill for closure of public sector units. It is not an anti-workers Bill. The issues that Mr. George Fernandes raised, I think, are issues of very great importance with regard to the future of the public sector, about the accountability of the public sector, about the autonomy of the public sector.

In fact, the Prime Minister has agreed that the House should discuss all these issues and you would have ample time to discuss all those issues in the next few days.

I think, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee brought in again the question of the IMF. I have assured you and I repeat that in this very session, I will place the letter to the IMF on the Table of the House. Therefore, no aspersion should be cast that I am hiding anything from this House. I think, I would not be worthy of being a part of this Government if I were to indulge in that. *(Interruptions)* I once again request to support the Bill.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No, no. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is is.....

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We do not agree and we walk out in protest.

*(Shri Srikanta Jena and some other hon. Members then left the House)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We also register our protest and walk out of the House.

*(Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was Adopted*

16.19 hrs

INDIAN SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reedy, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Indian Succession Act 1925 was passed to consolidate the law relating to testamentary and intestate succession as was prevalent in the country at that time. Chapter III of this Act lays down the rules of succession to the property of a Parsi dying intestate. Section 51 of this Chapter deals with the division of the property of a male Parsi dying intestate among his widow, children and parents. Clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of that section provide that the share of each son shall be double the share of a daughter on such intestate succession. However, section 52 provides that in the case of female Parsi dying intestate, the widower and each

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

child will receive equal shares and were there is no widower, the children (i. e. sons and daughters) will receive equal shares. Thus, on the father's death, the son is entitled to double the share of the daughter in the property of the father.

In contrast, on the mother's death, the son and daughter gets equal share of the property left by the mother. There is discrimination against daughters in the case of devolution of property of the father. The Law Commission of India, in its One Hundred and Tenth Report on the Indian Succession Act, 1925, has also observed that the discrimination between sons and daughters does not seem to be reasonable at the present day. They had further stated that such a discrimination is opposed to the spirit of Article 14 of the Constitution. The Law Commission has, therefore, recommended that Section 51 of the Indian Succession Act should be amended so as to provide that the daughter and son get an equal share of the property of their deceased father.

We have received an unanimous representation from the Parsi community for removal of the aforesaid discrimination and to provide in the law that the sons and daughters shall receive equal share of the property of their father dying intestate. The Parsi community has also demanded for consequential changes in Sections 52 to 56 and in the Schedule II of the Act, which gives a list of heirs for succession to the property, for removal of discrimination between male and female standing in the same degree of propinquity. It has, therefore, been decided to bring in the present amending legislation before this House. This is also in keeping with the policy of Government to undertake the review of the social legislation concerning marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc. in consultation with women's organizations and all concerned communities to give women equal rights in these matters and to confer

equal rights for women in the Parental properties.

Section 118 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 imposes certain restrictions in relation to bequest for certain religious or charitable uses, if a testator has a nephew or niece or any nearer relative. The Parsi community has represented to the Government that this restriction comes in the way of bequest of the properties to religious and charitable trusts and should not, therefore, be applicable to the Parsis. A provision has, therefore, been made in the Bill for non-application of the provisions of Section 118 to the Parsi community.

I recommend the Bill for consideration of the House and seek the approval of the House on the proposed legislation as it is intended to give effect to the aspirations of the Parsi community.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken in to consideration."

Gentlemen, time allotted for this Bill is precisely one hour. Therefore, I could only request the various speakers to restrict their speeches to not more than five minutes and the opening speaker not more than ten minutes so that we can get 10 to 12 speakers to participate in the debate. I request for your cooperation in this matter. Shri Guman Mal Lodha.

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Bill I want to submit in this House that the Founding Fathers of our Constitution, who made sacrifices during the freedom struggle made a provision for Uniform Civil Code for all the citizens of India in Article 44 of the Constitution. The Common Civil Code and Article 44

of the Constitution have lost relevance to-day. Objections are raised from one section or the other for various reasons whenever there is a talk of introducing uniform civil code. I am happy that this time this bold step has been taken by our hon. Minister and the ruling party. The Indian Succession Act meant for the Hindu society soled also be applied to Parsi society. Sri, it was a black spot on Parsi society that women had not been given equal rights as the men. Though Parsi community is known as educated and progressive in our country so. They have set records in various fields. It is unfortunate that women have not been given equal rights since 1925.

I would like our Minister of Law and the members of the ruling party to think over it seriously to provide equal to rights men to all the Indian women. It was discussed during the question hour in the morning. It was repeated and our hon. Speaker said that the work, performance, style of participation in the proceedings of the House of lady members of this House is better than the male members. Why then such treatment is meted out to women when the question of succession, property, divorce arises and when they are left on road forever simply on the basis of pronouncement of the world 'talaq' thrice by men.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, It is very important matter, so I want to submit that it is time when our country is not allowed to be divided and Article 44 of the Constitution is in worked. It is not proper for us to make an amendment for Parsies for the period beginning from 1925 to 1991 and make another amendment for other communities. In this way we deprive the women not covered by the Indian Succession Act Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Guardianship Act of the rights enjoyed by other women who are in the national mainstream. It is pertinent to mention here that it was the blackest day in the country's history and it was the black spot on the country on the day when this House passed a Bill relating to Shahbano case providing therein that

women shall have no right to livelihood and that they would get no maintenance allowance in utter disregard of the Supreme Court judgment favouring the maintenance allowance. This Bill was passed at a time when effigy of Chief Justice of the Supreme court Shri Chandra Chud was burnt by some fanatics in some parts of the country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to know whether an Indian woman is not entitled to maintenance simply because she is a Muslim. A Hindu woman a Parsi woman, a Christian woman and all the rest are entitled to maintenance but not a Muslim woman. The Bill passed after Shahbano case render that judgment ineffective was a black spot and a stigma on our social system and on psyche of slavery. I would like our hon. Minister and the ruling party to think over once again on the atrocity and injustice done to Muslim women for the sake of our policy of appeasement and politicization of the social system just to win Muslim votes and just to please some fanatics.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say this also that though we talk of women's honor here, the question of setting up of a National Commission for women is not given any importance. The Janatha Dal had passed a Bill in this regard but the Congress is doing nothing. The demand is raised repeatedly but the Commission is not set up. Our Hindu Succession Act has provided equal rights to women. Today I would like to know here from our lady Members, leaving aside men, whether they can raise their hands and tell that they have given equal right of succession, equal right of property to their daughters or sisters while distributing their property in their house. It is very sad. Today the situation is the same as was in the past. As our the poet-Laureate, Shri Maithilisanan Gupta observes:

"Abla jwan hai teri yahi kahani  
Aanchal mein hai doodh aur ankan  
mein hai pani"

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

About which the poet Hariaadh said

"Nari tum Kewal Shardha ho" and  
"Ankhon ke pani se man ka dukhada  
rona hoga."

The woman of our country bears all this distress while we regard her with the honours — Sati Savitri, Sita, , Durga and so on and so forth. But when the question of dowry or property arises, we victimise her beyond belief.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that it is the need of the hour to take decision to enact uniform Civil Code. When this Bill was presented in the Rajya Sabha the Minister of Finance stated that it was good and that he would think over it. But the time has not yet come. I want to know about that time. Which astrologer would be consulted for it? Where from the policy would be taken out? There are talks about the 21st century. Mr. chairman, Sir, 2 years ago I visited Bombay. I came across a hoarding with sarcastic writing on it. The old gentlemen always put up such hoardings there. It is a matter of intelligence. The law, Muslim women Bill, passed by our parliament.....

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-  
GALAM: You are deviating from the subject.

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: I am speaking on subject. There was a board at Marine Drive in Bombay when the Muslim Women Bill was passed and it was written on it, "Entering twenty first century, Muslim Women Bill passed by Lok Sabha, entering twenty first century via 18th century—" It was just a satire because talks were going on about twenty first century. They want to adopt the way that women should be given no right, no maintenance, no right to divorce, they cannot get rid of men easily but it is provided in the man dominated law that a man has right to divorce just by pronouncing the word "talaq" three times and the woman has to go

on road. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that we have Muslim Law and Pakistan has the Child Marriage Restraint Act under that law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Lodha, here it is the Indian Succession Act which is under discussion and not divorce.

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: This question is related to the disparities in our society. The object is to remove inequality between man and woman, to put an end to the exploitation of women, to provide equal respect to women in society, and to bring about overall changes in social values. I would like to submit that Pakistan has a Child Marriage Restraint Act under the Muslim law. But you must be aware of the incident that took place sometime back when an alien Sheikh tried to take an innocent girl from Hyderabad from our country to his own country. When he was produced in the Supreme Court, a controversy began and some people said that it was a matter concerning their religion. Is it a religious matter to exploit the women, to play with their lives? Does any religion allow discrimination against our mothers and sisters in such a way? Does it allow any Sheikh to purchase our innocent girls for few silver coins?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are deviation from the subject. Please come to the subject.

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, whenever there is a discussion on social systems, we have to discuss these matters also. It is a question of inequality between man and woman. Previously Parsi women did not have equal rights. A law was enacted to give them equal rights. The hon. Minister may tell us as to when Parsi women have been given equal rights, why is it not being done in case of Muslim women? Who is obstructing it? Why is she being exploited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for it. But I want to say that for the sake of politics of

votes and for the temptation of vote Bank, it should not be forgotten that all women are equal, whether they are Muslims or Hindus or Parsis or Christians. I will wait for the day when women will get full and equal rights in the whole country when uniform Civil Code under article 44 of the Constitution is enacted. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we talk of uplifting women, it will not be fair if I am asked not to espouse the cause of women as a whole. I cannot understand the reason why our friends of the Congress party get annoyed when we talk of giving equal rights to Muslim women. I am reminded of a couplet in this connection:-

"Hasarat me in Har Cheej Inko Nazar  
Aati Hai,  
Laila Najar Aati Hai, Majnu Najar Aati  
Hai."

They always view every things from the opposite angle. This Bill should be passed. At the same time, the hon. Minister should make a resolve that he would bring forward a legislation in future so that the atrocities being committed on Muslim women could be eliminated if Article 44 of the constitution is made applicable in their case.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill whole heartedly. This Bill removes what has been an unfortunate feature of the existing personnel law of the Parsi community, namely, that there had been discrimination as far as male and female heirs are concerned. The present law forms part of this Indian Succession Act, the particular Chapter which refers to the Parsi community only. When a Parsi male dies, his property goes to the children. His son gets double the share than his daughter. Whereas when a female Parsi dies, his heirs, namely, her sons and daughters get equal share in the property. This was a discrimination between

a son and a daughter. Therefore, it was necessary to remove this discrimination and bring the male heir and the female heir on the same line as far as succession is concerned.

I pay my tribute to the then Law Minister who introduced this Bill in 1990. I pay also my further compliments to our present Law Minister for unearthing this Bill which was lying since 1990 and brought it before Raja Sabha and thereafter before this House. Because it is always necessary to bring social legislation particularly when it is demanded by that very community.

In this case, the Parsi community itself had demanded this reform. Therefore, we should always believe in not forcing drastic changes down the throat of people who do not want changes in their personal law therefore, when my friend talk about this common civil code which is a directive principle under Article 44 of the constitution, we must always remember that it is a very laudable object. But any social legislation especially regarding marriage, succession, wills etc., should not be undertaken unless that particular community is ready and asks for that legislation. Unless we follow this principle, we shall not be able to pass suitable social legislation at all.

Therefore, in this case, that test has been fulfilled and this demand was made by the Parsi community itself and the Government has responded to that demand and brought this Bill. Moreover, it is the recommendation of the Law Commission, in their 110th Report, to introduce this legislation.

And they have clearly stated in their recommendation that such a legislation should be brought; and they have stated on page 65, para 10.5 of that Report, which reads as follows:

"The discrimination made in the first situation between sons and daughters does not seem to be reasonable at the present day.

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

It may be noted that under the Hindu succession Act, the property of an intestate shall be divided among the heirs specified in that regard, which (inter-alia) include the surviving sons and daughters, and each heir takes one share, irrespective of sex."

So, in Hindu Law also we get it irrespective of sex, equal share. So, this discrimination which was existing, as far as Parsi Law was concerned, was not proper and the Law Commission has further said in para 10.6 on the same page which reads as follows:

"The discrimination found in the Indian succession Act is opposed to the spirit of article 14 of the Constitution, if not to its letter.

For the reasons given above, we recommend that section 51 should be so amended as to provide that the daughter and son should get an equal share of the property of their deceased father. This would also bring section 51 in line with the provisions of section 52, wherein children get equal share in the deceased mother's property.

This recommendation of the Law commission has been followed by this Government.

Then another amendment that is being brought is to section 118 of the Indian Succession Act; that is also demanded by the Parsi community. Section 118 provided that if the property is to be bequeathed, you cannot bequeath it for charitable or a religious purpose if there are near relations or niece, etc. Now the parsi community says that they do not want that provision. And therefore we are now making a provision in this by amendment that this provision will not apply to Parsi community at all. Now, that is also a very laudable object and the Government has done well in introducing that. As far

as that section is also concerned, the Law Commission has made this very suggestion in their Report on page 136 in paras 17.14 to 17.77; and then they have also made several other suggestions; they have said, in fact, that this very provision of section 118 should be removed; now we are removing it today to the extent the Parsi community has asked for it. But my submission is that the Law Commission has recommended that drastic steps could be taken to remove this section 118 completely. Of course, it does not apply to Hindus also, but it applies to other communities; it is not fair that a person is not allowed to bequeath his property in whatever way he likes. The restriction is that it should be bequeathed only to a charitable and religious purpose, if there are no near heirs; and very surprisingly this near heir has been interpreted by the Madras High Court not to include even the widow. And therefore, a very surprising situation has arisen. Of course, the Bombay High Court has taken another view and they have said that no, near relation includes widow; and therefore, a good situation has been created by the decision of the Bombay High Court. But my submission is that, as the Law Commission has suggested, we should have also an amended section 118 by deleting the whole section completely or alternatively the Law Commission has suggested that if you cannot delete completely section 118, at least the provisions which are made there that the will in such case must be made 12 months before the death and must be deposited with the authority at least six months after the will has been executed; at least those rigours should be removed. That is a recommendation of the Law Commission in the very Chapter. So, I submit that as we have followed certain recommendations which relate to the Parsi community, the other recommendations in regard to section 118 also may in the later date be followed.

That amendment should also be brought in this House. I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking up this social legislation which has been lying pending since 1990 before the

Rajya Sabha. Having got it passed, the Government got it here and I once again congratulate the Minister for bringing this social legislation.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharajganj):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this succession Bill whole heartedly. Much has been said and a lot is being said everyday about women. But this bill really a concrete step in this direction. I am very happy to note that in this bill the women have no where been addressed as 'Abla' or Sabla but have been addressed simply as citizen having equal rights, not as a problem for the society or the country. The Parsi community is a very vigilant community. Even after the lapse of such a long period of 4 decades of acquiring freedom, this lacunae was there in the law. It denotes negligence on the part of the Government and the society. Any way, better late than never. With the passing of this Bill the existing practice of giving double the share of property to the son than taught the daughter in a parsi family where the owner dies intestate, will come to an end. It would have been a matter of further happiness had this Government come up with the proposal of setting up of the women Commission instead of holding it up even after four months of its coming to power. The Commission is supposed to ensure women's welfare. After everyday pressures from us as well as from many other women organisations it assures sometimes that it would appoint a commissioner for women and some other time it says that it is planning several good schemes for them. Today we came to know that beside Women Commission, it would also appoint a Commissioner. What I want to say is that whatever is proposed for the betterment of women is never implemented in reality. They have become an interesting chapter today. Everybody takes interest to listen to them whenever they rise to speak

but no one gives a serious thought to the issues they raise. No one can say openly that he wants to harass them but what is happening in reality is known to all. Though this Bill is confined to a small community numbering some thousands only, not even in lakhs, yet I do not deny that it will prove beneficial for women. But at the same time I would like to say that the delay in settings up Women Commission is just an example of our social attitude and thinking towards them. We just pass the laws here Sometimes it appears to me that none of us is here to oppose any Bill rather all of us are here just to express our views. But first of all we have to think in terms of social welfare whether we really wish to provide relief to our small section. We will have to equally consider the reasons of opposing certain things raised in this House. Then only we will know that the objects of this Bill have been fulfilled. Saying that when a man dies his wife becomes a widow or his children become orphans is a vocabulary expression. When a woman dies, her husband becomes a widower. But when the husband remarries, he no longer remains a widower. But a girl needs financial assistance in the event of her parents death. Perhaps girls of this community suffered many agonies due to the application of this law. They might have suffered the trauma of being number two in their own families. But now a right status has been given to them through this Bill and for this I would like to thank the hon. Minister of law. Once again, I support this Bill whole heartedly. Thanks for giving me chance to make my submissions.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN

(Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would be enough if I say simply that it is a good Bill. To say anything against this will be an exercise in futility. In the beginning of the discussion on this bill our learned B.P. friend, Lodha Saheb raised some issues about which I think it is necessary for me to say a few words. This is an issue concerning women. He broke into tears without saying a word about Shahbano. He did not make a mention of Roop Kamwar in his speech. He is dis-

[Sh. Syed Masudal Hossain]

heartened about Ameena of Hyderabad but he did not refer to the Haryana Chief Minister's son marrying a minor girl. I would like to say only this much that if some body avoids speaking the truth.....

SHRI TARA SINGH (Kurukshetra): The name of the Haryana Chief Minister has been mentioned here.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HUSSAIN: I have not referred to anybody by name.

SHRI TARA SINGH: There is only one Chief Minister in Haryana.

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): He did not refer to any body by name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was no need to refer to anybody by name.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has done this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But Roop-kanwar belonged to Rajasthan.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Just for the point of information I would like to say that in my 100 page judgement on Roop kanwar, I have condemned the practice of sati and upheld the supremacy of the constitution.

[English]

That is there. I will send a copy to you.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: But *this has not come in today's debate. I would like to say that if our BJP friends make a great fuss over a common code, then it will create apprehensions in the Muslim community. I can just say about my personal life.*

[English]

I am beyond Muslim Personal law.

[Translation]

You might be knowing that the common code which I followed deliberately has a limited scope in our community. For a marriage under the Civil Marriage Act both the bridegroom and the bride must be adult. So we fulfilled these conditions. In such a marriage divorce is not possible even after uttering the word 'Talaq' 30,000 times, what to speak of 3 times only. As long as my wife is alive, I cannot marry for the second time, not to talk of having four wives. I took recourse to it deliberately. So let the Muslim community be mentally prepared first. It would be good if they took the initiatives themselves for this common code. I have every right to say this because I have followed it. I say that Lodha Saheb is right when he says about the common code provided he says so from the core of his heart.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he addressing the hon. Minister or Shri Lodha?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Perhaps, in section 15 of the Civil Marriage Act, it is provided that irrespective of any caste, creed and religion, if one registers his marriage even after 20-25 or 40 years his marriage under civil marriage Act, he will be out of the purview of the personal law. He will be governed by the this Act. Shri Lodha will perhaps admit this I support this Bill. And I would like to say it further that the harassment of women will continue in this country as long as feudalism is there in the country. This is not an issue of Hindu-Muslim or Sikh-Christian. If anybody thinks that once given equal status they will get equal status, it will be just like a sinner attempting to make the whole world commit sin. There is need to launch a social movement for achieving the real purpose. A struggle from all quarters is necessary for their upliftment and giving them their due rights. This is not a question of

any particular party. The issue of the women commission has been raised many times here. It has a limited scope and I think it too will not make much difference. Perhaps Shri Kumaramangalam is not paying full attention to the debate? It is not known when the National Commission for Women would be set up?..... (interruptions) When it has come it is well and good. It should be passed today itself.

It is necessary to change the social structure for solving the problems of women. It should be assured that no apprehensions are created in anybody's mind that their right is being infringed. It would be certainly wrong if such a thing is done. With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): I think you for giving me time. As my friends said, this Bill does not need any detailed discussion. The only thing that is required is congratulations to the hon. Minister who has brought this very very original Bill in this House.

The Parsi community has accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission. And such changes were long overdue.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue next time.

16.58 hrs

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Ninth Report

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to present the

Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up discussion under Rule 193.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Before we take up the discussion, I may inform the House that there was an understanding in the BAC that such important subjects will normally have three hours instead of two hours. So I would request that the House agrees to sit upto 7 o' clock.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend today's sitting upto 7 o' clock instead of 6 o' clock?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): No Sir, let us sit today up to 6 o' clock only.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: No, it has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee to complete this discussion today itself.

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: But now there is no flood.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Do not say like this, there is flood in our areas and several people have died.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the time is not extended, then we shall have to continue till the calves come Home. Time is limited but the business of the House is extensive. If we continue to defer the business for the next time then we have to sit on New Year's day, Christmas, day, Holi and Diwali also. So it is

my request that the Hon. Minister's suggestion may please be approved.

**SHRIGIRIDHARILAL BHARGAVA:** Sir, discussion under Rule 193 goes for years. But I am talking of completing it in this month only. It could be continued tomorrow.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please take a trouble for sitting one hour more. This is a matter of Public interest.

**SHRIGIRIDHARILAL BHARGAVA:** Sir, when it becomes night I cannot see properly and it becomes difficult for me to reach home. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol):** Let the House be extended upto 7 o' Clock.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I think the majority of the hon. Members want the House should be extended up to 7.00 P. M.

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KANDJRI (Garhwal):** During this discussion it is also stated that there will be a discussion on earthquake in Uttar Pradesh.

17.00 hrs

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question before the House is the flood situation in the Bay of Bengal. There is no mention of the earthquake in this.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** Sir, I have placed the report of the Business Advisory Committee just now and as per the Report, the earthquake will be discussed on the 10th December, 1991 at 3.00 P.M.

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KANDURI:** Thank you, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The sitting of the House is extended upto 7 o' Clock. Now, Shri

K.V. Thangka Balu to raise a discussion under Rule 193.

17.02 hrs

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

#### Flood Situation caused by recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal

[*English*]

**SHTI K.V.THANGKA BALU (Dharmapuri):** Sir, I stand to raise a discussion on the statement made in the minister of agriculture in the House on 29 November, 1991 regarding flood situation caused by the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and relief measures undertaken by the Government.

Every year, we are accustomed to get floods and its recurrence is a continuous feature now. The whole nation is aware of the severity of the North-West monsoon which hit the Southern States between 12 to 15 November. It was one of the severest one in the history that had occurred and damaged heavily, particularly the parts of Tamil Nadu, certain parts of Pondicherry and other parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka also.

We have seen the aftermath of the severest cyclonic affects by our own eyes and that experience I am not in a position to explain because that kind of severity I have never seen in my life in the past.

The depression in the Bay of Bengal which formed on 12 November and subsequently moved in the West and North West-erly direction crossed the coast of Tamil Nadu between Nagapattinam and Cuddalore and finally hit the whole district of Caid-e-Millet and Thanjavur and subsequently the Karaikal the Pondicherry region.

Against the normal rainfall of 864 mm, the actual receipt of rain during the period of cyclone was about 2,814 mm. The heavy rains lashed Nagapattinam Quaid-e-millet district Chingleputtu-MGR district, Madras, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Dindigulaana district, Pudukkottai, Nilgiri, Periyar, Salem and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar district of Tamil Nadu.

This is one side of the fact. The other side is that Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and some parts of Kerala and Pondicherry are also affected heavily. Several lives have been lost, villages have been marooned, cattles have perished. Lakhs of people have been displaced, several tanks have breached, and agricultural crops on more than three lakh hectares of land have been submerged. National and State Highways and roads linking panchayats and villages were damaged heavily. When the team comprising of the Union Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Balram Jakhar and the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam visited the State, even at that time they were able to see the severity of the situation. Government of India's teams have visited Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Pondicherry and other parts of the country also.

I do agree that the Central Government, particularly the Prime Minister's office, was in touch with the State Governments. Particularly with the people of our party, to alleviate the problems which are going to be caused to the people due to this cyclone and its aftermath.

In spite of effective steps taken by the Central Government and the State Governments, these happenings could not be stopped because men or material have no control over natural calamities.

We have witnessed that in Tamil Nadu alone, more than 3,920 villages have been severally affected, 3,65,115 families have

been rendered homeless and 185 lives were lost. Out of 275 lakhs of people in the coastal belt, we were able to evacuate only 175 lakhs of people. Because of so much precautions that we had taken, we were able to save the precious lives of hundreds of thousands of people, otherwise the loss of life world have run into lakhs and lakhs.

17.09 hrs.

[MR, DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As I mentioned, among the four southern States, the most hit are Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. I have said earlier that the human life lost in Tamil Nadu alone is 185, cattles lost are 315, people evacuated are 1,75,000 and the huts damaged in Tamil Nadu alone are 230 lakhs. Cauvery, which was in spate, entered the Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu and had about 20 to 25 breaches. In total we have lost more than 1,112 breaches which got damaged due to this cyclone and heavy rain. In Tamil Nadu alone 7,048 kilometers of road were fully damaged. About the water logging in the agrarian sector I may say that nearly 1,40,550 hectares of land was water logged and submerged and totally washed away. This was the pathetic condition of the cyclone and heavy rain.

In Pondicherry, about 40,000 huts were damaged. 20,000 acres of land was washed away. This is in a part of Pondicherry particularly in the Karaikkal region and some parts of Pondicherry in the coastal belt.

Sir, I come to Tamil Nadu again. The people affected in the floods and heavy rains were the poorest among the poor, agricultural labourers and those who are working on daily wage basis and earning their daily bread. Such kind of common and poorest people were affected. As we know, even after the great efforts by our Party and our Governments, we are not able to settle them properly in a proper manner. That is why they are still living in the low-lying areas

[Sh. K.V. Thangka Balu]

without a proper house and without a proper mechanism for earning their livelihood.

I must also mention here about the efforts made by the State and the Central Government in the regard. The Prime Minister's office has been giving clear directions. The radio and television have done a good job in advising the people to evacuate and also to keep off from this disaster, and thereby our State Government took effective steps after the calamity took place. Hon. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu sent her ministers to the affected places and also made available, to the district authorities and the Central Government authorities, the defence boats. All the officers were at the affected areas and were able to do what best they could and which was at their command to provide relief to the people.

I would like to bring one more thing to the notice of the august House and the Government. In Tamil Nadu alone about 13,831 kilometers of National Highway and state Highway were damaged. This is one pathetic part. Subsequently in the villages almost in all the districts which I mentioned earlier, even today we are not able to go or drive or even reach the people quickly. That is the severity of the damage which was caused due to the severe floods. Particularly in the villages I may mention that about 6,356 kilometers of panchayat roads and another 9,552.27 kilometers of the interior roads have been considerably damaged. And particularly in all the districts the culverts, causeways and retaining walls have been severely damaged in several places. Similarly, there were 5,427 school buildings, noon-meal centres and the panchayat office building which were also damaged.

Sir, about 1370 percolation ponds, minor irrigation tanks and several channels were also damaged due to these heavy floods. Thanjavur and Quaid-e-milleth districts are the granaries of the whole state of Tamil

Nadu. Those two districts give food to the people of Tamil Nadu. Both the districts were totally damaged and the main rivers Araniyar, Kusathalayar, Palar, Penner, Vellar and Coleroon were full of water due to heavy rains and floods and they were in spate. In and around the whole area there was water. The three districts of Quaid-e-milleth, Thanjavur and south Arcot were submerged totally thereby we were to lose about 2 lakhs or more hectares of paddy crop out of which more than 20,000 hectares of paddy was ready for harvest. Even that was lost. The standing crop in three lakh hectares was washed away. At this juncture the pitiable part is the Central Government's direction to the State of Tamil Nadu when we were about to get pretty good harvest in this year due to good monsoon. But due to the sudden calamity we lost it and the Central Government has given another shock. The other day I raised this very important issue. When we are not in a position to feed ourselves, the Central allocation of rice to the State of Tamil Nadu was reduced suddenly from 81,000 to 65,000 tonnes.

I earnestly appeal that when we are in difficulty, the Centre should have come forward and increased the rice quota to Tamil Nadu. But on the contrary, they have sent a communication to the State of Tamil Nadu stating that they are going to reduce it from the month of December. I do not know what happened now. I urge upon the Government to consider this request of the State and particularly from us. This request should be considered in a sympathetic manner so that the people of Tamil Nadu would not be in difficulties.

Sir, our union Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, and hon. Minister Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, along with the Chief Minister of Pondicherry and the State Government Minister Shri Thirunavukarasu deputed by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and other people visited the area. Here I would like to inform you that our hon. Prime Minister as the Congress

President sent a team of Congress officials under the leadership of Shri Janardhana Poojary, Myself, Shri Narayanaswamy, Member of parliament and also Shri Mallanna to visit the area and find out the reality and also find out what can be done and report back to him. Sir, we have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the area by foot, by car and whatever means available. We have done our best and we could meet the people and see the pathetic scenario thereby we could see the plight of those people in those places. The plight cannot be exaggerated, but it can be explained in a better manner. We also come from the villages where where agriculture is the main occupation. We see the pathetic conditions there. One could not imagine how they are in shambles. They are still in miserable condition in spite of the tremendous support given by the Government and the relief activities that are taking place there. We have visited those places.

I am told the Central Government have given a direction to the State, after the IX Finance Commission report, about Central relief that is to be earmarked every year through which they are allocating funds. That is one of the good measures which has been taken. We should congratulate the IX Finance Commission because hereafter as and when the calamity takes place, there is no need for the State Government or the concerned affected parties to request for relief. But on the contrary, the funds are already earmarked and State-wise allocations have been done. Accordingly, Tamil Nadu has Rs. 39 crores of allocation. Four installments have been given to the State. The State empowered to spend the money. The Chief Secretary of the State can take advantage of the fund and rush it to the affected people for relief immediately. It is a good suggestion. At the same time, the funds allotted are on average basis. This year, Tamil Nadu has been affected. Last year, Andhra was affected. Next year, Orissa may be affected. We do not know when the cyclone will hit where, while allotting funds,

the extent of damage should also be taken into consideration because the Central Government has got the machinery and mechanism to make the data available in all possible ways and to quantify the damages. I feel, the allocation made to Tamil Nadu is not up to the level of expectation of the rain-god or cyclone damage because the cyclone was very severe. According to our estimate, about Rs. 390 crores have to be provided to the State. Otherwise, nothing can be done in Tamil Nadu. This is the position. The bridges across the rivers have been damaged. The roads are affected. The people are suffering. Those things need to be given priority so that the people are rehabilitated and relocated. This is the minimum amount we require for the State of Tamil Nadu I will come to the other States later.

Here, I would like to say one more thing. According to the cyclone damage graph, from 1985 to 1990, the loss due to flood havoc in this country is about Rs.18922 crores, in the span of six years only. But the amount which the Government of India has sanctioned till 1991, after the IX Finance Commission, to the States is about Rs.603 crores. One good thing which the IX Finance Commission has one for which I should congratulate it is the the amount which is given by the Centre is not as loan. But this is going as share of the Central Government. The States have to bear 25 per cent of the balance money for the calamity relief fund and according to the ratio, they have to spend for the calamity relief.

Compared to the extent of damage, the Centre has sanctioned for the last six years, only one-sixth of the amount. It has so far released only one-sixth of the amount.

The damage takes place in a large quantity and that much quantum may not be able to help but, at the same time, I must urge upon the Government that this should not be taken lightly. The damages caused by the recent floods in Tamil Nadu should be fully compensated by the Centre alone. We know

[Sh. K.V. Thangka Balu]

the resource crunch and the State is also facing the same kind of problem and we are not in a position to recover from the shocks as such shocks can be recovered with the help of the Central Government only.

There are a few suggestions that I would like to make before I conclude.

The poorest of the poor people live in the low-lying areas. These houses were totally damaged. According to the direction of the Central Government, I can the State Government is giving Rs.500/- to reconstruct the huts. It is unimaginable. It is intolerable. The people are already in trouble and their position is not improving. In today's prices, one cannot build a house with Rs.500/- . This is common knowledge. (*interruptions*) Previously Rs. 400/- was given. Now, the Government of Tamil Nadu revised it to Rs. 500/-. But even then it is impossible to repair fully the damaged house with Rs. 400/- or Rs. 500/-. We cannot even buy Ten bamboo with Rs. 500/-. This is the condition today. (*Interruptions*)

We have to reconsider the position. These poor people must be at least Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- to rebuild the huts. That is the bare minimum the Government must give. Immediate director should be given to the State Government in this regard so that the poor people may be relocated in the areas. In the same way, the half-damaged houses i.e., one wall collapse are full of water and mud and there is nothing else there here is only some dust standing. In that house, it is humanly impossible for common people and poor people to live in that condition. We should come forward and safeguard their interests. You should give guidelines that the half-damaged house should be given at least Rs. 3,000/- minimum so that they can repair and live in that house.

Alternately, the Government must consider to treat on priority basis those affected

families and those affected houses. Those people should be given loans on priority basis from the IRDP and JRY Schemes and they should be given other facilities so that the rehabilitation work can be speeded up there.

17.09 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, a very important factor is, the agricultural operations were totally off today. There are no more operations because 3 lakh hectares of land was totally washed away and the water-logging is still there. Even today we got reports that more than one lakh acres of land is totally sand-covered area. This is not an ordinary job for common agriculturists, poor people. They remain helpless. With that agricultural operation, they are earning their bread and are living. The funny part of it is, we have contacted the bank officials, and the crop insurance people. We have demanded them to tell us what kind of remedial measures they are going to take for the affected people. They told us that crop insurance is only meant for farmers who take loans. Those who are getting loans for fertilizers and seeds will get only Rs. 500/- or Rs.1,000 /- or Rs. 3,000/-. Maximum, if they have two acres of land. Only that amount, what is given to them by way of seeds and by way of fertilizer, is covered by way of crop insurance. This is the pathetic condition, I would say. I come from a poor common farmer's family.

I know the reality; They say that the farmers will get a compensation amount of equal to Loan that 100 only when the crop is going to give yields. It may be after one or two months and the area covered may be one acre or two acres. Further, that Rs.10,000 crop value is not covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme. The Crop Insurance Policy is meant for the Government Loan only. They want to satisfy the banks. They want to safeguard the interests of the banks only and not the poor farmers. This is the

pathetic condition which is prevailing. The Government must bring forward some legislation to alleviate the problem of poor people. I would say that the Crop Insurance Scheme has become a mockery. Of course, the Crop Insurance Scheme is there. We discuss this with the officers at the ground level. They say: "We are sorry. You have to look for the Government. The Government must give directions and we cannot do anything. We will only ensure the loan is recovered.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.V. Thangkabalu, this is a subject pertaining to cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the relief measures undertaken by the Government, not about the entire agriculture. I have a list of about 10 people. You have to stick to the subject.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I have not yet started the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: You start with the subject.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I am only talking about the subject. I am talking about the affected areas.

MR. SPEAKER: You are talking about the entire agricultural policy.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: No. I am not talking about the agricultural policy. I am only talking about the affected people. I have seen personally the affected areas. I have visited the affected areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I have visited the cyclone-affected areas. They say that the Crop Insurance amount will be given only after the yield has come. After that only, they will quantify the yield. That will take one or two months. But till that time the insurance policy will not help the affected people in the affected areas. This is the pathetic condition. Moreover, they say that they will cover

only the loan amount. More than three lakh hectares of crops have been marooned, destroyed and the people are weeping in those areas. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that the Government must come forward with some bold measures and waive all the loans which were taken by the farmers in such flood-affected areas. Also, the Government must instruct the authorities that they should cover the entire affected areas and not otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.V. Thangka Balu, I am not going to allow you because the time given for this subject is two hours. You have started at 5 O'clock. You have spoken for 35 minutes. I have got 10 other Members to speak. You cannot do like this. It cannot go on like this.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will finish it quickly. There is no Problem. I want only another 10 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to conclude in one minute's time. Already, you have taken 35 minutes.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Actually, I am raising this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of the two hours time, you have taken 35 minutes.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that you can allot three hours.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not for the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to adjust who else to speak. I have two hours for this discussion. You have spoken for 35 minutes.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will finish it in another five minutes time.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to conclude in one minute's time. Otherwise, I am going to call the other Members.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: It is very unfortunate. I am very sorry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Out of the two hour's time, you have spoken for 35 minutes.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will finish it. I was talking about the problem of the affected agriculturists. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to waive all the loans which have been taken by the agriculturists. They should be given fresh loans for re-cultivation and re-plantation in the affected areas. In addition to that, the Government must bear the expenditure which has to be incurred by the States for the reclamation work done in those areas.

Finally, I would like to say that in order to stop the recurrence of floods etc. in our land, the Government must come forward with a proper water management policy. If the rivers are nationalised, the water management can be effectively done and this country will prosper. That is why we have been urging upon the Government to do this. Also, the Government should make use of more scientific methods to stop this menace. The poorest people in the society are always being affected. Therefore, the problems of the agriculturists, Harijan labours, ordinary agricultural workers and the other people living in the villages, should be alleviated. We can do justice only if we will do that.

Lastly the areas of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are affected. The amount which was allotted by the Central Government is not adequate and the Government is not adequate and the Government must come forward and give more funds particularly to Tamil Nadu. We need at least Rs. 522 crores to reconstruct and renovate our waterways and also to help the poor people of Tamil Nadu. We request that this should be acceded to and accepted.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call other Members to speak, I would like to bring to your notice that the subject is 'cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and relief measures undertaken by the Government'. It is not irrigation, it is not waterways, it is not agriculture. Please stick to it. I have a list of ten members. If you do not stick to the subject, then we would not be able to do justice to other Members. The time given is only two hours and you shall have to discuss it in two hour's time. Please bear this in mind while making your speeches.

Now Shri Rasa Sing Rawat to speak.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit that the cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal created a flood like situation in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry and caused heavy losses to life and property. It was a national loss. In fact loss suffered in any part of the country is a loss to the whole country. After attaining independence, discussions are held now and then and many resolutions are passed in this august House in regard to floods, earthquake and other natural calamities every year and thereafter everything is filed and kept in the record room.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that an effective and comprehensive policy should be formulated in this regard so that we are able to confront the problems at the national level with vigour and the States would also deal with the situation firmly. What happens every time is that when the floods occur the State governments forward a request to the Central Government. Thereafter, the Central Government sends its survey team and the surveys team submits its report. Thereafter, aerial surveys are also conducted. The Ministers arrive and make aerial surveys. They

express their sympathies and so on and so forth. Then they issue a statement that they have done this and that. Then it is also said that the Ninth Finance Commission has recommended constitution of a National Calamity Fund to which 75% will be contributed by the Central Government and 25% by the States. The Centre authorises the States to spend its share on such calamities. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the terrific cyclonic storms have caused a flood like situation and severe damage in Nagapattinam, Kaydemillat, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and Madras of Tamil Nadu, Karaikal areas of Pandicherry, Sriprakashm and Nellore districts of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and Banglore districts of Karnataka, Crops worth crores of rupees have been damaged, Lakhs of hectares of land have been marooned under water, standing crops have been damaged and twenty to thirty people have lost their lives. Above all these lakhs of live stock have perished. The National Highways have been totally damaged. A railway accident took place due to landslides in Karnataka, and claimed 28-30 lives. In nut shell, it was a natural calamity and the States did not have enough funds to provide relief on their own, on time. I would like to request the Central Government that whatever may be the situation, whether it is the case of earthquake in Tehri Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh or drought or famine in Rajasthan or other cases in other states like Gujarat, Madhya pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Kamataka or Pondicherry or Andhra pradesh, the Government should conduct a study of the geographical and environmental conditions of the concerned areas and make some permanent arrangement for all this. A high wall should be raised along the sea shore so that tidal waves do not cause any damage to coastal areas.

India has emerged as a nuclear power in the world and we have made enormous progress in the field of science and technology. Cyclones and storms cause floods. Therefore, we should evolve some method

so as to ensure that minimum damage is caused by natural calamities. In this regard, an Urdu poet says the following:

"Jid hai halaton ko Bijliyan girana ki  
Hamem bhi jid hae, Ashiyeon wahin  
benane ki"

We should not yield to nature. But States lack in resources. Now Tamil Nadu needs Rs. 390 crores worth assistance against which it has been provided Rs.9 crores only. Then what about the remaining Rs. 300 crores? Pandicherry has also suffered heavy losses. The people cannot bear these losses. Agricultural land should be made cultivable there so as to compensate the farmers. Damaged roads should be reconstructed. Many houses have also been destroyed. All the relatives of those killed in the calamities should be given compensation. Natural calamities have brought tears in many eyes. Government should adopt a humane approach towards their problems and constitute a Natural Calamity Fund. special Provisions should be made to provide assistance to the State hit by these calamities. It is up to the Central Government to see how all this is to be done. The States are being asked to lift funds from their next year's allocation. Suppose, one the entire money is spent and natural calamities strike again, then what to do. After all it is not Ramrajya where it is said:-

"DaihiK, Daivik, Bhautike, tapa, Ramraj  
Kahu na Uyapa." People have to pay the price of the mistakes of the rulers. Such a situation has been created. People have to bear these extreme situations due to changes in the climatic conditions. I would like to submit that we must keep some thing in reserve for emergencies. At the same time, a special Calamity Fund should also be constituted. It should be ascertained as to how much aid should be provided to the States. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been pointed out by Thiru Thangkabal, the worst affected State in the recent cyclonic rain and floods was Tamil Nadu and the worst affected constituency in Tamil Nadu was unfortunately mine. As many as 1,10,000 hectares have been seriously affected. Approximately fifty per cent of the paddy crop is irretrievably lost. We have been severely affected in regard to our banana crop; we have been badly affected in regard to our coconut crop.

While supporting with all the strength that I can give, the request made by Thiru Thangkabal for enlarged central assistance in this calamity, for a much larger grant to poor people to rebuild their houses, for the waiver of bank loans taken by affected farmers and for general attention to be paid to the prevention of such occurrences in the future, I would like to make three specific requests of the Government.

Sir, first and foremost, we have to remember that the badly affected area - the Quaid-e-Milleth district is the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu. It is an SFP district i.e. Special Food Programme District. Our immediate objective must be the restoration of the agricultural pattern in the district so that it is able to supply food to Tamil Nadu and to the country; as also to provide the employment which ultimately is the only answer for relief and rehabilitation.

In this regard I would suggest that whatever measures are taken to restore agriculture to the maximum extent possible in the area, we should attempt to cut out all red-tapes so as to rush the relief and assistance required as quickly as possible. In order to cut out this red-tape I think it would be inappropriate in this particular circumstance to draw distinctions between small farmers, marginal farmers and larger farmers. If we attempt to do this then there will be

delays in the distribution of whatever is required. The objective here is not so much social justice as between weaker sections and stronger sections of the farming community as to ensure that food production reaches the maximum possible in the circumstances and that agriculture is resumed in a sufficient manner to ensure much more employment in this period of the year which is the period in which agricultural labour in the quaid-e-Millet district receives most of its employment in the year as a whole. In the light of this, I would request the Central Ministry of Agriculture to determine a package of agricultural assistance which will be disbursed very very quickly to all the affected farmers without bringing in the red-tape of attempting to distinguish between small, marginal and larger farmers.

My second request is that special and particular attention should be paid to the East-West Road Project. In the context of repairing no less than 1084 Kms. Of major roads affected in my constituency alone. Added to that here are minor roads, link roads, the Panchayat roads which will run into several thousands of kilometres. In repairing, restoring and restructuring the roads network in this coastal area I think it is important for us to recognize that one of the major reasons for which our roads have been so badly damaged is that they were in extremely poor condition to begin with. This is the area that is supposed to be covered by the East Coast Road. The East Coastal Road even in conception stops being a coast road at the northern end of my constituency and becomes a coastal road again only after my constituency has been crossed. With there result that we don't even in conception have an ECR which is truly a coastal road inside the constituency. So, in the process of restructuring and rehabilitating the road network of the area I think it is extremely important that we must ensure that an extremely major and important highway sums along the coast with all the bridges and the culverts that are required, so that it is able to withstand the fury of these cyclonic storms

which are a natural phenomenon in the area, which we cannot escape from, which are going to exist and if we persist with the system of not having a solid proper road network along the coastal region just over there, when the storms come the effect upon the road network will be even more severe than it need necessarily be.

The third specific point which I would like to draw to the attention of our Union Ministry of Agriculture and through them to the State Government is that the damage has been extremely severe because the Cauvery irrigation system including its drainage system has fallen into gross disrepair over the last twenty years owing to uncertainties about supplies of water from Karnataka into the Cauvery system. Now that we know that we are going to get a stable and adequate supply of water from Karnataka into the Cauvery system, if we are to prevent such cyclonic storms from resulting in massive water logging and therefore, as had happened just now, a loss of 50% of the paddy crop, it is essential that we move with all deliberate speed towards a very quick and complete rehabilitation of the Cauvery irrigation and drainage system in its tail-end reaches. For this we are totally caught up in a problem relating to the Cauvery Modernization Programme for which Karnataka's approval was required before we could pose the programme to the World Bank. Consequently the Present degradation of the system is going to be even more adversely affected if we wait for the entire CMP to be approved and posed for financing to the World Bank.

What we require immediately and what we require absolutely immediately is a special package on a long term basis, devised by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Water Resources and of course in consultation with the State Government which will start getting implemented with immediate effect so that in the coming samba season, we are able to retrieve some of the ground that we have lost

in the current KURUVAI and TALADI seasons. Therefore, it is extremely important that we move with all deliberate speed towards the rehabilitation of drainage as well as irrigation in the tail-end reaches of the Cauvery Irrigation system, so that we can recover what we lost, bringing back the Quaid-e-millet District again being the crown upon the agricultural head of Tamilnadu, to be able to feed our people, to be able to take our country forward in an agricultural sense, to make progress on the food front. For all these purposes, it is extremely important that the cauvery Irrigation and Drainage System be given as much importance as the Special Food programme requirements of the area as well as the roads network.

Placing before the Union Agriculture Minister and his colleagues these three requests, I would again the main recommendations made by Shri Thangkabalu.

Sir, I think you for having given me this opportunity. I thank you on behalf of the one million inhabitants of the Mayiladuturai Constituency.

SHRIS. MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a heavy rain in the month of October-November, 1991, in Karnataka. Three districts are terribly terribly affected by this. They are Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore.

The roads were damaged; crops were washed away; cattles have died and many houses have collapsed. 35,853 houses have collapsed in Timkur district. There were eight deaths, 2,041 cattles were also washed away, 5,060 hectares of standing crops were washed away, something like 42,000 small and marginal farmers were affected by this. A large number of schools, buildings, hospitals, Government quarters, ANGANWADI buildings were terribly affected by this rain. Roughly about 36 main buildings were damaged.

These buildings do require immediate

[Sh. S. Mallikarjunaiah]

repairs. Bridges and roads were also washed away by the heavy rains. Tanks were also breached; that is, nearly 400 tanks were breached and some tanks are leading so heavily that they may breach any moment. The relief which is sought is Rs. 20 crores for Tumkur district. The Karnataka Government has raised Rs. 2.8 crores in the form of materials and Rs. 1.17 crores in the form of cash. The Karnataka Government needs a minimum of Rs. 200 crores for the repair work in all these three districts. Tumkur District in my constituency needs something like Rs. 20 crores. Many of the houses which were collapsed shall have to be reconstructed.

The hon. Agriculture Minister was kind enough to visit Kolar and some parts of Tumkur. I may now request that a team may be sent to these three districts to make an intensive survey of the damages caused. The districts of Kolar and Tumkur every year, are being affected by drought. But this time they were terribly affected by flood. Therefore, it is necessary, that the Central Government should come to the assistance of the State Government. The resources at the command of the State Government is very less.

Therefore, my humble request will be that the Central Government may kindly to the assistance of the State Government by donating or giving something like Rs. 200 crores; and that another team may be sent for investigating into the matter. Thank you very much.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichet-  
tialayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 28th October, 1991, a deep depression was formed over the south-west Bay. On 29th, it was to cross the Tamil Nadu coast. The cumulative rainfall from 28th October to 19th November, which was very torrential, resulted in massive damage to private and public property.

This has affected the Public utility services also.

The recent floods affected four States: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Pondicherry. Tamil Nadu is the most affected State. In Tamil Nadu, Six districts are badly affected. In addition to that, Madras city is also very much affected. I must thank the Government, particularly the Prime Minister for having sent a Central team consisting of our Agriculture Minister, Mr. Balram Jakhar, and the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam to Tamil Nadu to assess the flood damages.

In Tamil Nadu, our Chief Minister also visited the affected areas in Madras city. Other State Ministers have been sent to other affected parts in Tamil Nadu. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our Chief Minister has undertaken the relief measures effectively on a war footing in spite of our financial constraints.

So far as flood is concerned, the damage is very great. The continuous rains resulted in waterlogging in many areas. More than 2 1/2 lakh houses and huts were completely damaged in Tamil Nadu. The crops are destroyed. More than three lakh hectare of standing crops were destroyed. There was a great damage to roads and buildings also. The loss would be running to crores of rupees. Tanks and irrigational canals were cut off. Electricity pumpsets have been submerged in flood water. So, in what way the farmers can be compensated?

So far as farmers are concerned, in the recent floods, they are worst affected. Farmers are already facing many problems. We are talking of agriculture economy. Most of the people in India depend only on agriculture for their livelihood. If our country has to progress, we have to promote the agricultural economy. We have to safeguard the interests of farmers at all times. In times of natural calamity like flood, we have to com-

pensate for the loss that farmers have incurred for which crop insurance scheme should be implemented very effectively.

In the recent floods, electricity system has been much affected in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is already facing shortage of electricity. During the recent floods, we have to make an utmost effort to restore normalcy in respect of the affected electricity system.

18.00 hrs

Nearly 185 persons lost their precious lives due to recent floods. According to the assessment of the State Government, the damage comes to Rs. 390.53 crores. But when correct assessment will be made, it may touch Rs. 500 crores. The Ninth Finance Commission allotted only Rs.39 crores as Calamity Relief Fund to Tamil Nadu out of which we have already spent Rs. 9 crores on drought schemes. So, we have only Rs.30 crores at our disposal. After these floods, the Central Government has released only Rs. 7 crores which is a very meagre amount. This amount would not help the rehabilitation work in any way. In this grave situation, the Central Government has reduced the quote of rice to Tamil Nadu is. The total requirement of rice to Tamil Nadu is now one lakh tonnes. But the Government, till date, has been supplying only 81,000 tonnes of rice to our State and it has suddenly reduced the allotment to 65,000 tonnes, which is very unfortunate. So, I request the Government not to go ahead with rice cut and it should not be implemented in the interest of the general public of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu is facing financial problem also due to the implementation of the prohibition policy and so, it is incurring heavy losses. In this grave situation, the Central Government should be liberal and lenient in allotting more funds to our State. I request the Government to come forward with a comprehensive plan for the State to fight the floods in future.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenall): Mr. Speaker Sir, it is really heart-rending to note that successively for three times in a period of two months, the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh have been lashed away in a most unprecedented way. I think this is one of the most damaged States in several respects.

Sir, the official estimates that have been revealed by the State Government say that 420 villages have been marooned in the floods, 205 human lives were lost, crops in an area of 5.25 hectares have been damaged which amounts to a loss of Rs. 6.86 crores and all this leads to a loss of Rs. 250 crores worth of foodgrains. About 1.1 lakh houses have been damaged both partially and completely, 50,000 cattle were perished in the floods and communication systems have been totally disrupted.

1314 roads are damaged. 820 tanks are breached. The drains are silted. Orchards to the extent of one thousand hectares are uprooted. This is the vivid picture of the damage that has taken place in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. In particular, in the Godavari delta area, which is the 'Rice Bowl' of Andhra Pradesh, more than 2.6 lakh hectares of paddy crop which was ripe for harvest has been damaged.

When the Union Agriculture Minister has taken an aerial survey and also when the Prime Minister has Visited the State, but not the affected areas of the State, they have announced that the FCI will open purchase centres to purchase all the damaged paddy as well as the discoloured paddy. But the Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Relief, Andhra Pradesh has issued a circular that Paddy damaged to the extent of 20 per cent only, will be purchased by these purchase centres. This is very unfair. I may put it on record here that the loss to the paddy crop is almost total. Particularly, in the Godavari delta, Krishna delta and Western

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu]

Krishna delta area, the damage is to the extent of 70 to 80 per cent of the paddy grain, covering an area of 2.5 lakh hectares. If the damage to the paddy is restricted only to 20 per cent, I feel amounts that no relief is actually extended to the farming community when there has been a complete loss to their paddy. The farming community has raised all sorts of loans from institutional agencies and now they have to repay these loans. The farmers have to beg and borrow once again from these institutional agencies for the second crop and for various other agricultural operations.

I urge upon and plead with the Government about one thing. Let there be no restriction as far as the percentage of damage to the grain is concerned, for the purchasable F.C.I under these peculiar circumstances when the damage is to the extent of 70 to 80 per cent.

Sir, cyclones in Coastal Andhra are not new. In the past 100 years, cyclones have hit the coastal Andhra for more than 32 times. That means, on an average there is a cyclone once in every three years. Since the farmers are located in a very unfavourable area which is cyclone-prone, once in every three years, they have been losing their crops totally. When that is the situation, I request that a very apt and kind attitude should be taken while considering the plight of the farming community.

Sir, in the year 1976, the Kalyani Dam was constructed in Tirupathi area to provide drinking water to the town of Tirupathi which is a pilgrimage center. Due to unprecedented rains, the crest-gates of the dam have been washed away. The remaining water which is available in that tank is sufficient only for two to three months. The work to restore drinking water facilities to the town of Tirupathi has to be taken up on a war-footing.

When the Prime minister himself has

paid a visit to this State, people were eagerly awaiting his visit to the affected areas also, so that massive relief measures would be announced by the hon. Prime Minister. But it is really very sad that when he visited our States, he confined his visit to his constituency alone from where he was elected with so called a massive majority. He thanked the people and left unfortunately. He never did not find any time to visit the cyclone-hit areas where even the handloom workers have been facing starvation deaths in to distress and hardship.

Sir, it is really a shameful attitude that the hon. Prime Minister did not pay a visit to that affected area. Even when the hon. Agriculture Minister paid a visit for a day, he just took an aerial survey and announced certain relief measures. When this type of cyclone hit the coastal area in May, 1990, the then Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh paid a visit twice in the first week itself and announced 88 crores relief measures so that they are effective in controlling the situation extending relief.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** The present Prime Minister believes in doing things.

**BROF. UMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:** I will give you some figures. When the hon. Agriculture Minister visited our State he announced that Rs. 86 crores are provided to the State under the Calamity Relief Fund. Secretary, Revenue and Relief Department gave a very clear picture in the regard. Out of this Rs. 86 crores, that are now being provided as a relief amount Rs.16 crores will go towards the payment of advances that were taken in the year 1990-91 for cyclone relief measures. Out of the remaining Rs.70 crores, Rs.40 crores have already been spent during the months of August and September when we had received heavy rains. Now, hardly Rs.30 crores is available with us to be spent for this disastrous cyclone relief has occurred during the month of November.

The State Government also has come up with proposal. It has requested the Central Government that whatever has been given during the year 1990 may be treated as a grant since the State Government is not in a position to bear the total amount and since the State has been facing the cyclones in consecutive years. There were cyclones in 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990 and 1991. So, since the State of Andhra Pradesh is facing cyclones consecutively every year this may be declared as a chronic cyclone prone area so that one right grant may be provided by the Central Government, as is being done in the case of Rajasthan which is a drought prone area. Rajasthan has been declared as a drought prone area.

Earlier, Rs. 625 were given to the farming community as a subsidy in the shape of 15 per cent subsidy on all inputs like the pesticides, fertilizers, seeds, etc. Now, that among may be raised to Rs. 1000 per hectare.

Besides giving some of these measures like providing 25 Kg of rice to all the families which have suffered - also since the houses are damaged to the extent of more than 1.5 lakhs— one lakh pucca houses may be provided to those who lost their houses in the cyclone. I may also request that the bank loans may also be provided to the fishermen and to handloom weavers. The handloom weavers have already been facing the starvation deaths in our area.

When the hon. Prime Minister visited our State he said that the comprehensive crop insurance scheme is being extended to Andhra Pradesh also. During the last Budget Session, this particular aspect was discussed. While considering this comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme, certain aspects have to be taken into consideration in the absence of which that scheme will not be quite effective. It will not be of much use to the farming community. The insurance agencies are saying that so long as the crop

is standing in the field, the Crop Insurance Scheme will be covered. When the harvested crop is kept in the field in the form of shakes heaps and if it is washed away then this should also be covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme.

The next point is that the village and not 'mandal' should be considered as unit.

Thirdly the orchards which are grown should be taken up separately. The orchards owned by individual farmers should also be taken as one unit and not the mandal or the village as unit, further All those who are paying insurance premium should be considered and not merely the cultivators who have taken loans from the banks. So, hitherto, this scheme is being extended to those people who have taken loans from the banks and not to all the farming community who have paid the premium.

As far as other aspects are concerned, there are about 50,000 cattle that have been lost. Most of the cattle were taken on loan basis. They were taken under the DRDA Scheme. The farmers who have taken these loans, under the DRDA scheme should not be penalized for no fault of theirs. They should be written off.

As far as crop loans are concerned, they are to be re-scheduled. The interest accrued should be waived, since cultivators are not able to pay the interest. Long term loans for orchards and gardens should also be given on a very liberal scale.

Opening of purchase centres of FCI in the Guntur district have not been taken up. In Tenali district, where this Krishna Western Delta (KWD) is there, some purchase centre should be opened so that damaged paddy can be purchased by the Centre. With these few words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made very good points.

**SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan):** Mr. Speaker Sir, Karnataka State has suffered twice in July, 1991, There was a heavy flood in Cauvery river due to which about Rs. 44 crore worth of loss had been assessed by the Karnataka Government. A memorandum was submitted in August 1991. After this natural calamity, in October-November cyclone came and about thirtyseven people died, two thousand cattles, 42,000 house were either totally destroyed or collapsed and more than one lakh houses were partially damaged. The total loss that has been assessed, including the damage to public property like irrigation tanks, bridges, etc. All these things put together comes to Rs. 120 crore. The Karnataka Government has requested Rs. 100 crore relief from the Government of India.

The allocation for Karnataka in Natural Calamity Relief Fund is hardly Rs.27 crore. This has already been spent. I do not want to elaborate much on this issue because the Memorandum that has been submitted by the Karnataka Government to the Central Government while seeking the necessary help, in it, they have given all the particulars. More than 4 lakh acres of crop has been damaged due to shirtag of rains in Northern Karnataka. Due to heavy rains in Southern part of Karnataka, more than two lakh hectares of crop has been damaged.

On the last occasion, when this issue was being discussed here, I tried to point out how the compensation had been given by the Karnataka Government to the flood victims. Now, I seek your permission to exhibit a cheque that has been issued particularly for the flood victims. The Karnataka Government has come forward with a plea that they have to give it following the norms and guidelines that have been fixed by the Government of India. They say they cannot give more than that violating the norms and guidelines given by the Government of India in 1985 by a circular order.

Whatever types of crops the people

have grown, if they are damaged or washed away due to floods, the compensation that has been given is according to the guidelines. The compensation is Rs.200 per acre irrespective of the crop that has been grown.

18.21 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If any house has been damaged or collapsed whether the cost of that house is Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 25,000 or even Rs. 10,000 - according to guidelines, they say, we will give only Rs. 1,500. Another rider they have fixed is that if the annual income of the person whose house has been collapsed is more than Rs. 5000, then he is not entitled for any type of compensation. This is the argument that has been advanced by the Karnataka Government while replying to the debate on the very same issue in the Legislature.

With your kind permission I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect. Have the Government of India been following strictly the same guidelines in other parts of the country where the relief operations have been undertaken either in Orissa or in Bihar or in Uttar Pradesh or in West Bengal or in Andhra Pradesh? This is the first time that we are facing such a situation in Karnataka. During the last 50 years, we have not come across this type of natural calamity either due to heavy floods or due to cyclonic storms; we have never faced this type of a problem. This is the first time the people in Karnataka are put to such miserable conditions.

Taking advantage of the guidelines that have been given by the Government of India, the State Government of India, the States Government wanted to evade or escape their responsibility. Can you imagine that by getting Rs. 200 as compensation any farmer can make up his loss? Please let me know whether such instructions have been given.

The other day, Shri Balram Jakhar, minister of agriculture, said, when we raised the issue of compensation, that the compensation issue is totally left to the State Government; he said, the State Government can give whatever compensation they want to give; and we are not coming in the way of giving compensation. That is what Shri Balram Jakhar has said in this House while we were discussing the flood situation.

The issue of compensation is very important and it has been lurking in my mind. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also very well aware of the stand taken by the Karnataka Government while replying to the debate on the same issue in the Legislative assembly and the Legislative Council. The concerned Minister said that the Karnataka Government were strictly adhering to the guidelines given by the Government of India in 1985. If any crop is damaged due to floods or other reasons, the maximum amount fixed for the compensation is Rs. 200 per acre.

Were the houses have collapsed they say that only Rs. 1,500 is to be paid, according to the guidelines of the Government of India. One more important point is that if the victim has got an annual income of more than Rs. 5000 then he is not entitled to any type of compensation. This is the stand they have taken. Unfortunately this is the position. I am only quoting the figures which I could gather from the Parliament Library. Hundreds of crores have been given to various other States. In Karnataka this is the first time that such a situation has occurred and ever in the history of the past 50 years was there any cyclonic storm or heavy floods. In Karnataka 60 per cent of the cultivable land every year is facing drought. This is the first time that we are facing the flood and the effect of a cyclone.

While assessing the total value of the loss, the Karnataka Government estimated the loss at Rs. 130 crores and they have already submitted to the Government of

India a memorandum seeking at least Rs. 100 crores as assistance from the Central Government. But my agony is that they are justifying the compensation given by giving Rs. 200 per acre or Rs. 1500 for the houses damaged or collapsed, if the cost of the house is Rs.50,000 or Rs. 25,000 how can they justify giving Rs. 1500 only? Why should they argue on this point, I cannot understand.

If the Government of India has taken a stand on these lines, that should be totally revised based on the value of the damage that has occurred and victims should be compensated accordingly. If the Government of India has not taken a strict decision, then if the State Government is trying to give an evasive answer because of their own financial problems, then you must issue instructions to the State Government. This is the total responsibility of the State Government. Because, Shri Balram Jakhar on the other day said that it is the responsibility of the State Government and not of the Central Government and that they should not try to blame the Central Government. I do not want to bring any party politics here. But unfortunately this is the stand taken by the Karnataka Government and on this issue we may have to start an agitation. Let me be very plain on this issue.

Some of the farmers have lost their pumpsets and the well has been totally washed out. To such farmers not even a rupee of compensation has been paid up till now. The stand taken is that their annual income is more than Rs. 5000 and so they are not entitled to any compensation. So, if this is the argument advanced, what is the use of the relief operations? what is the use of the aerial survey made by the Government of India officials or the Central Government Ministers, I cannot understand.

With these remarks I would like to make a humble submission to the Government of India see that if such a circular has been issued containing such instructions, that

[Sh. H.D. Devegonda]

should be revised. If it has not been issued they should tell the State Government that they should not evade their responsibility or should not shift the blame on the Central Government. Then the people of Karnataka will really understand where the problem lies.

Let me be very clear that if they want to point out their hands towards the Government of India, we are here to take care of the Problem.

I have already quoted the figures. Nearly four lakh hectares of land is affected due to rains in Northern Karnataka. More than two lakh hectares of crop has been damaged by and cyclonic storms. More than 38 people died, apart from those killed in the Railway accident to K.K. Express that occurred.

With these words I once again request you to increase the allocation that is given to the Government of Karnataka for calamity relief fund. It is hardly Rs.27 crores now.

Sir, I do not want to find that fault with the Government of India. In the name of relief operation, hundreds of crores of rupees will be given by the Government of India to various States. This is first time the Karnataka State is facing this cyclone storm effect and also the floods. I came to know that Rs. 10 crores were released in August and now Rs. 17 crores or Rs. 18 crores were released. But the damage was estimated to be more than Rs. 130 crores by the Karnataka Government and they submitted a Memorandum to the Government of India in November. The damages assessed were based on per acre crop loss Rs. 200; per house loss Rs. 1500 and if the income of the victim is more than Rs. 5000, no compensation.

I would like to know whether the Government had issued such strict guidelines with a direction to adhere to the State Gov-

ernment while giving the compensation, If what is so, say so, and then it will be the responsibility of the State Government. We know as to how to take care of the problems.

I request that there should not be any discrimination between State and State and there should not be any type of restriction of the part of the payment of compensation, whether his income is more than Rs. 5000 per annum or less. Every victim should be given sufficient compensation based on the actual loss.

With these words, I conclude.

**PROF. K. VANKATAGIRI GOWDA :**  
(BANGALORE SOUTH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the flood situation in Karnataka and Bangalore city, which haply is my constituency.

The floods in the Karnataka State, in the Bangalore city and also in the neighbouring states of Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh created a grave situation. They produced a picture of destruction, devastation, destitution and dismemberment. I had witnessed the horrifying scene in Karnataka and in Bangalore city in particular. The other areas, which were affected, were Tumkur, Kolar, Bidar and Gulbarga.

The rains were both torrential and incessant. The low lying areas of the State were the worst hit. All the rivers were in spate and great damage was done to the crops, property and to the lives of the people living on their banks. Cattle, sheep and goats died and their carcasses were washed away in floods. The number of bovine population which died was estimated to be about 2,000. The people who lost their possessions including huts have no where to go and they have to stay under the trees risking their lives due to their possible uprooting. There was no way in which the Government could come to their rescue. Nature held sway over the State causing destruction, devastation and destitution.

The Bangalore city, where I come from, presented a picture of devastation and the people who live in slums and squatter settlements presented a picture of naked destitution. They live in houses with mud walls and thatched roofs. The fast blowing storm blew the thatched roofs off the tops of the huts. The incessant rains softened the mud walls and made them collapse killing those who were asleep. The inmates, who survived, were rendered homeless. They do not have trees under which to take shelter. Sky was the only shelter. But the sky was pitiless. It sent down lashing rains to render the lives of the slum dwellers miserable. People were in tears with nobody to wipe them off. Even the buildings, which were thought to be strong collapsed like houses of cards killing the residents in consequence. Nature with its red claws and sharp teeth killed many. No power on earth could face nature's fury.

I brought this to the notice of the House on Friday, the 22nd November, and I appealed for substantial grants to Karnataka State.

The same day, Shri Mullapally Ramachandran, Minister of state for agriculture and Cooperation, wrote to inform me that a sum of Rs. 20.25 cores was sent to the State Government of Karnataka on the same day as equal to my speech. A study team under the leadership of Shri Bal Ram Jakhar was to study the flood situation in four States. This team visited these states. It visited Bangalore on 25.11.91. It made an aerial survey of the Bangalore city. The report of Shri Bal Ram Jakhar was made to this House on 29.11.91 confirming my observations. We were pleased to announce that the Central Government had released relief grants to these States as under Andhra Pradesh Rs. 86 cores; Tamil Nadu Rs. 39 cores; Karnataka Rs. 27 cores; total; grant given Rs. 152 cores.

Andhra Pradesh was the worst hit and it is understandable that it got Rs. 86 cores. The damage caused by the cyclonic fury in Karnataka was more severe than that caused

to Tamil Nadu which got Rs. 39 cores. Therefore, I make a fervent appeal to the Government of India to release at least Rs. 15 cores more to Karnataka to match the grant made to Tamil Nadu and earn the gratitude of the people of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka is hard pressed for funds. It needs that much more immediately to undertake relief operations.

Now I must repeat what my friend, Mr. Devegowda has said that Karnataka is a victim of step-monthly treatment by the Government of India and the grants given to it are paltry. Even though the population and per capita income of Gujarat is as much as that of Karnataka, Gujarat gets the lion's share in the grants given by the Central Government. I request the government to see that Karnataka is no longer made the victim of the step-motherly treatment.

Those who lost their crops should be given full compensation. Those who lost their cattle, sheep and goats should be given full compensation. And those who lost their house in the floods, should be given sufficient funds to re-build them. Then the Central Government should direct the State Government to see that the funds are used properly. I wrote to Shri Banagarappa requesting him to see that the funds are sent to the targeted groups and not allowed to be misused by the unclean bureaucrats or the meddling politicians who keep an eagle's eye on such public funds.

With this I conclude my remarks.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURANARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had paid a visit to the area when cyclonic storms hit southern India. I had gone there because I was also born in a flood prone area. I know what havoc floods play on human beings and their homes.

[Sh. Sura Narayan Yadav]

Sir, every year, our crops suffer 50% damage on account either of cyclonic storms in coastal areas or floods caused by Kosi river in the Terai region on China and Nepal borders. We spend crores of rupees on rescue and relief operations throughout the year. It is understandable that the coastal storms may be out of control of government but I am at a loss to understand why the Government cannot protect the Terai region on Chinese border from flood? Every year, we spend hundreds of crores of rupees as grants-in-aid on relief measures. Again crores of rupees are spent every year for flood, drought and cyclonic storms. If we take into account each pie spent for this purpose during the post-independence era, I can say with confidence that the savings on this account would have fulfilled all the requirements of people in nook and corner of the country.

Due to financial problems, the Government is unable to do that. Shri Devegowda was saying just now that the government of Karnataka has proposed to give Rs. 200 as grant-in-aid. How a person getting just Rs. 200 will make good the loss? You do not know the reality. Neither the farmer nor anybody else would be benefited by it. We should not do politics of vote in this programme. Though it sounds good that we are spending hundreds of crores of rupees as grant-in-aid, but in reality it does not look nice... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (HASSAN): Cheques of the value of Rs. 3/- Rs. 6/- and Rs. 12/- were given to each victim and to take the cheque, they had to affix a stamp of Rs. 2/-

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I have seen that condition of all roads is very bad. The standing crops suffered heavy losses.

The life and property of people was damaged. You should conduct a survey. No State government can control these natural calamities. The Central Government wants to hold the Chief Minister responsible by just giving grants for the purpose. Shri Bindeshwari Dhubey used to be the Chief Minister of Bihar during the Congress rule. During the floods, food items were airdropped from helicopters. Cost of petrol consumption on sorties made by helicopters was much more than the cost of food items dropped. This is gross misuse of money. Cyclonic storms appear in the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka every year. Arrangements should be made at district headquarters to combat such situations in the areas which are prone to floods. We make gross misuse of things and commit a sin against humanity. The State Governments should be made vigilant to solve this problem and the amount of grants should be enhanced. It should be ensured that money given as grant-in-aid is not misused. Otherwise, arrangements should be made to make direct payment. We should take proper care in all areas whether it is Terai region of Nepal or Andhra Pradesh or flood-prone areas of Ganga. People have elected us. They are our masters. We must protect them properly, whether we are in Government or not. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI GOPT NATH GAJAPATHI (Bhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been observed by the hon. Members of Parliament, the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Pondicherry have been damaged by the fury of the cyclone last November. There was severe loss of property, livestock and even previous human lives.

At the outset, I take this opportunity to express my deep regret to the affected people and would fervently appeal to the Central Government and the State Government to extend their maximum assistance expendi-

tiously. I would reiterate expeditions assistance here because in it lies the real worth to the suffering people.

The time tours undertaken by our hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Union Minister for Agriculture and other Ministers were commendable. Simultaneously, the expeditious follow up action is also much awaited. It is on this aspect of expeditious assistance that I wish to stress in this august forum.

In the State of Orissa, Ganjam District to which I belong was devastated by unprecedented floods in November 1990, which is thirteen months from now. However, most regrettably, lakhs of hapless residents of Ganjam district are subjected to lingering torture even to this day. Time and again I have raised this issue, including that during the 9th Lok Sabha. The magnitude of the damages was so high that it was beyond the scope of the State Government to manage it on their own. Our former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi undertook a arduous day-long tour of the flood-affected areas on the 7th December, 1990, followed by an aerial survey by the then Prime Minister, hon. Chandra Shekari. On the 9th December, 1990, the then prime Minister had announced the central grant of Rs. 50 crores at a public meeting at Bhubaneswar. Subsequently it was also confirmed to me by his Government that this amount had been disbursed to Orissa. Surprisingly, the government of Orissa categorically maintained that they have not, I repeat not, received this amount till today. This mystery needs unravelling fast to alleviate the protracted sufferings of the lakhs of residents of Ganjam district.

Again in May this year, Orissa State was affected by heavy rains, followed by floods, affecting eight major districts very badly. This has only further aggravated the problems of the flood-prone State of Orissa.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the Central Government to provide liberal standing contingency funds to all the States so

that the affected States can draw these much needed funds in time to come to the rescue of the hapless flood-affected victims.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH** (Jehanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this debate is being held to discuss the situation arising out of cyclonic storms in coastal region. It is true that it is pricing a curse for this country and not being converted into a boon. Due to shortage of time, I would like to draw your attention to a few prominent factors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the recent floods, and storms hailstones weighing two to three kilos have also fallen. It is not known how long will this situation continue. Many hon. Members have pointed out to the damages caused by such storms and floods. Farmers are badly affected and labourers are the worst affected community. All their property gets damaged and houses collapse. What do they get as relief? A sum of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 will not serve any purpose. It is all right that the Government does not have sufficient funds. I would like to make a suggestion in this connection. A few days back, flood and storms hit Orissa and the Hon. Prime Minister assured a central assistance of Rs. 20 crores. A recent state Government report says that the money has not yet been received by them. It has been observed time and again that the situations caused by floods and storms become uncontrollable for the state government. There are not two opinions that the Central Government should take relief measures in its hand whether it concerns Andhra Government or Orissa Government and it should constitute a permanent authority which should work under the supervision of the Central Government. If this method is not followed then Government money would be grossly misused. We are already in need of funds.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.** Mr. Minister, please come to this side other was somebody may object.

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): There are many prospective Ministers in the House... (*interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): The Ministers are trying to be closer to the Members of parliament, particularly on the other side... (*interruptions*)...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I am listening to all points.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH: I was going to submit that my area Jahana-bad is in Bihar. Hundreds of areas of A grade agricultural land have come infertile by recent flood. Now nobody is there to take its care. I took the Irrigation Minister and Relief Minister of the state on a visit to that place, but no solution to the problem was found. The farmers there possds minimum one to for case of land The whole land of Gidarpur, Murgiacheck. Mirbegahs, Daultpmr. Arbit and Madhopur has become completely uncountable, I would like to make a suggestion for such areas which fall in category 'B' A survey should be conducted in this connection so that it could be assessed as to how much land has become uncultivable. Every effort should be made to make this land cultivable. This should be the responsibility of Central government. If the Central governments wants to provide funds, it must provide as much funds as would be necessary to complete this work. I would like to suggest two things. First is that a sample survey should be conducted to find out the land that has become uncultivable. At three place, Makadumpur, legislative constituency, Kurtha and Karpi, the standing crops have been damaged? Think of their plight? All boshes have collapsed. If you cannot control these natural calamities, you can certainly take preventive steps. Therefore, Government should take a decision to constitute a authority and secondly a sample survey

should be construe a surtout and secondly a sample survey should be conducted.

With this, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRIDATTATRYA BANDERU (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the recent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal affected particularly Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In Andhra Pradesh the cycloone lashed out particularly the coastal districts of Nellore, cuddapah, Prakasam, guntur, Krishna East Godavari, and West Godavari. These districts were very severily affected. Nearly 210 people died because of the cyclone and floods. More than 8000 cattle and 45000 birds were killed. About 90, 000 huts were severaly damaged. five lakh hectares of standing crips was dangaged in all the districts and particularly the rice bowl of Andhra Pradesh, viz, East Godavri and west Godavari districts. They have lost lost 40 to 50 oper cent of standing paddy crop and the total loss of the farming community is nearly Rs.600 crores on account of the loss of paddy, chillies, sugarcane and some of the poultry and fishery farms and others. So, nearly 1182 panchayat roads and 333 R & B. roads were totally damaged and 312 panchayat read tanks were totally breached and 508 irrigation tanks were also totally washed off and 24,599 houses were fully damaged and 72,603 houses were partially damaged. So far, many people expressed the inadequcy of the relief measres because of the lack of funds and in recent times in Andhra Pradesh among the wavers, there were 911 starvation deaths. The weavers were totally affected in prakasam and Guntur distinct. The relief measures provided by the State Government are inadequate.

I want to stress one point. The prime Minister hails from Andhra Pradesh and he recently won the Nandyal seat. He came for two days on a political trip to Andhra Pradesh, but unfortunately he could not visit the affected areas of the coastal districts.

19.00 hrs

That is why once again I appeal to the government because in the present cyclone severe damage has occurred to the farming community. I appeal to the government of India to re-schedule agricultural loans to the farmers and to provide loan on long-term basis to the affected district. The State Government has also waived the share amount. Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government to advise NABARD accordingly.

As my friend has told, the Food corporation of India has undertaken to take only 22 per cent of the damaged crops. But severe damage has taken place in the coastal districts. That is why I appeal that the percentage of damage crops to be purchased should be increased and entrusted to the State Government to purchase other crops in the affected districts.

I appeal to the hon. Prime minister who hails from Andhra Pradesh to appreciate the worse situation. Merely last year flood havoc had caused minim Rs. 1400 crores loss. In

the same way, even year, Andhra Pradesh is closing nearly thousand cores of rupees due to cyclone disaster...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue your speech tomorrow.

Those who have given the names are:

Shri Dhanajaya Kumar, Shri Sudhir Ray, Shri Gangawar, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

*(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We have also given our names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got the list. According to the list, the names of all those persons will be called. The debate will continue tomorrow also. The house now stands adjourned.

19.02 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday December 5, 1991/ Agrahayana 14, 1913 (Saka).*