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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 4, 1991 / Bhadra
13, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Population below poverty Line

*671 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to National Sample Survey, 48 per cent of the people in rural areas and 30 per cent in urban areas lived below the poverty line in 1987-88 as against the Planning Commission's projections of 32 per cent and 19 per cent respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a difference in calculating the rural/ urban poverty ratio;

(c) the basis on which the Planning Commission and the National Sample Survey have calculated the rural/urban poverty ratio; and

(d) the steps proposed to have a uniform methodology for calculating the rural/ urban poverty ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). The National Sample Survey Collects the data on House hold consumption expenditure. Using these data, and on the basis of the methodology recommended by the Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand, planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of poor in the country . The revised estimates of poverty ratios for rural and urban areas in the year 1987-88 are 33.4% and 20.1% respectively. This is the only official estimate of poverty available at present and is based on only one methodology.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, from the hon. Minister's reply to my question it seems that the figures given by the Planning Commission are correct. My question was prompted by the book on the Indian Economy brought out by the Government. According to the book, in 1987-88, 48% of the people in rural areas and 38% in urban areas lived below the poverty line. But according to the Planning Commission the figures in 33.4% for rural areas and 20.1% for urban areas. I would like to know which of the figures are correct?

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a good question.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, my reply is based on facts. Based on the data collected

by the National Sample Survey and the Methodological Task Force formed by the Planning Commission in 1979, the correct figures are 33.4% and 20.1% and this is what I have said in my reply.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, his reply is misleading because the figures quoted in the book are correct.

MR. SPEAKER: But this is what is written in his book.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, other departments give different figures. With regard to the poverty line.....

[*English*]

The Planning Commission as a different poverty-line, with monthly per capita income of Rs. 65 in rural areas and Rs. 75 in urban areas in the year 1977-78.

[*Translation*]

Have these figures been given on the basis of the recent devaluation? Or are these figures based on the recent increase in per capita expenditure? What is the basis of these figures?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: According to these figures, people living below the poverty line were 49.9% in rural areas and 56.64 in urban areas in 1973-74. These figures kept increasing and in 1977-78, this percentage had one up to 60.60% in rural areas and 69.19% in urban areas, In 1983-84, the figures and risen to 101% in rural areas and 117.50% in urban areas and in 1984-85, 109.24% in rural areas and 126.9% in urban areas. These figures kept increasing with the rise in prices.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Chairman of the National Sample Survey Organisation has criticised the Planning Commission's figures. I do not know whether you are competent to answer the

question; but even then let me put it. They say that their calculation has been upgraded by 1.30 per cent. What is the reason? The Planning Commission's calculations should be transparent. It should not be retained as a secret. You consult the economic journals which have already published them. They say that even calculating on the basis of whatever Planning Commission has indicated, it would arrive at different figures. Those who are collecting the data are also intelligent people and they know your norms and on that basis they have arrived at a figure. They say that the Planning Commission's figures are defective. There are two reasons for this. I can tell you about their argument. One is that the State-wise break-down is not there and the other is that you are up grading the expenditure of the poor people by 1.30 per cent. And thirdly the calculation of poverty line itself is defective. That is the argument going on. It is argued by no less than by the people who are heading the National Sample Survey Organisation and other economists.

Can you give us the details of how you have arrived at that calculation? If you can, we all will be thankful to you.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, if you permit me for two minutes I will explain. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, I have described in clear terms that we get the data from National Sample Survey Organisation and on the methodology of the task force constituted in 1979. With the help of that data, we determine the poverty line. The norms are well-known. But, I quite see the point that there are differences of opinion among the scholars and experts on the nutrition needs and the concept of measuring poverty. Scholars differ among themselves. But, we do not take cognizance of their differences of opinion. We go by a set proforma. The National Sample Survey Organisation is not a new organisation. It is a well-established organisation. The Planning Commission gives the real statistics on the basis of whatever data they give. But, of late, there has been a controversy and a special task force is again being constituted

to examine it, whether we can have another norm for determining poverty. Differences of opinion might have arisen on that issue. I do not know who is the expert the hon. Member is referring to. (*Interruptions*) Will you kindly listen to my answer please? There are various scholars. I do not know which expert he is referring to. But, our National Sample Survey data is the only data that is used. I submit that I myself have seen a few books on this and I found that there is a chance to go into it again. If there can be another line of determining the poverty line on other basis, then we will definitely consider it. That aspect is still under consideration. Once the report is available, we can adopt it if a better method is available. But, so far there is nothing else.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You have to make the methodology more transparent.

DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Sir, I want to know whether a reply was given in the Rajya Sabha in March, 1989 regarding the poverty line which was

MR. SPEAKER: How will he know about the reply in the Rajya Sabha in 1989?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How do you expect him to know it?

DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Sir, I want to know categorically whether in March 1989 a sample survey was conducted and it was reported that the per capita income in the rural area is Rs. 131 and in urban area it was Rs. 153. I want to know whether this is a fact or not.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, I have the figures. Perhaps the year is wrong. In 1987-88 in rural areas it was Rs. 131.80 as I stated earlier, and in urban areas it was Rs. 152.13. This was the figure which is available with me. I do not know who replied in 1989.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Minister has not clarified the matter. We expected from him a categorical reply. The hon. Prime Minister is present here. If he cannot do so, the hon. Prime Minister could make the clarification.

Sir, we know that in India the meaning of the term 'poverty line' can be found in the political dictionary and not in the economic dictionary. A political decision was taken in 1980 to uplift the people below the poverty line. The work was started in the right earnest but only on paper. According to the Economic Survey of India presented in the House some weeks ago, 51.5% people lived below the poverty line in 1972-73 whereas in 1988 this figure brought down to 29.9%. But this is different from reality. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he is aware that as compared to the figure of 29.9% given by him, a recent report on human development by the United Nations states that in 1990, 48% of the people in India lived below the poverty line. This is a report of the United Nations where our country is represented. According to the report 9 crore people in urban areas and 32 crore people in rural areas live below the poverty line. This comes to a total of 41 crores. So, the figure of United Nations is 48% whereas the figure given by the Government is 30%. The Operations Research Group conducts a survey and the Government undertakes the National Sample Survey. The findings of the survey conducted by the Operations Research Group is sent to the Planning Commission and Ministries. They have said that

[*English*]

"As of March 1990 those below the poverty line in the country were 52.9% per cent."

[*Translation*]

61.8% of these are in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The number of the poorest of the poor in India is 20 crores. These are the

people who are not in a position to spend even Rs.2/- on themselves every day. Will the hon. Minister please reconcile the figures received from three sources?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, from what the hon. Member has said, I get the feeling that he has more faith in a foreign agency-Operation Research Group than our own agency National Sample Survey.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have an objection. It is the country's representative who is stationed at the U.N.O., not my personal representative.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am talking of India. I have related the figures relevant to our country.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe the United Nations is applying a different criteria.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Maybe. There also, what the United Nations is applying today, everybody knows and internationally what the United Nations are doing is (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The calories required in our country and calories required in other countries are different. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: That would be the explanation. I am not arguing anything against the United Nations, but what the United Nations is doing, everybody knows.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, 'Don't argue against me.'

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: No, no. He takes more interest in the United Nations than India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, this man is not answering my question. (*Interruptions*). You should protect me, you should protect the dignity of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I submit that the combined percentage is 29.9 and I maintain that this is the figure available with me. What the UNO and other agencies indicate about India, I am not going to answer that, because I do not have the details. I have mentioned about our criteria very clearly. Unfortunately, we are letting down our own system. Our criteria is the Caloric intake and the rupee expenditure. That determine the poverty line. If it is defective, it is for us to correct it. But, if he says that let us go by the norms of the United Nations in India, we can certainly consider it if there is a better norm suggested by the United Nations. But I have my own organisation under my Ministry. The officers are working hard and they are very efficient. I have no reason to differ with them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the Operations Research Group is an Indian organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a Government organisation?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is an organisation with which the Government of India is associated; all the Ministries of the Government of India and all the State Governments in the country are associated; the Planning Commission is taking the report of the Operations Research Group. He does not even know the existence of the organisation which is providing the data to the Government. How will they fight poverty if they do not know what poverty is?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the salary in intake is not relevant in this case. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not be confused. Consistently we can follow the report given by one organisation or the other organisation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, the hon. Minister just said that a person is considered to be living below the poverty line if he earns Rs. 5/- per day on an average. Will the hon. Minister tell us the percentage of

people who cannot earn even Rs.2/- per day?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I cannot furnish this type of information (*Interruptions*) There is one criteria for this purpose. Who can keep an account of amounts as small as Rs.2/- or Rs.3/-? (*Interruptions*) Those who live below the poverty line (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, what is your ruling?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, they have some criteria for the poorest of the poor, very poor people and more or less poor people. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the information, you can give it.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I have only information about below the poverty line norms. I have already submitted that the per capita income of the people below the poverty line in rural areas is Rs. 131.80 and in urban areas, it is Rs. 152.30 and these people are considered as people below the poverty line.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I seek your protection. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, I think your Minister should not be so insensitive in such matters. It is not a question of Rs. 2/- or Rs.4/-. The point is that there is a Research Group which has found that even today there are 20 crore people living below the poverty line. Even in that group there is one set which can somehow survive while the other set is fighting for survival. And the hon. Minister says that it is difficult to account for Rs.2/- or Rs.4/-. Will the hon. Minister tell us the number of people who earn less than Rs. 2/- per day? It is a different matter that the hon. Minister does not have the information now but may I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether such information is available with the Ministry?

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that we have a large number of poor people in this country. We are trying to find out how poor they are. Now, according to criteria, it is obvious that the number would change. The point is that we have an unconscionably large number of poor people. Whatever criteria you adopt, you start somewhere, start with a lowest figure; it does not matter. We do not have to controvert the higher figure; only when you come to the stage where you reach between 30 and 32, we will resolve it then. I agree that this figure, this number of poor people in this country is not acceptable.

I have also had some experiences of this. Sometimes we read articles and magazines which baffle us. I read an article recently by one of the academics saying that there are villages where 80 per cent of the population do not have 10 paise per day. I happened to be in Hyderabad. I called him immediately. He is an old friend of mine. I said, "Will you kindly come with me? I will depute someone because I am worried; I am concerned that there should be a village where 80 per cent of the people do not earn even 10 paise per day." Then he said, he is a little busy for the next one week. After that, I have not found him responding to my suggestion. I do not say that he was writing something which was not true according to his information. But the point is that when such things are written, we have to go into it in greater details rather than making a comment just on what has been written there.

Without any comment whether it is true or not, the fact remains that we have to tackle poverty on a war footing, on as much a big scale as we can and that has to be the interest of all sections of the House.

I assure the House that if there is a better method of calculating poverty, and the degree of poverty and what degree of poverty needs our first attention, naturally the poorest of the poor would need our first

attention. If we could really categorise them, identify them properly by methods which have not been found so far-if there are any new methods-I am prepared to take them.

In many of our statistical calculations, I find that the basis on which the calculations are made-I do not say they are wrong they could be improved. I make this concession right now. I am prepared to respond to any of the suggestions from any hon. Member on this. I am equally interested in finding out the truth, the true number because it is to nobody's credit to say that it is 52 per cent and no great credit is added to us by calling it 48 per cent. The figure whether it is 48 per cent or 52 per cent or even 20 per cent, I would say, it is not a matter of credit to this country. The spirit should be wherever poverty exists, we should try to eliminate it with all our might, with all that is possible for the Government and the people to do. This should be the approach.

There could be some differences in the figures but we should always either try to reconcile or go ahead with whatever figure is possible even without making any attempt to reconcile because that would really lead to so many blind allies. But if the hon. Members want to tell me something which is better than the present method, I am prepared to accept it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: As the Chairman of the Planning Commission, you can make their calculations available to us.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO: We know it. For the last 40 years, we have had the planning process in this country. The figures given by one body do not completely tally with the figures given by another body. We do not have to go on indulging in the reconciliation of facts. The big fact is so evident to us-whether it is 48 per cent or 52 per cent-there is a phenomenon which needs to be tackled. That is where our attention has to be directed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A survey in the Adivasi or tribal areas alone will indicate the daily income. Such people should not be treated like this. What we want is that there should be no tampering with figures for political gain.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have a simple request to make. Will the Planning Commission make it available to the country how they have calculated the figures? That is enough for us.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO: You see, these criteria are no great State secrets. It is possible to find out the criteria-whether it is on prices, whether it is on poverty, whether it is on the level of poverty. All these should be transparent and they are transparent according to what I know. But if there is any difficulty in getting any of the figures or any of the criteria, details about the criteria, I am very well prepared to share them with the House or share them with the Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, I would like to know the income limit that determines the poverty line in urban areas and rural areas? Has the Government fixed a new income limit subsequent to the devaluation of the rupee

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I have explained how the poverty line is fixed on an annual basis.

[*English*]

That is adjusted.

	1987-88
Rural	131.80
Urban	152.30

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, I was listening intently to what the hon. Prime Minister was saying. Before asking him anything I would like to draw attention to the very first discussion on the poverty line held in this House 28 years ago. Participating in that discussion, Dr. Lohia had said that at that time the daily income of 27 crore people was 3 annas whereas Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said it was 15 annas. A sample survey used to be conducted at that time also. So I want to know if there is any foolproof method to determine the correct number of people living below the poverty line. We don't know how the Planning Commission can arrive at any conclusion about the poverty situation in the country. If the Government does not have any fool proof method for this purpose, is there any proposal to arrange a meeting of economists to laydown the norms for determining the level of poverty in India?

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I suggest that we have a discussion in the House for a day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let the House discuss the poverty in India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am prepared for a detailed discussion of the subject in all its ramifications. There is no problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: It would be better if this happened under his chairmanship.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Planning Commission has stopped giving unemployment figures in its report. There were no more unemployment. Up to the Five Year Plan, the unemployment figures were

given. They have been dispensed with thereafter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only one person can speak.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why the figures are not given? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: When the Prime Minister has agreed to categorically discuss this matter, I feel that there is no need for further discussion at this point of time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any supplementary, you can ask!

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that the daily wages of the persons working in jails like the sweeper, the barber and the washerman is merely two rupees per day?

[*English*]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am not aware of the facts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir Hon Minister is speaking on the basis of the information provided by his officers. We come from those areas where there is a lot of poverty. We know as to how much poverty is there. Despite the fact that Government has spent huge amount of money to remove poverty and to bring the poor above the poverty line and to raise their standard of living, their standard of living has not risen and their poverty could not be removed. Will the hon. Minister try to find out the reasons as to why the financial assistance which was given to bring the poor above the poverty line could not be spent properly?

MR. SPEAKER: No now you are going into the details. I do not allow that.

[English]

SHRI SHANKAR RAO KALE: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No Point of Order can be raised during question hour.

SHRI SHANKAR RAO KALE: It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very important question.

I am disallowing this question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The same question has been continuing for quite a long time and the Prime Minister has also answered it seriously. As Mr. George Fernandes has said that there are three different figures of poverty line at three places. Through you, I would like to know as to what criteria has been prescribed by the Government for fixing the poverty line. What are the standards by which you assess the poverty line? As another hon. Member has also asked, I would like to know if this data furnished by you is after the devaluation of Rupees or something else?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has been asked earlier also, you have not perhaps heard.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I think some information has been given by the hon. Minister. I would like to know whether he has got the State-wise break-up figures of the poverty-stricken people. Of the total figures, do you have the State-wise figures?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I have the figures and I can supply if the hon. Member wants.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it in writing.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Yes, Sir, I can give it in writing.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, the hon. Minister, while giving the statistics, has cited the year 1987-88. I would like to know whether census figures have not been available as to the actual number and percentage of people living below poverty-line. If not available, why it is so? Are the figures likely to be available, on a reliable basis, for determining the Eighth Plan targets and programmes?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: These figures are given not on the basis of census. They are given on the basis of the National Sample Survey's survey which is conducted after five years. Yearly, there are smaller surveys conducted in which the State-wise break-up is not given. This is an accepted norm, not devised recently. This is followed by every Government. Even, in 1989, when the Janata Dal Government was in power, they did not find a separate methodology. They adopted this and constituted a Special Task Force which is working on this issue now.

SHRI A. CHARLES: It is a known fact that a large number of people in this county are living below the poverty-line. The whole House has unanimously agreed that something has to be done to improve the lot of the people. In view of the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister that there will be a full-fledged discussion, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will make available the guidelines followed in other countries especially the Soviet Union in fixing the guidelines for determining the poverty-line?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have to find time for this issue. I think, you are all enlightened Member. You know that it is the food consumed and the income earned which are taken into account. These are the two criteria which are taken into account. Sometimes, depending on the climate the food is consumed either more or less. So also the income.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Pointedly, the attention of the Prime Minister was drawn to a specific point that even in the case of those who are living below the poverty condition there are people who are living in almost inhuman poverty-stage. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. So, while the Eighth Five Year Plan is going to be formulated, will the Prime Minister take into account that greater attention will be paid to uplift those category of people who are living in almost inhuman poverty-stage? Will that thing to taken into account while farming the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the House is aware that for the first time in Shrimati Indira-ji's time, the methodology of mounting a direct attack on poverty was adopted. The IRDP and other programmes were meant for that. Now, it so happens that among the poor there are gradations. Naturally, the logic demands, the need of the hour demands that we should go to the poorest. But then, sometimes in this society it becomes so difficult to distinguish and single out the poorest to the exclusion of poor. These are logistic matters. But I can assure the House that how that we have these different gradations of poverty also, the Planning Commission could have to give first priority to the poorest of the poor. And, I think, it is being done. We can double check and see that specific attention is paid to this aspect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Hon. Prime Minister has right now about spoken of the poorest of the poor. I want to know if any survey has been conducted to find out the number of people living below the poverty line who get suppose Rs. 5 as daily wages. But if the man at the lowest rung of the ladder i.e the poorest of the poor gets Re. one as daily wages and whom you want to bring above the poverty line in next five years, then I would like to know the proposed rate at which such persons would be brought above the poverty line? At the same time I would like to know as to what is the number

of people getting one rupee and fifty paise daily... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The problem lies in the fact that we are getting lost in data alone. To get involved in figures alone is not correct. If a worker gets Rupees five today, the next day he gets none, then that would be the average. Should he be categorised under the workers getting Rs. five or getting nothing at all? We need not go into these things. We know that the poverty is there. You go to villages. We all come from villages. We know that there is the real poverty. Underemployment is also too much. It is even more than unemployment. Whatever employment is there, we cannot call it employment in the real sense. Those people do only that work as they do not have something better than that to do. Whatever the Planning Commission has to do, that shall be got done. A question has just been asked about the figures, no absolutely clear, distinct and unambiguous reply could be given regarding that. The number of the poor in our country is very large and the layers of poverty are different at various places. We have to go to the lowest ebb. This is our objective and I think everyone will agree at that point... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed this question for the last thirty five minutes so we would more to next question now.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I called out your name. But you did not get up.

(*Interruptions*)

Turnover of M/s Pepsi Foods Private Ltd.

*673. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Foods soft drink con-

concentrate sales are not to exceed 25 per cent of the total turnover of the company in any year;

(b) if so, whether the term "turnover of the company" includes all the items sold by it;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the items included in the term "turnover of the company"?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Ministry had taken a view that the turn-over of the company should relate to the items specified in the Letter of Intent/Foreign Collaboration Approval granted to the company; but the company has inter alia argued that the agreement does not define or list the products to be included in such "total turn-over" and, therefore, should include all products sold/exported by it. In view of the difference of interpretation of the term "total turn-over of the company", the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Law and until the legal examination is completed and a decision taken, it will not be possible at this stage to categorically state the items that are to be included/excluded in counting the turn-over in the expression "total turn-over of the company", mentioned in the Letter of Intent/Foreign Collaboration Approval.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Hon. Speaker, Sir hon. Minister has been by very old friend of mine. It seems that he is working to benefit this company... *(Interruptions)*...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a kind of an allegation. This will not be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: First, you kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: You say whatever you want to, but don't abuse.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to understand that you cannot allege such things against the Minister.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: I seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am protecting your rights.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that Pepsi Cola Company has violated our conditions many times. This company was issued a letter of intent for foreign collaboration for all the things it produces. It seems to me that total turnover has not been added to it intentionally. It clearly means that the total turnover has not been added in the agreement so as to benefit the company. The second thing I want to say is that the whole matter has been sent to the Law Department with a view to delay it. When the matter is delayed, the company will be benefited. According to the terms and conditions agreed upon in the agreement, Pepsi Cola had declared that it would establish new Agricultural Research Centres, but it has not yet fulfilled that condition. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know as to why this matter has been sent to the Ministry of Law for advice or opinion, when the Min-

ister himself and his Ministry was vigilant about this matter and when it was not needed at all. I would like to know as to how long would it take to receive the advice from the Ministry of Law and by which time Government will take a decision in the matter?

SHRI. GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: MR. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has asked three or four questions. Should I answer all of them or only one?

MR. SPEAKER: You may answer as many question as you wish.

SHRI. GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: First of all, I am grateful to you, because the manner in which the question has been raised. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not refer to it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have already answered it in the House, last time, when there was a question. Today also, you have kindly admitted half an hour discussion. We will discuss the same in the evening. Whatever the answer that is already there with me and whatever I have stated in the past in the House, while replying to the questions, all these things, we will discuss in the evening during the half an hour discussion. I have categorically stated that we have not agreed to the interpretation of the company on the turnover.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FER-NANDES: We means who? you have just now said.

[English]

Is it not possible to say definitely?

[Translation]

This is the responsibility of your Ministry.

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am coming to that point also. We found that the interpretation of the company is entirely different from the interpretation of the Ministry on the basis of Letter of Intent. Unless I get the legal opinion from the Ministry of Law, it will be very difficult for me to make a categorical statement saying that the turnover which they have given was right or wrong.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: What is the interpretation as per the letter of intent? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: As far as Ministry of FPI is concerned we are not disagreeing with what has been mentioned in the Letter of Intent for turnover. I will read out the contents mentioned in the Letter of Intent.

"The turnover from soft drink concentrate manufacturing shall in no year exceed 25 per cent of the total turnover of the company for that year.

But the turnover which the company is stating is not according to the Letter of Intent. We have already referred this to the Law Ministry for legal opinion. On 6th September, the Inter-Ministerial Committee is meeting to discuss all these points and after that we will decide what action is required to be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: He is not answering to the specific points which I have asked... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know how much time you need to get the legal opinion from the Law Ministry.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: On 6th September, the Inter-Ministerial Committee is meeting and there they will discuss all these aspects and different interpretations made by the Company.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after seeking your protection I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why no clear interpretation was given in the Letter of Intent Foreign Collaboration agreement about the business of the company and who is responsible for this lapse? Hon. Minister has not said anything in this regard so far. Secondly, there is a dispute between Pepsi Cola and the Government of India about the total turn-over. You have referred the case to law Department in order to solve the dispute. May I know the nature of such disputes? May I know as to why these aspects were not taken into consideration when the terms of the agreement were put forward and when the agreement was signed? The country has suffered loss in this case on so many fronts.

{*English*}

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking why you have not put the usual interpretation on the agreement.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We have put the usual interpretation; therefore the difference arose out of the interpretation. The point is, we are bound by the letter of intent; we are not bound by the interpretation of the company. The Ministry of Law will have to take a decision in which they have to say whether the interpretation of the turn-over is just like as it is there in the letter of intent. So, unless I get the opinion of the Law Ministry, how can I come to a conclusion about the exact turn-over?

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: This is my second supplementary. First I had sought a clarification. I had asked about Agricultural

research, but the hon. Minister did not reply to that even.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that when we signed the agreement with this foreign company, a condition is included in the agreement that the company would not make use of foreign brand name. There is a convention and a rule. The Government of India does not allow it at all. This Pepsi-Cola company produces a drink under the brand name of Lehar-Pepsi. Publicity of Lehar Pepsi is very limited, but the name Pepsi-Cola is publicised again and again. Therefore, I would like to know from you whether any directions have been issued to the company in this regard, because it is such a matter that the "Lehar" (wave) is suppressed and sidelined, but foreign brand name of Pepsi Cola is always coming in the limelight. Has any letter been written to the company? I would like to know whether Government is going to take any action against the company.

MR. SPEAKER: I too could not follow this question.

[*English*]

MR. Minister: if you have understood the question, you can answer it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In the agreement as well as in the letter of intent there was a mention that they will not use the foreign brand name in the domestic market. But now after the approval they are using the high-bred name - Lehar Pepsi. It was not there in the letter of intent. But they are using Lehar Pepsi - they have added 'Lehar' with the approval of Ministry FPI. On that basis the relaxation is given for two names that Lehar as well as Pepsi will be used.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Sir, My question has not been answered.

[*English*]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: In the letter of

intent they have given a commitment that they would export 40% of their total turnover of own manufactured items along with 10% from a selected list of items to be exported from this country. It has been seen that they are exporting items like shrimps, rice and tea which are not manufactured by them or which would not form a part of that selected list. Is the Government aware as to what are the items being exported by Pepsi Food and whether they form a part of the selected list? If so, it should be specified by the Government.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Government is aware of it. We constituted an official team which visited the company. They found out that the export obligations have not been fulfilled. On that basis we issued a show-cause notice and that show-cause notice has been replied to. We find that the 40% export obligation which they have to fulfil, they have not fulfilled because the items which they have exported are not manufactured by the units they have set up. The Ministry of Commerce are also examining the violations of Pepsi Food Pvt Ltd regarding the export obligations. (*Interruptions*)

Their letter of intent is here. We are examining all the issues which are related to the company as well as their obligations which are to be fulfilled. The Inter Ministerial Committee is meeting day after tomorrow. After that, a decision would be taken. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Because we are discussing it for half-an-hour, we will go to the next question.

(*Interruptions*)

Export of Maruti Cars

*674. **SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Suzuki propose to set up a plant to manufacture different types of cars in Hungary to meet the demand for cars in Europe;

(b) whether this will affect Maruti's exports to Europe; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Maruti Udyog Limited in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Suzuki Motor Corporation is setting up a plant in Hungary to manufacture 1 litre and 1.3 litre cars.

(b) and (c). The Suzuki plant in Hungary will manufacture different cars from the one Maruti Udyog Ltd. will be exporting to Europe. They will cater to different market segments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anna Joshi, you do not want to put the supplementaries?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, I would put the supplementaries a little afterwards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much foreign exchange has been earned by Maruti Udyog Limited by export of Maruti cars and the amount of foreign exchanges spent by the Government on Maruti Udyog Limited?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have this information?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Yes, Sir; I have information from 1988-89 to 1990-91.

So far, M/s Maruti Udyog Limited have spent worth US\$ 764.63 million. And they have earned worth of about US\$ 103.50 million. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government of Hungary is interested in buying Maruti cars manufactured in India. Some of our officials had visited Hungary in

this connection. Thereafter Suzuki Company sent some of its staff to Hungary so that Hungarians do not buy Maruti cars and Suzuki Company decided to set up its own factory in Hungary. Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether such a situation is being created to lead Maruti Udyog to further loss and trouble? My first question is whether the Government would mention the names of the officers who visited Hungary and what discussion was held by them? Secondly, I want to know as to why the Government of Hungary changed its earlier decision?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, in the main reply I have stated that the plant which is going to set up by M/s Suzuki in Hungary is going to produce different types of cars than what Maruti Udyog limited produces for the market in Europe. As I have stated, they will manufacture 1 litre and 1.3 litre cars in Hungary. This will be the upper strata of the small cars to be manufactured there whereas Maruti cars are of 800 cc and 1000 cc only. Our export will be particularly in the lower strata of small cars. We have assessed as to whether this will affect our market in Europe or not. From our assessment, it is clear so far that our market in Western Europe will not be affected by the industry which is going to be set up by M/s Suzuki.

The other part of the question is whether or not any official had gone there for negotiations. It is true the CMD of the Maruti Udyog Limited went to Hungary and negotiations took place for better export arrangements and appointment of our agents there so that a better market can be created there.

Thirdly, for the information of the hon. House, I would like to say that this is the first time that M/s Suzuki has come forward to leave the whole European market particularly for M.U.L. Not only that they will also extend the necessary facilities through their sales organisations and other facilities which

they have in Europe. So, we may not have to set up new sales organisations there. Whatever facilities and sales organisation are set up by M/s Suzuki there will also be given to Maruti Udyog Limited. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Had our C. M. D. not gone to Hungary in this connection... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Pathakji, be seated please. I am not allowing you.

[*English*]

You have heard what he has said.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, what is the difference between 1 litre, 1.3 litres, 800 ccs and 1000 ccs cars? This is my first supplementary.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that they will cater to different market segments. Does it mean that the cars which are going to be produced by M/s Suzuki in Hungary will not be going to the markets where Maruti Suzuki cars are being sold out including the markets which they are going to capture or which they are catering now?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Probably, the hon. member wants to know about the type of vehicles. One litre means 1,000 cc and 1.3 litre means 1,300 cc.

The second point is more important. So far as marketing is concerned, by different segments what I meant is the difference in prices. The difference in price will be there between the upper and lower strata of the small cars. We intend to cater to the needs of the lower strata small cars in Europe. Naturally, the demand for small cars in Europe will not be adversely affected by the production of Suzuki's bigger cars there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Sugar Production and Its Export**

*672. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have urged the sugar industry to raise the output and to export more sugar to earn foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to assist the sugar industries to improve their production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The Government is continually taking necessary measures to assist the sugar industry to increase its production and thereby enable it to export more sugar. For the next 1991-92 sugar season, in order to encourage early crushing by the sugar factories so as to maximise sugar production, Government has taken a decision to grant incentives in the shape of higher freesale quota @72% on the production to be achieved during the period 1st October, 1991 to 15th November, 1991.

Vacant Posts in Government Departments

*675. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in each Group lying vacant in the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government as on July 31, 1991; and

(b) the steps taken to fill up the vacant

posts and when these are likely to filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). As the responsibility to fill up vacancies and monitor the progress of recruitment action in accordance with the recruitment rules and procedures laid down is distributed among a very large number of different authorities on a specified date and the date by which the vacancies are likely to be filled up is not centrally available.

*[Translation]***Creation of Posts in Government Departments**

*676. PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in each Group created in all the Department of the Union Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of posts out of the newly created posts filled in so far;

(c) the expenditure incurred on advertisements issued by the Union Government for filling up the vacant posts during the last three years; and

(d) the number of persons appointed belonging to general category, ex-servicemen, handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Powers for creation of new posts are not centralised in the Ministry of Finance. Under the enhanced

delegation of financial powers, the individual administrative Ministries are competent to create Plan posts in Groups 'B', 'C' & 'D' subject to certain conditions and to create posts required in connection with acquisition of new assets such as vehicles etc. Hence information relating to the total number of posts in various Groups created during the last three years and the number of such

posts filled so far is not available centrally.

(c) The committed expenditure on the advertisements issued by the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission which are the major recruiting organisations of the Central Government, during the last three years is as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)		
	UPSC	SSC	Total
1988-89	1,32,96,376	44,80,559	1,77,76,935
1989-90	1,69,09,649	1,11,31,347	2,80,40,997
1990-91	2,14,51,527	71,30,851	2,85,82,378

(d) Information relating to the number of candidates selected/nominated by the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission which are the

major recruiting organisations of the Central Government, during the three years viz. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given below:-

Union Public Service Commission

Year	Number of Candidates Nominated			
	Unreserved	Scheduled Caster	Scheduled Triber	Total
1987-88	6407	569	315	7291
1988-89	6147	429	287	6863
1989-90	(Break up not available)			6457

Note:- The UPSC makes recruitment to Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts. As there is no reservation for ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped in the matter of ap-

pointment to Groups 'A' & 'B' posts, information on the number of candidates belonging to these categories is not maintained.

Staff Selection Commission

Number of candidates nominated

Year	Unreserved	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Ex-servicemen	Physically handicapped	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1987-88	13665	2294	1319	311	526	18115
1988-89	12507	3139	1951	320	365	18282
1989-90	10418	3963	2606	321	278	17586

Information relating to the number of candidates selected by other recruiting organisation and individual Ministries/Departments/Offices is not centrally available.

[English]

Achievements in Indigenous Electronic Technology

*677. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major achievements made so far in the use of indigenous electronic technology in various field of development;

(b) the optimum productivity improvement achievable due to this technology; and

(c) the potential for employment generation and export promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The major indigenous achievements of electronics technology in relation to its application to various fields of development are Black & White and Colour Television sets, National Television Network, Computerisation of Railway & Airline Reservation Systems, Parallel Processing Computer (PARAM), Graphics and Intelligence Based Script Technology (GIST), National Informatics Centre Network (NICNET), Electronic Systems for missiles like Prithvi, Nag, Agni and Trishul, Linear Accelerator for Cancer treatment, High Voltage Direct Current Transmission and Electronic Instrumentation for Textiles, Pulp, Paper Industry, etc.

(b) The optimum productivity improvement achievable will depend upon a number of factors like the nature of the industry, the degree of automation and electronification

possible and energy intensity.

(c) As per the study report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research entitled "Employment Potential of Electronics" the employment created is 446 per Rs. 1 crore investment during 1989-90 which is relatively high employment/investment ratio. Software, B&W and Colour TV sets, Audio Systems, certain components, etc. have been identified as items having export potential in the field of electronics.

[Translation]

Fair Price Shops in Delhi

678. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate number of Fair Price Shops in Delhi, the people have to face a lot of difficulties;

(b) if so, the number of units attached to a Fair Price Shop and whether there is any fixed limit in this regard;

(c) whether this limit is uniform all over Delhi; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of Fair Price Shops in outer Delhi and East Delhi as per norms; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to open more Fair Price Shops for the benefit of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Generally, 5000 cereal units are attached to one Fair Price Shop with due

consideration, however, to consumer convenience and economic viability of the shop.

(d) There are 847 and 451 Fair Price Shops in East and Rural Zones in Delhi for about 46 lakhs and 26 lakhs cereal units respectively.

(e) Delhi Administration has reported that they regularly review the need for opening additional Fair Price Shops both suo moto and on request by consumers in various areas.

Air Stations and Doordarshan Relay Centres at Phoolbani and Kalahandi

*679. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Relay Centres at Phoolbani and Kalahandi in Orissa;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJAVYAS): (a) to (c). All India Radio has an approved scheme for establishment of a new radio station at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district. This scheme has been planned to technically ready during 1992-93. There is no similar scheme approved for Phoolbani at present. However, both these districts will stand fully

covered by Radio signals with the commissioning of Radio stations under implementation at Bhawanipatna and Bolangir and with the augmentation of the power of 20 KW MW Transmitter at Jeypore to 100 KW.

There is no approved scheme for strengthening of TV service in either of these two districts. The strengthening of TV service in these two districts depends upon availability of resources for the purpose.

Rice allotted to States

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

(a) the quantity of rice allotted to various States during the current year so far, State-wise and month-wise; and

(b) whether it is proportionate to their population or it is as per their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached (Annexure).

(b) The allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool to various States/UTs for Public Distribution System is not made on the basis of population. The system of allocation has evolved over a period of years and allocations are made on a month to month basis taking into account the demands made by the State Governments from time to time, the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States and seasonal availability. These allocations are only supplemental to open market availability.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Allocation of Rice to various States/UTs from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System for January to September, 1991 State-Wise and Month-Wise

(In '000 tonnes)

States/UTs	Jan- uary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept- ember
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh	130.0	165.0	185.0	217.0	217.0	217.0	217.0	230.0	230.0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	8.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	12.4	8.0	8.0	11.0	11.0
3. Assam	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	40.3	35.3	40.3	40.3	40.3
4. Bihar	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	15.0	15.0
5. Goa	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5
6. Gujarat	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	28.0	28.0	31.0	31.0
7. Haryana	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0

(In '000 tonnes)

States/UTs	Jan uary	Feb ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept mber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Himachal Pradesh	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.15	7.15
9. Jammu & Kashmir	53.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	43.5	43.5
10. Karnataka	45.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	56.0	56.0
11. Kerala	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	162.5	150.0
12. Madhya Pradesh	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	25.0	34.0	34.0
13. Maharashtra	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	52.0	52.0
14. Manipur	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0
15. Meghalaya	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0
16. Mizoram	7.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.5	7.5	10.5	10.5

(In '000 toones)

States/UTs	Jan uary	Feb ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septe mber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
17. Nagaland	9.25	9.25	9.25	12.25	15.25	15.25	11.25	12.25	12.25
18. Orissa	18.0	18.0	18.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	29.0	40.5	45.5
19. Punjab	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
20. Rajasthan	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2
21. Sikkim	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5
22. Tamil Nadu	65.0	65.0	75.0	99.48	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.0	81.0
23. Tripura	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	22.85	12.85	12.85	15.85	15.85
24. Uttar Pradesh	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	32.5	27.5	30.0	35.0	35.0
25. West Bengal	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	69.0	69.0	81.0	85.0
26. A & N Island	4.5	-	-	4.5	-	-	4.5	-	-
27. Chandigarh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0

(In '000 toones)

States/UTs	Jan uary	Feb ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septe mber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
28. D & N Haveli	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
29. Daman & Diu	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.0	1.0
30. Delhi	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	27.0	27.0
31. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3
32. Pondicherry	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

*681. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural development programmes like IRDP, JRY, IAY etc. are implemented through Zilla Parishads where such Parishads are existing in the States;

(b) whether the execution of such programmes has been entrusted to District Councils of KARBI ANGLONG and North Cachar Hills in Assam; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Rural Development Programmes like IRDP, JRY, IAY are implemented generally through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in the States.

However IRDP is implemented through Zilla Parishads in Karnataka and JRY is being implemented through Zilla Parishads in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In Assam, Rural Development Programmes like IRDP, JRY, IAY are being implemented through DRDAs of concerned districts. District council is represented in the Governing body of DRDA through its chief executive member and member incharge of Panchayat and Rural Development and Community Development.

Remote Sensing Centres

*682. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Remote Sensing Centres have been set up in the country;

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

(c) whether useful results have been achieved by these Centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Centrewise; if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up more such Centres in the country in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad, and the five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) of the Department of Space located at Bangalore, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Kharagpur and Nagpur, 21 State Governments have set up Remote Sensing Application Centres. These Centres are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Patna, Vadodara, Hissar, Shimla, Srinagar, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal, Nagpur, Aizwal, Imphal, Bhubaneswar, Ludhiana, Jodhpur, Gangtok, Madras, Agartala, Lucknow and Calcutta.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These Remote Sensing Centres have carried out a number of projects at the National, Regional, State and District levels using data from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite. These projects are in the areas of agricultural crop acreage and yield estimation, drought monitoring and assessment, landuse/land cover mapping for agro-climatic

zone planning, wasteland management, water resources management, ocean/marine resources survey and management, urban development, mineral targeting forest resources survey and management.

(e) and (f). The Department of Space is pursuing with Central and State agencies for setting up of more remote sensing facilities to meet their specific needs as part of its activities towards establishment of National Natural Resources Management System in the country.

Training Programmes for Computer Scientists

*683. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out some training programmes for the computer scientists to familiarise them with grammar and techniques of semantic interpretation as found in the shastric Sanskrit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the centres where such training is to be imparted;

(c) the details of the scheme, if any, to introduce such a training module as a part of formal B. Tech. or B.E. programme in computer science; and

(d) the technical institutions identified for offering such a subject as a part of graduate curriculum of computer science?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Department of Electronics under its Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme has initiated a scheme for Preparation of curriculum guidelines and

course materials for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakaran, Nyaya, Mimamsa and Nirukta to linguists and Computer Scientists.

(b) The programme has been initiated at the following four institutions:-

- (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
- (ii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
- (iii) Gurukul Kangri University, Hardwar.
- (iv) Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi

(c) and (d). There is no scheme at present to introduce training as a part of the formal B. Tech./BE curriculum of computer science.

Standard code for Computers and Electronic Teleprinters

*684. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard code for computers and electronic teleprinters has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the time by which the code for bilingual data processing are likely to be changed and the strategy evolved to replace the machines having the old codes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Bureau of Indian Standards has prepared a draft on

"Indian Script Code" for Information Interchange (ISCII) which can be used for computers and teleprinters. These codes address the requirements of the officially recognised Indian Languages apart from English. The draft specification has been circulated to concerned authorities for their technical observations before it is finalised.

(d) Replacement of the machines are not envisaged for introducing the Standard Code. In Personal Computers, Codes for Bilingual Data Processing can be implemented using specially designed hardware and software which are already available.

Scientific and Technical Manpower Utilisation

*685. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out for assessing Scientific and Technical manpower utilisation in basic research, engineering and technology; and

(b) if so, the salient recommendations made to improve the skilled manpower utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such study has been carried out. However, a survey of degree holders and technical personnel has been conducted in 1981 along with Population Census. The Government have, from time to time taken measures to increase utilisation of scientific and technical manpower. Some of these measures are:-

- i) Increase in outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans;

- ii) Creation of new scientific departments/organisations;
- iii) Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in universities and academic institutions;
- iv) Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing reserved in new and frontier areas of science;
- v) Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

Duplication of R & D Projects

*686. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to assess the duplication in R & D projects being supported by various technical departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the mechanism involved/proposed to ensure that there is no duplication of R & D Projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Government has made an analysis to assess duplication of R & D Projects being supported by various technical departments, in order to evolve an Integrated approach to promoting R & D activities.

A number of Science and Technology departments have extramural R & D funding programmes to promote specific R & D projects according to their allocation of business these R & D Projects are processed in consultation with the other concerned technical departments wherever necessary, avoid duplication of efforts. In many cases, projects are transferred to the concerned technical departments. More recently, the Department of Science and Technology has established a mechanism called "Inter Agency Committee on Management of R & D Funding" which meets frequently to discuss the common concerns relating to R & D Projects etc. of all the technical departments, with the overall objective of evolving an integrated approach to promoting R & D activities.

In addition, as a part of the National Management Information System Programme, a complete data base of extramural R & D projects supported by all the technical departments is maintained to avoid duplication of efforts.

[*Translation*]

Demand for Maruti Cars

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

(a) the number of Maruti cars of various models manufactured during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the demand for Maruti vehicles in India has increased and these vehicles have also become quite popular in African countries; and

(c) if so, the details of the annual demand of these cars in foreign countries and in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Details of Maruti vehicles produced during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Maruti-800	Omni	Gypsy	Maruti-1000	Total
1988-89	67,547	31,171	6,829	-	105,547
1989-90	73,410	35,058	9,053	-	117,521
1990-91	74,149	33,834	10,023	5,077	123,083

(b) and (c). There is an increasing demand for Maruti cars in India. As regards African countries the exports have been relatively small. The details regarding the

total number of vehicles exported, the number of vehicles sold in African countries and the domestic sales during the last three years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Exports to African countries</i>	<i>Domestic sale</i>
1988-89	1408	153	1,04,184
1989-90	5223	317	1,12,032
1990-91	4908	122	1,15,394

[English]

Installed Capacity of Edible Oil Industry

*688. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edible oil industry has been facing difficulties due to the inadequate availability of the edible oils/oilseeds during the last year;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of utilization of the installed capacity;

(c) the percentage increase in the prices of edible oils during the last six months;

(d) the likely short-fall of edible oils and oilseeds against the estimated demand during 1991-92; and

(e) whether the Government propose to import edible oils during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per available information, the

capacity utilisation during the year 1989-90 was 62%.

(c) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (as on 10.8.1991) for edible oils has increased by 3.1% over February, 1991.

(d) The likely short-fall in oilseeds and edible oils from the demand in the oil year 1991-92, is estimated at about 22 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and 7 lakh tonnes of edible oils.

(e) Edible oils may be imported, if the circumstances so warrant.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Urea

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

(a) the quantity of Urea being produced each year in the country at present;

(b) the quantity of Urea required each year;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any programme to increase its production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b).

The quantity of Urea produced in the country and the demand of Urea as assessed by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, during the last 3 years and in the current year has been as follows:

(In lakh Metric Tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity produced</i>	<i>Demand</i>
1988-89	118.58	128.72
1989-90	124.81	141.23
1990-91	128.35	147.37
1991-92	62.00	73.86
(April -September)	(Estimated)	

Note:- The demand as given above includes an element of pipeline stock which is about 10% of anticipated consumption

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Proposals are under formulation for doubling the capacity of existing plants at Vijaipur, Aonla and Jagdishpur to give an additional capacity of 21.78 lakh tonnes of Urea per annum. Four new plants are currently under implementation at Shahjahanpur (UP), Babrala (UP), Gadepan (Rajasthan) and Kakinada (AP) with a total capacity of 26.73 lakh tonnes of Urea per annum. Another plant of 2.54 lakh tonnes capacity is contemplated in Krishna Godaveri basin.

[English]

Telecast of Film on Rajiv Gandhi

*690. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the documentary on the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi prepared by Simi Grewal was telecast recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the amount to be paid to the producer for each part of the said film ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A three-part documentary of a duration of three hours and six minutes produced by Ms. Simi Grewal under the title "India's Rajiv" was telecast by Doordarshan. The first part was telecast on 20.8.1991, the second part on 25.8.1991 and the third part on 1.9.1991.

(c) Doordarshan did not pay any amount to the producer as it was telecast as a sponsored programme.

[Translation]

Fair Price Shops running on Contract Basis

5571. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops in Delhi which are still being run on contract basis;

(b) whether the Government propose to abolish this contract system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No Fair Price Shop is run by Delhi Administration on contract basis.

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

Implementation of "Bhumi Sena" Scheme

5572. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement the scheme of "Bhumi Sena" at All India Level which was proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh some years back; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the ravines of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are likely to be covered under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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). There is no proposal to implement any scheme like "Bhumi Sena" at All India level at present. Generation of employment opportunities, which is the primary objective of the "Bhumi

"Sena" scheme, is sought to be achieved through development programmes and special employment programmes.

[English]

Introduction of a new Financial Instrument

5573. SHRIRAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the introduction of a new financial instrument in the form of non-voting shares is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the Government is likely to take a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Government, in the Ministry of Finance, has set up a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M.J. Pherwani. The terms of reference of the Study Group, inter alia, include "to evolve guidelines for issue of new financial instruments such as non-voting shares, zero-coupon bonds and warrants". The Study Group is yet to submit its Report.

[Translation]

Fertilizer Factories in Cooperative Sector

5574. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the performance of each fertilizer factory in Cooperative Sector during last three years; year-wise;

(b) the amount of subsidy provided to each of them during the same period; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that these fertilizer factories of Cooperative Sector are filling less quantity and substandard fertilizer in bags; and if so, the names of such factories and the action taken against them during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-

IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The details of the performance of each fertilizer factory in the cooperative sector during the last three years, year-wise, and the amounts of subsidy paid to them are given in the attached Statements I & II.

(c) No such complaints have been brought to the notice of Government.

STATEMENT - I

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)'s Performance

(' 000 TE)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Kalol			
Ammonia	297.5	283.0	294.9
Urea	420.5	375.8	388.5
Phulpur			
Ammonia	342.0	319.9	330.0
Urea	589.7	546.2	590.0
Aonla			
Ammonia	296.8	473.3	519.2
Urea	503.2	824.0	868.4
Kandla			
10:26:26 (NPK)	235.3	257.3	280.8

(' 000 TE)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
12:32:16 (NPK)	252.0	273.7	197.2
18:46:0 (DAP)	335.6	150.6	210.7
IFFCO-P205	296.2	223.8	233.0
IFFCO-N	802.3	884.2	931.0
<i>Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (Kribhco)'s Performance</i>			
Hazira			
Ammonia	768.2	1001.2	1051.4
Urea	1281.3	1667.3	1717.7

STATEMENT - II

The Amount of Subsidy Provided to IFFCO

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Product/Unit	1987-89*	1989-90	1990-91
Urea Kalol	5,281	2,922	2,997
Urea Phulpur	15,444	10,052	11,595
Urea Aonla	10,154	15,445	16,403
NPK-10:26:26	4,115	4,239	4,547
NPK-12:32:16	4,146	4,883	3,529
DAP-18:46:0	9,131	4,013	5,582
Total	48,271	41,554	44,653

* The accounting year in respect of IFFCO has been changed, as a result the accounts of the company were finalised covering the period from 1.7.1987 to 31.3.1989.

The Amount of Subsidy Provided to Kribhco

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Urea Hazira	15,624	123,573	19,316

**Schemes for Supply of Drinking Water
in Gujarat**

5575. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and big projects submitted by Gujarat Government to the Union Government for approval during the last three years to solve its drinking water problem;

(b) the number of projects out of them which have been approved and the number of the projects lying pending; and

(c) the amount of grant provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAIH. PATEL): (a) 467 small and big schemes were submitted by Gujarat Government to the Union Government for technical approval during the last three years to solve its drinking water problem.

(b) 256 schemes have been approved so far by the Govt. of India and the remaining 211 schemes are likely to be cleared by 30th September, 1991.

(c) Central Assistance is not released on scheme-wise basis. The central assistance released to the State Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme normal as well as for Desert Development Programme areas, mini mission projects in Kachchh, Jamnagar, Dangs and Dharampur Taluqa and water harvesting structures during the last 3 years from 1988-89 to 1990-91 amounted to Rs. 50.0 crores. The State Government has reported that out of the total releases, an amount of Rs. 1395.43 lakhs is for the above schemes.

[English]

TV Coverage in Orissa

5576. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the projected coverage of population of Doordarshan in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period and the achievement of national projection of the population during the same period; and

(b) the percentage of the projection and achievement as compared to the national target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The VII plan aimed at extending TV service to about 77% of the population in the State of Orissa (including the population residing in the fringe of the service range of the transmitters) against the projected National average of about 84%.

(b) The TV coverage was available to an estimated 65.5% population of Orissa against the National average of about 76.3% population at the end of Seventh Plan period i.e., 31st March, 1990.

Expansion of Maruti Udyog Ltd

5577. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal for the expansion of Maruti Udyog Limited; and

(b) if so, the details of the expansion and export promotion measures drawn up by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is for expanding production of Maruti Udyog Ltd. by 70,000 units a year. The project cost is estimated at Rs. 614 crores. Maruti Udyog Ltd. expects to export more than 90,000 800 cc Cars during 1991-92. A new model of this car conforming to be EEC standards applicable from 1.1.1993, will be introduced as a part of this expansion project. This car will be sold in Europe and elsewhere, mainly through Suzuki's global sales network.

Tune Preceding News Bulletins in Doordarshan

5578. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tune preceding the Hindi news at 8.40 p.m. and English news at 9.30 p.m. in Doordarshan is of foreign origin;

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

(c) the steps being taken to produce suitable Indian pre-news tune for Doordarshan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It has been composed by an Indian Composer Shri Louis Banks and produced by M/s. Computer Graphite Private Limited, Bombay.

Increase in Capacity of Alappuzha Radio Station

5580. SHRI THAYILJOHANNALOSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of Alappuzha radio station in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). There is no scheme at present to upgrade the Alappuzha Radio Station.

Radio Stations In Andhra Pradesh

5581. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any radio stations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The establishment of two new radio stations with 2x3 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose Studio, Receiving Facilities and Staff Quarters, one each at kurnool and Marcapuram, is at hand in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Proposal for Setting up of new Warehouses

5582. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have a proposal to set up a new warehouses during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the number and location of warehouses proposed to be set up during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The main central agencies engaged in the construction of godowns/warehouses are Food Corporation of India

and Central Warehousing Corporation. The places where new godowns/warehousing are being constructed by them and which are likely to be completed by March, 1992 are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Name of the places where new Godowns/Warehouses are being constructed by Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation and are likely to be completed by March, 1992

<i>Food Corporation of India</i>		<i>Central Warehousing Corporation</i>	
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>
1.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	1.	Dhubri (Assam)
2.	Ghevra (Delhi)	2.	Karnal (Haryana)
3.	Karunagapalli (Kerala)	3.	Gulberaga (Karnataka)
4.	Bazpur (Uttar Pradesh)	4.	Gadag (Kartataka)
5.	Lawengtlai (Mizoram)	5.	Narsingpur (Madhya Pradesh)
6.	Mon (Nagaland)	6.	Sohagpur (Madhya Pradesh)
7.	Baran (Rajasthan)	7.	Chilkalthana (Maharashtra)
8.	Barmer (Rajasthan)	8.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)
9.	Chandaria (Rajasthan)	9.	Pune (Maharashtra)
10.	Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)	10.	Akola (Maharashtra)
11.	Keshorampatna (Rajasthan)	11.	J.N. Port New Bombay (Maharashtra)
12.	Srivijayanagar (Rajasthan)	12.	Waluj (Maharashtra)
13.	Kumarghat (Tripura)	13.	Berhampore (Orissa)
14.	Blandshahar (Uttar Pradesh)	14.	Jeypore (Orissa)
15.	Kosikalan (Uttar Pradesh)	15.	Sambalpur (Orissa)
16.	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	16.	Moga (Punjab)

Food Corporation of India**Central Warehousing Corporation****S.No. Name of centre****Sl.No. Name of centre**

17. Partapur (Uttar Pradesh)

17. Raninagar (West Bengal)

18. Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)

18. Berhampur (West Bengal)

19. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

19. Taragaon (West Bengal)

20. Roza (Uttar Pradesh)

21. Dhamkuni (West Bengal)

Survey regarding Small Scale Industrial Units

5583. SHRI SYED
SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date of completion of the last All India Survey of small scale industries, registered or unregistered;

(b) whether it is a fact that many such units exist on paper or have closed down or are untraceable;

(c) the total number of registered and existing small scale industrial units in the country and the number of those actually functional as on April 1, 1991; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to recover public funds invested directly or indirectly in the industrial units which have closed down or which have ceased to exist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Second All India Census of small scale industrial (SIDO) units has been conducted covering 9.87 lakhs such

units registered with State/UT Directorates of Industries upto 31.3.1988. Field work has been completed in July, 1991.

(b) Information on closed or untraceable units will emerge after the tabulation of data now in progress is completed.

(c) Total number of small scale industrial (SIDO), units registered with the State/UT Directorates of Industries upto 31.12.1990 is reported to be 13.80 lakhs.

(d) Recovery of public funds invested directly or indirectly in the industrial units is made in accordance with the procedures followed by the concerned agencies.

Development Schemes for Uttar Pradesh

5584. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the details of the development schemes sanctioned by the Planning Commission for Uttar Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Scheme-wise sanctions

are not made by the Planning Commission. Only head/sub-headwise outlays are approved for the States' and U.Ts 'Annual Plans. Schemewise allocations are made by the State Governments (including Uttar Pradesh) themselves.

Food items caught by Delhi Police

5585. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one truck-load of specified food items was caught by the Delhi Police in West Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such incidents that took place earlier with action taken thereon;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to tone up the public distribution system in Delhi and to come down heavily on such fair price shops or kerosene oil depots indulging in malpractices of the type in question; and

(e) the number of fair price shops and kerosene oil depots visited by surprise checks by the enforcement staff with results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). 60 bags of foodgrains meant for the Public Distribution System (PDS) allegedly being diverted from FPS No. 5723 were apprehended.

(c) 9 cases of diversion of PDS items have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration since June, 1991 and proceedings as per law taken up.

(d) and (e). The Central Government has advised the State Government and UT

Administrations to activate their enforcement machinery and monitor the availability of essential commodities supplied through the PDS, and strictly enforce the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and other similar legislations to check diversion, hoarding and other malpractices.

Delhi Administration have reported that it undertakes regular checking/raids to unearth cases of diversion of PDS items and initiates strict action under the law, against offenders. During the last 3 months (1.6.1991 - 23.8.1991) the U.T. Administration checked 93 FPS and 65 Kerosene Oil Depots. FIRs were lodged against 6 FPS and one Kerosene Depot.

[*Translation*]

T.V. Coverage of Railway Accident in Jaipur

5586. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the recent distorted T.V. telecast of an accident which took place on a railway crossing in Jaipur; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No Such complaint appears to have been received by Doordarshan.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for setting up of Industries

5587. SHRI KALKADAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities being provided by the Government to encourage the industries in Anand Parvat in Karol Bagh area of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate a policy to give more incentives to these industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). According to Delhi Administration, Anand Parvat is a non-conforming area for establishment of industry under the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan. In view of this, SSI registration has been issued from time to time to units having a municipal licence given by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. No proposal to give more incentives to these industries is presently under consideration of that Administration. However, facilities being provided to units which are already registered on permanent basis in the Anand Parvat, Karol Bagh area; are the same as those provided to SSI registered units elsewhere in Delhi.

[English]

Trained Man-Power in Foot-wear Industry

5588. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of trained Man-Power in the Foot-wear industry; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to see that more hands are available to run the foot-wear industry?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Re-imbursment of Central Investment Subsidy

5589. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-imbursment of Central Investment Subsidy was being paid to the Government of Kerala for the last nearly two years without insisting pre-registration;

(b) if so, from which date and under what circumstances the Government are now insisting on pre-registration;

(c) the total amount of Central Investment Subsidy pending re-imbursment to Kerala till date;

(d) whether any request has been received from the Government of Kerala for waiving the above condition; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Government and the stage at which the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Government of India have received a representation from the Government of Kerala for waiving the condition of pre-registration for grant of the Central Investment Subsidy. While the registration was a requirement under the Scheme, the State Governments were allowed to waive this condition.

The Central Investment subsidy Scheme was withdrawn w.e.f. 1.10.88. Following this, the Central Government advised States/UTs to disburse Subsidy to non-manufacturing activities by 30.9.1989 and to manufacturing activities by 31.12.1989, provided the projects were approved by the State Level Committee/District Level Committee on or before

30.9.1988 i.e. within the validity period of the Scheme. The Government of Kerala had submitted reimbursement claims amounting to Rs. 11.16 crores. As the subsidy in respect of the units contained in the claims was not approved by the State Level Committee/District Level Committee on or before 30.9.1988, these claims could not be reimbursed. The condition of pre-registration is not being insisted upon.

C&AG Report on Warehousing Corporation of India

5590. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG in his latest report has criticized the Central Warehousing Corporation for incurring a huge loss due to non-realisation of customs bonded warehouses dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the official responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). C&AG's report has mainly commented upon non-realisation of Warehouse charges, amounting to Rs. 662.21 lakhs, in respect of unclaimed imported goods deposited in the custom bonded warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation in Bombay Region.

(c) Central Warehousing Corporation has taken the view that none of their officials is responsible for non-realisation of dues

because it is the responsibility of the Customs authorities to effect recoveries by auctioning the time-barred bonds.

Accumulation of earned leave

5591. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government extend the facility of accumulation of earned leave to its employees;

(b) if so, to what extent and whether there is wide difference between the period of earned leave allowed to be accumulated in respect of Central Government employees working in productive and non-productive sections;

(c) if so, the period of difference;

(d) whether the Government are going to take some steps to obviate this difference;

(e) if so, by what time and details thereof; and

(f) 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) and (c). The Central Government employees in the non-industrial sector are governed by the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 and are entitled to accumulation of earned leave upto 240 days. The industrial employees other than those in the Ministry of Railways are entitled to accumulation of 60 days earned leave.

(d) to (f). An Award given by the Board of Arbitration on 26.4.91 raising the maximum period of accumulation of earned leave from 60 days to 120 days for the industrial

employees of the Government, is being examined as per procedure prescribed in the JDM Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Rural Godowns

5592. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to the state:

(a) whether any proposal for the construction of godowns in rural areas has been considered;

(b) whether any loan has been sought from any foreign bank for construction of godowns;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the financial assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh for the purpose; and

(e) the number of godowns constructed so far in the rural areas and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A Scheme is already being implemented for setting up of godowns in the rural areas since 1979-80.

(b) No loan has been sought from any foreign bank for construction of godowns under this scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7.65 crores has been provided to Uttar Pradesh for construction of godowns in rural areas.

(e) So far, 528 godowns have been approved for construction in Uttar Pradesh. Of these, 425 godowns have been completed and the remaining 103 godowns are at different stages of construction. The locations of these godowns are indicated in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
1.	AGRA	(1) Atrauli (2) Bhatsana (3) Firozabad (4) Jaudhari (5) Kirawali (6) Kahiragarh (7) Kotla (8) Naglaudia (9) Naglaudia (10) Rohlak (11) Shahdara.
2.	ALIGARH	(1) Bhikhampur (2) Bichari (3) Bimanagar (4) Dado (5) Dhanipur (6) Gabhana (7) Garhi-Tamnna (8) Hathras (9) Iqbalpur (10) Kakuwa (11) Khar (12) Nagala-Jalal (13) Narhi (14) Sakrampur (15) Sakrampur (16) Sasni (17) Sikandra (18) Sikandrapur (19) Sikandrarau (20) Sikandrarau-II
3.	ALLAHABAD	(1) Burawa (2) Chail (3) Dhoomangaj (4) Handia (5) Jari (6) Jasra (7) Manjhanpur (8) Mundera (9) Phulpur (10) Phulpur (11) Sirathu (12) Soraon (13) Soraon.
4.	ALMORA	(1) Khatyadi
5.	AZAMGARH	(1) Atrauli (2) Dubauli (3) Gutha (4) Karmaha (5) Lagani (6) Mau (7) Phulpur (8) Sagri.
6.	BADAUN	(1) Badaun (2) Bisauli (3) Bisauli (4) Bisauli (5) Dateganj (6) Padowar (7) Wazirganj (8) Wazirganj.
7.	BAHARAICH	(1) Chilveria (2) Chilveria (3) Kaisarganj (4) Mahi (5) Naupara (6) Sader.
8.	BALLIA	(1) Ballia (2) Balthara Road (3) Bansdih (4) Chitbaragaon (5) Chitbaragaon (6) Firozpur (7) Malhanwan (8) Rasra (9) Seeyer (10) Seeyer.

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
9.	BANDA	(1) Attara (2) Attara (3) Baberu (4) Banda (5) Bisanda (6) Chitrakoot (7) Imabiagaugi (8) Kabokuwan (9) Karvi (10) Karvi (11) Raja
10.	BARABANKI	(1) Fatehpur (2) Haidergarh (3) Nowabganj (4) Pyarepur (5) Safdarganj (6) Safdarganj (7) Safedabad.
11.	BAREILLY	(1) Aonla (2) Aonla (3) Aonla (4) Baheri (5) Baheri (6) Binraman Nagla (7) Mohamadpur (8) Nagaura (9) Paraskhera (10) Sheergarh.
12.	BASTI	(1) Bankata (2) Basti (3) Bhanwapur (4) Chillihia (5) Dumriganj (6) Dumariganj (7) Mehosa (8) Naugarh (9) Pathrabazar (10) Sahpur (11) Teribazar.
13.	BUNOUR	(1) Basi (2) Basta (3) Dhampur (4) Haboor (5) Japtaganj (6) Kalakhen (7) Kalakhera (8) Noorpur.
14.	BULANDSHAHR	(1) Ahmednagar (2) Annopshahr (3) Bulandshahr (4) Debai (5) Debai (6) Govindnagar (7) Gulawathi (8) Gulawathi (9) Jahanagarh (10) Jahangirabad (11) Khurja (12) Khurja (13) Pahasu (14) Poothrikalan (15) Saidpur (16) Sikandrabad (17) Shikarpur (18) Shikarpur
15.	DEHRADUN	(1) Buarlagga (2) Chauhadpur (3) Doiwala (4) Doiwala (5) Doiwala (6) Kotdwar (7) Muni-ki-Reti (8) Nakrauda (9) Sahaspur (10) Sahaspur (11) Vikasnagar (12) Vikasnagar.

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
16.	DEORIA	(1) Bazpur Srinagar (2) Fazilnagar (3) Gidhadhanwa (7) Raghwapur (8) Tarukulha (Israuli).
17.	ETAH	(1) Dhole-shar (2) Faizuak (3) Jawaharpur (4) Jawaharpur (5) Kasganj (6) Kasganj (7) Mali (8) Saron (9) Shitalpur.
18.	ETWAH	(1) Ahevra (2) Auraiya (3) Baralokpur (4) Bela (5) Bidhua (6) Bharthana (7) Etwah (8) Hewara (9) Jagsama (10) Kudarkot (11) Ruruganj (12) Sahar (13) Yakubpur.
19.	FAIZABAD	(1) Akbarpur (2) Bikapur (3) Khandsa (4) Kotsarai (5) Pilkhawan (6) Purabazar (7) Raharganj (8) Tanda (9) Tanda.
20.	FARRUKHABAD	(1) Chibramau (2) Gursahaiganj (3) Mohamadaba (4) Narayanpur (5) Qaimganj (6) Rajesultampur (7) Sadar (8) Shamshabad (9) Shamshabad (10) Talgram.
21.	FATEHPUR	(1) Alipur (2) Amauli (3) Amauli (4) Asothar (5) Asothar (6) Bindki (7) Jahanabad (8) Kishanpur (9) Khaga (10) Khakauli (11) Malva (12) Mauhar (13) Sader (14) Salaip
22.	GHAZIABAD	(1) Agauta (2) Boxar (3) Daasna (4) Dadri (5) Dadri (6) Dadri (7) Garh (8) Hapur (9) Jhandapur (10) Kherli Hafizpur (11) Merai (12) Sarna Muradnagar (13) Shahibabad.
22.	GHAZIPUR	(1) Andhau (2) Andhau (3) Fatehpur (4) Fatehpur (5) Jalalabad (6) Jalalabad (7) Jangipur (8) Jangipur (9) Jangipur (10) Kaiyanpur (11) Kiratpur (12) Kiratpur (12) Kiratpur (13) Kiratpur (13) Mohemadabad (14) Sadat (15) Saidpur (16) Yusufpur (17) Yusufpur (18) Zamania.

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
24.	GORAKHPUR	(1) Baljurg (2) Basdila (3) Basdila (4) Bishnupuri (5) Dubauli (6) Karmaha (7) Maharajanpur (8) Maharajanpur (9) Nichlaul (10) Pharenda (11) Sadar (Bhethett).
25.	GONDA	(1) Barrampur (2) Emilia-Gurudyal (3) Imliya-Khurd (4) Mankapur.
26.	HAMIRPUR	(1) Kabrai (2) Kurara (3) Mahoba (4) Mahoba (5) Maudaha (6) Rath (7) Rath.
27.	HARDOI	(1) Bhagwanpur (2) Bhagwanpur (3) Bilgram (4) Chater (5) Pihani (6) Pihani (7) Sendila (8) Shahbad (9) Tandawan.
28.	JALAUN	(1) Ait (2) Bakewar (3) Kadaura (4) Kalpi (5) Kalpi (6) Konch (7) Konch (8) Kotra (9) Lakhna (10) Modhogarh (11) Orai.
29.	JAUNPUR	(1) Bikapur (2) Dharmapur (3) Dharmapur (4) Kerka (5) Machlishehar (6) Shahganj
30.	JHANSI	(1) Banurauli (2) Chirgaon (3) Chirgaon (4) Chirgaon (5) Gursari (6) Mauranipur (7) Mauranipur (8) Mauranipur (9) Moth (10) Ranipur.
31.	KANPUR	(1) Akabarpur (2) Armainai (3) Baripal (4) Baripal (5) Ghatampur (6) Ghatampur (7) Ghatampur (8) Jhinhak (9) Jhinhak (10) Kabasar (11) Moosanagar (12) Moosanagar (13) Maubasta (14) Naubasta (15) Naubasta (16) Nauranga (17) Nauranga (18) Pukhrayan (19) Pukhrayan (20) Pukhrayan (21) Rajpur (22) Roora (23) Roora (24) Sadar (25) Sarsaul.

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
32.	LAKHIMPUR KHERI	(1) Bhansarai (2) Chandanchowki (3) Dharmakheri (4) Dharmakheri (5) Gola Gokaran (7) Kheri (8) Lakhimpur (9) Lakhimpur (10) Lakhimpur (11) Mahebagarhi (12) Mahebagarhi (13) Maigaganj (14) Mohmadi (15) Paliakalan (16) Paliakalan (17) Razapur (18) Razapur (19) Sampurana Pur (20) Tikunnia (21) Tikunnia.
33.	LALITPUR	(1) Sadar
34.	LUCKNOW	(1) Melihabad (2) Sarojininagar.
35.	MAINPURI	(1) Kushmra (2) Naduia (3) Naduia (4) Shikohabad.
36.	MATHURA	(1) Arrua (2) Aurangabad (3) Bahadurabad (4) Chanmuha (5) Chata (6) Chatikara (7) Giriraj (8) Jhudagai (9) Karhari (10) Kosi-Kalan (11) Nandgaon (12) Naujhil (13) Palihera (14) Palihera (15) Sadar (Brinda) (16) Sapoli (17) Saunkh (18) Shergarh (19) Sureer.
37.	MAU	(1) Kasimabad (2) Kopaganj
38.	MEERUT	(1) Baghat (2) Baraut (3) Haauiuddinpur (4) Kaili (5) Mawana (6) Panchali (7) Parik (7) Parikshgarh (8) Sakhaut (9) Sardhana (10) Sardhana.
39.	MIRZAPUR	(1) Dhanaura (2) Drawana (3) Dudhi (4) Ghorawal (5) Mirzapur (6) Robertsganj
40.	MORADABAD	(1) Amroha (2) Badauntola (3) Behjoi (4) Behjoi (5) Gumthala (6) Kantha (7) Kanth (8) Majhola (9) Majhola (10) Mandi (Behjoi) (11) Sambhal (12) Sambhal (13) Thakurdwara.

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
41.	MUZAFFARNAGAR	(1) Isanagar Khurd (2) Isanagar Khurd (3) Kairana (4) Khatauli.
42.	NAINITAL	(1) Bajpur (2) Bajpur (3) Gaderpur (4) Goolarbho (5) Goolarbhoj (6) Haldwani (7) Haldwani (8) Haldwani (9) Haldwani (10) Kashipur (11) Kathgodam (12) Kathgodam (13) Khatima (14) Khatima (15) Kichna (16) Kusumkhara (17) Rudrapur (18) Sitarganj (19) Sitarganj (20) Sivlalpur (21) Teenpani.
43.	PARTAPGARH	(1) Kunda (2) Patti (3) Ranjeetpur (4) Ranjeetpur
44.	PILIBHIT	(1) Amaria (2) Bisalpur (3) Bithma Kalan (4) Bithurakalan (5) Chausar Padia (6) Jahandbad (7) Pakaria Navgaon (8) Parvavesh (9) Pauta (10) Puraipur (11) Puraipur.
45.	RAI BARELI	(1) Bachrawan (2) Bachwan (3) Chaubari (4) Dalmau (5) Dalmau (6) Fatehpur (7) Fursatgaon (8) Harchanapur (9) Jagatpur (10) Jayas (11) Jayas (12) Jayas (13) Lalganj (14) Lalganj (15) Lalganj (16) Lalganj (17) Maharaiganj (18) Nabirabad (19) Parsadeypur (20) Rahi (21) Raibareli City (22) Roopamau (23) Salvan (24) Sareni (25) Shivagath (26) Sumeri (27) Tiloi (28) Unchahar.
46.	RAMPUR	(1) Bilaspur (2) Bilaspur (3) Sadar.
47.	SAHARANPUR	(1) Baragawan (2) Bhailakhurd (3) Chatesha (4) Jhabrera (5) Manglore (6) Mora (7) Nagal (8) Rampur Maniharan (9) Rampur Majwata (10) Roorki (11) Sadar.

S.No.	District	Location
1	2	3
48.	SHAHJAHANPUR	(1) Jaferganj (2) Jaitipur (3) Jalalabad (4) Puranpur (5) Puwayan (6) Rustampur Chak (7) Rauza (8) Tilhar.
49.	SITAPUR	(1) Lalpur (2) Lalpur (3) Mahmoodabad (4) Mahmoodabad (5) Puwayan (6) Rustampur Chak (7) Tambour
50.	SULTANPUR	(1) Amethi (2) Amhut (3) Jagdishpur (4) Kedipur (5) Magraura (6) Mandi (Ahmed) (7) Muzhatirkhaud (8) Rampur Phulwari (9) Sader.
51.	UNNAO	(1) Ahrampurva (2) Hasanganj (3) Purva (4) Purva.
52.	VARANSASI	(1) Chakkia (2) Chakkia (3) Chaia (4) Chandauli (5) Gyanpur (6) Gopiganj (7) Gopiganj (8) Kalyanpur (9) Sader.

Criteria for Fixing price of Levy Sugar*[English]*

5593. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being followed while fixing prices of levy sugar in different parts of the country;

(b) whether these prices are fixed even lower than the cost of production in sugar producing states; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The ex-factory prices of levy sugar are fixed under Sub-section 3C of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 having regard to the following factors:-

- (i) Statutory Minimum Price notified for sugarcane;
- (ii) Manufacturing cost of sugar;
- (iii) Duty or tax, if any, paid or payable thereon; and
- (iv) Securing of a reasonable return on the capital employed in the business of manufacturing sugar.

The ex-factory price of levy sugar so fixed takes into account the cost of production on the basis of statutory minimum price of sugarcane fixed by the Central Government. Where, however, the factories are paying cane prices higher than the statutory minimum, they are expected to compensate themselves for the higher cost of production, if any, from the realisations made by the sale of freesale sugar, which is 55% of the total production.

Statutory Recognition to SC/ST Employees Association

5594. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to grant statutory recognition to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees Association in the Ministries and Departments as well as in the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks and other Government organisations;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) SC/ST Employees Associations do not fulfill the conditions required for granting recognition to service Associations.

Coca Cola in India

5595. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola is entering into the Indian market by some another name;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded necessary permission to the company; and

(d) if so, the conditions laid down while giving permission to the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO):

(a) The Government have no information about entry of Coca Cola in Indian market by some other name.

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

[Translation]

Appointment of Committee for Technical jobs in Khadi Gramodhyog Bhawan, New Delhi

5596. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any departmental or external technical expert is appointed in the committees for technical jobs etc. In Khadi Gramodhyog Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether some cases of malpractices have come to the notice of the Government regarding accepting the tenders at high rates in respect of technical jobs of stitching, dyeing and printing etc. due to non-availability of a technical expert; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Central Committee functions for deciding technical jobs like

stitching, dyeing and printing in Khadi Gramodhyog Bhawan, New Delhi. The Committee is consisting of the Bhawan's Manager, Manager of Gram-shilpa, New Delhi, officer in-charge of readymade garments, officer in-charge of Dyeing and Printing Section and Senior officials of Accounts Section of the Bhawan, who are all departmental technical experts. Also, all rates are accepted according to the tender rates quoted by the parties. In view of the above, the question of malpractices by arbitrarily accepting the tenders of higher rates does not arise.

(d) In view of the reply given above, this does not arise.

[English]

Surplus Land

5597. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the land declared surplus under the Land Reforms Act so far, State-wise;

(b) the areas out of it taken possession and distributed to the rural poor by the Government; and

(c) the number of persons benefited so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Till March, 1991)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area (in lakhs acres)		No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	
		Declared Surplus	Taken Possession of Distributed		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.01	5.53	4.19	3.59
2.	Assam	6.10	5.45	4.28	3.75
3.	Bihar	4.75	3.88	2.67	3.08
4.	Gujarat	2.52	1.55	1.25	0.28
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.84	2.81	0.03	0.04
6.	Haryana	1.21	1.13	1.13	0.38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.56	4.50	4.50	4.50
8.	Karnataka	2.77	1.56	1.14	0.29
9.	Kerala	1.33	0.93	0.63	1.34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.97	2.55	1.72	0.65

(Till March, 1991)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area (in lakhs acres)			No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)
		Declared Surplus	Taken Possession of	Distributed	
11.	Maharashtra	7.04	6.24	5.25	1.32
12.	Manipur	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.004
13.	Orissa	1.74	1.59	1.46	1.24
14.	Punjab	1.39	1.04	1.01	0.26
15.	Rajasthan	6.19	5.46	4.32	0.75
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.77	1.71	1.40	1.15
17.	Tripura	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5.29	4.98	3.58	3.06
19.	West Bengal	12.61	11.43	8.99	18.91

Payment of Central Investment Subsidy [Translation]

5598. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of payment of Central Investment subsidy still pending with Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the details particularly of cases from Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was withdrawn w.e.f. 1.10.1988. Most of the eligible claims amounting to Rs. 127.4 crores have been reimbursed to the State Governments during the year 1990-91. Claims which did not fall within the guidelines for eligibility have been returned to the State Governments.

SC/ST Employees in KVIC

5600. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and officers in Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the Country;

(b) the number of employees belonging to SC/ST in each category of officers and employees;

(c) whether there is any backlog of vacant posts reserved for SC/ST; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fill up this back-log?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There are 244 officers in Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the country. As regards Non-Gazetted staff, the information is being collected.

(b) The number of officers belonging to SC/ST under Group (A) and Group (B) are as follows:

	SC	ST	TOTAL
Group (A)	18	7	25
Group (B)	24	5	29
(Gazetted)	42	12	54

The information in respect of Non-Gazetted staff is being collected.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply at (c), this does not arise.

(a) the criteria for declaring areas as 'drought prone';

(b) whether the Government have made any changes in the criteria;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the achievements made under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme?

[English]

Declaration of Drought Prone Areas

5601. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The

report of the Task Force on Integrated Rural Development submitted in June 1973 and headed by Dr. S.S. Minhas had divided drought prone areas into 3 categories i.e. extremely arid, semi-arid and sub-moist areas, covering areas with rainfall upto 375 mm, 375 to 750 mm and from 750 mm to 1125 mm respectively.

The criteria for coverage of areas under DPAP laid down in the report of the Task Force headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan is being followed at present.

The task Force suggested that the following 3 categories of areas on the combined basis of rainfall and irrigation factor may be excluded from definition of drought prone areas:

(i) where the suggested area, if it

has an average annual rainfall of 1125 mm and above, has irrigation for more than 10% of the net sown area.

(ii) where the suggested area, if it has an average annual rainfall of 750-1125 mm, has irrigation for about 15% of the net sown area; and

(iii) where the suggested area, if it has an average annual rainfall of less than 750 mm, has irrigation for about 20% of the net sown area;

This criteria has not been changed.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Financial and Physical Achievements under DPAP and DDP since inception upto March, 1991.

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Achievements since Inception upto March, 1991</i>			
		<i>Financial (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>Physical in respect of core Sectors (Area in lakhs hectares)</i>		
			<i>Land Development</i>	<i>Water Resources Development</i>	<i>Afforestation & Pasture Development</i>
DPAP	1973-74 to 1990-91	1,223.41	24.87	8.54	14.55
DDP	1977-78 to 1990-91	350.60	1.04	0.41	1.93

**Petro Chemical Complex in
Visakhapatnam**

5602. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the petrochemical complex in Visakhapatnam based on NAPHTHA of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, stands at present;

(b) whether any down-stream industries have been identified in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). M/s. U.B. Petrochemicals has been granted a letter of intent for setting up a cracker complex at Visakhapatnam based on Naphtha from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. The party has also indentified certain down-stream industries and applied for licence for manufacture of HDPE/LLDPE, PVC, Polypropylene, Caustic Soda and Chlorine.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of SC/ST Officers as Secretary and Additional Secretary

5603. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the particulars of officers belonging to the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were promoted by selection as Secretary and Additional Secretary during the period from December 2, 1989 to November 10, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): The required information is maintained only in respect of the officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Shri Mata Prasad IAS

(UP:62), a member of the Scheduled Caste, is the only officer from these categories who was promoted as Additional Secretary, Ministry of Welfare on 14/7/1990.

Setting up of Industries in Bihar

5604. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Bihar are 'no industry districts'; and

(b) if so, the scheme of the Government in regard to setting up industries in Gumla and Lohardaga districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) No Sir. These are not in the category of 'No Industry Districts'.

(b) Industrialisation of a specific district/ area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The central Government supplements their efforts by giving concessions/incentives for entrepreneurs setting up industries in industrially backward districts.

[*English*]

Disciplinary Cases pending in Central Government Offices

5605. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the cases pending in Central Government offices on disciplinary matters as on June 30, 1990;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the disposal of these cases;

(c) whether there is any proposal to

separate the rules on the disciplinary and vigilance cases which at the moment are common to both the categories; and

(d) whether the Government officials assigned with the responsibilities of defending the cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal are paid honorarium; if so, at what rates and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) No Sir.

(d) Since the Government servants are not assigned the responsibilities of defending the cases in the CAT, the question of paying honorarium does not arise.

Performance of Fertilizers Industry

5606. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted the decline in the performance of fertilizers industry; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). There has been no decline in the performance of the fertilizer industry during 1990-91 and in 1991-92 (April to July), as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year, in terms of actual production of fertilizers and average capacity utilisation of the plants.

[*Translation*]

Permission to Increase the Capacity of Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

5607. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh to which permission has been granted to increase their capacity upto 2,500 tonnes and whether permission has also been granted to the sugar mills of Laxmiganj, Betalpur and Bhatni of Deoria district to increase their capacity upto 2,500 tonnes;

(b) if so, the progress of work thereof;

(c) whether all formalities regarding land etc. have been completed for expansion of Laxmiganj Sugar factory; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in increasing its capacity upto 2,500 tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). After the issue of the Licensing Policy guidelines for the 7th Plan on 2.1.1987, 54 Letters of Intent have been issued till 31.7.1991 for expansion of capacity of the existing sugar factories upto 2,500 TCD in the State of Uttar Pradesh. These include the Letters of Intent for expansion upto 2500 TCD granted to Laxmiganj, Betalpur and Bhatni sugar factories. However, no report has been received till yet from these three sugar factories regarding the progress in the implementation of their expansion projects.

[*English*]

Broadcast of News Bulletins in Delhi

5608. DR. G.L. KANAUIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the wave lengths, meter bands and timings of the news bulletins broadcast in different Indian Languages in Delhi; and

(b) the wave lengths and metre bands of the external services broadcast in Indian languages from Delhi and directed towards South East Asia and Africa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question NO. 56.08 for 4.9.1991)

Broadcast of News Bulletins in Indian Languages from Delhi

News Service	Period of broadcast	Frequency (KHZ)	Wave-length (Metres)
1.	2.	3.	4.
Hindi	0600-0605	819	366.3
		1214	246.9
	0700-0705	4,860	61.73
		7110	42.19
		11,830	25.36
		11,870	25.27
		15,120	19.84
		15,220	19.71
		819	366.3
	0800-0815	594	505.0
		3,945	76.5

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		4,860	61.73
		6,045	49.63
		7,110	42.19
		7,210	41.61
		9,590	31.28
		11,830	25.36
		15,120	19.84
		15,220	19.71
		17,875	16.78
		1,368	219.3
		819	366.3

(7260/41.32 and 9535/31.46 also available).

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		1,017	294.9
	0900-0905	4,860	61.73
		6,045	42.63
		17,110	42.19
		11,830	25.36
		15,120	19.84
		15,220	19.71
		17,875	19.71
		819	16.78
	0925-0930	4,860	61.73
		6,045	40.63
	(Sundays)	11,830	25.36
		15,120	19.84

News Service	Period of broadcast	Frequency (KHZ)	Wave-length (Metres)
1.	2.	3.	4.
		15,220	19.71
	1,000-1,005	819	366.3
	1,100-1,105	819	366.3
	1,305-1,310	15,165	19.78
		15,250	19.67
		17,850	16.81
		819	366.3
	1,410-1,420	7,210	41.61
		9,610	31.22
		11,970	25.86
		15,165	19.78
		15,250	19.67

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
	1,440-1,500 (Slow speed)	17,705	16.94
		17,795	16.86
	1,505-1,510	17,850	16.81
		819	366.3
	1,700-1,705	819	366.3
		1,368	219.3
	1,700-1,710	1,134	264.5
		7,210	41.61
		9,675	31.01
		11,620	25.82
		15,250	19.67
		15,420	19.46

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		17,705	16.94
		17,815	16.81
	1,805-1,810	3,925	76.43
		6,015	49.63
		9,615	31.20
		11,770	25.49
		15,145	19.81
		15,275	19.61
		17,387	17.25
		17,830	16.83
		819	366.3
	1,900-1,905	3,925	76.43

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		4,860	61.73
		6,045	49.63
		7,160	41.90
		7,225	41.52
		7,412	40.47
		9,950	30.15
		10,330	29.04
		819	366.3
		1,368	219.3
		1,215	246.9
	1,905-1,910	3,925	76.43
		4,860	61.73

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		6,045	49.63
		7,412	40.47
		819	366.3
	1,930-1,935	1,017	294.9
	1,950-2,000	819	366.3
	2,045-2,100	1,134	264.5
		3,925	76.43
		3,945	76.05
		6,140	48.86
		7,160	41.90
		7,412	40.47
		9,715	30.88

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		9,950	30.15
		10,330	29.04
		819	366.3
		1,368	219.3
	2,200-2,205	666	450.5
	2,305-2,310	3,905	76.82
		3,925	76.43
		6,140	48.86
		7,160	41.90
		7,290	41.15
		9,715	30.88
		10,330	29.04

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		819	366.3
		1,215	246.9
	0,005-0,010	819	366.3
	0,600-0,605	3,925	76.43
		6,045	49.63
		11,920	25.17
		15,120	19.84
	0,705-0,715	11,870	25.27
		15,220	19.76
	1,340-1,350	15,165	19.78
ASSAMESE		17,850	16.81
	1,905-1,915	7,225	41.52

News Service	Period of broadcast				Frequency (KHZ)	Wave-length (Metres)
	1.	2.	3.	4.		
			10,330	29.04		
	0,725-0,735		11,870	25.27		
BENGALI			15,220	19.17		
	1,330-1,340		11,735	25.56		
			15,165	19.78		
	1,935-1,945		7,225	41.52		
			10,330	29.04		
	0,830-0,840		6,045	49.63		
			7,110	42.19		
DOGRI	1,915-1,925		3,925	76.43		
			4,860	61.73		
	0,745-0,755		11,830	25.36		

News Service	Period of broadcast		Frequency (KHZ)		Wave-length (Metres)
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
GUJARATI			15,120		19.84
		1,320-1,330	15,250		19.67
			17,850		16.81
		1,950-2,000	7,160		41.90
KASHMIRI			9,950		30.15
		0,745-0,755	4,860		61.73
		1,825-1,840	7,110		42.19
KANNADA			3,925		76.43
		0,735-0,745	9,615		31.22
			11,830		25.36
			15,120		19.84

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>		<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>		<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.
		1,310-1,320	15,250	19.67		
			17,850	16.81		
		1,935-1,945	7,160	41.90		
			9,950	30.15		
MALAYALAM		0,725-0,735	11,830	25.36		
			15,120	19.84		
		1,250-1,300	15,250	19.67		
			17,850	16.81		
		1,925-1,935	7,160	41.90		
			9,950	30.15		
MARATHI		0,830-0,840	11,830	25.36		
			15,120	19.84		

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
	1,330-1,340	9,610	31.20
		15,250	19.67
	2,005-2,015	6,083	49.30
		9,950	30.15
NEPALI	1,925-1,935	7,225	41.52
		10,330	29.04
	0,715-0,725	11,870	25.27
		15,220	19.76
ORIYA	1,350-1,400	15,165	19.78
		17,850	16.81
	1,915-1,925	7,225	41.52
		10,330	29.04

News Service	Period of broadcast				Frequency (KHz)	Wave-length (Metres)
	1.	2.	3.	4.		
PUNJABI		0,830-0,840	4,860	61.73		
			4,960	60.48		
			666	450.5		
		1,340-1,350	9,610	31.22		
SANSKRIT			819	366.3		
		1,930-1,940	3,365	89.15		
			666	450.5		
		0,655-0,700	4,860	61.73		
		6,045	49.16			
		7,110	49.19			
		11,830	25.36			
		11,870	25.27			

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		15,120	19.84
		15,220	19.71
		666	450.5
	1,810-1,815	3,925	76.43
		6,045	49.63
		9,615	31.20
		11,770	25.49
		15,145	20.81
		15,275	19.64
		17,387	17.25
		17,830	16.83
		666	450.5

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>		<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
	1.	2.		
SINDHI		0,840-0,850	4,860	61.73
			6,045	40.65
			7,110	42.19
			11,830	25.36
			15,120	19.84
	1,815-1,825		3,925	76.43
			6,045	49.63
			9,615	31.20
		0,715-0,725	11,830	25.36
			15,120	19.84
TAMIL		1,240-1,250	15,250	19.67
			17,850	16.81

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
	1,915-1,925	7,160	41.92
		9,950	30.15
TELUGU	0,705-0,715	11,830	25.36
		15,120	19.84
	1,230-1,240	15,250	19.67
		17,850	16.81
	1,905-1,915	7,160	41.90
		9,950	30.15
URDU	0,850-0,900	4,860	61.73
		6,045	49.63
		7,110	42.19
		11,830	25.36

News Service	Period of broadcast	Frequency (KHz)	Wave-length (Metres)
1.	2.	3.	4.
		11,870	25.27
		15,120	19.84
		15,220	19.71
		666	450.5
	1,350-1,400	9,610	31.22
		11,970	25.06
		15,250	19.67
		819	366.3
	2,116-2,130	3,925	76.43
		7,290	41.15
		9,715	30.88
		9,950	30.15

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast</i>	<i>Frequency (KHZ)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
		819	366.3

Broadcast of External Services in Indian Languages from Delhi

For South-East Asia

<i>Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast I.S. T</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
HINDI	0430-0530	1,134	264.5
		9,950	30.15
		11,880	25.25
		15,165	19.80
TAMIL	0530-0615	1,134	264.5
		4,990	60.12
		9,950	30.15

<i>Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast I.S.T</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
		11,815	25.30
		11,880	25.25
	1645-1745	15,275	19.64
		15,335	19.56
		17,387	17.25
		17,850	16.80
TELUGU	0415-0445	11,745	25.55
		15,110	19.85
		17,830	16.83
For East-Africa			
HINDI	0845-0945	15,165	19.78
		17,805	16.85

<i>Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast I.S.T</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wave-length (Metres)</i>
	2145-2230	11,830	25.36
		15,080	19.89
GUJARATI	0945-1000	15,165	19.78
		17,805	16.85
	2230-2315	11,830	25.36
		15,080	19.89

Revamping of Cement Corporation of India

5609. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the measures for the financial revamping of the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had submitted a package of measures to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have cleared the financial restructuring package for the loss making public sector companies including Cement Corporation of India;

(d) the details of the package programme; and

(e) the extent to which it will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government has been considering the financial restructuring of loss making public sector companies from time to time, on individual case to case basis. The CCEA has approved a financial restructuring package in respect of CCI.

(b) A statement giving the details in respect of CCI is enclosed.

(e) The financial restructuring has been done keeping in view the imbalance in debt-equity ratio of the Company and to improve leverages so that the debt-equity ratio becomes 1:1. The Financial restructuring will further improve the viability and maintain reasonable Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) for the repayment of loans to Government and Public financial institutions.

STATEMENT

- 1) Plan loans of Rs. 41.75 crores out of the total outstanding Plan Loans of Rs. 130.09 crores may be converted into equity to ensure debt-equity ratio 1:1.
- 2) The Corporation may be sanctioned moratorium for a period of 6 years on the remaining outstanding Plan loans amounting to Rs. 88.34 crores and re-scheduling of the repayments of these loans. The effect of re-scheduling will be that the total period of repayment of plan loans will be extended upto 20 years.
- 3) The Corporation may also be sanctioned moratorium for a period of 2 years on the Non-Plan loan of Rs. 22.37 crores sanctioned in the year 1988-89.
- 4) Outstanding interest on Government loans as on 31.3.1989 amounting to Rs. 3.84 crores may be written off.
- 5) The Corporation may also be sanctioned interest holiday on balance plan loans for a period of one year i.e. 1989-90. The amount involved is Rs. 12.03 crores.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Newsprint Paper Production in "Core Sector"

5610. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not including newsprint paper production industry in "Core Sector";

(b) whether much difficulties are being faced in production of newsprint paper and in distribution thereof because this industry does not belong to "Core Sector";

(c) whether the Government propose to include this industry in "Core Sector"; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Government keep a constant watch on the problems of the newsprint industry. Remedial action is taken to solve the problems of the industry as and when necessary. Newsprint is an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act. In general, there has been no report of difficulties being faced in production and distribution of newsprint on account of the newsprint industry not being in the core sector.

Export of Computers

5611. SHRI RAM SABAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether computers are being exported by India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the companies exporting computers; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of computers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. The value of export of computer hardware including computer systems was Rs. 297.8 crores during 1990-91. The items being exported are Personal Computers, PC/XTs, PC/ATs, Mother Boards of the Personal Computers, Add-on Cards and Computer Peripherals like Colour Monitors and Key Boards. Some of the major companies which are exporting such computer hardware items on regular basis are as under:-

- i) Modi Olivetti Ltd.
- ii) Zenith Computers Ltd.
- iii) Unicorp. Computers Ltd.
- iv) HCL Ltd.
- v) Wipro Information Technology Ltd.
- vi) Altos India Ltd.
- vii) DCM Data Products Ltd.
- viii) Namtech Systems Pvt. Ltd.
- ix) Eloilex Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
- x) Eastern Peripherals
- xi) Sterling Computer Ltd.
- xiii) Mini Comp.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to increase the production of computers in the country are given below:-

- (i) Industrial licensing including foreign collaboration approval has been made more liberal under the recently announced industrial policy.

- (ii) Approval for Foreign equity participation up to 51% has been made automatic.
- (iii) Constraints faced by the computer manufacturers in locating their units in the vicinity of metropolitan areas have been removed.
- (iv) The upper ceiling limit on plant and machinery in respect of SSI units has been enhanced from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs and to Rs. 75 lakhs in respect of SSI units exporting at least 30% of their production.
- (v) Broad-banding has been allowed for the optimal use of capital equipment installed.
- (vi) The minimum percentage of value addition for exports has been reduced to 15% to boost export to hard currency areas.
- (vii) The procedure for grant of advance licence has been simplified. Government has proposed to speed up issue of advance licences within 15 days of the filing of application by the exporting unit.
- (viii) The EXIM Scrip in case of export of electronic items including computers has been made 40% of the FOB value.
- (ix) The EXIM Scrip under the

advance licence scheme has also been increased to 30% of net foreign exchanged earned. This is applicable to Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and Export Oriented Units (EOUs).

Issue of Industrial Licences

5612. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether before starting the new industries/factories it is absolutely necessary to get clearance first from Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) the number of new industries in which production was delayed due to the delay causes in getting clearance from the said Ministry during the last two years; and

(c) the suggestions under the consideration of Government to streamline it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) As per the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries as long as they conform to the locational policy. The location of the industrial projects will continue to be regulated by Zoning and Land Use Regulation and Environmental Legislation.

When a Letter of Intent (LOI) is issued for setting up of an industrial unit requiring industrial licence, a standard condition is incorporated that they should obtain clearance from the State Pollution Control Board. A Letter of Intent is converted into industrial Licence only after the conditions in the LOI are fulfilled.

(b) and (c). The Rewarded Conversion of LOI into Industrial Licence are effected after Administrative Ministries have made their recommendations. The information regarding delays in conversion of LOI into Industrial Licence for want of clearance from State Pollution Control Boards is not being centrally maintained in Department of Industrial Development.

[English]

Growth Centre in Durg, Madhya Pradesh

5614. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up of a Growth Centre at Durg, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the latest position thereof;

(c) the details of facilities provided to Durg during the last three years; and

(d) the amount of money sanctioned for the development of this Centre during the last three years and also the amount spent, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Under the new growth centre scheme announced in June 1988, out of the six growth centres allotted to Madhya Pradesh, it has been decided to set-up a growth centre in Durg District. The growth centre would be endowed with adequate infrastructural facilities particularly Power, Water, Telecommunication and banking. An amount of Rs. 1 crore was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 1990-91 as Central Assistance for the Durg growth centre.

Operation of Cable T.V. Network

5615. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for the operation of Cable T.V. network throughout the country during the last two years;

(b) whether there are any foreign companies operating in this field; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

5616. SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received through Government of Maharashtra and also received independently direct to establish new sugar factories in the co-operative sector in Maharashtra;

(b) names of the proposed sugar factories which applied for industrial licence; and

(c) the policy of the Government regarding issue of licences to these applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The number and names of the proposals received during the current sugar season (i.e. from 1st October, 1990 onwards) uptill 31.7.1991 for setting up of new Cooperative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The licensing policy for Sugar Industry is presently being reviewed by the Government. The pending applications, includ-

ing the above applications of Maharashtra State, would be considered as per the policy formulated after the aforesaid review.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number and names of proposals received for establishment or new Sugar Factories of 2500 TCD capacity in Cooperative Sector in the State of Maharashtra during 1990-91

(Position as on 31.7.1991)

S.No	Name of the Proposal
1.	M/s Rajershi Shahu Maharaj, Magaswargice SSK Ltd., At Puyani Tal. Gangabhed, Dist. Parbhani
2.	M/s Topai SSK Ltd., Kurunda, Tal. Basmatnagar, Distt. Parbhani.
3.	M/s Godavari Borna SSK Ltd., Khadba, Tal. Gangabhed, Distt. Parbhani.
4.	M/s Tobu Bhavani SSK Ltd., Kurunda, Tq. Basmatnagar, Distt. Parbhani.
5.	M/s Valmike SSK Ltd., Walur, Tal. Pathri, Distt. Parbhani.
6.	M/s Barister Nath Pai SSK Ltd., At Kawad, Tq. Chandgad, Distt. Kolhapur.
7.	M/s Shri Saraswati SSK Ltd., Ghosarwadi, Teh. Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur.
8.	M/s Shirol Tal. Manganga SSK Ltd., Sainik Takali, Tal. Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur.
9.	M/s Jotiding SSK Ltd., Gogase, Tal. Shahuwadi, Distt. Kolhapur.
10.	M/s Baliraja SSK Ltd., Ranjegaon, Tal. Beed, Distt. Beed.

(Position as on 31.7.1991)

S.No	Name of the Proposal
------	----------------------

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 11. | M/s Keshanraj SSK Ltd., Swargaon, Taluka Majalgaon, Distt. Beed. |
| 12. | M/s M. Phula Ambedkar SSK Ltd., Phule Pimpalgaon, Tal. Amajalgaon, Distt. Beed. |
| 13. | M/s Mahatama Jotiba Phule SSK Ltd., Dharmapuri, Tal. Ambajogai, Distt. Beed. |
| 14. | M/s Pandharinath SSK Ltd., At Dhakephal, Tq. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 15. | M/s Om Moreshwar SSK Ltd., Girijanagar, Tal. Sillod, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 16. | M/s Shiuna SSK Ltd., Deogaon Rangari, Taluka Kannad, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 17. | M/s Pratishthan SSK Ltd., At Bidkin, Teh. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 18. | M/s Shree SSK Ltd., At Khultabad, Tq. Khultabad, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 19. | Shri Krishna SSK Ltd., Dongaon, Tal. Gangapur, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 20. | M/s Mahatama Phule Mangasvargiya SSK Ltd., Kadarbad, Tal. & Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 21. | M/s Sant Bahinabai SSK Ltd., Wakla, Tal. Vaijapur, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 22. | Shri Trivikram Maharaj SSK Ltd., Varkhedi (Sudam), Tal. Soegaon, Distt. Aurangabad. |

*(Position as on 31.7.1991)**Name of the Proposal**S.No*

- | <i>S.No</i> | <i>Name of the Proposal</i> |
|-------------|--|
| 23. | Yashwantrao Chavan SSK Ltd., Khultabad, Tal. Khultabad, Distt. Aurangabad. |
| 24. | Kasinath Maharaj SSK Ltd., Shengaon, Tal. Chandrapur, Distt. Chandrapur. |
| 25. | M/s Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Magaswargiya SSK Ltd., Uplai, Tal. Kallam, Distt. Osmanabad. |
| 26. | M/s Khandeshwan Shetkari SSK Ltd., Mandwa, Teh. Kallam, Distt. Osmanabad. |
| 27. | M/s Shambu Mahadeo Shetkari SSK Ltd., Kasti (BK), Tal. Omerga, Distt. Osmanabad |
| 28. | M/s Markandeshwar SSK Ltd., Chamorshi, Tal. Chamorshi, Distt. Gadchiroli. |
| 29. | Shri Rajiv Shetkari SSK Ltd., Taka, Tal. Ausa, Distt. Latur. |
| 30. | M/s Dhaneshwari SSK Ltd., At Umadi, Teh. Jat, Distt. Sangli. |
| 31. | M/s Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., At Kundalwadi, Teh. Walwa, Distt. Sangli. |
| 32. | M/s Shetkari SSK Ltd., At Kokale, Teh. Kavathe, Mahankal, Distt. Sangli. |
| 33. | M/s Tasgaon Tal. Poorva Bhag SSK Ltd., Molale (Pad) Tal. Tasgaon, Distt. Sangli. |
| 34. | M/s Ninaidevi SSK Ltd., Arala, Tal. Shirala, Distt. Sangli. |

(Position as on 31.7.1991)

S.No	Name of the Proposal
35.	M/s Nandadevi SSK Ltd., At Nanaj, TQ. Jamkhed, Distt. Ahmednagar.
36.	M/s Kisan Kranti SSK Ltd., At Shrigonda, Tq. Shrigonda. Distt. Ahmednagar.
37.	M/s Jai Bajarang SSK Ltd., At Shevgaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.
38.	M/s Shri Hanuman SSK Ltd., Dhampuri, Tal. Malshiras, Distt. Solapur.
39.	M/s Chandrabhaga SSK Ltd., At Bhalwai, Tq. Pardharpur, Distt. Solapur.
40.	M/s Shree Makai SSK Ltd., Bhagatwadi, At Ramwadi, Post Janti, Tal. Karmala, Distt. Solapur.
41.	M/s Bairaia SSK Ltd., Ropale (BK), Tq. Pandharpur, Distt. Solapur.
42.	M/s Vikas SSK Ltd., Salmukhwadi, Tal. Malshiras, Distt. Solapur.
43.	M/s Mohol Taluka SSK Ltd., Malikpeth, Tal. Mohol, Distt. Solapur.
44.	M/s Ambish Bhagwant Sheikari SSK Ltd., UPLAI (Tho), Tal. Barshi, Distt. Solapur.
45.	M/s Sheikari SSK Lts., At Digras, Distt. Yavatmal.
46.	Shri Datta SSK Ltd., Maroli, Tal. Ghatangi, Distt. Yavatmal.

(Position as on 31.7.1991)

Name of the Proposal

S.No

- | S.No | Name of the Proposal |
|------|--|
| 47. | Maha Audwambar SSK Ltd., Phulsangai, Ta. Mahagaon., Distt. Yavatmal. |
| 48. | M/s Bhima Shankar SSK Ltd., Vaki, Tal. Khed, Distt. Pune. |
| 49. | M/s Indiraai SSK Ltd., Jafrabad, Distt. Jafrabad, Distt. Jalna. |
| 50. | M/s Narayandeobabe SSK Ltd., Jafrabad, Tal. Jafrabad, Distt. Jalna. |
| 51. | Shri Mahlaxmi Gogal SSK Ltd., Badnapur, Tal. Jalna, Distt. Jalna. |
| 52. | M/s Pratagarh SSK Ltd., At Madha, Tq. Jawali, Distt. Satara. |
| 53. | M/s Shivdarshan SSK Ltd., Tal. Karad, Distt. Satara. |
| 54. | M/s Shivshakti SSK Ltd., At Pimpri, Teh. Koregaon, Distt. Satara. |
| 55. | M/s Yashwantrao Chauhan SSK Ltd., diwad, Tal. Man, Distt. Satara. |
| 56. | M/s Tuljabhavani Devi SSK Ltd., At Dhawal, Teh. Phalthan, Distt. Satara. |
| 57. | M/s Kisan Veer SSK Ltd., Khandala, Distt. Satara. |
| 58. | M/s Wedawati SSK Ltd., Vaduj, Tal. Khatav, Distt. Satara. |

(Position as on 31.7.1991)

S.No	Name of the Proposal
59.	M/s Nilbanth SSK Ltd., At Jalgaon (kh), Tal. & Distt. Jalgaon.
60.	M/s Lal Bahadur Shastri SSK Ltd., Dighi, Tq. Pachara, Distt. Jalgaon.
61.	M/s Madhukar SSK Ltd., AT Nhavimarg, Faizpur, Teh. Yawal, Distt. Jalgaon.
62.	M/s Yaval Taluka SSK Ltd., Wadode, Taluka Yavan, Distt. Jalgaon.
63.	M/s Rajershee Shahu Magaswargivya SSK Ltd., Mubhed, Tq Mubhed, Distt. Naded.
64.	M/s Yeshwantrao Chavan SSK Ltd., Bhanpur, Tal. & Distt. Nanded.
65.	M/s Siddharth Sugar Coop. Factory Ltd., At Porla, Teh. Gadchiroli, Distt. Gadchiroli.
66.	M/s Chakeshwari Devi SSK Ltd., Deolgaon Waysa/Ajispur, Teh. Lonar, Distt. Buldhana.
67.	M/s Shri Sant Gulab Baba SSK Ltd., Sangrampur, Distt. Buldhana.
68.	M/s Indira SSK Ltd., Titai, Taluka Lonar, Distt. Buldhana.
69.	M/s Nalganga Shetkari SSK Ltd., Nalgangapur, Taluka Motala, Distt. Buldhana.
70.	M/s Kamalaja Devi SSK Ltd., At Sultanpur, Teh. Lonar, Distt. Buldhana.
71.	M/s Bharatratna Dr. Balsaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., Devalgaon Mahi, Tal. Devalgaon Raja, Distt. Buldhana.

**Selection Grade and Super time Scales
of Indian Forest Service**

5617. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended uniform Selection Grade and Supertime Scales for Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service;

(b) if so, whether the Selection Grade and Supertime Scales of Indian Forest Service are lower than those of Indian Police Service at present; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to remove the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government does not consider that there is any anomaly in the existing Selection Grade and Supertime Scales of IPS and IFS. While accepting the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission with respect to the IFS, the Government consciously decided that the Selection Grade and Supertime Scale of the IPS must be higher. The existing law and order situation in the country and the consequent need to maintain an edge in the scales of pay of the IPS; and the fact that the IPS scales had this edge over the IFS scales prior to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission were the reasons for this decision.

Haldia Petro Complex Scheme

5618. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Haldia Petro Complex Scheme indicating its foreign exchange content; and

(b) the manner in which the foreign exchange content is sought to be secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) have been granted a letter of intent in August, 1990 for a 300, 000 TPA Ethylene Capacity naphtha cracker along with downstream units for manufacture of HDPE, LLDPE, Polypropylene, Styrene/Polystyrene, PBR etc. at Haldia in West Bengal. The total capital cost of the complex was estimated to be around Rs. 3,000 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 650 crores.

(b) According to a condition in the letter intent, the company will finance its foreign exchange requirements for import of capital goods, import of know how, servicing of foreign equity, foreign loan and import of feed stock, if any, through foreign exchange obtained by way of foreign equity participation, NRI equity on non-repatriable basis, commercial borrowings as may be permitted by Govt. according to financing plan that may be approved, for with debt servicing liability and any other foreign exchange costs should be met by export earnings of the Company.

[Translation]

Funds to Bihar under JRY

5619. SHRI RAM TAHAI
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DEVENDRA
PRASAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allocation of funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been made to districts of Bihar keeping in view their backwardness and geographical condition;

(b) if so, the district-wise amount allocated during 1990-91 and the number of mandays created; and

(c) the difference between the amount allocated for the districts of Bihar and for the districts of other States:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Allocation of resources under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are made to State/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT of the total rural poor in the country. From State to its districts, the allocations are made on the

index of backwardness formulated on the basis of percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers in rural areas, percentage of rural SC/ST population to total rural population and inverse of agricultural productivity in the weights of 20:60:20 and its rural population in absolute terms. Funds to Bihar and its districts have been allocated according to this criteria.

(b) The amount allocated and employment generated during 1990-91 under JRY in the districts of Bihar is given in the statement annexed.

(c) Amount allocated to the districts of Bihar is given in the annexed statement referred to in reply to part (b) of the question. In view of the criteria for allocation of funds as mentioned in reply to part (a) above, the question of comparison of allocation of funds to the districts in other States with districts of Bihar does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Name of District	Allocation including MWS(Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generation (lakh mandays Provisional)
1.	2	3	4
1.	Patna	793.31	20.93
2.	Nalanda	704.91	27.47
3.	Nawada	648.04	15.43
4.	Gaya	1,485.10	35.82
5.	Aurangabad	687.34	16.37
6.	Rohtas	1,137.04	28.34
7.	Bhojpur	780.27	22.68
8.	Saran	575.66	16.40
9.	Siwan	485.74	13.94
10.	Gopalganj	399.85	12.02

Sl. No	Name of District	Allocation including MWS(Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generation (lakh mandays Provisional)
1	2	3	4
11.	Pachim Champaran	778.78	16.63
12.	Purba Champaran	856.32	21.92
13.	Sitamarhi	589.56	18.22
14.	Muzaffarpur	900.56	26.32
15.	Vaishali	670.71	19.10
16.	Begusarai	540.91	20.24
17.	Samastipur	894.52	26.13
18.	Darbhanga	761.86	25.93
19.	Madhubani	876.38	22.75
20.	Saharsa	813.02	24.31
21.	Purnea	639.02	17.42
22.	Araria	494.00	12.62

Sl. No	Name of District	Allocation including MWS(Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generation (lakh mandays Provisional)
1	2	3	4
23.	Kishanganj	257.43	9.09
24.	Katihar	564.37	16.55
25.	Munger	1,193.66	31.92
26.	Bhagalpur	1,128.26	26.29
27.	Dhanbad	915.49	29.12
28.	Giridh	1,170.98	38.17
29.	Hazaribagh	1,562.94	46.73
30.	Palamau	2240.36	61.91
31.	Ranchi	1980.69	58.50
32.	Singhbhum (East)	1016.49	21.22
33.	Singhbhum (West)	2147.16	66.03

Sl. No	Name of District	Allocation including MWS(Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generation (lakh mandays Provisional)
1	2	3	4
34.	Jahanabad	399.26	13.02
35.	Dumka	1726.92	80.67
36.	Deoghar	567.89	22.43
37.	Sahibganj	1385.71	39.83
38.	Madhepura	406.78	10.54
39.	Khagaria	288.74	13.39
30.	Godda	752.84	19.43
31.	Lohardagga	342.32	12.04
32.	Gumla	1,905.59	42.18
TOTAL		38,466.78	1,120.05

[English]

Board of Film Certification in Calcutta

5620. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the list of members on the panel of advisors in the regional committee of the Board of Film Certification situated in Calcutta;

(b) the number of years each has served on the Board;

(c) the number of sessions of viewing each has attended during the period from April 1, 1989 to March 31, 1991; and

(d) the reasons for difference in the number of viewings from member to member?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). List of members of the present Calcutta Advisory Panel of Central Board of Film Certification together with date from which they have been serving on the panel and the number of sessions of viewing attended by them is given in the statement attached.

(d) The number of viewing sessions attended by the member depends upon the availability of the members for the session since these are mostly arranged at short notice. Film Certification is a time bound job while most of the members are busy professionals with other commitments.

List of Members of the Calcutta Advisory Panel of Central Board of Film Certification

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date from which serving on the Panel</i>	<i>No. of sessions attended</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Shri Deva Prasad Chatterjee		72
2.	Shri Hiran Ghosh		10
3.	Shri Mihir Bhattacharya		2
4.	Ms Gauri Ayub Dutta		—
5.	Md. Khaled Chowdhury		—
6.	Shri Rudraprasad Sengupta		5
7.	Ms Saoli Mitra		—
8.	Dr. S. Kundu		4
9.	Ms Suchitra Mitra		—
10.	Ms Nabanita Deb Sen		4

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date from which serving on the Panel</i>	<i>No.of sessions attended</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
11.	Ms Aloka Mitra		27
12.	Shri Sankar Chowdhury		50
13.	Ms Maheswata Devi	16.4.90	—
14.	Smt. Aditi Sham		11
15.	Shri Sukumar Roy Chowdhury		77
16.	Ms Subarna Ghosh		26
17.	Ms Tanusri Shankar		—
18.	Shri Nirmalya Acharya		16
19.	Shri Tapas Sen		—
20.	Smt. Mamta Shankar		1
21.	Shri Prabrit Choudhury		117
22.	Shri Satyajit Choudhury		—
23.	Father Gaston Roberge		17
24.	Shri Prafulla Roy		21
25.	Shri Bibhas Chakraborty		—
26.	Shri Sunil Ganguly		—
27.	Smt. Devjani Chaliha		30
28.	Shri Praloy Sur		31
29.	Shri Paritosh Sen		2
30.	Shri Buddhadeb Guha		4
31.	Shri Abul Bashar	30.7.90	1

S.No.	Name	Date from which serving on the Panel	No. of sessions attended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
32.	Shri Vasant Chowdhury		10
33.	Shri Chidananda Dasgupta		—
34.	Smt. Aruna Bose		—
35.	Shri S.V. Raman		11
36.	Shri Purnendu Patrea		1
37.	Ms Madhu Neotia	12.2.91	—

Central Investment in Orissa

5621. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase Central investment in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Central Plan investment is planned for the country as a whole, keeping national priorities in view and also on the basis of schemes received from States. These programmes/projects in most cases do not have any correlation with the limits of the state boundaries (for example: railway lines, highways, etc.). That are seldom meant for a particular State; the fruits of these programmes/projects get spread all over the country.

Insurance Scheme for Staff Artists of Air

5622. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Insurance Scheme for the staff artists of All India Radio as in the case of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJAVYAS): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Staff Artists of All India Radio are covered under the "Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme, 1977". Under this Scheme, they are given benefit of Insurance Cover of Rs. 5000/-.

Demand for Colour T.V. Tubes

5623. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual demand for colour T.V. tubes in India;

(b) the names of the companies manufacturing Colour Television Tubes in India; and

(c) the licenced capacity and the existing production of each company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The estimated annual demand for 1991 for colour TV tubes in India is 1.1 million nos.

(b) and (c). The names of the companies manufacturing colour TV tubes and their licenced production capacity are given below:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Firm</i>	<i>Licenced Production capacity (lakh nos. per annum).</i>
1.	M/s JCT Electronics Ltd.	5
2.	M/s Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd.	7.5
3.	M/s Samtel Colour Ltd.	5

Additional Allotment of Essential Commodities to Bihar

5624. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the Bihar Government seeking additional allotment of wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, cooking gas, edible oil, coal and diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). In a recent communication Government of Bihar has requested for additional release of 13000 tonnes of wheat

and 7000 tonnes of rice for August, 1991. The Central Government has allotted 7000 tonnes of rice to the State for August, 1991.

Additional requirements of essential commodities is considered by the Central Government depending on the stocks in Central Pool, demand from various States and inter-se requirements of different States.

All allocations by the Central Government for supply through Public Distribution System are supplemental in nature and are not meant to meet the additional requirement of the State.

Allocations of levy sugar is based on uniform norm of 425 gms. per capital monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. The Central Government has, however, decided to release of 5% ad-hoc allocation of levy sugar to the State Governments/UT Administrations from August, 1991, till December, 1991, after which the position will be reviewed.

Allocation of kerosene is made by giving a suitable growth rate over the allocation in the corresponding period in the previous year. The increase in allocation of kerosene depends on release of foreign exchange for import of kerosene.

No regular monthly allocation of imported edible oil to States/UTs has been made after March, 1991, due to lack of imports.

Expansion-Cum-Modernisation of N. O. C. I. L.

5625. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion-cum-modernisation scheme of National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd. (NOCIL) at Thane-Belapur Complex in Maharashtra has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the work on the project is to be started;

(c) the details of various conditions to be fulfilled by the NOCIL before starting the work on the project;

(d) whether the Arvind Mafatlal Group has been permitted to increase the capacity of ethylene from 63,000 tonnes per annum to 3,00,000 tonnes per annum and propylene from 37,000 tpa to 1,40,000 tpa; and

(e) if so, the conditions laid down therefor before the work on the expansion project is started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (e). Under its expansion cum modernisation scheme, NOCIL, a company of Arvind Mafatlal Group has been granted a letter of intent on 16.11.89 for expansion of, capacity

of its Naphtha Cracker Complex at Thane Belapur Road in Maharashtra from its present level of 63,000 TPA to 3,00,000 TPA of Othylene and 37,000 TPA to 1,40,000 TPA of propylene.

Apart from the standard conditions, the following specific conditions have inter alia been incorporated in the letter of intent:-

- (i) The company shall obtain a confirmation from the State Director of Industries to the effect that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angle by the competent State Authority.
- (ii) The company shall not approach the financial institutions for capital requirements but there could be no objection to raising funds from the capital market subject to necessary approvals.
- (iii) The company will finance its foreign exchange requirements for import of capital goods, import of know-how, servicing of foreign equity, foreign loan and import of feed stock, if any, through foreign exchange obtained by way of foreign equity participation NRI equity on non-repatriable basis, commercial borrowings as may be permitted by Govt. according to financing plan that may be permitted by Govt. according to financing plan that may be approved, for which

debt servicing liability and any other foreign exchange costs should be met by export earnings of the promoters. No free foreign exchange would be made available to the company for such purposes (Feed Stock import of Naptha on incremental basis for NOCIL and beyond what is available indigenously from vizag will have to be covered, similarly through their own foreign exchange earnings).

- (iv) The company will obtain environmental and pollution clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India and no construction activity relating to the proposed expansion shall be undertaken by the company until environmental clearance as well as clearance for any related activities of the proposed expansion are approved by the Ministry of Envi-

ronment and Forests, Govt. of India.

[*Translation*]

Weekly, Fortnightly and Daily Newspaper Published from Uttar Pradesh

5626. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weekly, fortnightly and daily newspapers being published from Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of those weekly, fortnightly and daily newspapers which have a wide circulation; and

(c) the names of the places from where these are published?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) According to the live register maintained by Registrar of Newspapers for India, 407 dailies, 1847 weeklies and 467 fortnightlies are published from Uttar Pradesh as on 31.12.1989.

(b) and (c). Details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Newspapers Published from Uttar Pradesh having a circulation of more than 25,000 copies per publishing day and their place of publication.

	1	2	3	4
	Name of paper	Language/periodicity	Place of publication	Circulation
1.	Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Kanpur	1,71,328
2.	Aj.	Hindi/Daily	Varanasi	1,26,007
3.	Aj.	Hindi/Daily	Kanpur	1,06,532
4.	Swatantra Bharat	Hindi/Daily	Lucknow	89,941
5.	Amar Ujala	Hindi/Daily	Kanpur	76,270
6.	Maya	Hindi/Fortnightly	Allahabad	2,26,722
7.	Manorma	Hindi/Fortnightly	Allahabad	2,17,095
8.	Pioneer	English/Daily	Lucknow	67,138
9.	Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Lucknow	65,577
10.	Amar Ujala	Hindi/Daily	Meerut	58,683

	<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Language/periodicity</i>	<i>Place of publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
	1	2	3	4
11.	Amat Ujala	Hindi/Daily	Bareilly	55,153
12.	Dainik Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Meerut	51,644
13.	Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Gorakhpur	50,532
14.	Aj.	Hindi/Daily	Gorakhpur	43,122
15.	Aj.	Hindi/Daily	Lucknow	41,888
16.	Northern India Patrika	English/Daily	Allahabad	38,028
17.	Dainik Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Agra	37,104
18.	National Herald	English/Daily	Lucknow	38,856
19.	Bijnor Times	Hindi/Daily	Bijnor	36,690
20.	Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Bareilly	33,504
21.	Himachal Times	Hindi/Daily	Meerut	33,475

	<i>Circulation</i>			
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Language/periodicity</i>			
	<i>Place of publication</i>			
22.	Uttar Ujala	Hindi/Daily	Nainital	33,426
23.	Swatantra Bharat	Hindi/Daily	Varanasi	32,700
24.	Vishwa manav	Hindi/Daily	Bareilly	32,521
25.	Pioneer	Hindi/Daily	Varanasi	32,324
26.	Himachal Times	English/Daily	Dehradun	32,129
27.	Quami Awaz	Urdu/Daily	Lucknow	31,736
28.	Times of India	English/Daily	Lucknow	28,749
29.	Aj	Hindi/Daily	Agra	27,927
30.	Jagran	Hindi/Daily	Jhansi	26,350
31.	Jan Morcha	Hindi/Daily	Faizabad	26,007
32.	Navjivan	Hindi/Daily	Lucknow	25,383

Complaints against Officers of Delhi Administration

5627. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Commissioner, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Lt. Governor, Delhi and Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration against Deputy Commissioner (Administration), Vigilance Officer, Circle Inspectors and Divisional Officers of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies during the last three years from the Members of Parliament and others;

(b) the details of each of these com-

plaints and the action taken thereon;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those found responsible; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). 195 complaints were received till June, 1991. Broadly, the complaints related to harassment (99), irregularities (63) and illegal gratification (33).

(c) and (d). Action taken on these complaints are indicated below:-

<i>Category of Complaints</i>	<i>Number of cases and nature of action taken</i>				
	<i>Filed after preliminary investigation</i>	<i>Officials involved cautioned/warned</i>	<i>Disciplinary proceedings as per rules</i>	<i>Under investigation</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
<i>Harassment (99)</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	
<i>Irregularities (63)</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	
<i>Illegal gratification (33)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	

Allotment of Ration Shops and Kerosene Depots

5628. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ration shops and Kerosene depots allotted during the last three years by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of Delhi Administration;

(b) whether some complaints in this regard have been received by the Government;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct any inquiry in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that during the last three years 463 fair price shops and 100 kerosene oil depots were allotted.

(b) to (e). Yes, Sir. 8 complaints were received by the Delhi Administration during this period. Four out of 8 complaints were found to be not based on facts and the remaining are under investigation.

[English]

Low Power T.V. Stations in Orissa

5629. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of low power T.V. stations set up in Orissa and the number of them which cater to tribal population of Orissa;

(b) the details of such stations proposed for further coverage of tribal population;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide T.V. receiving sets in each tribal village in view of the fact that more than 70 per cent of tribal population in Orissa live below the poverty line; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Of the two high power transmitters; 21 low power TV transmitters and one TV transposer presently functioning in Orissa, one high power TV transmitter; 19 low power TV transmitters and the TV transposer are located in the Tribal Sub-Plan districts of the State.

(b) On the commissioning of the high power (10KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Bhawanipatna, in replacement of the existing low power transmitter, TV coverage in the Tribal Sub-Plan districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani shall stand improved.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government as the installation and maintenance of TV sets for community viewing in the States/Union Territories is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/union Territory Administrations.

Storage Facilities for Vegetable, Fruits and Coarse Grains

5630. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the districts in the country where adequate facilities have not been provided for

the storage of vegetable, fruits and coarse grains;

(b) if so, the number of such districts, State-wise;

(c) whether adequate storage facilities are available for vegetables, fruits and coarse grains in Ganjam district of Orissa; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to provide adequate storage facilities therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). A number of agencies are involved in construction of storage capacity in the country. The storage facilities at Taluka/Block/Village level are provided by Cooperatives under the purview of Ministry of Agriculture and State Governments. Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing a scheme for construction of rural godowns at block/village level through State Government agencies. Assessment of the requirement of storage capacity, for various activities at the District level, is the concern of the State Governments.

(c) and (d). National Cooperative Development Corporation has assisted Government of Orissa for the establishment of 2 cold storages, 141 rural godowns and 10 marketing godowns in District Ganjam. The Ministry of Rural Development has also approved programmes for the construction of three godowns in this District. Besides, Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation has built up considerable storage capacity in the said District.

Consumer Cooperative Stores

5631. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been providing financial assistance to the State Governments to develop urban consumer co-operative stores;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to different states for the development of consumer co-operative stores in the urban areas in last three years;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the poor conditions of the urban consumer co-operative outlets in the State of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to strengthen co-operative stores in that State with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing state-wise financial assistance sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Consumer Cooperatives in urban areas is in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Government of India is operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Consumer Cooperatives in urban areas. The financial assistance under the Scheme provided is in the nature of additive and supplemental to the normal plan resources that the State Governments would provide from their own Cooperatives plan for strengthening consumer cooperatives. During Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) financial assistance of Rs. 17.05 lakhs was sanctioned to Government of Orissa for setting up 14 outlets of various sizes and rehabilitation of 2 weak and sick consumer stores.

Besides, financial assistance of Rs. 4.65 lakhs was also sanctioned during 1990-91 for setting up 4 outlets. State Government has submitted proposals for financial assistance of 4 societies in this financial year.

STATEMENT*Statement showing Statewise Financial Assistance sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of State/U. T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.50	12.55	15.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	9.00	3.35	7.05
4.	Bihar	3.60	-	0.60
5.	Gujarat	3.30	17.50	10.85
6.	Goa	-	6.00	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	10.00	10.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	3.23	28.27	11.70
11.	Kerala	-	2.55	4.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.30	-	2.55
13.	Maharashtra	9.35	62.31	11.45
14.	Manipur	-	0.60	1.35
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	30.00
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	-	-	4.65
19.	Punjab	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	5.70	13.45	9.30
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/U. T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.60	10.30	17.05
23.	Tripura	13.73	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.20	19.35	17.15
25.	West Bengal	1.95	6.00	15.25
	<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	A & N Islands	-	5.00	9.10
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	3.90
30.	Delhi	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/U. T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
Total:		75.46	197.23	182.17

Exploitation of Mineral Sands found in Coastal Belt in Kerala

5632. THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to exploit the mineral sands found in the coastal belt in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether industries are proposed to be set up to make finished products out of the mineral raw material found therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE) is already operating the mineral sands separation plant at Chavara to produce minerals such as Illuminant, Rutile, Zircon, Sillimanite etc. Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited (KMML) a Kerala State Government Undertaking is also carrying out the mining of the beach sands minerals and in addition operating a plant to produce Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂). Further, the company is examining the feasibility of exploiting the minerals in Kayamkulam Belt known as Ayiramthengu. IRE is also studying a proposal from the Government of Kerala to establish a joint venture to exploit the heavy minerals in the Neendakara area.

(c) and (d). The requirements of downstream industries in the state of Kerala for production of TiO₂ are already being met from the production by these units. The principle downstream industries in the Kerala State consist of Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂) Plant at Chavara (KMML) and Trivandrum (Titanium Products Ltd.) and Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye (IRE). The existing downstream in-

dustries elsewhere in the country are also drawing their requirement of Beach Sand Mineral from IRE. Further, it is proposed to set up production facilities for Titanium sponge. R&D work for this is underway.

Elections of Delegates in Kendriya Bhandar

5633. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the elections for the delegates in the Kendriya Bhandar were held last;

(b) when these were due and the reasons for not holding the same in time; and

(c) the steps taken to conduct the elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Elections of the delegates in ten Kendriya Bhandar were last held in August & September, 1983.

(b) and (c). As per the provisions contained in the old Bye-laws the elections were to be held every 4 years, whereas under the revised Bye-laws which came into force on 10.4.1987, they were to be held every 3 years. However as the revised Bye-laws have been challenged in the Delhi High Court, the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has advised that election of the delegates may be held after the issue of the revised Bye-laws is settled by the High Court.

Irregularities in Rishikesh Unit of I.E.P.L.

5634. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Rishikesh unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been running in losses;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the extent of loss incurred so far since its inception;

(c) the reasons for granting production licence to private companies instead of exploiting the capacity of the plant itself;

(d) whether the unit is also suffering due to financial misappropriation in the purchase of raw material and machines and delayed sale of products from the depot; if so, whether any enquiry committee is proposed to be set up to bring the culprits to book; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accumulated losses of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hrishikesh Unit, as on 31.3.91 is estimated at Rs. 183.47 crores (provisional). The major reasons for losses incurred in this unit of IDPL are low capacity utilisation; high wage component; heavy interest burden, frequent power breakdowns, non-availability of raw materials and the constraints of the working capital.

(c) Licences to other companies for manufacturers of various pharmaceuticals and drug items, have been issued by the Government in accordance with the policy in-vogue from time to time.

(d) There is no report about irregularities in the purchase of raw materials and machines. In order to ensure adequate lifting of indigenous material, users of Penicillin G First Crystals are now required to lift first the indigenous Penicillin G to become eligible for

imported material in the ratio of 50:50.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

CBI Raids on Government Officials

5635. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Officials whose premises were raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation during each of the last two years;

(b) the names of the places where such raids were conducted;

(c) the value of the illegal assets recovered from them; and

(d) the number of officers convicted and acquitted separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The information as under:

year	No. of officials involved
1989	226
1990	181

(b) The countrywide raids were carried out by CBI on residential/official premises of concerned officials at 96 places in 1989 & 77 places in 1990.

(c) During the raids, the following movable/immovable assets were discovered:

Movable	:	432.32 lakhs
Immovable	:	351.48 lakhs

(d)(i) No. of officials convicted : 1

sugar would remain in check.

(ii) No. of officials acquitted : Nil

CBI Cases against Government Officials

Increase in Price of Sugar

5636. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous increase in the price of sugar in recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have issued directions to the State Governments to control the prices of sugar;

(d) whether State Governments have followed those directions; and

(e) if so, the action taken so far to check black marketing of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Sugar prices in the open market during the current 1990-91 season (i.e. from 1st October, 1990 onwards) remained fairly stable upto April, 1991 and thereafter have shown an increasing trend. This trend could be attributed to the increase in demand during summer months, marriage season, transport difficulties during General Elections etc.

(c) to (e). The releases of free-sale sugar in the open market have been stepped up from June, 1991 onwards. The levy sugar allotments to the Statewise have also been augmented by allowing an adhoc increase of 5% in their monthly quotas for the months August to December, 1991. In addition, festival quota of levy sugar is being released for the ensuing festival season. With these measures, it is expected that the price of

5637. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has registered cases of corruption and irregularities against Government officials during last six months;

(b) if so, the number of gazetted officers out of them and the details of the cases registered against them; and

(c) the action taken against the officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 348 Government officials, of which 149 are of gazetted status are involved in 103 cases registered by CBI from Feb. 1991 to July 1991, on the allegations of possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income, showing undue official favours and criminal mis-conduct etc.

(c) Regular cases have been registered against the officials concerned.

[English]

Corruptions cases against Government Officers

5638. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has booked 58 Government officers for corruption charges during the month of June, 1991; and

(b) if so, the action taken against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) CBI has booked 57 Gazetted officers (not 58 as mentioned in the Question) for corruption charges during the month of June, 1991.

(b) Regular cases have been registered against officials concerned.

Promotion of Software Exports

5639. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme is assisting India in developing software capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of UNDP for promoting software exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the Government have agreed to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The UNDP have been assisting India in developing software capabilities in areas, namely, Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS), Education & Research in Computer Networking (ERNET), Computer Aided Management (CAM) and Computer Aided Design (CAD) Programmes.

The KBCS Programme is aimed to develop national capabilities and gain expertise in research, design, development train-

ing and to demonstrate KBCS technology based solutions to the selected problems in the areas of medical care, primary education, industrial productivity and communication among different languages.

The objective of the ERNET programme is to develop national capabilities in design, development, education, research and training in contemporary trends of computer networking and set up experimental academic and research networking.

The objective of the CAD Programme is optimisation of industrial design and process control in the designated critical areas which include chemical engineering plants, semiconductor and related electronic systems, industry and heavy engineering plants etc.

The CAM programme aims to promote optimum utilisation resources and manpower in the organised sectors of economy improvements in management techniques using information technology.

(c) and (d). The UNDP has not made any specific recommendations in regard to software export. However, UNDP organised a Seminar in November, 1990 at Bombay to discuss various issues related to software export with industry. Most of the issues raised in the Seminar have been attended to by the Government through various policy measures and a series of incentives given by the Government from time to time for export of software.

Plastic Industry

5640. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Industrial Policy announced by the Government has adversely affected the plastic industry; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be

taken to help the plastic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The new Industrial Policy has been announced only recently and its impact on various industries including plastic industry will manifest itself over a period of time. The expectation is that the New Industrial Policy will give an impetus to the growth of industries.

Food Processing Industries in Karnataka

5641. SHRIS.B. SIDNAL: Will the FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have submitted to the Union Government any proposals for setting up of food processing industries in that State; and

(b) if so, the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared and the number of food processing industries likely to be set up in the State during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals submitted by the Karnataka Government was returned to them after examination with a request to reformulate the same as per the guidelines of this Ministry for providing plan assistance. The revised proposals have not been received from the Karnataka government. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up directly any food processing units in any State and, therefore, it is not possible to give the number of food processing industries

likely to be set up in the State of Karnataka in 1991-92.

Mobility of S&T Personnel within and between Scientific Departments

5642. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no system of transfer of responsibilities or transfer of location following every promotion of scientific and technical personnel in scientific departments; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce mobility of scientific and technical personnel within and between scientific departments especially on their promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Scientific and Technical personnel get their promotions under the Flexible Complementing Scheme. Under this scheme the promotions are given in situ after completion of prescribed period of residence and fulfilment of prescribed norms.

[*Translation*]

After Sale Service of H.M.T. Watches

5643. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the after sale service of

H.M.T. watches is not undertaken by the company itself particularly in Delhi and Haryana and this work has been entrusted by the company to the private authorised dealers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide after sale Service by the company itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). HMT undertakes repairs of those watches which are within the guarantee period and sold directly by them. The authorised service agents undertake repairs of those watches which are within the guarantee period and directly sold by them. However, in exceptional cases if authorised service agents are unable to repair them or if customer insists, HMT accepts such repair work. In Delhi and Haryana facilities are provided through HMT's authorised service outlets.

(c) There is a proposal to increase the No. of authorised agents keeping in view the increased HMT watches in the market.

Production of HMT Watches

5644. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(A) whether HMT watches are considered to be of the best quality in the World;

(b) if so, whether the production of the said watches is insufficient compared to the demand;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of HMT production units alongwith their locations with the daily production capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHR P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The performance of HMT watches compares favourably with similar watches produced in foreign countries. Till date HMT has sold over 65 million watches and has been able to meet the demand for their watches.

(d) The details of 5 watch factories of HMT are as follows:-

<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity per day</i>	<i>Qty. in lakhs Production in 1990-91</i>
Watch factory I & II Bangalore, Karnataka	5,000	15
Watch factory III Srinagar, Kashmir	666	2
Watch factory IV Tumkur, Karnataka	10,667	32
Watch factory V Ranibagh, U.P.	4,667	14
Total	21,000	63

[English]

New Gas-Based Fertilizer Plants

5645. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the three new gas-based fertilizer plants has been interrupted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss of foreign exchange per month as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the completion of three gas-based fertiliser projects at Babrala, Gadepan and Shahjahanpur has been delayed because some clearances are still awaited.

(c) The national value of foreign exchange lost for each month of delay in these projects is about \$ 35 million.

[Translation]

Industrial Growth Centres in Rajasthan and Haryana

5546. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by the Governments of Rajasthan and Haryana for setting up industrial growth centres during the last three years;

(b) the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some new public undertakings or industrial units in these States;

(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 growth centre scheme, the States of Rajasthan and Haryana were allotted 5 and 2 growth centres respectively. For selection of 5 growth centres, the Govt. of Rajasthan had sent 9 proposals which were at Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Sirohi, Ajmer, Alwar and Dholpur. From out of these, four growth centres one each in the districts of Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner and Sirohi have been elected. For selection of the fifth Growth Centre additional information is awaited from the State Government.

The Government of Haryana had sent 4 proposals viz., Ambala, Jind, Rohtak and Rewari (originally in Mohindergarh) districts for selection of two growth centres in the State. From out of these, two growth centres one each in the districts of Rewari and Jind have been selected.

A 'poshahar' plant with a capacity of 3600 tonnes per annum to be set up at Udaipur in Rajasthan by M/s. Modern Food Processing with a total capital outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs has been approved by the Government.

A proposal has been submitted by the public sector company, Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. for setting up a Single Super Phosphate project at Saladipura in Sikar. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Increase in Commission on Essential Commodities in Delhi

5647. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of the ration shops and kerosene depots in Delhi have been demanding for the last several years for getting their commission increased on the supply of essential commodities and kerosene;

(b) if so, the reasons for not increasing their commission; and

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). It is reported by Delhi Administration that, after considering the demand of the Fair Price Shop (FPS) operators, they have increased the commission for sale of wheat and rice under Public Distribution System to FPS operators in May, 1990. As regards margin on kerosene, Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is considering various issues including dealers' commission on kerosene on the recommendations submitted to it by Oil Price Review Committee.

As regards margins for levy sugar distribution through the Fair Price Shops, no proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration for its revision.

Revival of closed Industries in Orissa

5648. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Union Government to

review the cases for revival of some industries lying closed in that state;

(b) whether some applications have been received from non-resident Indians to revive these industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Industries lying closed for want of capital and due to mismanagement?

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

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

(d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names and details of the sick units assisted by banks.

Akashvani/Doordarshan Kendras in Orissa

5649. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the places where Akashvani Kendras, Doordarshan Kendras relay centres, towers and studios were set up in Orissa during each of the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): The details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. NO.	Year	Air	Doordarshan
1	2	3	4
(i)	1988-89	A Radio Station with 1 KW MW transmitter, multi purpose studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Keonjhargarth.	Low Power (100 W) Transmitters one each at:- (i) Baleshwar (ii) Bolangir (iii) Phulbani
(ii)	1989-90	NIL	Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitters one each at:- (i) Anandpur (ii) Angul (iii) Balaipal (iv) Brajrajnagar (v) Bhanjanagar (vi) Bhadrak (vii) Bargarh (viii) Joda (ix) Parlakhemundi (x) Keonjhargarth (xi) Rayagada In addition, a transposer was set up at Sunabeda.

<i>Sl. NO.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Air</i>	<i>Doordarshan</i>
1	2	3	4
(iii)	1990-91	A Radio Station with 6 KW FM Transmitter, Multipurpose studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Baripada.	NIL

Applications received by Registrar of Newspapers of India, New Delhi

5650. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Office of the registrar of Newspapers of India, from Orissa for the registration of the names of new periodicals, newspapers etc. during 1990-91, districtwise and language-wise;

(b) the number of such names regis-

tered so far and the applications pending with the Registrar during the said period;

(c) the number of names not registered due to non-publication, and

(d) the number of applications rejected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d). Details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Orissa State

District-Wise Statement Regarding Registration of Newspapers Periodicals during the year 1990-91

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of Application received</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Not Registered due to non-Publication</i>	<i>Closing letters</i>	<i>Discrepancy letter issued</i>	<i>Pending with (as on RNI 1.4.91)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhubaneswar	37	14	5	4	12	2
Baripara	3	-	1	2	1	1
Berhampur	5	-	1	2	1	1
Balasore	8	5	1	1	1	-
Balangir	2	-	-	-	2	-
Cuttack	35	12	4	3	13	3
Dhenkanal	8	2	1	1	3	1
Ganjam	8	1	3	2	2	-
Kalahandi	2	-	1	-	1	-

Districts	Number of Application received	Registered	Not Registered due to non-Publication	Closing letters	Discrenecy letter issued	Pendin with (as on RNI 1.4.91)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Keonjhar	3	1	1	-	1	-
Koraput	8	1	4	1	1	1
Mayurbhanj	2	-	1	-	1	1
Puri	7	4	2	-	1	-
Phulbani	2	-	1	-	1	1
Rourkela	5	2	1	-	1	1
Sambalpur	9	5	2	1	1	-
'Sundergarh	4	-	2	-	1	1
Total:	148	47	31	15	45	10

Statement Giving Language-Wise Break up of Applications Received for Registration of Newspapers and Periodicals for the Year 1990-91.

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of Applications Received During 1990-91</i>	
1	2	
Oriya	97	
English	9	
Hindi	5	
Bilingual	13	
Multilingual	19	
Other Language	5	
Total:	148	

*[English]***TV Transmission Centres in Orissa**

5651. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to start a few more T.V. transmission centres in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTINGS (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Within the constraints of financial resources, it is Doordarshan's endeavour to extend TV coverage to the uncovered parts of the State, as expeditiously as possible.

Rural Development Programmes

5652. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to States under the Rural Development programmes during 1991-92, State-wise, Union Territory-wise and programme-wise;

(b) whether these programmes are time-bound; 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) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Programmes for rural development are on-going programmes and allocations for them are decided on year to year basis.

STATEMENT

(a) The Amount allocated to States and Union Territories under the rural development programmes during 1991-92 is as under:-

Centrl Allocation to States/UTs under Rural Development programmes during 1991-92.

State/UT	(Rs .in lakhs)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	IRDP	JRY	DPAP	DDP	ARWSP	CRSP	TRYSEM	
Andhra Prd.	2588.76	15332.96	1203.00	-	2754.00	205.00	58.60	
Arunachal Prd.	234.72	264.54	-	-	496.00	6.00	4.90	
Assam	707.03	4091.67	-	-	1491.00	71.00	16.00	
Bihar	5180.90	30773.42	828.00	-	3283.00	363.00	117.00	
Goa	48.90	283.82	-	-	211.00	5.00	2.00	
Gujarat	1066.06	6472.57	746.00	225.00	1926.00	100.00	24.20	
Haryana	255.10	1541.46	135.00	425.00	1035.00	34.00	5.80	
Himachal Prd.	91.33	908.22	-	200.00	925.00	33.00	2.10	

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	IRDP	JRY	DPAP	DDP	ARWSP	CRSP	TRYSEM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kash.	127.55	1289.21	214.50	300.00	2262.00	40.00	2.90
Karnataka	1620.34	9647.76	1249.00	-	2492.00	164.00	36.70
Kerala	880.24	5116.95	-	-	1230.00	148.00	20.00
Madhya Prd.	3432.78	21122.00	809.00	-	2968.00	243.00	77.80
Maharashtra	2773.00	16339.88	1343.00	-	3527.00	264.00	62.80
Manipur	20.47	339.06	-	-	319.00	8.00	0.50
Meghalaya	61.41	396.73	-	-	565.00	10.00	1.40
Mizoram	97.80	167.12	-	-	141.00	5.00	2.10
Nagaland	102.69	425.26	-	-	422.00	9.00	2.20
Orissa	1695.92	10475.94	621.00	-	1719.00	126.00	38.40
Punjab	215.73	1340.52	-	-	459.00	37.00	4.90
Rajasthan	1653.41	10244.22	514.00	3800.00	4936.00	133.00	37.40

State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	IRDP	JRY	DPAP*	DDP	ARWSP	CRSP	TRYSEM	
Sikkim	19.56	154.83	-	-	388.00	5.00	0.40	
Tamil Nadu	2324.22	13778.93	657.00	-	2073.00	223.00	52.60	
Tripura	72.43	440.39	-	-	478300	17.00	1.60	
Uttar Pradesh	6928.56	40874.62	1386.00	-	4818.00	530.00	157.00	
West Bengal	2895.83	17429.55	517.50	-	2050.00	219.00	65.60	
A & N Islands	48.90	156.56	-	-	40.00	5.00	1.00	
Chandigarh	-	38.81	-	-	-	5.00	0.20	
D & N Haveli	9.78	84.99	-	-	13.00	5.00	0.20	
Daman & Diu	19.56	50.07	-	-	22.00	-	0.40	
Delhi	48.90	184.18	-	-	14.00	5.00	1.00	
Lakshadweep	5.00	78.49	-	-	10.00	5.00	1.00	

State/UT	IRDP	JRY	DPAP	DDP	ARWSP	CRSP	TRYSEM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pondicherry	39.12	153.25	-	-	26.00	5.00	0.80
All India	35266.00	210000.00	10223.00	4950.00	43093.00	3028.00	800.00

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme.

JRY : Jawahar Rozgar Yojna.

DPAP : Drought Prone Areas Programme

DDP : Desert Development Programme

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

CRSP : Central Rural Sanitation Programme.

TRYSEM : Training of Rural Youth For Self-Employment.

* The Allocation is shared on 50 : 50 basis by the Centre and State.

Career Development Plans for Scientific and Technical Personnel

5653. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various scientific departments have career development plans for Scientific and Technical personnel;

(b) if so, the details of the compulsory administrative management courses at each level;

(c) the duration of training in the areas of specialization; and

(d) the norms for sending scientific and technical personnel for training abroad under various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Scientific Departments are sensitive to the needs of career development of their personnel. During the service period the S&T personnel are encouraged to undergo training in relevant areas according to organizational needs.

(d) The Scientific and Technical personnel are sent for training abroad based on

their specialisation and requirement of the departments.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

5654. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
DR. G.L. KANAUIA:
SHRI DATTARTRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes received by the Union Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1990 and 1991 till date, State-wise;

(b) the schemes out of them cleared so far, State-wise, together with the cost of each of them; and

(c) the amount released so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information in respect of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is as under:

STATEMENT

S.No.	State	Schemes received from the State Government	Scheme cleared by Central Government.
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat 1990	5 augmentation Schemes covering 34 villages costing Rs. 25.08 lakhs.	Approved
	Gujarat (1991)	No Scheme has been received as powers have been delegated to the State Government for sanction of schemes under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme subject to certain terms and conditions.	NIL
2.	Madhya Pradesh	<p>(i) Bastar integrated water supply project amounting Rs 14.50 Crores</p> <p>(ii) Kukdeswar Group protected Water Supply for drought Prone villages in Mandsoor District amounting Rs. 131.00 lakhs.</p> <p>(iii) Water Supply for 65 villages from transmission main of Narmada water supply project cost Rs. 536.87 lakhs.</p>	<p>(i) Bastar integrated water supply project Rs.11.92 crores.</p> <p>(ii) Kukdeswar group scheme Rs. 179.00 lakhs.</p> <p>(iii) Group scheme of 65 villages from Narmada project Rs.390.69 lakhs.</p>

The information for other States/Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 till date is given in the statement attached.

(c) The amount released, State-wise,

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Amount released under ARWSP during</i>	
		<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (Till Date)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.110	12.740
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.140	2.310
3.	Assam	10.270	10.270
4.	Bihar	20.330	20.010
5.	Goa	0.500	0.280
6.	Gujarat	14.010	7.740
7.	Haryana	4.786	8.884
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.400	3.210
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.250	14.250
10.	Karnataka	21.418	11.700
11.	Kerala	10.760	5.960
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.272	19.467
13.	Maharashtra	33.654	17.420
14.	Manipur	3.080	1.540
15.	Meghalaya	4.200	2.100
16.	Mizoram	1.170	0.645
17.	Nagaland	4.420	2.110

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No	States/UTs.	Amount released under ARWSP during	
		1990-91	1991-92 (Till Date)
18.	Orissa	18.374	6.680
19.	Punjab	3.840	2.120
20.	Rajasthan	37.530	21.920
21.	Sikkim	3.740	1.860
22.	Tamil Nadu	18.240	10.100
23.	Tripura	2.530	2.727
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42.680	32.160
25.	West Bengal	13.384	13.240
26.	A & N Islands	0.825	0.200
27.	Daman & Diu	0.528	0.740
28.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.820
29.	Pondicherry	0.130	0.000
30.	Delhi	0.130	0.000
31.	D & N Haveli	0.000	0.000
TOTAL :		338.701	233.203

Note : A R W S P releases include releases for Desert Development Programme Areas.

**Computerization of Hindi Books/
Libraries**

5655. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of

computerization of libraries in the Government Departments and their undertakings;

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made for computerising Hindi books in Devanagari script;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As a part of computerisation of government departments serviced by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), large libraries are being given computer based support. There is no scheme of computerisation of libraries in the Undertakings under the government departments.

(b) and (c). NIC provides the government departments serviced by it the facility of bilingual computer hardware in Devanagari and English. This provision enables the library staff of the department to computerise Hindi books in Devanagari script. NIC gives periodic training courses on Hindi computerisation for various levels of staff in government departments.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Large Industry in backward Districts of Uttar Pradesh

5656. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to set up any large industry for the development of backward areas of Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Deora in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Industrialisation of a

particular district is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement their efforts by offering a number of incentives like priority in licensing, concessional finance etc. The districts of Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Deoria in Uttar Pradesh, being backward, are eligible for the above incentives. During the last three years, 16 letters of intent and 2 industrial licences have been issued to these three districts.

In addition, under the Growth Centre Scheme, a growth centre at Mungra-Satharia in Jaunpur has been selected for development during the VIII Five Year Plan.

Assistance for Expansion of Weekly 'Anchalik Kranti'

5657. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received any representations on behalf of the weekly "Anchalik Kranti" published from Gajipur district in Uttar Pradesh for its expansion;

(b) if so, the dates on which these representations were received for providing some assistance for the expansion and development of this paper;

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

(d) whether the Press Council of India is also considering the provide some assistance; and

(e) if so, when this amount is likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was received on 20.8.91.

(c) In pursuance of the policy of the Government to maintain the freedom and independence of the Press, the Government does not provide financial assistance for such purposes.

(d) Press Council of India (PCI) has been established under the Press Council Act, 1978 for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. Request for financial assistance does not concern PCI. PCI has given a reply to 'Anchalik Kranti' in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Sick Industrial Units in Bihar

5658. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of sick industrial units in Bihar made viable and those expanded during the last two years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country are maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest RBI data, there were 13 Non-SSI sick units identified as viable as at the end of December, 1988 in the State of Bihar. Nine of these have been put under the nursing programme. District-wise details are given in the attached statement. As regards the sick SSI units, there were 329 sick SSI units identified as potentially viable as at the end of December, 1988. Out of these, 300 sick SSI units were put under the nursing programme.

STATEMENT

District-wise Data on Non-SSI sick units identified as viable as at the end of December, 1988 in the State of Bihar.

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Non-SSI sick units</i>
Deogarh	1
Bhojpur	1
Patna	4
Rohtas	1
Dhanbad	1
Palamu	1
Ranchi	4
Total	13 (9)

Note: The figure in bracket indicate units put under nursing programme.

Certification of Films for Commercial Screening

5659. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:

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

(a) the number of feature films certified for commercial screening during 1989-90 (language-wise;

(b) the number among them which were for adults only;

(c) the number of feature films which

have not been certified for commercial screening so far; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The information for the calendar years 1989 and 1990 is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). During the calendar years 1989 and 1990, 3 Hindi films, 1 film each in English and Marathi and 2 films in Malayalam were originally refused certificate on the ground that they violated the guidelines issued by the Government for certification of films.

STATEMENT

Language-wise Break-up of Indian Feature Films (Celluloid) Certified for Public Exhibition during the Calendar Years 1989 and 1990.

S. Nos.	Language	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
1.	Hindi	176(63)	200(86)
2.	Telugu	152(52)	204(57)
3.	Tamil	148(39)	126(36)
4.	Malayalam	96(47)	126(60)
5.	Kannada	75(12)	81(03)
6.	Bengali	50(5)	50(8)
7.	Marathi	30(3)	25(2)
8.	Oriya	13(1)	13(4)
9.	Bhojpuri	10(1)	5(-)
10.	Gujarati	9(-)	14(-)

<i>S. Nos.</i>	<i>Language</i>	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
11.	Rajasthani	7(-)	5(-)
12.	Assamese	4(-)	8(2)
13.	Punjabi	2(-)	7(-)
14.	English	3(1)	4(1)
15.	Haryanvi	3(-)	2(-)
16.	Sambalpuri	1(-)	-
17.	Karbi	1(-)	-
18.	Tulu	1(-)	1(-)
19.	Nepali	-	4(1)
20.	Manipuri	-	2(1)
21.	Bodo	-	1(-)
22.	Garhwali	-	1(-)

S. Nos.	Language	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
23.	Kashmiri		1(-)
Total:		781(224)	948(261)

Figures shown above in brackets against each language represents the number of films granted 'A' Certificate out of these.

[*Translation*]

**Increase in Prices of Chemicals/
Insecticides**

5660. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) the estimated percentage hike in the
prices of chemicals due to the recent budget;

(b) whether the prices of insecticides
are also proposed to be increased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-
IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c).
The prices of chemicals/insecticides are
either fixed nor monitored by the Ministry.

Launching of Satellite

5661. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to
launch and satellite into the orbit of the earth
in near future;

(b) if so, time by which it will be launched;

(c) the total amount to be spent thereon;
and

(d) the purpose of launching the satel-
lite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes,
Sir. The satellites proposed for launch in
near future are Indian Remote Sensing
Satellite -IE (IRS-IE), Stretched Rohini Satel-
lite Series-C (SROSS-C), Indian National
Satellite-2A (INSAT 2A) and India National
Satellite-2B (INSAT-2B). Indian Remote
Sensing Satellite-B (IRS-IB) has been suc-
cessfully launched on 29th August, 1991.

	<i>Total Manufacturing cost (Approx)</i>	<i>Purpose of Launch</i>
	Rs. 15.00 Crores	To continue satellite-based remote sensing for management of natural resources of the country in the areas of agriculture, forestry, ocean, land, water resources, fisheries, waste land mapping, drought and flood management and other natural resources.
IRS-1E	Rs.3.33 crores	As an experimental remote sensing satellite on board the first developmental flight of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).
SROSS-C	Rs. 0.90 crores	To conduct satellite-based space science experiments using Gamma Ray Burst payload and Retarding potential Analyser.
INSAT-2A	RS. 125.00 crores	To continue the operational satellite services in telecommunication, TV broadcasting and meteorological data relay on a nation-wide basis.
INSAT-2B		

Early 1992

EARLY 1993

Construction of Quarters by KVIC*[English]*

5663. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to construct quarters for its staff at Delhi also; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far and the time by which these staff quarters are likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission is negotiating with Delhi Development Authority for purchase of land. On getting the land, the staff quarters will be constructed in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

Telecast of Films

5664. DR. G.L. KANAUIA:
SHRI. BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: the names of the films proposed to be telecast on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays during the next three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): Doordarshan schedules feature films on a month-to-month basis for a period of four weeks at a time. The names of the films provisionally scheduled for telecast on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays from 6.9.1991 to 29.9.1991 are given below:-

1. Aashiana (Hindi)
2. Karam Data (Hindi)
3. Arriving Tuesday (English)
4. Ghughat (Gujarati)
5. Love marriage (Hindi)
6. Prizzi's Honour (English)
7. Apeksha (Hindi)
8. Namma Makkalu (Kannada)
9. Naag Panchami (Hindi)
10. Samunder (Hindi)
11. Kasba (Hindi)
12. Kavi Kalidas (Kannada)

13. Srichi Saibaba (Marathi)
14. Mai Baap (Hindi)
15. Over the Brooklyn Bridge (English)
16. Sohni Mahiwal (Hindi)
17. Image-Ning Theh (Manipuri)
18. Railway Platform (Hindi)

Launching of Satellite

5665. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Russia and U.S.A. have agreed to extend launching facilities for the Indian Satellite;

(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) and (b). USSR and USA have been and are providing launching facilities for India satellites. Aryabhata, Bhaskara-1, Bhaskara-1 and two India Remote Sensing Satellites, IRS-IA and IRS-IB have been launched from USSR. Agreement already exists with USSR for launching of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-IC (IRS-IC). Indian National Satellite-IA (INSAT-IA), Indian National Satellite-IB (INSAT-IB) and Indian National Satellite-ID (INSAT-ID) have been launched from USA.

(c) Does not arise.

Order Book Position of Public Sector Undertakings

5666. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the order book position of some Public Sector Undertakings is declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the order book position of these Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A few Public Sector Enterprises, mainly in the Engineering Sector, have reported low order book position. Steps to improve the order book position include strengthening of linkages with the user sectors, diversification into new product areas and intensification of export efforts.

Food Processing Industries in Rajasthan

5667. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures contemplated to boost the Food Processing Industry;

(b) whether the Government have received proposals for setting up of new Food Processing Industry in Rajasthan during 1991-92; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) In order to encourage growth and development of the processed food industry, several plan schemes have been formulated by the Ministry for the year 1991-92. In the new Industrial policy Statement of 24th July, 1991 the Government, *inter-alia*, have placed almost all food processing industries including its machinery and packaging in the priority list, simplified the procedure for foreign collaboration for technology upgradation etc. In the current budget proposal Government have incorporated several fiscal reliefs for the food processing sector.

(b) and (c). 16 applications for manufacture of beer in Rajasthan have been received which are under process. One Proposal of Rajasthan State Industrial Developmental Corporation Ltd. was received for setting up of fruit and vegetable processing unit at Bhiwadi in Distt. Alwar and the same was recommended for registration as delicensed industry.

Norms for Construction of Godowns of FCI

5668. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for construction of Godowns by Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) whether there are any special norms for construction of these in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the manner in which FCI manages the supplies on disruption of roads

in these hill areas during rainy and winter season;

(e) the capacity of godowns in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts, separately in terms of the monthly requirements;

(f) whether the Government propose to construct FCI godown in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts with a view to avoid the shortage of foodgrains;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) constructs storage capacity at certain nodal points. The selection of nodal points is made keeping in view FCI's needs and operational considerations. The responsibility for lifting foodgrain stocks from the Corporation's godowns, their subsequent storage and distribution is that of the concerned State Governments.

(e) FCI does not have at present any storage capacity in Chamoli and Pauri Garhwal Districts. Supplies to these areas are being made from the Corporations godowns located at Dehradun, Vikas Nagar, Rishikesh and Kotdwar.

(f) to (h). FCI proposes to construct a godown of 10,000 MT capacity at Harawala. Additional capacities may also be created in Garhwal Division by Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporation.

T.V. Studio at Bhubaneshwar

5669. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to take steps for speedy completion and commissioning of the T.V. Studio under construction at Bhubaneswar for the qualitative improvement of telecast programme from the Doordarshan Centre at Cuttack; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary measures have been initiated to complete the work of the project expeditiously. As per the present indications, the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1991-92.

Opening of Regional Staff Training Institute of Air and Doordarshan at Bhubaneswar

5670. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening a regional staff training institute or AIR and Doordarshan at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is envisaged to provide training to some categories of engineering personnel working in the AIR and Doordarshan centres in the eastern and north-eastern region.

Regional Super Computer Centres

[*Translation*]

5671. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Regional Super Computer Centres in various parts of the Country;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to set up one such centre in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said centre is likely to be set up in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no proposal to set up Regional Super Computer Centres in various parts of the country.

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

[*English*]

Constitution of New All India Services

5672. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government regarding constitution of new All India Services; and

(b) if so, the details of the services proposed to be constituted and the field to which these belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Talents of Retired Scientists

5673. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for utilisation of the talents of the retired scientists; and

(b) 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 Government has initiated a scheme entitled Utilization of Scientific Expertise of Retired Scientists (USERS) during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The following are the activities supported under this scheme:

1. Undertaking/participation of retired scientists in programmes connected with Integrated Rural Development.
2. Utilising the talent and services of retired scientists in science/educational projects such as, development of educational materials, teaching aids, and audiovisual aids.
3. Preparation of State of the art reports, reviews and monographs etc. by the retired scientists.
4. Utilization of the services of retired scientists in the capacities of consultants or advisers for popularisation of science through lectures, radio and television centres and public for-a etc.

This scheme started operating in the last

quarter of the year 1986. Some of the projects under implementation are related to transfer of technology directly benefiting the rural poor. Projects are also being funded for bringing out monographs and books in the areas of science where books authored by Indian scientists are not available.

Emeritus Scientists Scheme

The CSIR provides financial assistance to superannuated outstanding scientists to pursue research, write books/monographs in their respective fields of specialisation.. This scheme is for those scientists who are acknowledge experts in their fields of specialisation and have been actively engaged in scientific research during the preceding five years of superannuation.

INSA Senior Scientist Scheme

There is also a scheme entitled 'INSA Senior Scientists Scheme' which is being operated by the Indian National Science Academy and the awardees are called as "INSA Senior Scientists" The objective of the scheme is to utilise the expertise of INSA fellows after superannuation. The scientists have to devote a major part of their time for research in some recognised R&D centre/ university/institute. In case they desire, they can also take up writing of monographs in their specialised fields. The fellows within the age group of 58 to 70 are eligible for consideration.

[*Translation*]

Companies Registered in Bihar

5674. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies with capital investment exceeding Rs. 20 crores registered in Bihar;

(b) the amount of loan provided to each of these companies so far by Union Government; and

(c) the total number of workers employed in the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) As on 31 st March, 1989, 21 companies with capital investment (comprising paid-up capital reserves and borrowings) exceeding Rs. 20 crores were registered in Bihar under the Companies Act 1956.

(b) and (c). Financial Institutions and Banks provide loan to the companies. Details regarding amount of loan provided to the companies and the number of workers employed in them are not being centrally maintained.

[English]

Quantity of Foodgrains supplied to States

5675. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DEVENDRA
PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise total quantity of rice, other foodgrains palmolein and sugar allotted and supplied to each State for distribution under Public Distribution System during the period from January 1, 1991 to July, 1991;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar has asked for more quantity;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quantity of these items;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A set statements showing month-wise quantity of rice, wheat, levy sugar and imported edible oil allotted to and lifted by the State Government and U.T Administrations from January, 91 to July, 91 are attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar had requested for additional allotment of foodgrains for the month of August, 1991.

(c) to (e). Allocation of foodgrains are made on a month to month basis, talking into account various factors like stocks in the Central Pool, market availability, inter-se requirements of States/UTs etc. The Central Government has decided to give ad-hoc additional allocation of rice for August, 91 to States/UTs keeping in view the lean period during the current months. Government of Bihar was given an adhoc additional allocation of 7000 tonnes of rice for August, 1991.

STATEMENT*Statewise and Monthwise Allocation to and lifting by States/ UTs during 1991.**(Figure in Tonnes)***Commodity: Rice****Year: 1991**

(1)	(2)	January			February			March		
		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	
			L	A		L	A		L	A
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130000	117200	165000	139000	185000	204500			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8000	7200	8000	7300	8000	7600			
3.	Assam	35300	31800	35300	32300	35300	30600			
4.	Bihar	8000	2000	8000	2500	800	3100			
5.	Goa	4000	3800	4000	3600	4000	3900			
6.	Gujarat	24000	21800	24000	22200	24000	22100			
7.	Haryana	3000	1000	3000	600	3000	1200			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6500	5400	6500	6500	6500	5600			

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Rice

State/UTs	January		February		March	
	A	L	A	L	A	L
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9. Jammu & Kashmir	35000	10100	35000	13500	35000	17600
10. Karnataka	45000	40600	48000	41300	48000	41500
11. Kerala	142500	118000	142500	124700	142500	131100
12. Madhya Pradesh	21000	10000	21000	11200	21000	15500
13. Maharashtra	45000	54700	45000	47300	45000	48100
14. Manipur	7000	1000	7000	4600	7000	5600
15. Meghalaya	9500	9200	10000	7400	10000	6300
16. Mizoram	7500	8800	9000	7600	9000	6600
17. Nagaland	9250	11500	9250	7200	9250	8800
18. Orissa	18000	15100	18000	17700	18000	15700

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Rice

	State/UTs	Year: 1991					
		January		February		March	
		A	L	A	L	A	L
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
19.	Punjab	1500	400	1500	200	1500	600
20.	Rajasthan	3200	1300	3200	1900	3200	1300
21.	Sikkim	4500	1900	4500	4100	4500	300
22.	Tamil Nadu	65000	51900	65000	43900	75000	88400
23.	Tripura	12850	9900	12850	6200	12850	8900
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25000	22000	25000	18200	25000	21200
25.	West Bengal	60000	46000	65000	53900	65000	53200
26.	Andman & Nicobar	4500	200	Nil	500	Nil	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	400	300	400	300	400	300
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	500	Nil	500	Nil	500	Nil

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Rice

State/UTs	January		February		March	
	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
29. Daman & Diu	450	Nil	450	Nil	450	100
30. Delhi	20000	14000	20000	14000	20000	15400
31. Lakshadweep	Nil	1000	Nil	1100	Nil	600
32. Pondicherry	2000	300	2000	400	2000	300

*Statewise and Monthwise Allocation to and lifting by States/ UTs during 1991.**(Figure in Tonnes)*

Year: 1991

Commodity: Rice

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1) (2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	217000	205700	217000	188900	217000	234100	217000	217000
2. Arunachal Pradesh	12000	9500	12400	9000	8000	7200	8000	8000
3. Assam	35300	31200	40300	33100	35300	36800	40300	40300
4. Bihar	8000	3400	8000	3900	8000	6500	8000	8000
5. Goa	4000	4300	4500	4300	4500	4400	4500	4500
6. Gujarat	24000	26200	24000	26100	24000	24500	28000	28000
7. Haryana	3000	1300	3000	1600	3000	1300	3000	3000
8. Himachal Pradesh	6500	4300	6500	5600	6500	5300	6500	6500

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Rice

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1) (2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
9. Jammu & Kashmir	35000	14900	35000	20600	35000	1800	40000	
10. Karnataka	48000	39600	48000	44500	48000	43600	48000	
11. Kerala	142500	136000	1425300	148700	142500	140700	142500	
12. Madhya Pradesh	21000	18900	21000	19200	21000	18600	25000	
13. Maharashtra	45000	48100	45000	38900	45000	43800	45000	
14. Manipur	7000	6900	7000	2500	7000	3200	7000	
15. Meghalaya	10000	9000	10000	13000	10000	5900	10000	
16. Mizoram	9000	6900	9000	7700	7500	6300	7500	
17. Nagaland	12250	10000	15250	8800	15250	14800	11250	
1R Orissa	24000	18000	24000	22500	26000	18800	29000	

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Rice

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
19. Punjab	1500	200	1500	300	1500	400	1500	1500
20. Rajasthan	3200	1000	3200	1600	3200	900	3200	3200
21. Sikkim	4500	4000	4500	4000	4500	3300	4500	4500
22. Tamil Nadu	99480	100070	75000	73800	75000	63400	75000	75000
23. Tripura	12850	14700	22850	12700	12850	10900	12850	12850
24. Uttar Pradesh	25000	24000	32500	24100	27500	27900	30000	30000
25. West Bengal	65000	50100	65000	50900	69000	55400	69000	69000
26. Andman & Nicobar	4500	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	4500	4500
27. Chandigarh	400	400	400	400	400	300	400	400
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	500	Nil	500	100	500	Nil	500	500

(Figure in Tonnes)

Commodity: Rice

Year: 1991

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
29. Daman & Diu	450	Nil	450	100	450	200	450	450
30. Delhi	20000	14300	20000	13300	20000	11000	20000	20000
31. Lakshadweep	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Pondicherry	2000	300	2000	300	2000	300	2000	2000

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

(1)	(2)	January		February		March		(8)
		A	L	A	L	A	L	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40000	13400	40000	9600	40000	8400	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	800	500	1000	500	1000	800	
3.	Assam	25000	193000	30000	17900	30000	25300	
4.	Bihar	42000	39000	50000	51600	50000	47800	
5.	Goa	3500	3500	3500	2700	3500	2600	
6.	Gujarat	75000	92300	95000	83500	95000	80800	
7.	Haryana	10000	18100	30000	23900	30000	23500	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10000	8500	12000	10900	12000	10100	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20000	6800	20000	10600	20000	8600	

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

State/UTs	January		February		March	
	A	L	A	L	A	L
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
10. Karnataka	40000	30800	45000	37500	45000	36600
11. Kerala	30000	28000	20000	20200	25000	23800
12. Madhya Pradesh	30000	31700	50000	48300	60000	37900
13. Maharashtra	10000	105500	115000	107800	120000	118200
14. Manipur	3000	2100	3000	3000	3000	3400
15. Meghalaya	2500	2600	2500	2600	2500	1000
16. Mizoram	1250	800	1250	1000	1250	1000
17. Nagaland	6250	5900	4000	2100	5000	5200
18. Orissa	25000	25200	30000	24500	30000	25600
19. Punjab	5000	4200	20000	16700	20000	14400

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

State/UTs	January			February			March		
	A	L	(3)	A	L	(5)	A	L	(7)
	(1)	(2)	(4)	(6)	(8)				
20. Rajasthan	70000	83700	80000	79500	10000	89400			
21. Sikkim	600	300	600	1300	600	200			
22. Tamil Nadu	30000	10700	30000	16700	30000	22300			
23. Tripura	2500	1300	2500	1800	2500	1700			
24. Uttar Pradesh	90900	82500	75000	61400	75000	72100			
25. West Bengal	90000	84500	100000	78700	100000	82700			
26. Andman & Nicobar	2100	900	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
27. Chandigarh	1800	1900	3000	3000	3000	3000			
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	200	Nil	200	Nil	200	Nil			
29. Daman & Diu	150	Nil	150	100	150	100			

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

State/UTs	January		February		March	
	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
30. Delhi	72000	75600	75000	67300	75000	97300
31. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Pondicherry	750	Nil	750	Nil	750	Nil

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1) (2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	40000	12400	40000	6100	20000	9900	20000	20000
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1000	900	1000	1200	800	400	800	800
3. Assam	35000	23800	35000	23000	20000	10700	20000	20000
4. Bihar	55000	42900	55000	36300	42000	43500	42000	42000
5. Goa	5000	3200	5000	2700	3500	3000	3500	3500
6. Gujarat	10000	61700	125000	84200	65000	69200	65000	65000
7. Haryana	30000	7900	30000	300	10000	600	10000	10000
8. Himachal Pradesh	12000	10900	12000	12000	10000	9400	10000	10000
9. Jammu & Kashmir	20000	11200	20000	5400	20000	11600	20000	20000
10. Karnataka	45000	34000	45000	37400	40000	34000	40000	40000

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
11. Kerala	30000	28000	30000	29500	30000	28000	30000	30000
12. Madhya Pradesh	60000	26200	60000	23400	30000	20900	30000	30000
13. Maharashtra	120000	110200	120000	104500	105000	110200	120000	120000
14. Manipur	3000	3200	3000	2400	3000	1300	3000	3000
15. Meghalaya	2500	1600	2500	4100	2500	1500	2500	2500
16. Mizoram	1250	1300	1250	900	1250	1300	1250	1250
17. Nagaland	7000	11400	8000	5800	10000	3400	6000	6000
18. Orissa	35000	24400	35000	28700	26000	20400	25000	25000
19. Punjab	25000	0	25000	100	5000	100	5000	5000
20. Rajasthan	105000	72700	10000	66200	70000	55900	70000	70000

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: *Wheat*

	State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
21.	Sikkim	600	400	600	400	600	200	600	600
22.	Tamil Nadu	30000	19100	30000	9100	30000	14400	30000	30000
23.	Tripura	2500	400	2500	800	2500	700	2500	2500
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85000	47500	85000	41200	50000	28800	50000	50000
25.	West Bengal	100000	67000	100000	81500	90000	77900	90000	90000
26.	Andman & Nicobar	2100	300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2100	2100
27.	Chandigarh	3000	3000	3000	600	1800	1600	1800	1800
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	200	Nil	200	Nil	200	Nil	200	200
29.	Daman & Diu	150	Nil	150	Nil	150	100	150	150
30.	Delhi	75000	60700	75000	53800	72000	46800	72000	72000

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Wheat

State/UTs	April		May		June		July	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
31. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Pondicherry	750	Nil	750	Nil	750	Nil	750	750

(Figure in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Levy Sugar

State/UTs	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
31. Lakshadweep	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
32. Pondicherry	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

* Lifting of Sugar is nearly 100%.

**Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution
Statewise Allocation & Lifting of Essential Commodities**

		<i>Commodity: Edible Oils (Total)</i>						<i>Year: 1991 Date: 30/08/91 (Figure in Tonnes)</i>	
<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>January</i>		<i>February</i>		<i>March</i>		
			<i>A</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>L</i>	
			<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	508	1200	115	1700	1107		
2.	Atunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	50	7	50	15		
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	200	193		
4.	Bihar	Nil	596	1000	Nil	1500	895		
5.	Goa	Nil	11	500	335	500	448		
6.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	3600	2564	3600	1627		
7.	Haryana	Nil	238	700	316	600	187		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	682	800	384	800	546		

State/UTs		Commodity: Edible Oils (Total)																																												
		Year: 1991 Date: 30/08/91 (Figure in Tonnes)				January				February				March																																
		A		L		A		L		A		L		A		L																														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)																														
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	251	400	69	600	340	Nil	415	1600	1182	2100	1954	Nil	8	1200	420	1700	2188	Nil	1502	2000	Nil	2500	742	Nil	278	5000	2211	5000	5920	Nil	40	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200
10.	Karnataka	Nil	415	1600	1182	2100	1954	Nil	8	1200	420	1700	2188	Nil	1502	2000	Nil	2500	742	Nil	278	5000	2211	5000	5920	Nil	40	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200						
11.	Kerala	Nil	8	1200	420	1700	2188	Nil	1502	2000	Nil	2500	742	Nil	278	5000	2211	5000	5920	Nil	40	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1502	2000	Nil	2500	742	Nil	278	5000	2211	5000	5920	Nil	40	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200							
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	278	5000	2211	5000	5920	Nil	40	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200		
14.	Manipur	Nil	40	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200							
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200							
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	300	300	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200										
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	400	400	400	200	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200	200	20	Nil	149	100	300	192	Nil	Nil	400	400	200										

State/UTs	Commodity: Edible Oils (Total)						Year: 1991 Date: 30/08/91 (Figure in Tonnes)		
	January		February		March		A	L	L
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
18. Orissa	Nil	250	1200	184	1500	1000			
19. Punjab	Nil	252	700	301	700	650			
20. Rajasthan	Nil	80	870	620	870	115			
21. Sikkim	Nil	Nil	150	Nil	150	201			
22. Tamil Nadu	Nil	1450	1200	1008	1700	1627			
23. Tripura	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	200	200			
24. Uttar Pradesh	Nil	8	2000	293	2000	1436			
25. West Bengal	Nil	1001	3000	216	3000	2883			
26. Andman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil	200	200	200	Nil			

State/UTs	Commodity: Edible Oils (Total)												Year: 1991 Date: 30/08/91 (Figure in Tonnes)			
	April			May			June			July			(15)	(16)		
	A	L	(10)	A	L	(11)	A	L	(12)	A	L	(13)			A	L
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)							
10.	Karnataka	Nil	222	Nil	Nil	560	194	Nil	359							
11.	Kerala	Nil	298	Nil	16	560	300	Nil	234							
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1692	Nil	1214	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil							
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	1773	Nil	7	600	600	Nil	1112							
14.	Manipur	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil							
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil							
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	200	Nil	400	200							
17.	Nagaland	400	244	400	20	200	220	Nil	300							
18.	Orissa	Nil	1335	Nil	39	220	Nil	Nil	Nil							

State/UTs	Commodity: Edible Oils (Total)											
	April		May		June		July		Year: 1991 Date:30/08/91 (Figure in Tonnes)			
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
28. Dadra & Nagar H	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60	Nil				Nil
29. Daman & Diu	Nil	16	Nil	Nil	90	Nil	Nil	75				75
30. Delhi	Nil	906	Nil	161	500	164	Nil	289				
31. Lakshadweep	75	10	Nil	55	75	20	Nil	Nil				Nil
32. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	100	Nil	100	100	Nil	100				100

Sugar Mills In Ganjam District of Orissa

5677. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paralakhemundi in Ganjam district of Orissa is ideal for setting up a sugar mill;

(b) whether all sorts of infrastructural facilities are available for the establishment of a regular sugar mill at that place; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up a sugar mill at Paralakhemundi with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). No survey has been carried out by the Central Government in this regard.

(c) Proposals for setting up of new sugar factories in any specific area/location have to come from entrepreneurs.

There is however, no application pending consideration of the Government for grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for establishment of a new sugar factory at Paralakhemundi in Ganjam District of Orissa.

Qualification Required for Training in Rural Development

5678. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the basic qualification required for admission for training in rural development in State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD), Extension Training Centres (ETC) and National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD); and

(b) whether the syllabus for the training in the above institutions is also included in

the curriculum of Agriculture University and other academic universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No educational qualifications are prescribed for admission to training programmes At State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD), Extension Training Centres (ETC) and National Institute of Rural Development.

(b) The syllabus of the training programmes of above institutions is not included as curriculum of agriculture universities and other academic universities.

Foreign Technology for Fertilizer Manufacturing

5679. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms that have given the present technology to our fertilizer companies together with their terms and conditions;

(b) whether some other foreign firms have offered to give better and low-cost technology; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The technologies being currently used in modern has based plants in the country, were supplied by M/S. Haldor Topsoe (Denmark) and M/s. M.W. Kellogg (USA) for the ammonia plants and by M/s. Snamprogetti (Italy) for the urea plants. The terms and conditions for the use of these technologies are given in the attached statement. These technologies were selected in 1980 on the basis of the global tenders and were the most competitive at that time, in terms of reliability, energy efficiency, cost etc.

STATEMENT

Fees paid/Payable to Foreign Process Licensors/Engineering Contracts for Various Fertilizer Projects

Particulars	Thal	Fazira	Vijapur	Aonla	Jagdishpur
1. Licence fee					
Ammonia	D.Kr. 7267	\$ 1706	D.Kr. 5840	D.Kr. 4393	D.Kr. 4668
Urea	\$ 675	\$ 660	\$ 364	\$ 396	\$ 396
2. Basic Engg.					
Amonia	\$ 3110	\$ 4126	\$ 1490	\$ 1527	(\$ 3300
Urea	\$ 1460	\$ 1504	\$ 1178	\$ 1313	(
3. Detailed Engg Procurement Inspection & Expediting					
Ammonia	\$ 2760	\$ 3082	(\$ 2195	\$ 2250	\$ 4600
Urea	\$ 378	\$ 432	(
4. Supervision of Detailed Engg.					
Ammonia	\$ 1150	\$ 1204	\$ 920	\$ 920	(\$ 3800

Particulars	Thal	Fazira	Vijapur	Aonla	Jagdishpur
Urea	\$ 288	\$ 234	\$ 260	\$ 260	(
5. Construction Supervision					
Ammonia	\$ 3930	\$ 2667	\$ 3018	\$ 2767	\$ 7525
Urea	\$ 468	\$ 740	\$ 630	\$ 630	
6. Commissioning					
Ammonia	\$ 5000	\$ 688	\$ 532	\$ 532	\$ 1451
Urea	\$ 1180	\$ 1336	\$ 931	\$ 640	
	\$ 17250	\$ 18390	\$ 12389	\$ 11919	\$ 21769
					plus for supplies
					\$ 84 million
					# 2910 million

STATEMENT

Fees paid/Payable to Foreign Process Licensors/Engineering Contracts for Various Fertilizer Projects

Particulars	Nagarjuna	Gadepan	Babrala	Shahjanpur
1. Licence fee				
Ammonia	D.Kr. 5368	D.Kr. 5084	D.Kr. 5084	D.Kr. 5364
Urea	\$ 300	\$ 396	\$ 396	\$ 396
2. Basic Engg.				
Ammonia	\$ 5477	DM 8700	DM 8700)	D.Kr. 13900
Urea)DM 3000
3. Detailed Engg Procurement Inspection & Expediting				
Ammonia	\$ 8121	DM 12800	DM 12800	Nil
Urea				
4. Supervision of Detailed Engg.				
Ammonia	\$ 4282	DM 22555	DM 22555+	DM 3817

Particulars	Nagarjuna	Gadepan	Babrara	Shahjanpur
Urea		Rs. 2.75 Cr. (For local expenses)	Rs. 2.75 Cr. (For local expenses)	(Ammonia) DM 2082 (Urea)+ Rs. 49 lakhs for local expenses)
5. Construction Supervision				
Ammonia	\$ 8120			
Urea				
6. Commissioning				
Ammonia	\$ 1899			
Urea				
	\$ 29000	DK 5084+ \$ 396+	DK 5084+ \$ 396+	DK 19264+ \$ 396+
		DM 44055	DM 44055	DM 8899

All ammonia plants by Haldor Topsoe except Hazira for which M. W. Kellogg technology was obtained. Snam technology for all urea plants. PDIL prime contractor in Shahjahanpur Project.

**Supply of Sulphuric Acid to Kerala by
F.A.C.T**

5680. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.A.C.T. has been supplying Sulphuric acid to small scale units in Kerala for a long time;

(b) whether this supply of Sulphuric acid has suddenly been stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) FACT produces Sulphuric Acid for manufacture of Phosphoric Acid and fertilizers. In 1990-91, because of uncertainty of availability of imported Sulphur and Phosphoric Acid and the necessity to maximise indigenous production of fertilizers, the availability of Sulphuric Acid in FACT become critical. As captive production of Sulphuric Acid was not sufficient to meet the requirements, FACT itself had to purchase Sulphuric Acid from other sources. It was under these circumstances the FACT had to curtail sales to others.

(d) Presently, FACT is not in a position to resume supplies of Sulphuric Acid to other users, because its production and availability continue to be insufficient for their own production. However, as the earlier consumers of FACT's have arranged alternative sources of supply of acid, no remedial measures are called for.

**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
Programme In Orissa**

5681. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has sent any proposal under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for approval for the Year 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The State Government of Orissa has sent revised estimates involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 4.24 crores for various schemes in mini mission project areas of Phulbani, five blocks of Ganjam, Koraput and Mayurbhanj districts. A proposal for central assistance for coverage of 1000 Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe habitations with safe drinking water facilities has also been received. No proposal has been received for technical clearance under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme.

(b) The schemes are under scrutiny.

Selection of Serials by Doordarshan

5682. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has invited proposals for serials under New Sponsorship programme under some categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the serials selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) and (b). Doordarshan invited proposals for serials under the new sponsorship scheme in the following categories:

- (i) Family Serials
- (ii) Comedy serials
- (iii) Serials based on classics/novels
- (iv) Short stories
- (v) Detective serials
- (vi) Socially relevant Environment serials
- (vii) Science fiction
- (viii) Historicals/cultural
- (ix) Quiz programmes
- (x) Childrens 'serials (Cartoon/childrens' serials/animation)
- (xi) Documentaries

None of these proposed serials has so far been selected for telecast.

Telugu External Broadcast Service

5683. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted for Telugu External Service Programme of All India Radio;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the time limit for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government also propose to extend the Telugu External Service on All India Radio to benefit a large number of Telugu people living in United States of America and elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS): (a) The time allotted to Telugu in the External Service of All India Radio is half-an-hour every day.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is, at present, no proposal to beam this service to United States of America and to the uncovered parts of the world.

(d) Does not arise.

Project of Maharashtra Pending Clearance

5684. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of Maharashtra pending with the Planning Commission for its approval; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The details of Major Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra pending for action in Planning Commission are given below:-

(1)	Gosikhurd (Indira Sagar Project)	
	Cost	Rs. 46119 lakhs
	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	2,00,000 ha.
	Annual Irrigation	2,50.800 ha
(2)	Bawanthadi Irrigation Project	
	Cost	Rs.16157.5 lakhs
	C.C.A	48848 ha.
	Annual Irrigation	57120 ha.
(3)	Wan	
	Cost	Rs. 4685.00 lakhs
	C.C.A	22525 ha.
	Annual Irrigation	19177 ha.
(4)	Koyana-Krishna Lift Scheme	
	Cost	Rs. 25910.70 lakhs
	C.C.A.	107164 ha.
	Annual Irrigation	85785 ha.

(b) The decision for the investment clearance for the above projects will depend upon the overall resource availability of the State and priorities to be attached to different sectors by the State Govt. in the forthcoming Eighth Plan.

Procedure for Allotment of Cadres to Officers of All India Services

5685. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure followed in the allotment of cadres to the officers of the All India Services;

(b) the details of cases filed by officers of All India Services challenging or questioning cadre assignments in different High Courts and benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal during the last three years; and

(c) the orders passed by the Courts/ Tribunal thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALV): (a) The information is given in the attached statement-I.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

Principles of Cadre Allocation of All India Services Officers Under the Roster System.

(1) The vacancies in every cadre will be earmarked for 'outsiders' and 'insiders' in the ratio of 2: 1. In the order to avoid problems relating to fractions and to ensure that this ratio is maintained, over a period of time, if not during every allocation, the break-up of vacancies in a cadre, between 'outsiders' and 'insiders' will be calculated following the cycle of 'outsider', 'insider', 'outsider'.

(2) The vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be reserved in the various cadres according to the prescribed percentage. For purpose of this reservation, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be grouped together and the per-

centages will be added. Distribution of reserved vacancies in each cadre between 'outsiders' and 'insiders' will be done in the ratio of 2: 1. This ratio will be operationalised by following a cycle 'outsider' 'insider', 'outsider' as is done in the case of general candidates.

(3) Allocation of 'insiders' both men and women, will be strictly according to their ranks, subject to their willingness to be allocated to their home States.

(4) Allocation of 'outsiders', whether they are general candidates or reserved candidates, whether they are men or women, will be according to the roster system after placing 'insiders' at their proper places on the chart as explained below:

(5) (I) All the State cadres/Joint Cadres should be arranged in alphabetical order and divided into four groups which, on the basis of the average over a period of time, are taking roughly equal number of candidates each. On the basis of average intake during the last 4 years, the groups could be as follows:

Group I.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam-Meghalaya, Bihar and Gujarat.
Group II:	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
Group III:	Maharashtra, Manipur-Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim.
Group IV:	Tamil Nadu, Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

- (ii) Since the number of cadres/ Joint Cadres is 21, the cycle will be 1-21, 22-42, 43-63 and so on.
- (iii) The 'insider' (quota should then be distributed among the States and assigned to different cycles of allotment. For example, if a State gets 4 'insider' candidates, they should go to the share of the State in their respective cycles and if there are 2 'insider' candidates from the same cycle, they should be treated as going to the State in two successive cycles and so on.
- (iv) The 'outsider' candidates should be arranged in order of merit and allotted to the State cadres in cycles as described in (v) below.
- (v) In the first cycle, State cadre/ Joint Cadres which have not received 'insider' candidates should be given one candidate each in order of merit of 'outsider' candidates. The process should be repeated in successive cycles, each successive cycle beginning with the next successive group of States, eg., second cycle should begin from Group II States, the third cycle with Group III States and the fourth cycle with Group IV States and the fifth cycle again with Group I States. Occasionally it may happen that a candidate's turn may come in such a way what he may get allocated to his own home State. When that happens, the candidate next below him should be exchanged with him.
- (vi) For the succeeding year, the State cadres should be arranged again in alphabetical order but with Group I of the previous year at the bottom, i.e., the arrangement will begin with Group II on top. In the third year, Group III come on top and so on.
- (vii) In the case of candidates belonging to the reserved category, such of those candidates, whose position in the merit list is such that they could have been appointed to the service even in the absence of any reservation, will be treated on par with general candidates for purposes of allotment though they will be counted against reserved vacancies. In respect of other candidates belonging to the reserved category a procedure similar to the one adopted for general candidates would be adopted. In other words, a separate chart should be prepared with similar grouping of State and similar operational details should be followed. If there is a shortfall in general 'insiders' quota it could however be made up by 'insider' reserved candidates.

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Particulare of cases filed	Legal Forum Before which filed	Present position
1	2	3	4
1.	Kum. Ravneet Kaur IAS Vs U.O.I. OA no. 42/CH/89	CAT Chandigarh Bench	CAT Allowed application SLP filed by U.O.I was dismissed by Supreme Court.
2.	Narendra Kumar IAS Vs U.O.I OA no. 8(G)/90.	CAT Guwahati Bench	CAT Allowed application
3.	P.K.Barthakur IAS Vs. U.O.I OA No. 61 (G)/90	CAT Guwahati Bench	Sub-Judice.
4.	Ajai Srivastav IAS Vs. U.O.I OA No. 792/90	CAT Principal Bench	Sub-Judice.
5.	Sanjay Purohit IAS Vs. U.O.I-OA No. 199/90	CAT Jodhpur Bench	Sub-Judice.
6.	Rajiv Yadav IAS Vs. U.O.I OA No 2557/90	CAT Principal Bench	Sub-Judice
7.	V.K. Singh IAS Vs. U.O.I OA No 256/MP/91	CAT Chandigarh Bench	Sub-Judice.

S.No.	Particulars of cases filed	Legal Forum Before which filed	Present position
1	2	3	4
8.	Smt. Shalini IAS Vs. U.O.IOA No 197/91	CAT Principal Bench	Sub-Judge
9.	Manoj Kumar IAS Vs. U.O.IOA No 538/91	CAT Allahabad Bench	Sub-judge.
10.	N.S. Sarvade IPS Vs. U.O.IOA No 1352/JK/89	CAT Chandigarh Bench	Sub-Judge.
11.	R.S. Yadav IPS Vs. U.O.IOA No 169/90	CAT Principal Bench	Sub-Judge.
12.	B.Srinivas IPS Vs. U.O.IOA No 139/91	CAT Hyderabad	Sub-Judge.
13.	J.Srinivas IPS Vs. U.O.IOA No 40/91	CAT Hyderabad Bench	Sub-Judge.
14.	H.S.Sohal IFS Vs. U.O.IOA No 1139/89	CAT Principal Bench	Dismissed OA.SLP also dismissed by Supreme Court.
15.	T.V. Reddy IFS Vs. U.O.IOA No 1321/89	CAT Principal Bench	Sub-Judge.

S.No.	Particulare of cases filed	Legal Forum Before which filed	Present position
1	2	3	4
16.	S. Kamala Sudershana Rao IFS Vs. U.O.I OA No 1852/89	CAT Principal Bench	Dismissed as withdrawn
17.	S. Srinivasa Rao IFS Vs. U.O.I OA No 836/90	CAT Hyderabad Bench	Dismissed OA
18.	S. Srinivasa Rao IFS Vs. U.O.I OA No 18/91	CAT Guwahati Bench	Sub-Judice.
19.	S.P. Yadav and another Vs. U.O.I M.P. No 1539/91	M.P. High Court Jabalpur Bench	Sub-Judice.

Change of Cadre by Officers of All India Services

5686. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and conditions prescribed by the Government for change of cadre of officers belonging to All India Services; and

(b) the number of officers belonging to All India Services who have been permitted to change cadre during each of the last three years and the grounds thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Inter cadre-transfers of All India Services Officers is allowed when two officers borne on different state cadre get married. However, an exception has been made in the case of single women officers allotted to J & K and cadres in the North-East namely Assam-Meghalaya, Manipur-Tripura and Nagaland. While allowing cadre transfers, care is taken to ensure that the officer seeking transfer does not, in the process, get transferred to his or her home State.

(b) Information is given in the Table below:-

<i>Year of Exam</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>No. of officer transferred</i>
1989	I.A.S	12
	I.P.S	5
	I.F.S	4
1990	I.A.S	12
	I.P.S	2
	I.F.S	Nil
1991	I.A.S	4
	I.P.S	1
	I.F.S	1

Radiation Hazard in Quilon District, Kerala

5687. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the fisherfolk residing in the Chavara-Neendakara belt of Quilon district of Kerala suffer from various health disorders like ge-

netic defects and cancer due to high background radiation:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Government are aware of the report from a section of the press quoting findings of some private researchers regarding the prevalence of various health disorders among the inhabitants of certain areas of high background radiation in Quilon district of Kerala.

The Department of Atomic Energy has been conducting experiments to quantify the effects, if any, of radiation on the population. So far, on adverse effects which are statistically significant have been seen. This is possible because the predicted effects are very small and are difficult to be identified against the normal incidence of these effects.

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy is currently funding the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum to carry out a detailed health survey in the Karunagappally Taluk. This independent study is expected to throw light on the adverse effects if any, of high background radiation in Kerala.

Investigation/Prosecution of Officers on Corruption Charges

5688. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the All India and Central Services, service-wise, under investigation or prosecution on charges of corruption as on April 1, 1991 on the basis of acquisition or possession of assets disproportionate to their known income;

(b) the number of such officers investigated, suspended dismissed or forced to resign on such charges during 1990-91 service-wise, with the year of commencement of investigation;

(c) whether the Senior Executives of the Central Public Sector Undertakings, including the Chairman and Managing Directors

are also covered by the same disciplinary process as the officers of the All India and Central Services; and

(d) if so, the corresponding number of such Public Sector officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Charging of High Rates for Various Items

5689. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ 441 on August 14, 1991 and state:

(a) the details of the companies/stockists/suppliers/manufacturers who have been charging rates differently along with the names of the items;

(b) details of the trade practices followed by such agencies, institution-wise/market-wise;

(c) whether no objection was taken of the discriminatory trade policy of those agencies;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) the details of the overhead expenses incurred by the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar between June 1, 1990 to May 31, 1991 and how do these compare with the previous three years; and

(f) the steps taken to bring down the overhead expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). In the reply to Lok Sabha

Starred Question No. 441 on 14.8.91 the reason for difference in prices charged by Kendriya Bhandar, Super Bazar, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation and Delhi Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd. was explained. The variation in prices of goods sold by above Institutions was due to difference in date of purchase of goods and other factors and not because the companies/ stockists/ suppliers/ manufacturers are charging differently.

(e) and (f). A Statement showing overhead expenses incurred by Super Bazar

and Kendriya Bhandar is at Annexure. Since the accounting year of these institutions have changed from July - June to April - March, The figures of overhead expenses have been given for the financial year.

Overhead expenses normally tend to increase every year because of natural economic force. Every effort is being taken to restrict expenses. The other factors which do not allow appreciable decrease of overhead expenses are due to expansion of activities of these institutions.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5
Super Bazar			July 1987 to March 1989 (21 Months)	1989-90 (April-March)	1990-91 (April-March) (Provisional subject to Audit)
(a) Establishment			748.59	583.77	649.00
(b) Interest			38.56	20.96	19.67
(c) Other Miscellaneous Expenses			224.27	165.98	142.19
Total:			1011.42	770.71	810.86

Kendriya Bhandar	1988-89 (July '88 to March '89 for 9 months)	1989-90	1990-91 (provisional Subject to Audit and Delhi Branches only)
(a) Establishment	73.12	110.32	117.15
(b) Interest	6.29	11.48	13.00
(c) Other Miscellaneous expenses	25.58	40.85	38.34
Total:	104.99	162.65	168.49

Setting up of Industries in Hill Districts of U.P.

5690. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries which have been actually set up in Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of licences pending to be issued for small scale industries in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli Districts in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Monitoring of the progress of implementation of Industrial Licences is done by the concerned State Government and the Administrative Ministry/Department. Information about the actual number of industries established is not, therefore, centrally maintained. As per the new Industrial policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc.

(b) Small scale and ancillary undertakings are exempted from licensing for all articles of manufacture which are not included in the list of industries which are compulsorily licensable or reserved for the public sector under the Industrial Policy. In addition, they are also exempted from industrial licensing for the articles of manu-

facture exclusively reserved for small scale/ ancillary sector even if they happen to be included in the list of industries which are compulsorily licensable.

Landless Labour

5691. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of landless labour in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total mandays of labour due to be generated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1991-92, State-wise; and

(c) the estimated percentage of landless labour which is likely to benefit under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) As the information regarding number of landless labourers was not collected in 1981 Census it is not possible to provide this information.

(b) An employment target of about 900 million mandays has been fixed for the year 1991-92. State-wise details are given in Annexure-I.

(c) The share of landless workers in the employment generation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is about 44%.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lakh Mandays
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.40
3.	Assam	122.75
4.	Bihar	1125.86

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lakh Mandays
5.	Goa	11.91
6.	Gujarat	242.72
7.	Haryana	37.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	61.68
10.	Karnataka	433.93
11.	Kerala	244.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1156.31
13.	Maharashtra	859.99
14.	Manipur	9.83
15.	Meghalaya	18.98
16.	Mizoram	4.48
17.	Nagaland	21.26
18.	Orissa	306.02
19.	Punjab	29.57
20.	Rajasthan	338.84
21.	Sikkim	7.91
22.	Tamil Nadu	688.95
23.	Tripura	19.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1703.11
25.	West Bengal	554.96
26.	A & N Islands	4.44
27.	Chandigarh	0.70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Lakh Mandays</i>
28.	D & N Haveli	3.47
29.	Daman & Diu	1.61
30.	Delhi	3.83
31.	Lakshadweep	2.62
32.	Pondicherry	4.06
ALL INDIA:		8988.47

**Growth Centres in Hilly Districts of
Uttar Pradesh**

5692. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Growth Centres in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh indicating the location thereof:

(b) the annual amount allocated for growth Centres to hill districts and the progress thereof, separately; and

(c) the number and location of Growth Centres proposed to be established in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Under the new growth centre scheme, out of the 8 growth centres allocated to Uttar Pradesh, one growth centre is to be located at Shivrajpur-Padampur in the hill district of Pauri Garhwal. Each growth centre would be developed at a cost Rs. 25-30 crores. The Centre's share of financial assistance would be released in instalments after the project report of a growth centre is approved. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have not yet sent the Project Report of the growth centre at Pauri-Garhwal.

[*Translation*]

Employment Oriented Programmes

5693. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to State:

(a) the number of employment oriented programmes being launched in the country;

(b) whether all these programmes are being implemented through a single agency; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). A number of Central and Centrally sponsored Special Employment Programmes are already being implemented, like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in rural areas, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) in urban areas and the Scheme for Self-Employment of the Educated Unemployment Youth (SEEU) for the educated unemployed. A number of special employment programmes are also being implemented by the state Gov-

ernments. special Employment Programmes are not being implemented through a single agency. The implementing agencies vary, depending upon the scope, structure and coverage of the programmes and the target group they cater to.

[English]

Benefits Enjoyed by Staff Artists of AIR

5694. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff artists in All India Radio are enjoying the benefits applicable to Central Government employees including pensionary benefits;

(b) if so, the details of benefits enjoyed by them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). The Staff Artists of All India Radio enjoy all benefits as admissible to Central Government Servants except for Pension, Leave encashment and Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980.

In lieu of Pension and Leave encashment, the Staff Artists are entitled to Contributory Provident Fund and the benefit of terminal leave upto 120 days respectively. They are also covered by the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme, 1977 instead of Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme-1980 applicable to Government Servants.

Norms for Backward districts

5695. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to refix the norms for declaring certain districts as backward districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Photographic Materials

5696. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the concern expressed by South Indian Photographic and Allied Trade Association over the steep hike in the prices of photographic materials including colour, graphic art and even black and white films which will wipe out the trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some measures to ease the position; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). While the Government is not aware of the representation made by South Indian Photographic and Allied Trade Association about the steep hike in the prices of photographic materials etc., it is seized of the problem through representations received from other similar organisations.

The price of photographic material is not controlled by the Government. However in regard to price hike in respect of cine colour

positive raw stock, the Government have recently referred the matter to BICP (Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) with a view to working out the optimum price to be charged by M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, a public sector undertaking.

Extension of liberalisation process

5697. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Confederation of Engineering Industry has made recently some suggestions to the Government to extend the liberalisation process to some more areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Confederation of Engineering Industry in a Press Release on 10th August, 1991, have welcomed the new economic policies, presented agenda for further liberalisation and deregulation. The different suggestions are as follows:-

In regard to Trade Policy, CEI recommended Dollar Accounts for major exporters; issue of advance licences within 15 days; 40% EXIM Scrip rate for PMP companies; Single point processing of IPRS; freedom to set up companies in Europe, Japan and USA; Deemed Export status for the Service Sector; and a national plan for Marketing India and building its international image.

Under industrial Policy, it proposed that Indian Companies should also be permitted 51% equity; Reduction of Industrial Licensing to 2- 3% of Industry; a new Industrial

Relations Policy; Abolition of price and distribution controls.

For the public sector, it suggested 50% Equity holding with Government and 50% with the general public; Privatisation to be started gradually with Service Industries and other select trend-setting companies; Abolition of price and purchase preference and 'no monopolies'.

In regard to Fiscal and Monetary policy, it suggested that growth be sustained through support to Investment by restoring the earlier rate of Depreciation Allowance; reduction in Customs duties on raw materials and massive simplification of the tax system by adopting only 3 rates of Indirect Taxes the lowest for raw materials, and intermediate rate for components and highest rate for finished goods.

The CEI suggestions on the SSI Policy liberalisation included further hike in excise limits from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 1.5 crore; simplification of the procedures or bank guarantees; freedom for SSI to go to more than one bank; and, full review of statutes and regulations covering SSI.

Further, some more recommendations have been made in regard to Competition Policy, Financial Sector, Capital Market and a new Development Bank.

(c) The Government has taken different policy measures in regard to Trade, Industry and Fiscal sectors recently and the effects of these measure on the industrial sector are being closely observed. Further, changes in policy measures would depend on the results of policy measures already initiated.

Efforts in Research and Development

5698. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been urging upon various industries to pay more attention to Research and Development for improving technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to take some measures of its own in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, R&D in industry by industry is of recent origin in India and has been increasing gradually. Currently it is about 20% of the total R&D expenditure in the country. It is also relatively small compared to the turnover of the industry. Government has been urging the industries to enhance their role in the area and increase their commitment to R&D.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government has been encouraging the promotion and development of technologies in private sector through their own research and development skills.

The schemes initiated by the Government include: According recognition to the in-house Research and Development units in Industry; Presentation of awards of industrial R&D units on their outstanding achievements; Import of equipments and raw materials including pilot plant for research and development, under Open General Licence; Income Tax concessions on expenditure incurred on scientific research and investments made on scientific equipments and capital assets; enhanced accelerated depreciation on the plant and machinery installed.

Telecast of T.V. Serial 'Jai Hanuman'

5699. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIARIYAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast a T.V. serial "Jai Hanuman";

(b) the names of the producers of the serial; and

(c) the time by which the above serial is proposed to be telecast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (c). Doordarshan has received a T.V. Serial proposal titled "Jai Hanuman" from M/s A.A.A. Films for approval under the new sponsorship scheme. Doordarshan has initiated the examination of the proposals received under the scheme. The question of telecast will arise only if the proposal is approved.

Cold Storages in Karnataka

5700. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storages in Karnataka;

(b) whether the number of cold storages in the State is very few; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the cold storage facilities in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There are 76 licensed cold storages in Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of 'b' above, does not arise.

Demand of Food Processing Units

5701. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food processing units have been demanding to consider processed fruits and vegetables at par with fresh fruits and vegetables; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO):

(a) All India Food Preservers Association has been proposing changes in taxation structure in fruit and vegetable processing industries along with the demand to consider processed fruit and vegetables at par with fresh fruit and vegetables.

(b) These suggestions are being examined and appropriate action will be taken.

Sickness in Food and Vegetable Processing Industries

5702. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sickness in the fruit and vegetable processing industries is increasing day by day;

(b) the number of such industries which have become sick during each of the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to remove sickness in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Public Sector undertakings in Gujarat

5703. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new industries under the Public Sector in Gujarat during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where such industries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the projects proposed to be set up in the Central Public Sector in Gujarat are given below:

(i) Butadiene Extraction Plant Revamp, Vadodara (anticipated Cost Rs. 33.53 crores).

(ii) PBR Plant (50000 tpa) Vadodara (anticipated cost Rs. 114.52 crores).

(iii) Poly Propylene plant (75000 tpa) Vadodara (anticipated cost Rs. 198.63 crores).

(iv) Gas based integrated petrochemicals cracker complex (300000 tpa ethylene), Gandhar.

The above Projects are to be set up by the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited.

Per-Capita Income of Gujarat

5704. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita income of Gujarat during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the per-capita income varies from State to State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the per-capita income of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The per capita income of Gujarat at current prices (i.e., per capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices) during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 4893/- and Rs. 5404/- respectively. Estimate of per capita income for 1990-91 is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The per capita income varies from State to State due to a variety of reasons, some among them being the differences in the levels of infrastructural development, development of entrepreneurship, trade, commerce and industry.

(d) The State of Gujarat has been implementing the development plans for increasing the per capita income of the State. The plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, edu-

cation and health etc., and also for implementation of direct employment generating programmes.

[English]

Subsidy given to Industrial Sector in Punjab

5705. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial sector in Punjab has not received any subsidy from the Union Government for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to boost industrial production in Punjab in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) An amount of Rs. 0.30 crore was reimbursed to the State Government of Punjab under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Growth Centre Scheme the Government have allotted two growth centres for Punjab, one to be located in Bhatinda and the other in Pathankot.

Ammonia Plant for F.A.C.T., Kerala

5706. PROF. K.V. THOMAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has given approval for starting an Ammonia Plant for FACT, Kerala.

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the PIB's approval; and

(c) the total cost likely to be incurred on the project and when the construction work is to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Before Government take a decision on any large investment in the Public Sector, the proposal is examined by different fora, including the Public Investment Board (PIB), which is a Committee of Secretaries of the Government. PIB has examined this project and has given its recommendations. The proposal is under further processing.

(c) The estimated cost of the project at current prices is Rs. 525.09 crores. The implementation can start only after the project is approved by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Per Capita Plan Expenditure in States

5707. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) a national average of per capita plan expenditure during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan in various States and how

does it compare with the per capita plan expenditure in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the percentage of average per capita plan expenditure in Rajasthan is continuously declining in comparison to the National average of per capita plan expenditure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and'

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Per capita plan expenditure of Rajasthan as a percentage of per capita plan expenditure for all States & Union Territories during the Sixth & Seventh Five Year Plan was 83.43% and 67.60% respectively.

(d) In the distribution of Central assistance to States including Rajasthan weightage is given to criteria like population, lower per capita income, special problems etc. Emphasis is also laid on mobilisation of adequate additional resources by the States.

STATEMENT*Per Capita Expenditure-Sixth & Seventh Plan
(State & Union Territories)*

Sl.No	States/UTs	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	578	1008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3333	7630
3.	Assam	612	1090
4.	Bihar	404	760
5.	Goa	1972	3771
6.	Gujarat	1091	1417
7.	Haryana	1149	1673
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1502	2772
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1471	2930

Sl.No	States/UTs	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)
1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	624	812
12.	Madhya Pradesh	709	1107
13.	Maharashtra	994	1526
14.	Manipur	1626	3040
15.	Meghalaya	1838	3422
16.	Mizoram	2795	5851
17.	Nagaland	2723	4754
18.	Orissa	572	1076
19.	Punjab	1080	1885
20.	Rajasthan	589	772
21.	Sikkim	4322	7168
22.	Tamilnadu	717	1168
23.	Tripura	1351	2944

Sl.No	State/UTs	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)
1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	563	897
25.	West Bengal	428	727
Total:		694	1111
<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4803	9330
27.	Chandigarh	2212	3414
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2729	3744
29.	Daman & Diu		4344
30.	Delhi	1542	3316
31.	Lakshadweep	6726	15357

Sl.No	States/UTs	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)
1	2	3	4
32.	Pondicherry	1561	3361
	Total:	1708	3549
	Total: States & Uts	706	1142
	Population Estimates Used:	1983	1987

#: Included under Goa.

Ongoing Central Projects in Rajasthan

5708. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally aided project in Rajasthan running behind schedule as per the latest review;

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of these projects;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines/directions in this regard so that these projects could be completed in time; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the original cost and revised cost of each such projects; and

(e) the likely time for completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Out of various central projects, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, excluding inter-state projects like electric transmission lines etc, under implementation in Rajasthan, only one project namely, Modernisation of Workshop (Railways) Ajmer, is behind schedule as per monitoring system of Deptt. of programme implementation, as on 1st April, 1991.

(b) The production in major shops of the above project has already started. Delay in project completion is on account of left out civil works.

(c) The guidelines in the shape of a Manual on Project Implementation, have been issued by the Deptt. of Programme Implementation, which inter-alia, lays stress on timely completion of projects.

(d) and (e). For the above project the original sanctioned and latest anticipated costs are Rs. 26.05 crores and Rs. 33.64 crores respectively and anticipated date of completion is March 1992.

Central Schemes for Rajasthan

5709. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce new development schemes in Rajasthan in view of its backwardness;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be introduced;

(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). Central Schemes for development are formulated for the country as a whole keeping in perspective the national priorities and taking into account the prevailing state of development including backwardness of the various regions and the various schemes or projects received from States.

Suggestions for Amending Gadgil Formula

5710. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State which have expressed their resentment in regard to the

funds being distributed their resentment in regard to the funds being distributed to the State Governments under the modified Gadgil formula;

(b) the names of the State Governments which have submitted/suggested amendments and the details of the amendments suggested by them;

(c) whether the Government propose to hold talks with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, when and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Names of States requesting for changes in the modified Gadgil formula are given in the statement attached. By and large the States wanted special weightage to be given to factors such as economic backwardness distance from the national average of per capita income and Central investment as per capita tax effort etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Any revision in the formula could be made only by the NDC of which Chief Minister are the members.

STATEMENT

Statement requesting for changes in the modified Gadgil formula for distribution of Central Assistance.

S.No.	State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar

S.No.	State
4.	Gujarat
5.	Haryana
6.	Jammu & Kashmir
7.	Kerala
8.	Maharashtra
9.	Orissa
10.	Rajasthan
11.	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Tamil Nadu

Purchase of Super Computers

5711. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which Super Computers have been purchased during the last three years;

(b) the purpose for which these computers are being used; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on their purchase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). One Super Computer has been purchased from USA during the last three years. This is being used by the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting. Ministry of Science & Technology, for medium range weather forecasting. The total cost of this Super Computer is Rs. 12.38 Crores approximately.

[English]

Public Distribution System in Delhi

5712. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA;
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Distribution System in Delhi is in total shambles in as much as essential commodities are not available at the shops and the card holders have to go a number of times to get their ration;

(b) whether there is an urgent need for opening more fair price shops, kerosene oil depots and fixing of maximum ceiling on the number of cards with the shop/depot; and

(c) if so, concrete measures taken to improve the Public Distribution System in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Administration has, however, reported that for a period in June, 1991, there was delay in the availability of rice, wheat and sugar in some areas due to labour problems in FCI godowns at Narela, Cheora and Shakti Nagar.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration has reported that new fair price shops and kerosene oil depots are opened, where necessary, on the basis of periodical reviews taking into account the number of cards attached to the FPS/kerosene oil depots and viability of the shops/depots.

Demand of Employees of Super Bazar

5713. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long-standing dispute

regarding pay scales and other demands of the employees of Super Bazar of Delhi has been settled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The important demands of the staff Unions of Super Bazar, Delhi, relating to fresh revision of Pay scales and D.A. structure, grant of L.T.C. facilities at par with Central Government employees and demand of sale of goods to employees at concessional price are pending adjudication before Hon. Industrial Tribunal Delhi.

The other demands of the staff unions relate to extension of Gazetted holidays to Super Bazar employees, regularisation of all piece rated and daily wages workers, upgradation of the post of "packing cleaners" to the level of 'Packers' in higher scale, extension of better medical facilities like C.G.H.S. to Super Bazar employees, recognition of the staff unions etc.

(c) The management of Super Bazar considered certain demands of the employees on merit and unilaterally announced/extended number of benefits to them, some of which are as under:

(i) 'An adjustable advance Payment' of Rs. 100/- alongwith extra Medical Allowance of Rs. 20/- per month to all employees pending decision of the Industrial Tribunal.

(ii) Increase in Casual Leave of the staff from 15 to 24 with effect from 1.1.1991.

- (iii) Upgradation of posts of the 'Packing Cleaners' in the higher scale.

guage.

[English]

Managing Committee of the Super Bazar has always been very sympathetic to legitimate demands of the employees and holding meeting with the representatives of the employees.

[Translation]

Time Given for National and International News in Regional News Bulletin

5714. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government in regard to allotment of time for national and international news out of the time fixed for regional news bulletins of States on Doordarshan;

(b) whether out of the 15 minutes time about 10 minutes are taken by non-local news and the same news are repeated again in the evening news telecast in National Bulletin at 8.40 p.m.; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to give importance to regional news by removing this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS): (a) to (c). No fixed time has been allocated for National, International and Regional news in the news bulletins telecast from the Regional Kendras of Doordarshan. While local news items are given prominence in these news bulletins, it is considered necessary to include important national international news items in order to meet the requirements of viewers who understand only the local lan-

Loans to SC/ST Under NREP

5715. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank employees and other middlemen while sanctioning loans to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections under NREP have committed some irregularities in Coastal districts and Warangal and Kareemnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government conducted any enquiry into the matter against the erring persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a). Union Government have not received any information regarding irregularities by Bank employees and other middlemen while sanctioning loans to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections in Coastal Districts and Warangal and Kareemnagar Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

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

Edible oil Extraction unit

5716. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an edible oil extraction unit in Chithara oil palm estate area near Punalur in Kerala; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of palm oil extraction

units in the country with details of locations thereof;

(c) the quantity of raw material collected for palm oil extraction from Chithara oil palm estate and the quantity of palm oil extracted there-from in the last year;

(d) whether the quantity of oil extracted from the raw materials is in economical proportion;

(e) whether the oil seeds received for cultivation in Chithara oil palm estate were found unfit for use; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from M/s. Oil Palm India Limited (a joint-venture of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala) and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Remuneration to Artists

5717. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Artists who give performance of classical music for 40 minutes are paid Rs. 160/- while those who give performance in light music (Sugam Sangeet) for 25 minutes get Rs. 400/-;

(b) if so, the reasons of such difference; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS): (a) and (b). There is no discrimination in the fees paid to the artists of classical or light music.

Payments to the artists are uniformly made according to their gradation as decided by the Music Audition Board of All India Radio.

However, as compared to the artists of light, folk and adivasi music, because of their specific requirements, artists of classical & light classical music are expected to perform for a longer duration for delineation of the feelings and development of a raga.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrially backward districts in Tamil Nadu

5718. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places declared as industrially backward areas in Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District and South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Polur Taluk, Vandavasi Taluk Cheyyar Taluk and Thiruvannamalai Taluk in Sambuvarayar District and Gingee taluk and Tindivanam Taluk in South Arcot District will be declared as industrially backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The entire North Arcot and South Arcot Districts as they existed on 1.10.1970 have been declared as industrially backward Districts. The districts/areas, if any, carved out of these districts will continue to be treated as industrially backward.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Undertakings

5719. SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether voluntary retirement scheme introduced by the Union Government for employees of Public Sector Undertakings has met with great success; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Information received from 166 PSEs indicates 64 of them had adopted Voluntary Retirement Scheme. 15882 employees have availed of the benefit of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in these PSEs.

Sales Turnover of I.D.P.L.

5720. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total sales turnover and the losses incurred by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) during 1990-91;

(b) the inventory of finished goods that have been piled up till March 31, 1991;

(c) the number of selling stock items converted into physician samples during 1989-90 and 1990-91, item-wise and value-wise and the reasons for such conversion; and

(d) the reasons for the losses and the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The total

sales turnover of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during 1990-91 was Rs. 170.05 crores (provisional). The loss during the year 1990-91 was Rs. 81.99 crores (provisional).

(b) The value of finished goods inventory as on 31.3.91 was Rs. 30.21 crores.

(c) The details of conversion of selling stocks/items into physician samples are maintained at various regional offices of IDPL. The information for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 is not readily available.

(d) The major reasons for losses of IDPL are low capacity utilisation, high wage bill, obsolescence in technology, high interest burden and fixed costs, non-availability of raw materials/packaging materials, and the constraints of working capital. The package for rehabilitation of IDPL would involve stepping up of capacity utilisation, emphasis on exports, higher sales in the trade as well as institutional markets, reduction in costs by increasing efficiencies and savings on services and utilities, improvement in the system of collection of outstanding dues, introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme, etc.

[*Translation*]

Project of Rajasthan/Haryana Pending for Clearance

5721. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various projects/schemes of Rajasthan and Haryana pending with the Union Government for approval and since when each of them has been pending; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard and the time by which

each project/scheme of these State is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Only Meja Modernisation & Meja Feeder Project of Rajasthan is pending since 20.3.91 for investment approval in the Planning Commission. No project from Haryana is pending in the Planning Commission.

(b) The decision for investment clearance to above scheme in Rajasthan depends upon the overall resource availability of the State and sectoral priorities attached to the various sectors by the State Govt. in the Eighth Plan which is yet to be formulated and finalised.

Public Sector Projects of Bihar

5722. **SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the Minister of **PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects under Public Sector in Bihar which are still under construction, districtwise;

(b) the percentage of increase in the

cost of these projects in comparison to the original estimated cost and the cost likely to be increased when these projects are completed;

(c) the names of the projects on which work is likely to start during the Eighth Five year Plan; and

(d) the names of the schemes under which the Union Government propose to provide funds to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). As per monitoring system of Deptt. of Programme Implementation, as on 1st April, 1991, there are 28 central projects, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, under construction in Bihar State. This does not include inter-state projects like electric transmission lines etc. passing through the State. The district-wise names of the projects, percentage increase in cost of each project with respect to the original sanctioned cost and the latest anticipated cost of completion of each project are given in the statement annexed.

(c) and (d). Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

STATEMENT

List of Central Projects, Each costing Rs. 20 Crores & above under construction in Bihar State, as on 1st April 1991.

Sl No.	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Distt.	Latest Anticipated cost of completion (Rs. Crores)	%increase in cost over Original cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Installation of Catalytic Reformer Unit	IOC	Barauni	77.95	0.00
2.	Kahalgaoon STPP ST-I	NTPC	Bhagalpur	1552.38	75.58
3.	Bhalgora UG	BCCL	Dhanbad	127.00	174.77
4.	Damodar OC	BCCL	Dhanbad	57.04	0.00
5.	Jharia Block-II OC	BCCL	Dhanbad	173.82	55.13
6.	Katras UG	BCCL	Dhanbad	91.81	252.57
7.	North Amlabed UG	BCCL	Dhanbad	69.48	165.39
8.	Pootkee Balihari UG	BCCL	Dhanbad	365.96	89.10

Sl No.	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Distt.	Latest Anticipated cost of completion (Rs. Crores)	% Increase in cost over Original cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madhuband Washery	BCCL	Dhanbad	163.30	127.12
10.	D & F Ropeways	BCCL	Dhanbad	21.32	32.26
11.	Pootkee Washery	BCCL	Dhanbad	92.17	0.00
12.	Patherdih Washery Modderisation	BCCL	Dhanbad	29.43	0.00
13.	Panchet Hill II HEP	DVC	Dhanbad	54.35	239.05
14.	AMLO (Dhori West) OC	CCL	Girdih	74.92	124.98
15.	Bokaro B-II TPP	DVC	Girdih	356.25	90.58
16.	Rajmahal OC	ECL	Godda	562.70	0.00
17.	New Kalyani/Sel. Dhori OC.	CCL	Hazaribagh	53.13	117.92
18.	Kedla Washery	CCL	Hazaribagh	94.03	191.39

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Implementing Agency</i>	<i>Distt.</i>	<i>Latest Anticipated cost of completion (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>%increase in cost over Original cost</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Modernisation of Workshop	Railways	Jamalpur	64.74	0.00
20.	Captive Power Plant	CCL	Kathara	56.79	(-).3.42
21.	Captive Power Plant	BCCL	Moonidih	61.53	25.06
22.	Piparwar OC Integrated Benefication	CCL	Ranchi	542.43	0.00
23.	Koel Karo HEP	NHPC	Ranchi/Singhbum	1249.36	184.00
24.	Narwa Pahar & Turamdih Uranium Project	UCIL	Singhbum	495.54	0.00
25.	Garhwa Road-Sonnagar Doubling-PH-II	Railways	Multi-Distt.	51.02	4.36
26.	Samastipur-Darbhanga Gauge Conversion	Railways	Multi-Distt.	26.02	0.00

Sl No.	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Distt.	Latest Anticipated cost of completion (Rs. Crores)	%increase in cost over Original cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Sonnagar-Patratu Electrification	Railways	Multi-Distt.	110.50	0.00
28.	Siho-Ramdayalunagar Doubling	Railways	Multi-Distt.	20.32	0.00

N.B. - The list does not include Inter-State Projects, like Electric Transmission Lines, Railway Lines etc., passing through Bihar state.

[English]

Hong Kong Based State TV

5723. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hong-Kong based STAR TV has brightened Indian Screens by making its debut in the Indian skies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian viewers will have to make any extra arrangements on their T.Vs to get benefit of this arrangements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The contours of ASIASAT Satellite footprint cover the whole of India except some parts of Southern India.

(c) and (d). The TV programmes transmitted via ASIASAT can be received by an individual viewer in India only after he/she installs an appropriate dish antenna with the TV receiving set. The existing licencing procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Communications, however, does not permit establishment of a dish antenna for receiving TV programmes from foreign satellites.

Academic Exchange Programme for Sanskrit Scholars

5724. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for academic exchange programme at national and international level for scholars working in the area of computer and Sanskrit;

(b) the names of the centres abroad in USA, Germany and Britain where research in computers and Sanskrit is being carried out; and

(c) the number of scholars who have visited abroad in exchange programmes during the last three years and the number of scholars likely to visit during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The names of some of the centres in America, Germany and Britain where research in Computer and Sanskrit is being carried out are given below:-

- (1) SUNY, Buffalo, USA.
- (2) Louisiana State University, USA.
- (3) University of Michigan, USA.
- (4) Lamar University Station, Texas, USA.
- (5) University of Hawaii, USA.
- (6) Indiana University, USA.
- (7) Institute Kern, Germany.
- (8) Oxford University, UK.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds for 20 Point Programme to States

5725. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government are aware that funds earmarked and allotted to the respective State Governments under the 20 Point Programme have not been disbursed to the intended beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee by including some Members of Parliament to ensure that the funds allotted under 20 Point Programme are properly disbursed to the intended beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Funds are broadly allocated/earmarked for different sectoral plan heads. The funds for the specific items under TPP are devived from the respective sectoral plan heads. Only the physical progress of the TPP is monitored by the MPI. The information regarding the flow of funds to the intended beneficiaries is not being monitored by MPI. However, from the findings of Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for the period January-December, 1989 which is one of the items covered by 20 Point Programme, it is observed that ineligible families were assisted in 16% cases. Ministry of Rural Development have taken corrective measures to streamline the implementation of IRDP. Similar information about leakages under other beneficiary oriented schemes covered by 20 Point Programme and remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken is being collected from concerned Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no such proposal with the Government at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Land to SC/ST in Alipur Development Area

5726. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been allotted to the landless and SC/ST people in Alipur Development Area under the 20-point programme;

(b) if not, the time by which such allotment is proposed to be made;

(c) whether the persons to whom the land has been allotted have been provided with all the essential public amenities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Computers in Government Departments

5727. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any provision on buying personal computers for various Government Officers with the prior permission of Department of Electronics and the National informatics Centre; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government propose to waive such a provision so that computerization spreads faster with the use of indigenous personal computers as per the plans of respective Government departments; 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.

Before any Government Department purchases computers, they are required to ensure that the system to be purchased is compatible with the National Informatics Centre Network (NICNET), a Computer-Communication Network under the National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission. The reason therefor is to provide inter-departmental querying service through NICNET which has already been established.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

The compatibility requirement with NICNET is essential to enable transfer of information from one computer to another throughout the Government at Central, State and District levels.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Mills in Aligarh (U.P.)

5728. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of sugar mills in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). As on 31.7.1991, 2 applications for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for setting up of new sugar factories in District Aligarh of Uttar Pradesh are pending consideration of the

Government. The Licensing Policy for Sugar Industry is presently being reviewed by the Government and decision on the pending applications, including the applications of Aligarh District, would be taken after the aforesaid review.

Doordarshan/AIR Stations in Uttar Pradesh

5729. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Doordarshan/All India Radio stations in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up such centres in Hathras-Aligarh constituency of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). There is an approved scheme for establishment of a local radio station with 2x3 KW FM Transmitter at Aligarh. On its commissioning, Hathras district shall also stand benefitted.

On the other hand, Low Power TV transmitters, one each at Aligarh and Hathras, are already in operation. Parts of these two districts also receive TV service from TV transmitters operating at Delhi and Agra.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs

5730. SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in the Hindustan dated August 8, 1991 under the caption, "Jeewan Rakshak Dawaon Ki Kami Par Chinta Vyakt"; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the shortage of Life Saving drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Drug Industry Associations like OPPI, IDMA, etc. have represented to the Government that there could be shortage of some of the life-saving drugs in the country in the near future if Government does not give the price increases in medicines on account of increases in the cost of inputs etc. Government is aware of the situation and is taking appropriate action.

[English]

Proposal to set up Institutes of Information Technology

5731. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up four Institutes of Information Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the locations of these institutes and by when these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Policy on Computer Software Export, Software Devel-

opment and Training, 1986 envisaged the setting up of four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country. However, it has been decided to defer the setting up of IIITs for the present.

Plight of Rural Labourers

5732. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Check on inflation alone can solve rural poverty" appearing in the Hindu dated May 6, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the income of the rural labours has increased during the last few years;

(c) if so, the percentage of income of rural labourers likely to be increased during Eighth Plan;

(d) whether there has been no improvement in the living standard of these rural labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (e). The Government is aware of the news item as well as the findings of the study conducted by the PHD House of Chamber of Commerce and Industry. For removal of poverty in rural areas, a number of measures are essential. Checking inflation is one such essential measure. Provision of employment and incomes to rural poor is necessary for improving their living standards. Keeping this in view, concerted efforts are made under anti poverty programmes to provide productive assets, and employment to the rural poor to improve their incomes and living standards.

Madras Gas Cracker Plant

5733. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up the Madras Gas Cracker plant in private/joint sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Harnessing of Sea Waves at Vizhinjam in Kerala

5734. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for power generation from sea waves at Vizhinjam in Thiruvananthapuram district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Kerala have not submitted any proposal for power generation from sea waves at Vizhinjam in Thiruvananthapuram district. However, the Department of Ocean Development (DOD) has sponsored a project to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, for installing a pilot 159 KW wave

Power Generation Plant at Vizhinjam in Kerala. The project is nearing completion.

Funds Allocated to States for Development of Agriculture

5735. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each state for the development of agriculture during the last two years and the current financial year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make agriculture a viable profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The outlays approved for each State/Union Territory for Agriculture and Allied Activities in the States'/ Union Territories' Annual Plans for 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the attached statement.

(b) All the programmes for development of agriculture are intended to provide the farmers with profitable technology, extension service, input support as well as incentive prices for the produce and development of requisite infrastructure for the purpose to make agriculture a viable profession. Also, the Government announces each season procurement/minimum support prices for major agricultural commodities and organises purchases through public/cooperative agencies. Efforts have been intensified for achieving self sufficiency in foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds through evolution of high yielding and disease resistant varieties.

STATEMENT**Annual Plans 1989-90 to 1991-92 Approved Outlay:****Under Agriculture & Allied Activities*****(Rs. Lakhs)**

States/UTs	Annual Plans			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
	2	3	4	
Andhra Pradesh	6353	5500	4236	
Arunachal Pradesh	1854	2435	3635	
Assam	9667	11282	12000	
Bihar	13938	14743	14830	
Goa	725	868	1232	
Gujarat	8995	9350	12048	
Haryana	6288	7522	7592	

(Rs. Lakhs)

States/UTs	Annual Plans			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
	2	3	4	
Himachal Pradesh	5672	6426	7496	
Jammu & Kashmir	5715	7461	7545	
Karnataka	7798	10076	16149	
Kerala	6910	8597	13731	
Madhya Pradesh	13423	15120	20172	
Maharashtra	15326	14200	21796	
Manipur	1885	1999	2519	
Meghalaya	2291	2567	3887	
Mizoram	1879	1847	2105	
Nagaland	2052	2202	3035	

(Rs. Lakhs)

States/UTs	Annual Plans			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
	2	3	4	
Orissa	9006	16974	10805	
Punjab	8227	6081	9715	
Rajasthan	5441	8267	9833	
Sikkim	1198	1295	1427	
Tamil Nadu	12371	16029	18796	
Tripura	2959	4113	4625	
Uttar Pradesh	25234	31868	38230	
West Bengal	7263	8466	9084	
Total-States	182470	215288	256521	
Union Territories				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	679	772	1033	

(Rs. Lakhs)

States/UTs	Annual Plans			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
	2	3	4	
Chandigarh	119	303	368	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	342	394	725	
Daman & Diu	115	144	184	
Delhi	619	878	760	
Lakshadweep	275	438	492	
Pondicherry	599	655	942	
Total - UTs	2748	3584	4504	
Total - States & UTs.	185218	218872	261025	

* Including Forestry & Wildlife.

Issue of Fresh Equity by Maruti Udyog Limited

5736. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has submitted a proposal for issue of fresh equity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is for issue of fresh equity shares for being offloaded to financial institutions, which is being examined.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR.SPEAKER: Today, I would like to give a chance to the Members who are sitting on the back benches.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mehghat in Amravati District of Maharashtra is a tribal area, development of which has been stalled due to the Forest Act. The laws enacted under the Forest Act, are coming in the way of constructing roads and bridges in Adivasi areas as a result of which these people remain deprived of communication facilities.

The land which Adivasis have been using for generations, has been declared as a case of encroachment by the Forest Department. Now, neither these people can cultivate that land nor use it as a barn. They can't build any hut on it. They cannot also

grow trees on that land. In this way the development of that area has been stalled due to this Forest Act. In this connection, I request that the area should be re-surveyed and the land which has been used by them for generations since British period should not be treated as encroachment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no electricity, no telephones, no power station there. There is no irrigational facility. The construction of the projects on which the Government of Maharashtra has already invested crores of rupees, has been stalled, due to the Forest Act. With the result that the development of the area has come to a standstill completely. That is why I urge the Government to pay immediate attention to re-start the construction of development projects immediately which have since been stalled.

This Adivasi area is also deprived of Doordarshan facilities. Nehru ji had said that we have to preserve the Adivasi culture. In order to do that it is very essential to provide them Doordarshan facilities. It will also enable us to develop that area and preserve the Adivasi culture. Under the Forest Act, the Adivasis are not getting the items of daily use viz. wood, soil and sand etc. They are also not getting fodder for their cattle.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to liberalise the Forest Act in order to remove the hardships of Adivasis and develop that area. The Central Government should direct the Forest Department and concerned Departments in this regard so that development of that area could be ensured and items of daily use could be made available to them. Raw material necessary for setting up a paper mill is available in that area. As such, if a paper mill and other small industries are set up in the area, the problem of unemployment could be solved and development of the area could be ensured.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: I would request the Hon.Minister to get in touch with the member and discuss this issue.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI(Gharwal): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister a serious matter concerning our national security. In today's Indian Express, there is a news item, which reports that 300 most modern tanks are being given to Pakistan by Saudi Arabia.

MR.SPEAKER: Today we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry. I thought you are going to raise some other point. I will give you a chance to speak on this subject, when the Demands for Defence will be discussed.

[Translation]

SHRISUKH RAM(Mandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rains have changed the economic condition of farmers. The previous Government, i.e. the Government of the Congress party had fixed the support price of apple at Rs. 2.75. per kilogram so as to enable the farmers face the natural calamity, last time. After assuming the office the B.J.P. Government reduced the support price to Rs. 1.30 per kilogram. An agitation was launched against this move. Three farmers were killed. Thereafter, one month has since elapsed and marketing of apples has already started. The Government of Himachal Pradesh is not announcing any support price. They have said that half of the support price will be borne by the Central Government and remaining half by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. I want to know from the Central Government as well as the Ministry of Agriculture whether they have agreed to give support price for apples? If they have agreed, they must implement it very soon. The farmers are facing great hardship and suffering

great losses due to this.

There is nobody to purchase called fruit. In this regard, through you, I would like to request the Government of India and the Hon.Minister of Agriculture to give support price early if they have agreed to give the same. Earlier, the Congress Government, while in power in the State, used to give support price. The Central Government did not give it. If the Central Government has accepted it, it should give the same at the earliest. One month has since elapsed. Only two months of the season remain. Therefore, through you, I request the Government to take a decision immediately in this regard and direct the State Government to give support price to the helpless farmers and set up a depot there.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue. Today, there are many bogus institutions working in the country to provide admission in USSR in various disciplines of Medical Science and Engineering. Out of these, some are genuine and some are bogus. They extort money ranging from Rs. 1.5. lakhs to 2.5 lakhs sometimes for providing admission to students who are interested for these studies. Recently, the Principal of one of such institutions was arrested from Lucknow who had advertised for charging Rs. 2.5 lakhs per student. Thereafter, bogus visa documents of the USSR Embassy have also been seized. Bogus passports have also been seized. I want to tell the Government that it will affect the Indo-Soviet relations. Either the entire responsibility of providing admission in technical college and colleges of USSR should directly be held by an Agency of Government of India or the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Otherwise, it should be done through Indo Soviet Cultural and Education Society or the Embassy of USSR in India. Through you, I want to read out a letter. It is mentioned there

in that.

[*English*]

Indo-Soviet Cultural

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Member, not like this.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is written there in " come with Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. The expenses on to and fro journey would be borne by the candidates? " Besides, one has to pay a sum ranging from Rs. 50, 000 to Rs. 1 lakh to the middlemen. Details of information in respect of student of my constituency in Eastern Uttar Pradesh whose parents have paid lakhs of rupees after mortgaging or selling their land are available with me. They are being asked to wait. No definite date has been given. The Government should pay attention to this important matter and take over the serious matter under its control. After consulting the Government of USSR, such type of bogus institutions should be scrapped. The Government of India or the Embassy of USSR should take up the work relating to admission. With this, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar) : Sir, I want to bring to your notice another horrendous atrocity which has been committed on women. This is one of the series of such cases which have been raised during Zero Hour in Parliament over the last so many days.

Yesterday, there was a report in the Indian Express that in Kamareddy town of Nizambad district in Andhra Pradesh, at the CSI Girls Hostel, many girls had confessed that they were sexually molested by the

Superintendent of the Hostel. He has apparently, over the past year and a half, been threatening these girls and these girls have allowed themselves to be molested because of the threat of being thrown out of the institution or the Hostel. A lot of tension has been created in that town because of this. And the people have been very upset about it.

Over six girls have had medical examinations and sexual molestation has been proved. A fourteen-year old girl has become pregnant. In the face of all these things, we have been bringing it out quite consistently.

[*Translation*]

You had assured us

[*English*]

that there would be a discussion for half-an-hour on this subject.

We believe that this is a very important subject. Such a horrendous atrocity has taken place and it goes on very day. Every paper has not been able to record the incidents that has taken place all over the country. It is very important. You give us half-an-hour time for discussing the atrocities on women that are taking place all over the country again and again.

I would like you to please let us know or you inform the Minister or you ask the Government to please allow a half-an-hour discussion. We would all be very grateful because this is a very very serious case. It has been proved that such incidents are taking place. Even it happened in the Prime Minister's constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House is ready to sit after 6 p.m. it is all right. Anyway, I will discuss it in the B.A.C. And let you know.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Three days back, a conductor and a driver of D.T.C misbehaved with a women. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: The Warden of the Hostel has been arrested.

There are cases going on, but that is not enough. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the time for discussion on such issues in the House is concerned, I will discuss it in the B.A.C. and let you know.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): I totally agree with the view that has been expressed by the Hon.Member.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khazuraho): Are you bringing it toward in this very sessions

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find time.

[*Translation*]

Time would be seen.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: The Hon.Minister is sitting there, he can respond to it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is ready. But we have to find time for it

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: The atrocities against Women in various

parts of the country have been increasing. Shrimati Vasundhara has referred to the case which took place in Kamareddy town of Nizamabad district where the warden had been sexually assaulting the hostellers. Not only this, in East Godavari District a thirteen-year-old girl Lakshmi was stripped naked. In Uttar Pradesh, in the constituency of the Hon. Chief Minister.

AN HOMEMEMBER: That is wrong.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: young women of Harijan families are being sent to other places because there have been several incidents where atrocities and sexual assaults have taken place.

At Narola village, a fourteen-year-old Harijan girl was abducted. She was found, after a search of six days. She was sexually assaulted. The people who raped that girl are still moving in that village freely and the police has not taken any action against them. This has not only happened in Uttar Pradesh but also in Midnapore, West Bengal. A young girl was raped. After the incident, there was an agitation. The police opened fire and two people were killed.

Sir, these incidents are taking place everywhere. I would like that the House should discuss all cases relating to atrocities on women and you should come out with policy measures so that such type of cases do not occur and wherever such cases had occurred, they should be dealt with expeditiously.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that some lady Members have written to me and spoken to me asking me for time.

SHRIDIGVJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): We are also equally concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: They want to discuss atrocities on women.

The difficulty is that we have some other business to transact and we shall have to find time. If the House is willing to sit for more time, well. We would be able to accommodate this subject also. But that can be done only with the consent of the House to sit for more time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever Shri Mukul Saheb said just now is far from truth, I come from that area. I have talked to the District Magistrate of the area today morning itself. It was said that the Lodha Rajputs have raped a girl called Geeta. It is wrong. There is no such feeling. Love affairs between Geeta and Raju has been going on. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you try to listen. Her father has sent her to some other place to save himself from public infamy and got her married. This is the case, Raju is in jail now-a-days. They allege that the Police is not investigating. It is not true. Raju is in jail for last three days.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I am saying that issues of this nature will be discussed and not that the individual issues will be discussed; I am saying that this House will be discussing the policy which will be adopted to reduce the atrocities against the women. It is not possible for this House to discuss as to what has actually happened in one case or another case.

Supposing some Members are depending on the reports appearing in the newspapers and raising them here and some other Members are replying to them. We are not in a position to say whether one version is true or the second version is true or the reply is true. So, we will not be indulging in

raising the individual issues as such; but, we would like to discuss what can be done to reduce these atrocities. And I hope that you will agree that we will be discussing the policy and not the individual cases as we do in the courts of law. Only then this discussion will be useful; otherwise, we will be discussing the individual cases in which we will not be able to give judgment and the discussion would result in nothing.

Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar Islands): I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the National high Way No. 24 which links Lucknow via Gaziabad. There are five places on this high way where by passes are to be constructed and are pending for the last five years these places are at Moradabad and Rampur cities and Hapur in Gaziabad district. The State Government has sought the allotment of funds from the Central Government. As the funds have not been allotted, byepasses could not be constructed there. With the result that there happens traffic jam for hours at Hapur, Moradabad and Rampur. Government on the one hand Government makes a propaganda that even a single drop of fuel should be conserved and on the other hand the vehicles are got held up in these traffic jams for hours resulting in the burning of fuel unnecessarily. It deserves immediate attention.

Sir, I would also like to mention through you that National High-ways are being widened, but the footpaths are being removed in the process. ?Thus, all the slow traffic is forced to drive on main road and bicycles, plough cart, horse carts, tnga and padestrains

in particular become victims of fatal accidents by fast moving vehicles. Sir, the unauthorised occupations on the National Highways are increasing and State Govt. is not doing anything about it. I, through you, would like to urge the central Govt. to pay attention to this direction so that such accidents which are increasing, may be checked.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the atrocities on women.

MR.SPEAKER: It has been accepted. I told you we are going to discuss on it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am going to speak on entirely different matter. Atrocity on women and rape of women is not a matter of concern for a single party. The House has discussed it. The atrocity committed on women at Midnapore, where police after entering into a hotel raped the women, and the people demonstrated against it. But it should not be said that the CPM had got all this done or if it happen in Andhra it does not mean that.

MR. SPEAKER: Refer to all this during discussion...

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am speaking only after your permission....

MR.SPEAKER: I have not granted you permission for all this....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Pleaselisten to me. You grant equal opportunity to all members....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I do. ...

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: When you grant equal opportunity to everyone and you have allowed others to speak, what I have done that you are not allowing me.

MR. SPEAKER: Because you are going to start a discussion on it.

SH. MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I mean to say that it is a matter of joy that you have permitted a discussion on it. I want to repeat it that we should rise above party-politics to discuss on the atrocities on women and Harijan and we should condemn it in strongest possible terms in this House. Throughout the country wherever there is atrocities on women...

MR.SPEAKER: O.K. You have spoken whatever you wanted.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the import and export policy of raw cotton. The indiscriminate policy pursued by the Ministry of Agriculture in the previous Government has resulted in shortage of quality cotton and a very low carryover stock position for 1990-91. This has led to a huge price hike in the market. Due to this position, there is a demand from the industry to import cotton. Even if imports are allowed, that will have the effect only in October as the new crop season will begin only in October. Cotton imports should not be allowed by this Government in the interests of the cotton growers.

It is a fact that the price of raw cotton has been hiked up leading to bearish tendencies in the market and the price has reached the highest over before. The export of raw cotton for 1991-92 should not be announced before January because the trade speculations will affect the handloom, powerloom and also the export of hosiery industry items. To keep the market price of cotton steady without being exploited by the trade speculators and in the interests of cotton growers as well as the textile industry, the announcement of export of cotton for 1991-92 should be delayed. Therefore, it is a unanimous

view of all cotton producers throughout the country that exports should be delayed.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATISAROJDUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir. A discussion was held in this House recently regarding atrocities on Harijans. As a result of this discussion, Prime Minister called a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and directed them to take necessary steps to minimize the atrocities on Harijans. I would like to submit that the Prime Minister should also convene a meeting of Chief Ministers to prevent the atrocities on Women whether these are committed on the women in Andhra Pradesh, or on the Principal of Inter College of Farrukhabad or atrocities committed on lady scavengers by the police. The Chief Ministers should also be directed to check the social, as well as physical exploitation of women so that they may also lead a respectable life in society.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised an issue regarding Himachal Pradesh on the 27th of the last month. The employees of Electricity Department in Himachal Pradesh are on strike. There is no supply of electricity in the whole of the state since 27th. I had requested Shri Vajpayee and Shri Advani feel to persuade the State Government to take appropriate measures in the matter. The situation in Himachal Pradesh has been deteriorating day by day. They employees are being arrested under National Security Act. This situation is causing distress to the people of Himachal Pradesh. I would like to request you with folded hands that army personnels be asked to help the people of Himachal Pradesh, who are finding themselves in a helpless position.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: How can you raise such matters?

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Sir, I would like to request you that the govt. of Himachal Pradesh has completely failed to deal with the situation.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ganges divides Jamania and Gajipur Tehsils into two parts in eastern Uttar Pradesh causing much inconveniences in the movement of traffic. The transport services are completely paralyzed during rainy season. Of course, there are pucca roads on both the banks of the Ganges near Jamania tehsil. Had a permanent bridge over the Ganges been constructed for connecting these two roads the people of those areas would have not only got relief but both those areas would have been connected with other districts also. This would have boosted its development as well.

I, therefore, urge upon the surface and transport Minister to consider earnestly the proposal for constructing a permanent bridge over the Ganges near Jamania Tehsil and take necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is now in the grip of fury of floods. Several districts of Bihar are getting inundated. The farmers and the labourers of Buxar, Bhojpur, Patna, Vaishali and Gopalgunj districts specially have been ruined. The Bihar Government is doing its level best to help out the victims. But I would like to inform the Central Government that the Government of Bihar does not having enough funds. So my first submission is that the Central Govt. must provide necessary funds to the government of Bihar to meet the relief needs. Apart from the flood havoc, the Buxar-Koilwar bundh has been eroded. If further erosion takes place, then hundreds of villages will be swept away by the flood waters. So, I would like to urge upon the

Central Government to direct the flood control department to repair the Buxar-Koilwar bundh immediately in such a manner that it does not breach in future.

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has taken a praiseworthy step by making a provision to provide pension to freedom fighters. Earlier the amount of the pension was Rs.500/- which has been raised to Rs.750/- In view of the constant increase in prices, I urge upon the Central Government to raise this amount further so that the inconveniences of the Pensioners are lessened.

[English]

SHRI A.CHARLES (Trivandrum): More than 7000 employees of CGHS, that is, Central Government Health Scheme, have decided to begin an indefinite strike from tomorrow because of the non-implementation of their too long pending demands, that is, three time bound promotions, and establishment of CGHS Hospitals in each of the 18 cities where the scheme is operational.

The beneficiaries of these Hospitals come to nearly 37 lakhs of people which include Central Government staff, pensioners, Members of Parliament, ex-Members of Parliament, freedom fighters, police personnel and journalists and a number of staff of the semi-Government organisations. Hence if the proposed strike is not averted it would disrupt normal life of a large section of the community.

I would, therefore, request the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to intervene in the matter and see that the proposed strike is averted.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL(Samastipur): Mr.

Speaker, Sir. Bihar is normally neglected in many respects. Though Bihar has much potential for tourism development yet it has been allotted a meagre amount of Rs. 35 lakhs in the Seventh Five Year Plan. While Haryana, a very small state has been given Rs. 3 crore 86 Lakh and Kerala has been given Rs. 7 crore 39 lakh rupees for the development of tourism. Today, the newspaper report says that the Minister of Tourism of Bihar has sent a proposal to the Central Government and asked for Rs. 500 crores for the development of Tourism in Bihar. But no money has so far been allotted to Bihar. Shri Hind Keshri Yadav, the Minister of tourism in Bihar is going very soon to observe fast unto death in front of the Prime Minister's residence in protest against it. I, therefore, want to draw the attention of the Government through you towards the possibility of a confrontation between the Centre and the state. Hence I would like to have an assurance that the Government would provide as much assistance as possible to Bihar for the development of tourism there so that the Minister of Tourism of Bihar need not observe fast unto death and consequently a situation of confrontation between the Centre and the State is avoided.

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Balangir): Under Section II of Orissa Kendu Leaf Control Trade Act, 1961, out of the profit arrived at by the State Government from the trade in Kendu leaves, an amount not being less than 50 per cent thereof shall be paid to the Samitis and Gram Panchayats. But due to irregular preparation of annual sales account of Kendu leaves, Government of Orissa has been granting 50 per cent of revenue collection as grant-in-aid to Balangir, upto 1986 taking 1973 as the base year. Due to sheer negligence of state administration, the share of revenue for development has remained constant, despite the increase in sales of Kendu leaves in

Balangir district. The State Administration should be directed to prepare the balance-sheet and release the amount to the people of Balangir, which is their just due.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA(Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, exploration work is being carried out in view of the possibility of finding oil and gas in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and west Bengal. This work is also being done in Bihar. There is a Rig-machine in Bihar which has been used to drill five wells so far. Oil reserve has been found as a result of this drilling. There are strong indications of finding oil there. But we regret to say that efforts are being made to withdraw that rigmachine. The work relating to geological survey has been lying suspended for the last two years, and the work of locating the drilling spot has also been stopped. On the other hand, the exploration work has been going on for the last 25 years and three rig machines have been in operation there. Similarly, the work in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu is also going on but so far as Bihar is concerned, efforts are being made to withdraw the only rig machine in operation there. On the pretext of its repair. Through you, I request the Government that step-mother treatment should not be meted out to Bihar.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of employees are being retired from service by Minerals, and Metals Trading Corporation under Voluntary Retirement scheme. They have been asked to give their option upto 30.9.1991 whether they are willing to work under its next scheme. Otherwise, they will be removed from there. Through you, I would like to submit that those very employees who worked hard to the help the corporation achieve turn over of Rs.6 crores and earn huge profit have been put in great difficulty

today by the corporation. The employees of the corporation have not been given any detail of this scheme such as outline of the scheme, how many employees are likely to be benefited under the scheme and how many of them will be absorbed and how many of them will not be absorbed. The employees are very much worried because of the uncertainty of their future. I demand the Government to clarify it immediately.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, all the employees unions' have given a notice for one day strike on 6 September. Their demand is that the Government should not de-nationalise or privatise the nationalised banks.

In the month of June, the World Bank had issued a circular that the nationalised banks and financial institutions should be privatised or a part of the nationalised banks should be privatised. I may refer to the report of World Bank... (*Interruptions*).

MR.SPEAKER: Not like this. We are going to discuss the Finance Bill for which ten hours have been allotted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, since it is very important, I am referring to the relevant portion of the Report.

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: No, No: Acharayaji, not in this way it will become a regular discussion

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will take very little time. The World Bank Report says:

"Further recapitalise commercial banks after internal restructuring and

reorganisation to the Bank of International Settlement (BIS) standards, perhaps through private sector participation; and

Allow private participation in the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and also allow further private sector ownership of ICICI to reinforce autonomy and facilitate business innovation."

These dictates of World Bank are now being materialised and implemented. The representatives of all those unions met the Finance Minister. But the Finance Minister on 26 August

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: Not like this, Achariaji. This is not a regular speech,

I am allowing you to make a brief mention in order to bring it to the notice of the Government.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has not clearly stated that nationalised banks and financial institutions would not be de-nationalised. They demanded that at least the Finance Minister should make a statement on the floor of the House that the banks will not be de-nationalised.

I view of the strike notice given by all the unions including Officers Association ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister had already made a statement in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I demand that the Finance Minister should make a

statement and categorically state that the banks which were nationalised in 1969 will not be de-nationalised or privatised, as per the dictates of world Bank. *(Interruptions)*.

MR.SPEAKER: It is not necessary. The Finance Bill is coming up. You can discuss at that time.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: The Prime Minister had made a statement on these points.

(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): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has already gone on record...*(Interruptions)*.

MR.SPEAKER Order Please. Now the Government is responding to what you have stated.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, the Prime Minister has already gone on record to say that there is no question of either privatisation or denationalisation of the nationalised banks, and the Finance Minister has also assured in a discussion with the banking unions and associations and officers' associations that there is no question of denationalisation or privatisation...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: You appeal to them to withdraw the strike.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: We have already appealed. I have also appealed to them not to go on strike.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Thangkabalu...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Basudeb Achariaji, now please take your seat. I cannot understand this. Here is a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs speaking on behalf of the Government of India quoting what the Prime Minister has said, quoting what the Finance Minister has said and saying on behalf of the Government of India that there is no question of privatisation or denationalisation...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Achariaji, what is it you want, I do not understand. You raised an issue

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want a categorical statement from the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not understand. If you just want to make a speech, you can make a speech. But you made a point and you got a categorical response to it. You should be more than satisfied. I do not understand why you should continue with that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANKABALU (Dharmapuri): Sir, with your permission, I am raising an issue. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji, you should respect other Members also. Other Members also are members of this House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please help the other Members also. They too are the Members of

this House. They too have their points of view.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Sir, I am raising the issue regarding removal of job work from the purview of Excise Duty and assessing it only on the addition basis.

The tiny, cottage and small-scale industries get job work from bigger end-product manufacturing units. The material/rough components are supplied to the job worker by the end-product manufacturer. The units doing job work, do the above job work on labour charges basis only.

Up to Rs. fifteen lakhs assessable value of turnover, SSIs are exempted from Excise Duty. Mostly the SSIs which do the job work are single-man show, with no capacity to maintain excise records.

For computation of Excise turnover value, the material value which does not belong to the SSI is also included by the Department, while the actual value added is only four to five per cent of this value. This affects the growth of SSIs and puts them to hardship. Three Crore tiny and single-man workshops in the country are affected. They need immediate help by the removal of excise duty for the job work done by them.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly remove job works from the purview of Excise Duty. Otherwise please take the value of job work done by the job worker only as the assessable value for calculation.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jitendra Nath Das.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Das) Sir, the only point I am making is... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., I am allowing Nirmal Kantiji.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE :

Sir, the issue has been raised. I am just clarifying it. Why there is worry among the bankmen is because the Mutual Fund, in the Budget Speech, has been upend for the private sector, which was up-till now reserved only for the public sector, like UTI and others. The second thing is that it has been reported that twenty-five per cent of the shares of ICICI, which is another public sector financial institution, are being thrown open to the private sector. Nothing has yet been said about the short-term lending institutions, that is, banking. So, the worry comes from this kind of things. Therefore, the assurance should be much more categorical than has been given up-till now. That is why the desire has been expressed that whatever may have been said in terms of Mutual Fund or the financial institution, will not apply to the banking sector. This is the kind of an assurance that is required.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, Nirmal Kantiji, you are raising a very big issue in the absence of the Finance Minister, in the absence of the Minister who knows all the details. There is an opportunity available to you to discuss all these issues. When we are discussing the Finance Bill and other matters, you have the opportunity. Very categorically, on some points, to the extent it is possible for the Minister, the Minister has said that there is not going to be denationalisation or privatisation. Now, You want everything to be gone into and you want to do it when others are also speaking. How can we conduct the business like this, Nirmal Kantiji?

Can you expect anybody to respond? You expect the Minister, who is not holding that portfolio, to respond on behalf of the Government on a very very important and categorical issue on which there is a very crystal clear view? He has expressed his view. You want to go on enlightening me and the House? Please do not do that. I will ask you to meet the Finance Minister and get

enlightened.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the deplorable situation in Loksan Tea Estate under TTCI. TTCI has taken over the garden-Loksan Tea Estate-at Jalpaiguri, West Bengal in 1976. The period from 1976 to 1991 is a pretty long period which is enough to push, the garden to the stage of viability and profitability. But, I am sorry to say that where all the surrounding gardens are blooming with prosperity, the TTCI-managed gardens are incurring heavy losses day by day. Now it is on the verge of collapsing condition due to indifferent and callous attitude of TTCI.

The local management failed to despatch about two lakh kilograms of made Tea only for want of gunny bags. The plucking round has been made 25-26 days instead of 7-8 days which is normal. The tractors are not in moveable condition for want of repairing. The scarcity of drinking water prevails throughout. The pluckers are refused to be paid extra leaf-price for excess plucking. An amount of Rs.2.60,145/-for the months of May, June and July, 1991 alone is yet to be deposited to the Provident Fund account. The retired workers are not getting their gratuity and Provident Fund money. The payment of T.A. and D.A. to the staff has been stopped. The workers are getting bonus at half the rate followed in neighbouring gardens.

I may submit that the workers in this garden are so aggrieved and agitated that it may lead to a serious situation at any time. I, therefore, request for immediate intervention of the Government in this regard I solicit the Government to intervene.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to

draw the attention of the house to the fact that new industrial policy announced by the Government has thrown the doors open for multi-national companies. It means that India has bowed down to the pressure of U.S.A. and surrendered. The recent developments in Soviet Union is likely to bring about change in the mutual relationship of various countries. However, the developments in the Soviet Union will have a direct impact on India, because India is dependent on the Soviet union for matters relating to economy, industry, defence, science and technology. Thus, keeping in view the dramatic developments in the Soviet Union, India will have to bring about changes in her foreign policy. I demand the Government to consult all the political parties in this regard and review the foreign policy of the country.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to day, I would like to raise an important question regarding the problems faced by two crore weavers of the country. The condition of weavers has become very miserable during the last few years particularly of those who work with silk and produce silk sarees. The price of the silk has increased from Rs.300 to 350 per kilogram in last few months. On the one hand, the yarn and silk used by the weavers have become dearer while on the other goods produced by them are not being sold in the market. Their condition has become very miserable. Reports from several places state that weavers are starving there. They are compelled to take up work of digging earth on road sides. Such is their miserable condition. Recently, a big conference of weavers of all the eastern districts were organised in Varanasi which was attended by about 30 thousand weavers. They have drawn the attention of the Government of India as well as the State Government to their problems. I hope that Government will take necessary steps to safeguard the interest of this labourer class, who have contributed a lot to our economy and export and who have also

contribute a lot to provide employment opportunity to the people, so that yarn and silk is available to them at reasonable rates and their product may find the market.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ranchi is very big city in Bihar whose population is 9 lakhs but there is no bye-pass road in this city as a result of which accidents take place daily...

MR.SPEAKER: It is not concerned with a bye-pass. The Corporation and the State Government look after it. I will tell you later.

[English]

I will speak to you in the chamber.

SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS (Karim Ganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, deforestation is going on unabated in Bark Valley of Assam, particularly in Karimganj and Hailakandi Districts. It is due to slackness on the part of the local administration on the one hand and dishonest profiteering motives of the blackmarketeers on the other. If the deforestation goes on at the present rate, it would have a far reaching effect on environment; floods would be frequent phenomena over this vast tract; and fertility of soil would lessen and ultimately it would become a national problem.

Will the Hon.Minister of Forests be pleased to take immediate steps to check this menacing deforestation and at their same time encourage speedy afforestation?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR.SPEAKER: Just wait for one minute. Yes, what is your point of order?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, my point of order is that you have set a new tradition that during zero hour, every one will be heard so I would like to know as to what criteria you have adopted for that. I have also given a notice, I speak very little...

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, I have understood you point of order. Now, you, please speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is not my habit but I have observed that you allow those Members to speak who disturb you more.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, towards the sugarcane growers. Uttar Pradesh is a sugarcane producing state...

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, there was a discussion on Agriculture and today you are raising sugarcane issue. How that would do?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: When I asked a supplementary question, I was told that sugarcane does not come under Agriculture. I still remember that.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you can make your submission.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I will make submission only if you allow me. You can go through the record also.

Sir, Uttar Pradesh is a sugarcane producing State but it is astonishing that arrears amounting to more than Rs. 100 crores as price of sugarcane supplied by the growers are yet to be paid. Deoria district, which has 14 sugar mills and 35 factories of Sugar Corporation, tops the arrears list. In my constituency there is a sugar factory in Padrauna which is controlled by BIC company. During

the election time a new Chairman of the factory has been appointed from BIC. Earlier, there was a practice to have two Chairman separately for Kanpur Sugar works and BIC. The Chairman of BIC has refused to give Bank guarantee where as the position hitherto was that BIC had been giving Bank guarantee. The Hon. Minister is present in the House, he has given orders to his Secretary but surprisingly the Secretary to the Minister says that Bank guarantee will not be given so long as both the Chairmen are not present. It is surprising that the Secretary is not obeying the orders of the Minister. I do not know whether the Minister of Textiles is the real incharge of the Ministry or his Secretary. Sir, through you, I would like to say that Bank guarantee should be given and the arrears amounting to crores of rupee should be paid to the sugarcane growers immediately.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for 1991-92

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Madhavrao Scindia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-527/91]

Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English ver-

sions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 235(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982. [Placed in Library See No. LT-528/91]

Detailed Demand for Grants of Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 529/91]

Detailed Demands for Grants for the Expenditure of the Central Government on the Department of Telecommunications for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for the Expenditure of the Central Government on the Department of Telecommunications for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 530/91]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Surface Transport for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Surface Transport for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-531/91].

Indian Administrative Service (Probationers Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1991 and Notification under Administrative Tribunals Act 1984 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1991 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library See No. LT-532/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:-
 - (i) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Accounts Personnel Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 144 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1990.
 - (ii) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Group 'C' and Group 'D' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 626 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1990.
 - (iii) The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and allowances and conditions of Service of Chairman Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1991.

- (iv) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 99 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-533/91]
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-534/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-535/91]

Report of comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1990 (No. 8 of 1990)-Union Government (Commercial) Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd. Haldia Fertilizer Project and detailed demands for Grant of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizer for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, I

beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1990 (No. 8 of 1990) -Union Government (Commercial) -Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Haldia Fertilizer Project under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT-536/91]
- (2) A copy of the Derailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-537/91]

15.27 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourth Report

[English]

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, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 3rd September, 1991."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 3rd September, 1991."

The motion was adopted

15.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to provide better Amenities to the Slum Dwellers in the Metropolis Particularly in Delhi**

[English]

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Sir, there is a steep increase in slum population in all the metropolis, particularly in Delhi. The Government should take immediate steps to provide shelters to the poor people by constructing tented camps and provide a common kitchen for cooking and sanitation facilities away from the limits of the city thereby giving a face-lift to the Capital. This will also considerably help in improving the environment of the city.

12.58 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

- (ii) **Need to sanction the Sethu Smudram Canal Project**

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN (Ramanathapuram): Sir, For the last several years, there have been representations from many quarters, that the 'Sethu Samudram Canal Project' should be sanctioned and taken up for execution immediately. Even from defence point of view, the Canal Project stretching for about 11, 000 ft. in the Southern tip of the country cannot be brushed aside on grounds of economy. The project envisages connecting Gulf of Manner in the Bay of Bengal with Palk Bay by digging the earth below the sea-level so that sea water can flow in the canal which can be used mainly for navigation purposes.

With the execution of this project, the canal will be a great boon for ships, trawlers, mechanical boats, etc. especially for the ships sailing from West Coast to East Coast

harbours carrying cargoes to Tuticorin and other harbours in the Eastern coastal line and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A distance of about 400 kilometres can also be saved by using this Canal. Not only the distance but the valuable fuel and time will be saved by avoiding circuitous route. In view of the possible presence of foreign forces like Sri Lankan Navy and LTTE Militants and large-scale smuggling activities by the outside elements all along the Tamil Nadu coast-line, it is all the more necessary to approve and take up this sensitive project considering defence requirement.

I would, therefore, request the Government to sanction this project urgently.

- (iii) **Need to provide more funds to Rajasthan Government to cope with the drought situation in Bharatpur**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNEENDRA KAUR (DEEPA) (Bharatpur): Sir, there is famine like situation in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan due to failure of rains as a result of which the rural people and farmers are very much worried. They feel concerned about the future of their families. Due to the scanty rainfall in Bharatpur district during the last 4-5 years, there is shortage of foodgrain and fodder. The State Government needs special funds on the pattern of flood relief grants to tackle the drought problem in this area.

Therefore, I would request the Government to provide special grant to the State Government so that famine relief work could be started in Bharatpur district at the earliest.

- (iv) **Need to set up some major Industry in Thasara Taluk of Kaira District, Gujarat**

[English]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Mr. deputy-

Speaker, Sir, Thasara taluk of Kaire District, Gujarat State was declared backward 15 years ago and remains backward till day. There are no State or Central Government plans in existence for upliftment of the area. About 50 per cent of the population there lives under the poverty line. The whole land is high level land and not a single inch of the land gets irrigation facilities. The Narmada Project which is to come into existence is also not going to irrigate this land at all. Every third years is a famine. More than 30 per cent of the area is rocky. There is no major or minor industry in this area which can cater to the area and generate financial or employment growth. Water table is quite low as a result of it there is problem of drinking water too.

I urge upon the Government to take into consideration the backwardness of the area and set up some major industry there. I also urge the Government to submit this area for excavation and study by the Department of Geology to unearth the treasure underneath.

- (v) **Need for early metalling of Southern Embankment of don canal in Champaran District, Bihar**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA (Bagaha): Sir, Don Canal is situated in northern part of Champaran district in Bihar. The canal is 180 kms. long and it flows parallel to Balmiki Nagar and Ghorasahar on Indo-Nepal border. There is no metalled or kuchcha road on Indo-Nepal border. With this point in view both the Central and the State Governments have sanctioned the metalling of 180 kms long southern embankment of Don Canal. The Irrigation Department of Bihar Government accorded sanction to it on 1.2.80 and the work was started but till now only 63 kms. long strip has been completed a major part of which located in eastern Champaran and

the work on 117 kms. long embankment in Western Champaran has been abandoned.

This road will be useful from defence and civilian point of view and especially in the context of the development of Adivasi people because Tharu, Urani and other backward communities are residing in this region. This road will enable the government to check smuggling of forest wealth from Champaran district and will facilitate the farmers to transport their agriculture produce.

Therefore, in view of the national security and public interest, the work of metalling the southern embankment of Don Canal should be undertaken by the Border Road Organisation as early as possible.

- (vi) **Need to direct Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. to spare some portion land in its possession earmarked for construction of trade fair complex in Madras**

[*English*]

DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been a pressing demand for a permanent Trade Fair complex at Madras by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The land for the said purpose has already been allotted by the State Government but the IDPL with whom some portion of land is in possession is not willing to part with it, which is unused for a very long time. The land falls in Nandambakkam village, Saidapet Taluk, Chengalpattu M.G.R district which falls in my constituency.

It is urged on the part of the Central Government to persuade the IDPL to spare the land forthwith to enable the proposal of constructing separate trade fair complex there.

(vii) Need to resume offshore and onshore oil drilling operations in West Bengal Basin

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, A few years ago, oil drilling operations, both off-shore and on-shore, were undertaken in West Bengal basin, but these were abandoned as not having been found "commercially viable to be explored on a large scale." According to some experienced geologists, West Bengal is virtually floating on oil, which remained untapped. According to these experts, the giant petroleum reserve in the carbonate reservoir in West Bengal and adjoining off-shore of Bay of Bengal was discovered in 1984. Off-shore data on this were acquired by the Natonos group of oil companies of the USA and on-shore data of the Southern part by a Soviet team. The study revealed the presence of porous oil bearing carbonate rocks at a depth of 5,000 meters-being of about 60 million years old. These rock layers are oil-bearing along a 10 KM wide, North East, South-West alignment through the districts of South 24-Parganas and Nadia up to the Indo-Bangladesh international border. The promising area is within 600 metres East of the well-drilled by the ONGC near Diamond Harbour in South 24 Parganas. I would, therefore, strongly urge the Government of India to exploit this huge oil reserve which is capable of making India a leading oil exporting country of the world.

(viii) Need to replace old Telephone Exchange in Seoni district, Madhya Pradesh with Electronic telephone exchange

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMAL VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an urgent matter of public importance.

There is an old telephone exchange in Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh where telephone always remain out of order. Electronic exchanges have been set up even in some big villages. Therefore, I would request that Electronic exchange should be set up in Seoni city and also in all the big villages of Seoni districts. From the point of view of the hon. Minister's announcement to the effect that all villages will have tele-communication facility by the year 1975 the department does not have the adequate equipment. Therefore, I would say that with a view to fulfilling this objective, new industries for the manufacture of telecom equipment should be set up in Seoni which is a tribal dominated area and also a no-industry district. This will also help in fulfilling the needs of the eight other adjacent districts without incurring additional expenditure on transportation.

13.07 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1991-92-*CONTD*

Ministry of Defence

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Defence, for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A List showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member

finds any discrepancy in the List, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

STATEMENT

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Defence for the year 1991-92 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
16.	Ministry of Defence	554,60,000	56,38,00,000	554,59,00,000	56,39,00,000
17.	Defence Pensions	874,00,000	...	874,83,00,000	...
18.	Defence Services Army	4182,15,00,000	...	4182,15,00,000	...
19.	Defence Services-Navy	457,93,00,000	...	457,93,00,000	...
20.	Defence Services-Air Force	1060,39,00,000	...	1060,38,00,000	...
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories	350,00,00,000	...	13,89,00,000	...
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	3087,46,00,000	...	2117,31,00,000

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, I rise to speak on the Defence Budget, 1991 with a sense of disappointment at the manner in which the Defence Budget is treated year after year.

Big, vague, meaningless platitudes are bandied around and good-looking booklets are produced but at the end the ultimate result is some old casual, secretive holy cow attitude which creates a psychosis of fear where questioning, scrutinising or suggesting rationalising the defence expenditure is treated as something which is not in the interest of the nation and it is something which is just not done.

Sir, having spent 36 years in the Army and a couple of years at the Army Headquarters at Delhi and dealt at various levels, I can say with conviction that the present system, the present attitude is doing good to no one. It is not doing good to the country, it is not even doing good to the Army or to the Services which are supposed to be covered under the secretive attitudes.

The Defence Budget is the second highest component of non-Plan Budget Expenditure. There was stated by the hon. Finance Minister in his speech. However, sadly, beyond making a few routine noises he gave us no idea. Here, I would like to quote his words.

"We must, therefore, seek to limit expenditure without diluting the efficiency and effectiveness of our defence services.."

In fact, he gave us no idea about any new thrust or approach for achieving, improving upon the efficiency and effectiveness without increasing the Budget. Sadly, he disposed of Defence in his speech in less words than what he had for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation - a matter of Rs. 16,350 crores versus Rs. 100 crores. He disposed of it just

like that. I hope the Raksha Mantri will not allow himself to be grooved into the same old routine manner of thinking.

I shall take on a few major issues. The first and most worrisome, to my way of thinking, thing is the financial management and control that exist today. The way the financial control is being operated today is not only counter-productive and wasteful but also creating a lot of ill-will and distrust in an area where harmonious working is the most important thing, that is, between the Service Headquarters and the Ministers. Today, the Finance people and the bureaucracy have acquired for themselves a stranglehold on the system against all management principles. It is resulting in tremendous time and cost-overruns. The present system of complete and unlimited control the Finance people have on the utilisation of very single *paisa* that is accounted for, approved in the Budget is not only *un-natural* but it also lowers the prestige and dignity of the Service Headquarters. In my way of thinking, it is creating two major problems. The first is, as I said earlier, the mutual distrust. Today, whether it is the Ministry or the Service Headquarters, people are wanting to score points. Everyone wants to keep an ace up his sleeve to out-wit the other. The Ministry people want the file and thereby they can catch the other and tell him that he doesn't know his job. Today, people who are not dealing with the security aspect of the nation are sitting on judgement over the people who ought to know better. This sort of an environment, whosoever is right or wrong, is creating a sense of distrust and creating an atmosphere of distrust. The whole atmosphere has been fouled up. I do not know whether the people or the Minister or the others who matter are aware of it. But I would suggest to them to go into the details and see the amount of ill-will that has been generated in the same system which is something just unbelievable. Ultimately, who suffers? It is the nation which is suffering, it

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is the effectiveness and preparedness which we talk about that is suffering. The biggest fault of the present system of financial control is the distrust that has been created between the people who ought to be working in harmony.

Secondly, authority and accountability are divorced. Today crores and crores of rupees are being spent and yet if the Chief of the Army staff the Chief of the Navy staff or the Chief of the Air Staff wants to spend a few lakhs or rupees or a few thousand rupees, he must go to the Ministry, show the file and get the approval. People who are there may be good accountants. But they are not the people who are concerned with the nation's security. Today, the decisions are being taken by those people who are not accountable. There are people in the Ministry and in the Financial side also who command all the authority but when something goes wrong, they have no accountability. Is this the system that we want to work for? I think, this point ought to be discussed. I will only give you a few examples of how this cost and time overruns are crippling the services today because of this system.

First is the under-utilisation of funds. On one side, we keep on saying that we do not have funds. On the other side, year after year, there is under-utilisation. There are various reasons. One of the reasons is that the responsibility for this in on these people who are not accountable. During the year 1989-90, we talked of shortage of funds. Yet there was under-utilisation Rs. 20.08 crores by Army, Rs. 17.81 crores by Navy and Rs. 39.25 crores by ordnance factories. That means, an amount of about Rs. 80 crores was not utilised and we were saying that we were short of funds. This is a type of financial management that is going on in the services today.

Second aspect is the modernisation of tanks. It has been discussed a number of times in Parliament and I need not talk about it. But as of today, there there are two main reasons which have been given not be me or by people who may have their own interests but the CAG in its Report. What did it say? It gave two reasons for the abnormal delay-one "a piecemeal sanction instead of the comprehensive one". I just told you a little earlier that for everything that is required to be done, you must have to float a file. Even if a thing has been approved, you still have to float a file and it goes right up to the top in the processing channel and then it comes right down in the Ministry examination comments. Who is the person who is the boss? A Desk Officer. He is the one who puts his notings; he is the one who is commenting on the security proposals and recommendations of the Chiefs of Army, Naval and Air Staff. Is this the system you want? Cases are put up on file and are scrutinised and the decision is being given by the people who have an idea about the things.

The second reason for the delay in modernisation of tanks was that is, the Steering Committee did not meet since 1st October, 1985. This is a type of control management that is being exercised.

The third example is about the new small arm weapons. The Army felt the need in 1978 for a new variety of, new range of smaller weapons. When was the approval given? Approval was given after four and a half Years. It took people four and a half years to sit on a judgment about the type of basic weapon to be purchased. Till today this weapon is not available for whatever reasons. From 1987, we are now in 1991.

The next example is about the escalation in costs. I have been repeating every time that for anything that is required to be done, when if it is a small item, cases are

floated on files. I will give you an example of a consumable item. Even where the quantities are fixed, numbers are fixed, procedures are fixed, yet every quarter, there must be a case floated of how much of Dakda you want and at what cost. The case must go up on the top and then to the bottom Rank Offices in the process. In the meantime, three months pass in this and in these three months, cost goes up. The rate of inflation is going up by one per cent per month. In a recent case, the cost of oil Hydrogenated went up by Rs. 8 per kilo while the case was being processed. In the bargain if you have to buy one thousand tonnes of it or so you can imagine what was the cost that was paid for this meaningless processing, not that any new ideas are given, not that any management techniques have been used in the system to reduce the cost. Nothing. It is the same thing which was purchased at a higher cost.

Same thing happens with the construction activities. We have a system whereby a project which got sanctioned three or four years back, requires fresh financial concurrence at the Ministry level. Instead of delegating this power to the people who matter, who are responsible and accountable, it is handled by persons who can make no useful contribution. And by the time processing is due the tender dates are over and the contractor are not willing to take up the job. And we had to re start tendering again. This not only delay the project but casts us much more money.

There are many examples. But there is no need for that. I hope the point is brought home. We are paying heavy costs for meaningless processing by non-professionals. I just like to put across to Raksha Mantri that the Govt has chosen the service chiefs with great care and they go through a tough process of selection. You have given the policy directions; you have given the guidelines, you have laid down procedures. You have got auditors and C.A.G to carry

out subsequent scrutiny yet you want them to pass through the processing game everytime, even for the routine matters. It is amazing that you cannot depend on these people for a few lakhs of rupees, when you are willing to hand them over not hundreds but thousands or probably lakhs of crores of equipment, men - 10 lakh men with somebody, 2 lakh men with somebody. When all these can be handled by these people, how come that they cannot handle a few lakhs of rupees? What sort of a system is this? How are you using the modern concepts and management techniques to improve the system. I would like to put very humbly that this system of financial management and control is not satisfactory and needs to be over hauled. How can a Desk Officer be more capable of sitting on a judgment of the Principal Staff Officer of the Chief of the Army Staff or Naval Staff or Air Staff? Kindly think it over. It is not only degrading the prestige of the Chiefs of the Service but also, as I told you it is costing a tremendous amount of money to our nation and causing damaging delay in our preparedness and combat effectiveness.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it based on over personal experience as Major General?

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I have been in the Army for 36 years. Obviously, I have some experience in this.

In this regard, I would like to give two major suggestions to the Raksha Mantri for implementation.

The first one is to handover the Revenue Budget to the Service Chiefs. Let them handle it as per the approved provision in the Budget. You have got your own system of checks and balances. There is no need for you to handle the revenue budget. It can be given to them easily.

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Secondly, I would suggest that you bring in a system of Integrated Finance whereby, for whatever finance, the finance men can work under and give their advice to a person who can take the accountability and responsibility. They will then not sit on judgment and wash off their hand when it comes to accountability. We all know about the Finance Ministry's attitude on Bofors case, wherein if something goes wrong, somebody else is responsible but no responsibility with them. So please incorporate these people, these experts, advisors, with the Service Chiefs, with their PSOs, and send them wherever you want. Let them use their expertise in a meaningful manner and not in a destructive manner.

My suggestion will not only have benefits in terms of cost and time but it would create a very healthy atmosphere. Today, as I said a battle of scoring of points is going on all over the place. Therefore, if you have a system, whereby there is mutual trust, mutual confidence, when people know that this group of people is responsible and accountable for a particular item, I am sure, that things will move in a better manner.

I would request that in this system of reoriented thinking, we can take a leaf out of what Macanmara did to the American army, many many years ago. He completely reoriented the thinking; something very courageous hard-headed and something entirely new and refreshing. This is required to be done, if you want to get out of this rut, which we have allowed ourselves to go into all these years. We have been trapped in the system. We have to get out of this. Now I will come to a few other points.

Gentlemen, it is quite fashionable to talk of combat effectiveness of the services. I regret to say that most of the time, most of the people who talk about it have no clue as

to what it involves or what it implies. We feel happy and satisfied by just increasing the budget, in terms of money, not knowing what the real impact is, whether cost have escalated, whether prices have gone up. Having given a little extra money, today, the country feels very happy that it has done its duty towards the Defence, and feels that the cost effectiveness is there, combat effectiveness is there, morale of the people is high and everything is all right. Gentlemen, it is not so. The combat effectiveness does not increase, the morale does not increase, just by giving a few machines or weapons systems. It is a mix of man and machine and not of man alone or machine alone, but the result of man, machine mix. In the ultimate analysis, when the chips are down, it is the man who counts. Therefore, if you can understand this man, if you can understand the morale and how morale does get affected, if you take care of this man, even with not so good an equipment, he can deliver the goods. And you know what happened with old aircraft in 1969 and 1971. So, it is man who matters. Therefore, when you talk of the combat effectiveness, gentleman, please think of the morale of the men and consider it from that point of view also.

I want to elaborate a little bit on the aspect of jawan and his morale today. Let us understand that the jawan of today is not an island in our society, where you can expect him to be fully-disciplined, honest and straight forward and die for the country, when it comes to fighting a war. Today in our society we know what sort of an environment we live in. Today, everybody wants to get rich quick by any means. When this Jawan goes to the village he has to pay money to get his things done. He has to go through all that jungle of corruption. Therefore you cannot expect him to have to same kind of standard which we used to perceive many years ago. He does get affected, he is affected by the society and the environment he lives in.

Even then today if there is some ray of hope in our society, some source of national integration, rising above petty things, it is in these services, it is in the Army, it is in these Jawans who live with people from all over the country, they eat together, they play together and when is required they die together. Irrespective of their caste or creed they die for the nation. Therefore we have to understand that this man is also getting affected by the society and therefore certain amount of his needs certain amount of mental peace which gets disturbed because of the environment around, must also be taken care of.

I will now take up a few cases which are affecting the morale of people in the services. It is sad but true that we have not really been looking after our Jawans properly - the way he should be looked after them, the way one should be thankful to the people who give their youth for the sake of the Nation in very difficult terrain and conditions. During war, before war, the nation gives every support to the Jawan. He is put on a very high pedestal but the moment the war is over, the moment troubles are over, like God, he is forgotten when there is peace and tranquility, when there is no problem. It is just a matter of interest that everytime after every war the Order of Precedence of the services have come down. This is the reward that they get.

This sort of attitude is not good. We may not have had a war for a long time; but when it does occur, you cannot build a system overnight. Therefore we should look after our men well.

The first point that I would like to highlight is about the age of retirement. This point is now being talked about with regard to one rank one pension, to which I will come a little later. I don't know how many people are in the know or how many people are aware that these people start retiring at

the age of thirty. Imagine plight of a man who retires at the age of thirty. Now people living in our country, with good health system and all that, live upto seventy years. So for 35 to 40 years this man has to live without an employment. Because when we cannot give employment to our young people, how will anybody give employment to the so called retired people, although he has retired at the age of thirty? This man dies an uncared for man, a poor man, living in peculiarity, without any job, his children not having been settled, he not having been able to construct a house. He has retired or he is labelled a retired man at the age of 30, 35 or 40. I am talking of the bulk of the Army, I am not talking of the few people who go beyond 50 years.

This Report (Annual Report on Defence) tells us that fifty thousand people like this are retiring in the services every year. These fifty thousand people are well trained, well disciplined. A large number of them have acquired some sort of training but they are not being used by this nation. I would like to ask as to why we are wasting this trained and disciplined manpower. A number of studies have been carried out. Service Headquarters have given various suggestions. But at present nobody wants to take the bull by the horn and take a decision.

Sir, these people are available to you to serve for the next 35 or 40 years. Not only that you will rehabilitate these people, you will have a disciplined set of workers also. Even financially you will save because when these people sidestep to either Government jobs or semi-Government jobs, their pensionary amount will be added to their pay and probably the nation will save, apart from other things. We talk of one rank one pension. Probably that will also go in the background. So why don't we do any real thinking on this, I cannot comprehend. This issue has been going on and on; it is no that I am saying this for the first time. Service

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Headquarters have put many such proposals, I am sure the Ministry also made such proposals. But what is the problem? Why these things cannot be overcome? Why cannot we get take original decisions? Why cannot we out of routine decisions? I don't understand this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it your desire that more seats should be reserved for the ex-military personnel in civil service?

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Why desire is that every soldier, who joins the services, should be given a guaranteed job by Government of India till the age of 58. That is my requirement. But I am talking of bulk of the people who retire at 35 or 40 years of age and then they have nothing to do. Therefore, the Government should accept a commitment that when you join Army or Navy or Air Force, Government will give you a guarantee job upto 58, wherever you may send them to serve. Let us understand that. There must be some sense in our logic. There must be some truth in the system. There are so many paramilitary forces and so many places where they can serve. You utilise their expertise. Have a proper system. It does not exist today.

Next, we come to one-rank-one-pension. It is a very current topic. We have had a lot of heat generated in this House. But I would like to clarify some grey areas, some worldly-thinking that is going around this. Therefore when we talk of one-rank-one-pension, you may call it by any name. Somebody talked of Supreme Court's decision; somebody said, await decision.

When a man has gone into service, he has given his youth. He is being sent home for no fault of his. He does not want to go but you send him at the age of 30. Then, You

want to compare him with a man who, as a routine, restores at 58, but this man retires at 30 or 40. It is said that if there is enhancement in his pension, then that man, who is retiring at 58, will also ask. This is most illogical. You allow this man to retire at 58. I am sure, he will not ask. Why should he ask for it? He is getting his pay till 58. You please understand this man. At 30 or 35 years, he is retiring. His children are young. He does not have a house when he serves in the Army. Today the colour service is 17 years. In 17 years, he would not be able to construct a house. When the parents leave, their children call them 'uncle'. They do not even know probably the gentleman who once in a year comes to the House. This man has not been able to pay any attention to his domestic problems. You want to compare him with a man who is sitting nice and pretty with his family, all these 30-40 years of his service. He is allowed to stay with his family throughout his career. Then you want to compare. It is not fair. Do not just make an issue out of nothing. This is my request. Give a jawan his dues by whatever name you call it. Give him a decent way of living so that he can say that the nation is looking after his and the nation is not neglecting him. Kindly give him that sort of a status, that sort of a living. He wants nothing more. All these people are young people. They have been trained in Army. We have spent so much money on training and this tenure of 17 years should not go waste like that. Therefore, I suggest that this one-rank-one-pension should be taken above party politics. Let us not involve politics in it. Whosoever wants to get credit for it, let him take the credit.

I have met people who have retired after Second World War. They were demolished after the Second World War. What sort of pension they are getting? It is just Rs. 300, that is Rs. 10 a day. Is it fair? They are living miserably as retired people. They are withering. They are disgruntled and dissatisfied with the Nation.

I had said it earlier in the House when this point was discussed. My sincere request to everybody in the House is that here is a set of people in whom the discipline has been ingrained. Kindly do not force them on to the roads. If this sort of people come to the roads, then our Nation will be in a bad state. It is not only the ex-servicemen but also the people in service because they are also going to retire tomorrow. They know it well. So, kindly do not convert the last set of people the disciplined people - into an undisciplined lot. You will be doing a great disservice to this nation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Last set of people?

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Well, Sir, this is a perception. Whenever there is any trouble, you want a disciplined force. You send the Army. If you have somebody else, you send them. (Interruptions) Well, let us say, my English may be poor. But the idea is that here is a set of people who are disciplined. My request is that do not force them to go into unionism, trade-unionism and 'Jhandebazi' and 'Sarak ke uppar'.

I am not saying this for any personal motive. I am saying that for the sake of the nation, it is not good.

The next point is about housing which I spoke a little earlier. This is again a big problem. I do not know whether or not Raksha Mantri is actually aware of the details of this problem in the Army. I do not think that I will be expressing it adequately by merely saying that it is in a very bad state. As per the rules out of 100 people only 14 people are authorised to get married accommodation. When was it fixed? It was fixed during the British days. And what was the colour service at that time? It was seven years. Those were the days when there were joint families, village life and no

urbanisation. But today the whole scenario has changed and yet, we have got only 14 per cent of married accommodation. And these days, even this 14 per cent is not available. What is the level of availability percentage as per the Report? It is 66 per cent. Today 8.4 per cent people get married accommodation in peace stations. For three years they serve in Siachen area and another two to three years in a peace station and somewhere else. As far as peace stations are concerned, only 8 out of 100 people get married accommodation. What happens today in the Army? The Commanding Officer can give his man married accommodation only for eight months or ten months and then families have to be sent back. So, this is all the time he gets to be with his family. It may be once in six years.

Added to this men are sent on internal security duties. There are floods somewhere and riots somewhere or something somewhere and he has to pack up his bag and go, even that time is not made available to him. We are talking about such type of men and morale of such men, when we talk about combat effectiveness. So, kindly link up these things. I know that this involves very huge amount of expenditure. But if you are aware at least, you will go in some direction and we can be satisfied that there is an effort to improve. If you cannot improve here, at least you can improve where you can. Let us tell him that we understand his problems. But you cannot say that he is very well off and that he has nothing to wrong. This is the man who is going to win the battle for you.

The next point is about the Improper Use of the Army. Gentlemen, there has been a practice in our country, whichever be the Government, whether mixed or un-mixed, to utilise the services of the Army at the slightest pretext and that Army should take care. If there is any problem, the State Government or the Central Government say that the Army should go. This sort of attitude

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is also being highlighted a number of times. It is not good. You are subjecting Army to a duty for which they are neither trained nor it is good for their training and morale. You are throwing them into an area which they are not used to and for which they are not trained.

There are two types of improper use of the Army which I would like to speak about. Firstly, you want to correct the political mistakes. Examples are Blue Star in Punjab and IPKF. I need say more about it. There may have been compulsions. But I would like to highlight and request to kindly do a lot of deliberate thinking before you take a decision. It appears sometimes in the services that these decisions are taken off the cuff, like fire brigade action, you tell the Army go to Sri Lanka as there is some problem, go there with a battalion, etc. without knowing what is going to happen afterwards. We had gone there with *dandas* and later on, we were told to go with this and that. And eventually, it became a major commitment. So, this sort of political mistakes by the use of Armed forces should be done after a great deal of deliberation and not in an ad-hoc and casual manner.

The second type of improper use of the Army is the aid to civil authorities. There are a variety of them but I will give you one example to highlight that it is not being done with due thought. For example, floods have been coming for many years in this country. But till today, Army gets employed for flood relief every time when there is flood. The State Government cannot even purchase the equipment that is required. They will not even buy their boats because the Army will bring the boats. They will not use their people because the Army will be there. Why does it happen? Why don't you tell the State Government to have their own organisation and equipments as flood is a recurring

feature in their area. Why do they want to make use of the Army equipments which are meant for war? This path has been followed for long. The Army is available easily. The forces just go there and save the people because of the discipline and the training they have got. They do a good job with a sense of loyalty and good value and the administration feels that here are the people who do the job and why to train their own people and so on. I sincerely request, Sir, that this must stop. The State Governments must be told that if there are recurring problems, they should kindly make their own arrangements. Otherwise, it will not be proper and it is injustice to the Army. It has been going on for the last 44 years. Same thing happens with regard to security checks at the landing places of VIP helicopters. The Services engineers are told to do the job, but they do not have the equipment. Still they are told to manage it somehow and they do something. But if something goes wrong, they are held responsible. Why cannot the responsibility be fixed on those people who are meant for that job in the first place? If they are not trained and if the requirement is frequently occurring every now and then, they must be told to organise themselves. They must be prepared properly for it and they should also be given the required equipment and training.

There are many other aspects which affect the morale of the Defence Forces, but I would not like to go more into it. One last point I want to mention in this regard is the welfare of the ex-service men. Today this subject of welfare of ex-servicemen is in the State List and it is not being given due importance. I would request that this subject be included in the Concurrent List.

I would only touch upon a few areas which affect the Defence Funds. We all know that the Defence Research and Development Organisation is doing a very good job in certain fields. But very sadly I have to

point out that as far as their support to the Services is concerned, especially in terms of routine requirements, it is in a bad state. None of the projects is completed on time. We hear very good things about 'Akash', 'Prithvi' and so on. Here they are doing a good job. But I think they are concentrating on that alone because there is a lot of publicity and pats on their backs for the good work they are doing. When it comes to small requirements, if I want a camouflage net or some such small equipment, I do not get it for years! The technology which ought to have been available at the day to day working level is not there. I do not think any such projects go on time. I would request that this aspect may kindly be seen in detail. If required, a special audit by the CAG may be carried out about their system of functioning, financial management, utilisation of funds in various areas, etc. I do not want to elaborate on this aspect but if required, I will give further details on it. My next point is about the Public Sector undertakings and the Director General of Ordnance Factories. They also consume a lot of Defence funds. My only objection to it is why the services are required to give preferential payments to them. Why should the Services be made to pay for the bad management or bad productivity of some other organisations? If I get a pencil cheaper in the market, I must be allowed to buy it from there. Let there be competition. Now the Government is talking of competition and all that. I hope this aspect of competition is introduced in this field also, whereby the Public Sector undertakings and the DGOFs are made accountable and there should not be any preferential prices. The prices should be as per the market prices that are prevailing. This way, the Service would be able to save a lot of money. This again needs a lot of other inputs, but I would not like to discuss all those things here.

There are a few miscellaneous points which I would like to touch upon. The first is

the National Security Council. This was formed on 24 August 1990. We have not heard anything about it afterwards. We do not know what is happening. This morning, I wanted to raise the matter about the 300 tanks that are rolling into Pakistan from Saudi Arabia. If we do have a functioning body, then it would have probably anticipated this event and it would have got its intelligence reports. But I do not know whether the National Security Council is working or not. I do not know whether the Government knows about the tanks. Probably, the Defence Minister may like to share their information with us. Did the Government know that tanks are going to Pakistan? If they knew, what pre-emptive action did they take? Did they try to stop this? Or did they try to register some protest, or did they try to do whatever they are required to do? If they did not know about this, then what sort of an intelligence system do we have, wherein the newspapers can get the information but the Government cannot get it? The National Security Council is not meant for keeping a decoration piece, just for the sake of saying that we have a National Security Council. Let there be a functional organisation. We do have a variety of organisations at lower levels. But let there be a body which will look after the major national issues. I would request that this be made functional. We may be informed at what stage it is, as to what they are doing and what sort of charter is given to them.

Now I come to the Arun Singh Report. I would like to know as to what has happened to it. I understand that it has given a lot of valuable suggestions. I would like to know whether these have been accepted or not. What are the major suggestions and major recommendations? We may kindly be told about this.

I hope the 8th Plan gets finalised and implemented shortly. When the 7th Plan was finalised, I was in the Army at that time. It was

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a big joke for us. We made about a dozen alternatives. The Army Headquarter and Services Headquarter did nothing else expect making the plans. All their expertise and time, which should have been used for operational purposes, was wasted in the preparation of infrastructure plan. I hope the same thing will not happen to the 8th Plan. I would like to say that at least for the Services kindly give them Plan in time because their planning involves a lot of thinking and a lot of time lapses before things start materialising.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the world political scenario. I would like to mention that the situation in USSR ought to be taken care of. We should see how it affects our national security. At the same time I would like to say that it is high time that we take some initiative in improving our relations with China. A lot of financial expenditure is involved on this count and if we can go more than half way in resolving our issue, we should make our attempt so that this quantum of money which is being used there can be used elsewhere usefully and fruitfully.

At the end, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

TEXT OF CUT MOTIONS

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: (Madhubani):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give due emphasis on the basic features of the Constitution Such as Secularism, Socialism and republic while imparting training to army personnel] (8)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid deployment of army personnel on administrative and civil duties as far as possible except for maintenance of essential services] (9)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide resources and funds to the ex-servicemen for productive self-employment particularly in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to accept and implement the principle of one rank one pension for army personnel.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to make the country self-reliant in the matter of defence production.] (57)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make progressive use of Hindi mandatory for the offices of defence services.] (58)

SHRI. BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocated more funds to housing scheme of the defence personnel.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the impact of ever increasing burden on pay and pension of defence personnel.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve cost-effective approach to utilisation of large number of trained and disciplined defence personnel who retire at young age.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the Defence expenditure vis-a-vis National Security and areas of savings.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept one rank one pension for ex-serviceman] (14)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement "One Rank One Pension Scheme", for ex-servicemen.] (15)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore commuted value of pension after 10 years instead of 15 years in respect of defence personnel] (17)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Pensions reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the principle of on rank one pension for defence personnel.] (18)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the expansion and modernisation of Central Ordnance Depot at Agra.] (26)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of Ordnance factory at Agra.] (27)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide Government accommodation to the employees of Ordnance Depot and the Army Base Workshop at Agra.] (28)

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up full-fledged Ordnance factory at Eddumyalaram in Andhra Pradesh.] (29)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sh. Dattatraya Bandaru]

[Need to give adequate compensation to the Harijans of Balapur village whose lands have been acquired for starting a defence research centre in Ranga Reddy District in Andhra Pradesh.] (30)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a nuclear bomb for the defence of the country.] (31)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recruit the local people in IMARAT, BDL and MIDHANI in Andhra Pradesh.] (32)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recreate a cantonment for the areas occupied by various establishments such as DMRI, DURL, BRL, BDL, MIDHANI, IMARAT and CRPF in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.] (33)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the illegal encroachments on land under Cantonment Board, Hyderabad.] (34)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid frequent deployment of

army for assisting Civil Administrations.] (36)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate employment opportunities to ex-servicemen particularly in Bundi district of Rajasthan.] (37)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing modern arms to army.] (38)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate facilities to disabled defence personnel.] (39)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more houses for Defence Personnel in Cantonment areas.] (40)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more accommodation facilities to soldiers in Nasirabad Cantonment Boards, Rajasthan.] (41)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make atom bomb for the defence of the Country.] (42)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more powers to Soldiers Welfare Boards.] (43)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide compulsory military Training to the youth of the country in order to provide a second line of defence.] (44)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Service Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to equip the Indian Air Force with 'AWACS'.] (48)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Ordnance Factories be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish an Ordnance factory in Rajasthan.] (49)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser):

I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enforce one rank one pension scheme for the Ex-Serviceman.] (45)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restore the ad-hoc increase in the pensions to the Defence pensioners granted by the Govt. on 13th October, 1990.] (46)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enforce One Rank One Pension Scheme for the Ex-serviceman.] (59)

"That the demand under the Head Defence pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restore grant of ad-hoc increase in the pensions to the Armed Forces pensioners granted by the Government on 31st October, 1990.] (60)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to equip the Indian armed forces with most sophisticated equipments.] (70)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture atom bomb for the defence of the country.] (71)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to hold more recruiting melas at Jawaja, Beawar, Teedgarh, Bhim, Ajmer, Nasserabad and Musuda in Rajasthan in order to recruit better soldiers.] (72)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revive the Ajmer Regiment and Merwara Battalion and to recruit more

[Prof. Raza Singh Rawat]

persons belonging to Rawat/Mehrat martial communities and to relax the educational qualification therefor.] (73)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to involve army officers and defence experts in decision making and to minimise the role of bureaucrats in the process.] (74)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote defence research projects and to provide all round training and facilities to defence personnel.] (75)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the frequent and indiscriminate deployment of armed forces to curb the increasing terrorism communal riots and lawlessness in the country.] (76)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement One Rank One Pension Scheme for the Ex-Servicemen.] (77)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate mess facilities for defence personnel in Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur and Alwar Cantonments.] (78)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the jurisdiction of Cantonments.] (79)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to hold timely elections to Cantonment Boards to increase public representation therein.] (80)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle ex-servicemen in border and sensitive areas of the country to serve as security belt.] (81)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise Air Force and Navy.] (82)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen and streamline the working of National Defence Academy and to make the academic and training curricula to suit to the present needs.] (83)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the long over due "One Rank One Pension" scheme declared earlier for ex-servicemen and accepted by all parties.] (86)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special pensions to the dependents of Army personnel who lost their lives, were disabled or handicapped during wars Pakistan, China Bangladesh and operations in Sri Lanka.] (87)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the ex-servicemen Welfare Boards and make them more efficient, active, resourceful and financially sound.] (88)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impress upon Central/State Government Department and Public Undertakings to recruit ex-servicemen only against their reserved quota of jobs.] (89)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide self-employment and re-employment facilities to the ex-servicemen particularly belonging to Ajmer, Merada and Jhunjhunu areas of Rajasthan and to provide special Scholarships to their school going children.] (90)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special Assistance from Army Welfare Fund to those helpless personnel who are sent home before completing their pensionable service on account of disbanding the battalions.] (91)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA (Cuttack): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced to Re .1."

[Failure to enforce one rank one pension scheme for the Ex-Servicemen.] (84)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to restore the ad-hoc increase in the pensions to the Defence Pensioners granted by the Government on the 13th October, 1990.] (85)

SHRI RAO RAM SINGH (Mahindergarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Sir, the armed forces of India deserve the gratitude of the whole nation for carrying out a magnificent job ever since Independence. The primary responsibility of the armed forces is to keep the borders of the country inviolate. Apart from this the armed forces have been employed in numerous other tasks such as in the aid of civil power, going to rescue of neighbouring countries, anti-terrorism and helping civilian population in fighting natural calamity. All these multifarious duties have been carried out by the three Services with extreme courage, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice.

The Indian Army in particular have proved themselves second to none time the time again. The operation carried out in Maldives a couple of years back showed planning and execution of the highest order. In fact, it was reminiscent of the much publicised and highly praised action undertaken by Israeli armed forces at Entebbe. In the recent operations of the IPKF in Sri Lanka, the officers and jawans not only showed exemplary bravery and courage but tackled a difficult situation in a most tactful manner.

Whilst on the subject it will not be out of place to mention that the tendency to use the

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armed forces too frequently in aid of civil power should be strictly checked. At present our armed forces are totally a political. But too much involvement in anti-terrorist activities and in the aid of civil power will tend to politicise the Army and its main task of defending the integrity of the country will suffer adversely. I am sure the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister will agree that the task of maintaining law and order should be carried out either by the local police or by the paramilitary forces. The Army should only be called out as a last resort and that too as far as possible only for carrying out flag marches as a show of strength to restore confidence and morale of the civilian population. As a rule, the Army should never get entangled in street fighting against our own citizens as has happened in the past, sometimes.

Sir, the scenario of power balance in the world is undergoing a rapid transformation. With the reduction of armaments, both in the Western and Eastern blocs, the arms race between the Super-Powers, appears to have come to an end. The major military Pacts, like the NATO and the Warsaw, have been rendered redundant. India's policy of non-alignment stands fully vindicated. However, new alignments are bound to take place. The smart arms dealers of the world and the multi-national giants manufacturing armaments will create lobbies and use pressures to find new markets for their lethal merchandise. India will have to remain doubly alert to ensure that the power balance in South-East Asia does not shift to our detriment.

In this context, our planners will have to take a hard look at our nuclear policy, although India is committed to the principles of *Panchsheel* and our peace-loving intentions are well-known. still, we must have adequate deterrent to safeguard peace in South-East Asia. It is now almost confirmed that Pakistan has developed a nuclear capability although,

they still lack a delivery system. But this is a matter of grave concern. In these circumstances, I am of the considered opinion that we should go in for a nuclear option. India is now a matured democracy and our Leaders should be able to convince the world opinion that the possession of a nuclear deterrent by India will be the surest way of ensuring lasting peace in this region.

I will now take a few other points. The first one is about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. Successive Governments have been trying to tackle this situation but I am sorry to say with a little success. The crux of the problem lies in the training camps for these terrorists established in Pakistan. Unless we can dismantle those training camps, this problem will remain. I have some experience in the Army and in Intelligence Services in the Army and I think the Old adage that attack is the best means of defence still holds good.

I do not know whether I am divulging any secrets of the Government of India because I am not in the knowledge of any.

I would say the best way of stopping Pakistan from training these terrorists and sending them into India is for India to start training Afghans, Pukhtoos and Mujahaddins of Karachi and infiltrate them there so that Pakistan realises what it is to create trouble in another country.

I would like to say a few words about allocation of funds. I think Mr. Khanduri has also mentioned about it. R & D is the most important organisation, as far as armed forces are concerned. And I think it is imperative for us to indigenise the production of heavy armaments, combat aircrafts and fighting ships for our Navy. The allotment for the R & D is, I feel, too meagre. We have been hearing of the main battle tanks and the light combat aircrafts. If I am not wrong, I think, for the last at least 15 years, we have been

hearing about it. The prototype which was thought of 15 years ago, if it is produced today, it will be obsolete; by the time it comes into service, it will be obsolete. That means battle tanks and light combat aircrafts will be totally obsolete; and all that money spent on the designing, R & D will be the money sunk into the Indian Ocean. From my experience in the Army all I can say is that what we require is much simpler and sturdier weapons, because, finally, it is the man behind the weapon who counts. However sophisticated a weapon may be, if the man behind the weapon is not adequately trained, then that weapon is of no use at all.

I had witnessed personally the war in 1965. I carried out an attack in the Ichhogial Canal. My boys were only armed with simple rifles and stenguns; and the people in front were armed with the latest sophisticated weapons from America; and within two hours, I made them run across the Ichhogial Canal and captured five villages of Pakistan within two hours with all their most sophisticated equipments. I think the strength of the Indian Army today is our jawans and our young officers. Our young officers were in front when I was attacking the Ichhogial Canal and the officers of the Pakistani Army. It was five miles away from Lahore. The next day I went there to collect some of the dead bodies which were lying across the Canal, I asked about our officers. They said, "Our officers are all in Lahore." So, I think the main strength of our Army is our men; and with indigenous production of simpler and tougher weapons, the training will be simpler. The maintenance will also be simpler. Now you have one weapon coming from America, another coming from France, another set of weapons coming from Russia. So, the maintenance of these weapons goes haywire; and the training also goes haywire.

See what has happened to Pakistani battle tanks. No one of their crew members knows how to operate the radar and other

gadgets in the battle tank. So, I think, it is most important that our R & D pulls up their trousers and starts doing some real work; they have been doing good work. I don't say, no. The hon. Defence Minister is here. I would say that the main battle tank will be the deciding factor in any further war that may be thrust upon us.

The tanks that we have got in the Army at present, if they start moving up to the forward locality, probably the tracks will fall off; they are so ancient.

14.00 hrs.

My next point is that the percentage of Defence expenditure as compared to the total expenditure has been steadily going down since 1987 while that of Pakistan has been steadily going up and the size and armaments of Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force have almost doubled in the last two or three years.

I agree that our financial position as has been brought out by the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister is not very happy. But can we afford to be lax in the allotment for the security of our country when our neighbours are building up very rapidly? I think, that I would request the Defence Minister, Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to pay particular attention to this and to see that our Army and its two sister services are not run down under any circumstances.

As far as the Indian Navy is concerned, I think that with our strategic location vis-a-vis the Indian Ocean the Indian Navy should have a predominant position in this Southern Ocean. At present we have two Fleets, the Western Fleet and the Eastern Fleet. In my opinion we should start the nucleus for a third Fleet. It may be named the Southern or any other suitable name may be given. But unless we have another fleet and it makes its presence felt in the Indian Ocean we will be

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lagging behind in our duty. I think now with the agreement between the Super Powers, one hopes that probably their presence in the Indian Ocean will be scaled down gradually and a vacuum will be created. If the American Navy and the Russian Navy, they run down their presence in the Indian Ocean a vacuum will be created and unless that vacuum is filled up by us, there will be somebody else all too willing to fill it up. I would say that this should be done soon - it has to be done sooner than later - and this would pay us dividends.

Coming to the allocation for the Navy, I feel that it is adequate. But I would like to suggest a drastic change. We have got two Carriers, the *Vikrant* and the *Viraat*. These two carriers are literally fossilized ships. The life of a carrier is normally about 20 to 25 years and then if we give it a few injections and carry out some renovations it may last for 25 to 30 years. I think that the *Vikrant* must be about 48 or 50 years old. It was the weakness of Lord Mountbatten that in 1961 or so this ship which had already been mothballed by the British Navy was purchased by us. Lord Mountbatten had a sentimental attachment for it and he got the Indian Navy to buy this Carrier, but it is a fossilized ship. It is costing the Indian Navy a lot; they are paying through the nose for it. The public is paying through the nose. There is no use, as far as this Carrier is concerned from the Defence requirement point of view.

I would like to quote a few things with your permission. Vice Admiral Krishnan, one of our very Senior Naval Officers said:

"The *Vikrant* can never survive and operation in the Arabian Sea with Pakistan's modern submarines on the prowl."

This is what our own senior Naval Offi-

cer says, that this *Vikrant* can never survive any operation. That is about *Vikrant*.

About Carriers, Admiral Rickover of the U.S. Naval might described to the Senate thus:

"In a war a carrier should not be expected to last more than two days."

Just two days! The maintenance of one carrier alone costs crores and crores of rupees. I think the maintenance of these two carriers casts Rs. 5 lakhs per day for each carrier. Rs. 5 lakhs a day for each carrier! And they are of no use. They are only showpieces. I think, - I would ask for forgiveness of the naval officers if I am stepping their toes - the two carriers are only used as showpieces during their annual public relations exercise when all the VVIPs are called there and taken with bugle blowing.

In 1961, HMS Hercules, renamed *Vikrant*, was acquired by India because of the Mountbatten factor. I think, similar was the case with the *Viraat*. It was not much of use for us. But, I think, Britain wanted to get rid of it. And the amount of renovation, the cost that India is paying for the renovation of this ship is something colossal. With that amount, I think, we can get some destroyers and even the frigates of the Godavari class, they would make a better force added to our submarine force. As far as I think, the job of a carrier was to overseas the colonial powers because where air power cannot reach out and the British colonialism and the American colonialism, they had to have aircraft carriers. And where our maritime interests are involved, where our defence is involved, our shore based aircraft perhaps with air refueling can reach out much more than what our real requirement is. Therefore, it would be my suggestion that these two carriers can be mothballed and instead we get some real good destroyers, frigates and submarines.

In this respect, I would to say one thing. Although I do not agree with all the policies of our friends sitting there, but what Maj. Gen. Khanduri has said, I must congratulate him. He has brought out some very good points. But in the BJP election manifesto there was a grandeur agenda for a blue water navy for India. I think, a blue water navy is neither necessary nor affordable as far as India is concerned. And all we require is to protect our territorial waters, to protect our fishing, to protect our coastline. We have a vast coastline. But we do not want a blue water navy which will sail to the Atlantic and to the Pacific and carry out a show of strength in those areas.

Sir, the strides made by our missile delivery systems are, I think, highly commendable. In modern warfare, the first battle that takes place is the battle for air supremacy. We should increase the allocations for our Air Force. I hope the Navy would not think that I am saying this because I am an Army man. And what I am saying is purely from what my studies had indicated to me. I think, the allocations for the Air Force should be increased so that we have an adequate number of fighter aircrafts to outmatch Pakistan in order to ensure complete air supremacy, supremacy of the skies in the very initial phases of any war that may be thrust upon us in the neat future. In a nutshell whilst unequivocally declaring our desire for peace, we should make it quite clear that we have the capability in the air, on the high seas and on land to flatten out anyone who would cast a covetous eye on our territory or our territorial waters.

I do not want to give the impression that I am a hawk but neither am I a duck. I see that patriotism is at a very low premium these days. I have a dream that when the talk turns to India at international forums, it should be with honour and pride. And Indians living abroad should have a pride in calling themselves Indians. I think, this is only possible if

we have a presence of our Armed Forces. And our diplomatic relations are such that we command respect at all international forums. Unfortunately, in my various travels abroad, I have found this fact sadly lacking. Neither are Indians abroad proud to call themselves Indians nor do I feel that we have the honour and respect at international forums that a country with our background, with our history and with our present position should have.

Finally, I would like to highlight a few points concerning the morale and well-being of our Armed Forces and ex-servicemen. The Forces have no organisation to ventilate their grievances. They cannot agitate for their demands. But this does not means that the demands are not there. The demands are very much there and we should all sit up and take notice of these very justified demands before it is too late. I feel that we tend to take our Armed forces for granted which I think, is a mistake.

Some of the points concerning the morale and well-being of the Armed Forces have very ably been brought out by General Khanduri. The first and foremost demand that is agitating the mind of everybody is one rank one pension. I am told that the amount involved is Rs. 250 crores. I think, the pension allocation is something like Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 1000 crores and Rs. 250 crores does not appear to be a very high figure in that. In any case, it is a diminishing commitment because those Second World War veterans and the Kashmir Operation veterans are dying out very fast. They will all be dead and gone in another ten years time. So I would request the Defence Minister - I think, the Defence Minister is actually very much agreeable to it; I think, it is the Finance Minister who has to be persuaded to see that something is done in this regard. I think, in the past too promises have been made. I think, the political leadership has shown a great inclination to grant these people their justified dues. But it is the bureaucracy which

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is the stumbling block. I can say even today that the political leadership the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister - is in favour of granting this, but the bureaucrats will not let it happen because they are ruling the country today and not the politicians.

I agree that the financial position of the country is bad. Therefore, I request the Defence Minister and the Finance Minister not to give them cash but give them Defence Bonds. We have been told by the Finance Minister that the financial position in two years will become rosy. So give them Defence Bonds to be encashed after five years when the position will be more rosy and you can afford to give them more. So do not give them money, give them Defence Bonds which these poor people can encash just before they die so that it can be used for their funeral. Give them this, I would beg of you.

My next point is housing. Most of the Army is located in field areas or operational areas as they are called. Nobody expects that you build housing for them on the Siachin Glacier. But the normal rotation is that for three years a unit is in the operational area and for three years it is in a peace area. At least give them housing when they come on a three-year tenure in a peace area. The situation of housing for officers is bad enough, but the situation of housing for the jawans is deplorable. A Jawan is recruited at the age of 17 and 18 and he retires at the age of 35 or 40. Now, in that 17 or 20 years whatever it is, I am sure, 90 per cent of the Jawans do not get one months time to live with their families because there is no accommodation available even in the peace cantonments. Therefore, I would again request the Defence Minister to launch a campaign to see that adequate housing is built for the units located in cantonments and peace areas, at least 50 per cent of the jawans should be able to live with their families when they

come for their three years tenure in peace areas.

My next point is about education for the children of the armed forces. Every army officer is running three establishments. He is running his own establishment; his wife is running one establishment and the children are in boarding school somewhere, but at least they are in the boarding school. But, most of the service officers and mens' children cannot hope to get schooling at all because there is no accommodation anywhere. Therefore, I would suggest that more sainik schools should be there. I think, you should fix a target of at least one or two sainik schools per district to start with, so that the children of the serving officers and men can hope to receive adequate reasonable education.

My next point is a very small one. It is the order of precedence. Now, this does not cost the Government a penny. In the old days, for example, in the lower level, a Deputy Commissioner or a Superintendent of Police in the District was equated to a Major in the Army, in the order of precedence, in the list published by the Government. Now, our wonderful bureaucrats they say, "these army chaps are junglees. So, they have no right to be ranked so high in the order of precedence. So, a Deputy Commissioner or a Superintendent of Police was equated with the Lt. Colonel, then with a Colonel and then with a Brigadier, and similar things went on at the higher level. So, I would again request the Defence Minister that a group may be set up to examine this order of precedence.

As a Second Lieutenant when I used to go on leave, the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police used to be standing there to receive me when I used to reach the railway station. Today, if a General goes on leave and if he goes to a Thanedar or a Tahsildar, the Tahsildar will say.

[Translation]

Ok, wait outside for half an hour. I will see if I have time after that.

[English]

This is humiliation for the officers and senior people of the army. I think some corrective actions should be taken in this respect. At least these people are defending our borders, giving their lives and living the hardest life that is possible.

Our hon. Defence Minister had been to Siachen Glacier and I had been also there. The life is so hard there that before a thing reaches the ground it becomes frozen, it will not come out because everything is frozen. In the Siachen Glacier they decided to heat up the latrines. So, they heated up the latrines. Then the problem was that

[Translation]

if a person goes there to ease himself he does not come out

[English]

Because it was nice and comfortably heated inside. So, he will not come out.

So, I request all the hon. Members of the House that in your constituency whenever any serving personnel, ex-serviceman comes, kindly give them special priority and look after their interests. If they want a bag of cement, they go from door to door and nobody listens.

[Translation]

He makes requests Sir, I am here on 15 days leave. Kindly get me at least 5 bags of Cement so that I can construct something in my house.

[English]

My other point is - when I was the Vice-President of the Ex-Officers League, then also I had been fighting for it - the reservation for the representatives of Ex-servicemen in legislatures. I think our leader Rajiv Gandhi was kind enough to have accepted this thing and an Ex-serviceman was once nominated to the Rajya Sabha. But I think after his term expired, the practice has gone by default. So, on this question I would request for the support of the whole House that there should be a provision for the representatives of Ex-servicemen in State Legislatures as well as in the Rajya Sabha.

My next point is regarding recruitment for the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces are part of the mainstream of this country.

[Translation]

Corruption is so rampant that even the Services are affected.

[English]

The recruitment has become so corrupt and it need not be so. What happens is.

[Translation]

That when a person approaches the recruitment Centre the agent demands Rs. 10,000 for recruiting him

[English]

What I suggest is very simple. Have recruitment *melas*. Announce one week before that there will be a recruitment *mela*, say, at Agra. Ten recruiting officers and ten medical officers - so that they have no opportunity to take some hush money - should reach there and the chest, weight and height of the thousands of men will gather in that *mela* should be measured and hundred, two

[Sh. Rao Ram Singh]

[Translation]

hundred or whatever number is required, should be immediately recruited, and before anybody gets a chance to take some hush money, they should be given the railway warrant and set off to their respective units.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: There is another system which used to be in existence, which is a better system, called Regimental Recruiting Parties. That has been stopped. I do not know for what reason. They could select the best people and they are the people who want best people to be selected. All this has been stopped now. I do not know why the Government has stopped it.

RAO RAM SINGH: This has not been stopped. What has happened is that they are given a very little percentage, about ten per cent or something like that, of the total requirement.

AN HON. MEMBER: Five per cent.

RAO RAM SINGH: Five per cent or something like that. But they can be given fifteen per cent of the total requirement. If I am commanding a Maratha unit, which I was, then if I have got to recruit the Marathas for my battalion, I will make sure that they are the fiercest-looking and the toughest-looking chaps that I recruit. I think these are the two methods that I would suggest - recruiting *melas* and giving more percentage of requirement to the various regimental centres so that they recruit their own chaps.

My final point is about the medical facilities, especially for Ex-servicemen. The beds in the Army Hospitals are so limited that they can hardly cater to the requirements of the serving personnel. When an Ex-serviceman goes to a military hospital, he is told that.

'No bed is vacant please go'.

[English]

So, I would request that where there is a heavy concentration of Ex-servicemen - you will have all the statistics with you, I am sure - start small hospitals in a limited way, where Ex-servicemen can be given adequate hospitalisation facilities.

I have already made an appeal and, in the end, I would once again make an appeal to all the hon. Members of this House to pay special attention to the problems of Ex-servicemen. I am glad to see that of late, our friends in the BJP especially have suddenly exposed the cause of all the Ex-servicemen. I think this is really to the good. But it should not only be for political purposes, it should also be for their welfare... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: It is not suddenly, Sir. It was in our election manifesto, even in the earlier one.

SHRI RAO RAM SINGH: I would like to end with a quotation. In the Kashmir operation in 1947-48, I was serving with a very famous soldier by name Brigadier Usman. He was sort of a godfather to me. This was in Jhangad and Naushera area. Brig. Usman had an idea in his brain. He was always planning to go behind the enemy line or go and attack the enemy dump. And we were suffering a lot of casualties. So, one day I told him: "What are we achieving here, suffering so many casualties? Why don't we go a little slow? Let them attack and then we will give them a bloody nose. Then this is what Brig. Usman said:

"And how can man die better than facing fearful odds for the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his gods".

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the very beginning I would like to welcome our new Defence Minister Shri Sharad Pawar who has taken over the Defence Ministry with his administrative experience and with his well-known dynamism. Since he took charge, he has been visiting various units and even forward areas. He has even gone to the most difficult areas where our Jawans are posted to take care of our security and our country's defence.

We are discussing the Grants of the Defence Ministry at a time when our borders are becoming very sensitive and very hot, particularly with Pakistan.

The Annual Report which has been presented to the house gives the impression of an out-dated report. They should have taken care that at least certain latest things which have happened should have been mentioned there. If you read even the second Part "Organisation and Functions of the Defence Ministry and Defence Plan", in the first paragraph it reads as follows:

"The Raksha Mantri, who is the head of the Ministry, is assisted by Raksha Rajya Mantri in the discharge of his functions. Shri V.P. Singh and Dr. Raja Ramanna demitted their offices of Raksha Mantri and Raksha Rajya Mantri, respectively, on November 10, 1990. Shri Chandra Shekhar, the Pradhan Mantri, is holding the portfolio of Raksha Mantri since then".

It is not that today Shri Sharad Pawar is holding the charge of Defence Ministry but Shri Chandra Shekhar is holding the charge of the Defence Ministry. This is what the Report says. They should have updated the Report, at least in certain things. They should

take care.

SHRI RAM KAPSE(Thane): That is a friendly act.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I would say that today the Defence Ministry has to work out a new defence strategy. In view of the changing international security environment and in view of the changing co-relation of forces on the international level. The world has entered in a post-cold war era. It is not a cold-war era. It is also not an era where two super Powers are confronting each other and there is a nuclear race which frightened the entire humanity. It is a welcome development that the cold war has ended. Hopefully, there will be no more confrontation on the world level and there should be lessening of tension. This is the situation on the international level. But, in our region there is a different situation I think that it has become one of the most sensitive areas.

Because of the rulers of Pakistan who are adopting a confrontationist policy, we should have always in our mind that the rulers of Pakistan when they were confronted with their domestic problems, always try to Internationalise Kashmir issue they exploit anti-Indian feeling in their own country to meet their own domestic problem and that is exactly what is happening today. I wish that the defence Minister should have given us a brief survey of the present situation in the very beginning.

I was listening B.B.C. this morning, and the B.B.C. says that in the latest confrontation with Pakistan, 30 Indian soldiers were killed. I would like to know from the Defence Minister what is the truth? We have been reading in the newspapers that during the last few weeks, the Pakistani Armed Forces have been trying to infiltrate into our territory, not only to infiltrate, but to attack a certain chowkis and also to give a cover to the extremists and terrorists of Jamimu and

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

Kashmir, who are trained in Pakistan, whose number is supposed to be more than 5000, still in Pakistan trained to be sent to India to foment trouble. This is being done to give cover to those terrorists so that they can infiltrate into the Indian territory.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your suggestion?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Just wait. I have just started.

Therefore, I am saying that I am sure that this factor must have been taken into consideration. But, Sir, I find that Governments assessment regarding Pakistan's intention is a confusing assessment. It is not only that we should strengthen our Armed Forces, Air Forces and Naval Forces and meet the situation. The Defence and security of the country today has become a matter of major diplomacy. If we fail in diplomacy, if we do not educate the world opinion that we are on the right and our opponents are on the wrong, then we will not be able to do justice with our Defence. What happened in Gulf countries is a lesson for us. The United States of America and its allies were able to convince the world that Iraq was on the wrong and Erg committed aggression on a small neighbouring country and therefore, to send an army and to attack Iraq was a war for justice. It was a war to safeguard the sovereignty of a small nation, it was a war according to the Charter of the United Nations Organisation. Now, what is being said in this Report in paragraph 8 is 'Pakistan has continued to pursue procurement of military hardware and technology from developed countries far beyond its legitimate Defence requirements'. This we have been saying for decades that Pakistan was building its army, it is purchasing armaments much beyond its requirement for the defence of its own country. We have no business to tell Pakistan that

'you need this much, you cannot go beyond that'. Do you think that Pakistan is going to listen to us? India cannot dictate Pakistan as to what is their requirement, how much Pakistan should purchase and how much Pakistan should not purchase. Nobody is going to be convinced by your sermons. When you go on purchasing, when you modernise your Army and when you get the latest armaments, you cannot ask the neighbouring country not to purchase beyond a limit.

The report further says:

"In addition, it has continued with its clandestine and weapons-oriented nuclear programme and its efforts to acquire ballistic missiles and technology. In this, it is reported to be availing of Chinese assistance."

if this is our report that Pakistan is being helped and aided by China in these clandestine activities and also it is acquiring ballistic missiles technology from China, it is very necessary to see the next paragraph of the report. If says:

"India's relations with China registered a perceptible improvement".

I would like from the Defence Minister to please let us know as to whether the Government of India has taken up this issue with the Government of China. We are negotiating and our relations are improving. But on the other hand, when Pakistan is trying to help the terrorists across the border, when Pakistan is trying to create trouble for us in Jammu and Kashmir and when Pakistan had been ruled by the Army Generals for the major part of its independence, why should China supply ballistic missiles and technology? I would like to know whether we have taken up this matter with the Government of China or not.

n the Next paragraph, the report says:

"China's modernisation of the People's Liberation Army continues with special focus on the induction of advanced military technology and the establishment of joint ventures with Western countries and the Soviet Union. Sale of arms to countries in our immediate neighbourhood and elsewhere is likely to hamper the process of de-escalation of regional tensions."

This is another observation about China. China is supplying arms to our neighbouring country and they are modernising their Army. After all, with whom did we fight wars? it is with Pakistan and China. Now, your assessment is that both these countries are going in for full-fledged modernisation and they are developing their nuclear-weapon technology. We would like to have a very clearcut policy pronouncement from our Defence Minister as to what is our policy about nuclear-weapons programme. Everybody knows that we are not for war and we are for peace. But, can we be caught unaware by these countries? They may, in a particular situation, create problems for us. What is our preparation for that?

Sir, it is well-known that India's defence structure was built basically with the help of the Soviet Union. According to my information, about 70 percent to 85 per cent of our armaments, our fighters, our tanks and our military technology are dependent on the Soviet aid. Now, the Soviet Union is in turmoil. Soviet Union is facing problems. What we have been hearing during the last two or three months, it is very disturbing, Mr. Defence Minister, that a consistent campaign has been launched by some of our officers of the External Affairs Ministry against Soviet Union and Against Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev saying that they are not helping us for the last two years, they are very unsympathetic to us. They are creating

problems for us to get spareparts to some of our MIGs, tanks and other important things". This kind of campaign against a friendly country which helped us from the very beginning to build our Defence structure in our country is not good. Do you think that this kind of campaign is not going to create problems for us?

I am told, even today if we have to do the necessary replacement of purchasing necessary spareparts from the Soviet Union, we need one lakh crores of rupees. And the Soviet Union has its own economic difficulties. They perhaps proposed a few months before: "Please help us. Do not make all purchase on credit only. But pay us for the part payment and the other part payment, perhaps, you may pay in hard currency." When they were trying to persuade us in a friendly manner, we were trying to use the situation against them. I think, this kind of campaign is a dangerous one.

According to my information, when the new political change took place in the Soviet Union, when the handful of people tried to commit a coup, at that time our Defence Minister was given a message by our Ambassador in Moscow, "This coup has come to stay. The Army is very strong. The Army is going to continue. Please send the message to the new Defence Minister, congratulatory greetings to the new Defence Minister of the Coup." Perhaps the minister was wise not to send it. I am telling you, this kind of wrong assessment, this kind of bureaucratic approach cost heavily so far as our Defence preparations are concerned.

I would like to know this from the Defence Minister. We have been trying our best to be friendly with the United States of America. We never thought that the United States of America is our enemy. But because of our policy that we were championing the cause of newly liberated countries, we were one of the founder-nations of Non-aligned

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Movement, we were trying to build and help the newly liberated countries, United States of America was never friendly with us and they were deliberately trying to help those forces which were undemocratic and military forces. Last Year, the United States of America gave to Pakistan 575.9 million dollars which included 230 million dollars direct military assistance. Are we taking up these issues with the United States of America and other countries when we are trying to see that at the international level, the tensions are lessened? There are agreements which are reached such as of Start agreement at Moscow that lessens certain pressure on the international community. At this point of time, to continue with this massive assistance to a neighbouring country is causing concern. In my opinion, America is still playing a double role. They express verbal sympathy with us. They will say that they do not like Pakistan should train the Kashmir terrorists and they are against the training. They are against Pakistan creating a climate of war against India. But, on the other hand, when it comes to real help, they will give dollars, they will give modern weapons to Pakistan and they also give indirectly these weapons through other countries.

Pakistan is trying to internationalise Kashmir issue. This is a dangerous situation. In my opinion, our Government has miserably failed on this front in that we have not been able to create a world opinion in our favour and isolate Pakistan.

The impression that is gathered is that we are holding Kashmir only with the help of our army. It is not good for us. When there is a serious situation, army has to intervene and army has to take care of our border. But the law and order situation is not the task of army. The army should be called for in very rare situation. My fear is that there is an increasing demand for the army. The State

Governments, at every step, whether to control communal riots or to control certain law and order situation, even if it is the strike of the working class or some movements which are going on, find it easy to request the army to come and assist the law and order agencies in the States. This is not a happy situation. This should be minimised. There should be other agencies to take care of the law and order situation.

In this situation there is always a danger. The danger is in a place like Kashmir, if the army is there, for all the time, then there is the danger of certain forces exploiting that situation on religious grounds and they can say "Look here. This is the army with a special character. This army has no sympathy for the common people." That kind of religious fanaticism can be generated to create a situation against the army and that will not be a good thing.

Therefore, I request the Defence Minister that he should take up this issue with the Chief Ministers that the army and military should not be sent too often to help the law and order agencies in the States. It should be sent only in a very rare situation, when it becomes absolutely necessary.

It is high time that we should have a conscientious approach towards our defence policy. Defence has never been an issue of party politics in this country. This has been our biggest strength. Whenever there was war either with China or with Pakistan, the entire nation stood as one man, as one person. We cannot win the war, we cannot fight the war, only with the help of army. Yes. Our army has a great and glorious tradition. Our jawans have proved to be one of the best soldiers. Our army has been a political army and in our country that is a great strength. They never lack patriotism. They have full support of our people. Today the time has come again that we should try to evolve a national defence policy on the basis of na-

tional consensus on how to work out the new strategy. I am sorry to say that in your report, you have not worked out the strategy. I hope that when you reply you may be able to give us some strategy. The last line of the report says:

The rapidly changing external environment necessitates a carefully crafted strategy to safeguard and promote our national security".

What is that carefully crafted strategy has not been spelt out here. I hope when you please speak, you must give us also at least some idea about what is our strategy to meet this particular situation in this international environment and in this region and also with our neighbours.

This is important. I think that when the next report is presented, when you continue to be the Defence Minister, these things will be taken necessary care of. Because, now these things are treated lightly. The House is taken for a ride. I hope the present Defence Minister will continue in his post. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is another thing which is very important. Much has already been mentioned about that.

I am sorry that I was not here when Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri was speaking. But I heard col. Rao Ram Singh supporting that issue. I think Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri took up that issue and that issue is about one-rank-one-pension. This is one important issue which is agitating the minds of the ex-servicemen and even the present army men also. I think the whole House will agree to this that we have to take full care of our soldiers as also our ex-servicemen because they have made enormous contributions to take care of security and defend the

sovereignty of our country. I think this issue was very seriously discussed by the Vishwanath Pratap Singh Government. Certain decisions were taken. Up to the level of *Subedar* one-rank-one-pension was accepted. Even officers issues were being considered. It was accepted, in principle. So, we have to do that now. It is good that almost all the political parties have supported this demand. I am glad that the Prime Minister has also understand the importance of this demand. He has started consulting the leaders of various Opposition Parties. I think without losing much time, the Defence Minister should make an announcement about it. While replying to the debate, the Defence Minister should at least announce his intention to help them. Those decisions which had already been taken, at least they can be announced. It does not matter whether the Government which took the decision remains in power today or not. But that was a Government and that Government took an important decision for a very important sector of our nation. Therefore, that decision has to be accepted. May be some other methods also can be found out to go into the genuine demands of the officers and the ranks. We should take a unanimous decision on that. I think that is very important. That must be done.

While concluding, I will support what Rao Ram Singh has said. I give my full support to that. He raised the issues regarding facilities to be provided to our jawans, especially the housing facilities. Most of the time, the General Administration is very insensitive so far as jawans are concerned. In spite of many directives and many instructions which have gone to the State Government; not much is done. There are instructions that if a serving jawan faces a problem in his family like the land problem, some atrocities committed on them, some people doing injustice to him, immediate attention should be paid. If a jawan is working on the front, if he is in the active service and all the

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

time if certain problems are on his head, if his family is being harassed, his land is being taken away by somebody, some justice should be done in the normal course. But it is not being done now. He cannot function with full efficiency. Therefore, I think it needs new instructions and fresh instructions must go to the State Governments. All the Chief Ministers must be requested that, on a very urgent basis, they should take up those issues which concern the family problems of the jawans.

I will finish by saying one thing. I have a feeling that many of our officers, jawans who have given their lives for the defence of our country don't get due honour. Due honour is not given to them. It is not enough that you give some chakras to them and honour. How many chakras you give? There are many such people. I know in my own District Azamgarh that one Brigadier Usman gave his life in a war against Pakistan. One Shri Saudagar Singh gave his life. But no monument, not even a school or a college is named after them. They have made great sacrifices. I think, we should also evolve some kind of methods to honour such officers and jawans who have given their lives for the country.

With these words, I hope that the Defence Minister will take care, will give necessary priority attention to these problems amongst which our people feels highly concerned. With these words, I support the Cut Motion.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT(Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to support the demands.

The international situation has rapidly changed in the past few years, and we are quite aware of it. We must remember that the last three wars were fought in a bipolar scenario. But now that situation no longer

exists. That is why, never before in the history of Indian Independence, are we confronted with such a situation as we are confronted with today. Earlier in a bipolar world scenario, we could rely on our trusted friend, the Soviet Union to provide us with the wherewithal, the equipment and the moral and material support required to conduct operations. But today it is no longer true and India stands completely alone when it comes to facing a national threat. That is why, the emphasis today has to be on selfreliance, on indigenisation of our equipment, on developing a capability wherein we can have such a striking power which will give a nose to any aggressor anyone who casts an evil eye on our frontiers.

In this situation, when we think of Pakistan, we must realise the compulsions of Pakistan also. Why and what is this nation doing? That is what we must see. We must realise that Pakistan has been born on a misconceived idea of nationhood that Hindus and Muslims are two different nations which cannot exist together. That is what the two-nation theory says. That is how the Pakistan was born. And so, the foundation of Pakistan today is on a two-nation theory. That is why, whatever Pakistan does, it does that with this in view. Pakistan itself today is not an integrated country as such. In many parts of Pakistan, there are civil disturbances, ethnic problems, Shia-sunni riots and above all, the democratic process has not taken deep-roots in Pakistan. And that is why, whatever Pakistan would do, it will try to keep its foundation, which is made on a two-nation theory as its base. That is why, when it looks at India, it will never allow Hindus and Muslims in Pakistan to unite ever.

15.00 hrs.

The primary objective of the foreign policy of Pakistan is to keep Hindu and Muslims divided in India, so that India cannot unite, India cannot integrate and India can-

not develop into a powerful nation, which will threaten the very foundation, the very two-nation theory of Pakistan. Because, then the Pakistan will collapse and it will disintegrate, and that is why all this we are seeing today. I would like our friends in various political parties to realise this issue.

Three years ago, I never heard of Ram Janmabhoomi Babri Masjid issue and today it is magnified, out of proportion. Three years ago, in Jammu and Kashmir the situation was not bad. I was serving in Jammu and Kashmir in 1987. But, there is a subtle connection between Babri Masjid-Ramajanmabhoomi and the Kashmir issue.

15.01 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

I want to draw the attention of the House on the Kashmir issue. Today, this House has treated the Defence as a holy cow, not to be touched. But we should realise that these are the issues. Because, if Hindus and Muslims unite, then, our beloved leader Rajivji's idea of a strong, united and modern nation will fructify. And that is why, you must do everything to integrate this nation and bring Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, all ethnic groupings in this country and all divided forces in this country together to form a strong and united India. That is the first objective of our Defence.

When we talk of Ram, I think the greatest Ram Bhakta in this nation was probably Hanuman, who, when he was asked where is Ram, has opened his chest and said Ram is here. So Ram is there; Ram is not in a concrete temple. Ram is highly revered. Why? Because it was Ram who had established Ram Rajya in this country. And what is Ram Rajya? Ram Rajya means giving food, water, shelter and clothing; Ram Rajya is compassion, love, brotherhood; Ram Rajya is the rule of the law, where in all this was given? The methodology of Ram Rajya was

clearly given in our Constitution of India, under the Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights. They tell you, how to bring in Ram Rajya in this country and that is why the only religion of every Indian in this country can be the Constitution of India and that is what we must revere. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): The more you remember God and recite His name, the more you would be benefited. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: That is what I am trying to emphasize. There is a Rule of law also. We cannot transgress it. Why don't you say that you would not agree to the verdict of the court (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I have been so far brought up in a secular tradition of the Armed Forces. And this is a tradition which is essential for integrating this nation and for evolving a strong defence structure. That is way, I am pointing out this specific case here. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Our borders are not safe.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Our defence forces are capable to protect our borders. You need not worry about that (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

I am trying to emphasise this point. We should try to rise above religious, casteist sentiments and that is where and that is how, we can ensure the defence of this country, because the foreign powers are trying to destabilise this nation; are trying to disintegrate this nation. Today the threat is not from

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

outside; today the threat is from within and that is why I am trying to emphasise here. Because, when you evolve a security policy, we must keep in mind not only what external threats are there but, also the internal threats which are trying to disintegrate this nation.

Today in this country what is the forum that is taking stock of all these issues? When you talk of national security in the present multipolar world environment where various forces are coming to disintegrate this nation, what is that particular forum which is taking stock of all these situations, to evolve short-term and long-term security policy which can be effectively implemented?

We have heard about the National Security Council. In this annual report it has been written that it has been constituted. But the way the National Security Council has been constituted, I don't think will cater to all the situations. I agree that today we require this National Security Council; but it must be broad-based. In this Council we must have people from various fields because defence is not the job of pure military. Defence of a country is the job of various streams, various Ministries which have to come together and evolve a security policy. That is why we must have a relook and rethinking about the whole issue of constituting the National Security Council in a manner that it can serve the cause of the nation.

One more point about the National Security Council is, how is our security plan formulated, Defence policy formulated? That is what is material. What is required is a realistic assessment of the international and internal situation. How can this be done? By sound intelligence, by sound assessment of everyday problems or the sound assessment of the economy and the science of what science provides in future. So where does this assessment stand when we talk

about the intelligence part of it? I will not go into the details of this issue. I would rather sadly say that today in this country there are multifarious intelligence agencies functioning under various Ministries and most of the time they work at cross-purposes. I don't think that the situations that obtain today, the intelligence organisations that obtain today, are credible enough to give that input to the policy forming body, the National Security Council, to formulate a sound policy.

There is an intense rivalry, there is an intense one-upmanship among various intelligence agencies, causing the true and the real inputs of the intelligence which are required by the policy, makers not reaching them in proper form and in proper time.

That is way when we are constituting the National Security Council, we must constitute and reorganise our entire intelligence structure in a manner that can serve the national security. I would here recommend that there must be a committee of this House to oversee the intelligence functioning. In USA there is a select committee for intelligence; in various other countries also the same is adopted. Because where coordination is required, this House cannot abdicate itself of its responsibility.

There is a lot of talk of politicisation of the armed forces. It should not be politicised. I agree with it. But at the same time the armed forces must be given a political direction. Because, after all what is the essence? The essence is to formulate and determine our national needs, formulate our national strategy and give the military the aim. Then only, based on this aim, can we formulate our military strategy and then develop a force structure required for the defence of this nation. Is this process being followed? I don't think so. But this is the ideal thing to be done and that is where the National Security Council will play a very big role.

The linkage between Pakistan and China is an age-old linkage and there is nothing new in it. In this annual report it has been said that our relations with China are improving, which is a very encouraging sign. We hope that the dispute which exists today can be resolved amicably.

After all, what was the problem between China and India? Why was the 1962 war at all there? On one basic issue that after having occupied Indian territory, whether discussions between India and China should be based on *status quo* or *status quo ante*. We took a position that we must go back to the position of *status quo ante* whereas China insisted that discussions can only be held on the basis of *status quo*. That is why this entire war took place.

I have gone through the speeches made by various leaders and political parties at that time in Parliament. It is very revealing to see that people have said that we will fight to the last man and will not give an inch of Indian territory. A haughty attitude was adopted by the then Opposition. It forced Jawaharlal Nehru's hands and we took a haughty stand. That is why the 1962 operation took place. That is why irresponsible statements relating to defence nowadays can cause a major catastrophe. That is why in defence we have all agreed that there should be a consensus of approach when we deal with this aspect.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: You have mentioned about the Opposition's role during the Chinese War. I would like to know your suggestions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, one simple thing I have already brought out. Probably you have not heard it. I was saying that when the question of talks between two countries comes, we should not harp on *status quo* or *status quo ante*. We must open discussions. If discussions were opened at

the right time during the Chinese war, the war would not have taken place. And a number of soldiers who had laid down their lives fighting at that time as valiant soldiers, would not have been lost.

That is why I was saying that when a statement is made in this House, it should be made with a responsibility and national consensus. In defence matters it is absolutely essential if we are to succeed in any form in defence matters. That is my only appeal to all the political parties at this stage.

Now, everything is not so rosy in Defence. Pardon me because I am just out of uniform. I would not be doing my duty if I do not place the facts before this House. (*Interruptions*) The Official Secrets Act is definitely binding. But what is the problem today? In a new environment, new world order, new sort of threats, new circumstances, we must consider whether we are adapting ourselves to this new environment. What has happened? Our armed forces unfortunately are based on the British pattern. Today, the infrastructure, attitudes, ethos and culture of the armed forces have largely remained British. If we go to any army unit, in many objects and in the conversation, you will find a British touch. It is nobody's fault. We do not blame anyone. But it is there.

Today, the requirement is that we must change to the Indian conditions. Today the requirement is that we must adapt ourselves to the security needs of the country. For example, I give you drill. Why is drill at all there in the Army? In the olden days, wars were fought by phalanx. That was the battle order. They advanced in a proper order. That is why the drill at all came to exist in the Army. We are still continuing with it. There is nothing wrong with it. You must have all the ceremonials. But we must not overdo it. That ceremonial part of the armed forces must be decreased. So, we must develop fresh attitudes to reorganise our basic structure. Then

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only we can evolve a defence structure which is credible, which has the requisite punch and which is modern. Let me say here and let me emphasise that in the Defence forces, we have got excellent soldiers, excellent junior officers and human forces who are prepared to do the ultimate sacrifice and lay down their lives for this country. But I cannot say the same thing for Generalship. Let us trace the history of wars that have been fought so far. In 1962 what had happened was each soldier and each junior officer fought to the last line and to the last bullet. But we failed in Generalship. In 1965 operations, I, for one, am from a unit which was surrounded in the morning by tanks and massacre took place and 50 per cent were taken as prisoners for no fault of theirs. It was because they captured the railway station by marching throughout the night. There was no coordination, there was no planning and the tanks did not fetch up in the morning and so, the Pakistani tanks surrounded the units. There was no direction. In 1965, in Chamb sector, we lost. But hopefully, in 1965, it was a stalemate. We did not lose as the other side was equally capable as we were in the Generalship aspect. In 1971 war, we won. But we must look at one aspect here. Let us consider Bangladesh. It was a creditable performance by their forces. At this stage, I have just got one doubt. Could the Bangladesh operations not have been over a week before they were actually over? Whether or not Dhaka was identified as a vital area and or objective for armed forces from the beginning? We advanced from many sides and that is why, I feel that the war prolonged. What Generalship implies is that we must make use of all the available resources and utilise them in such a manner as to achieve victory in the shortest possible time and with the smallest possible casualty rate. This is what Generalship involves. In

Chamb sector, in 1971, the troops did not know as to what they were to do. One brigade was placed across Manovar Tavi and it was told to advance the brigade did not prepare the defences. What had happened? Pakistan attacked and there we had suffered a defeat in Chamb sector and troops had to withdraw. So, in this process, officers right from the Chief down to the Divisional Commander and Brigade Commander were involved. No policy was laid down for that sector. That is why, I want to give a few examples. Otherwise, our forces had done well. But as far as Generalship aspect is concerned, we found that we were lacking. Even Shri Sundarji had said in India Today that a majority of the senior officers are.** This was the statement made by Shri Sundarji in India Today. If this is the situation, then we must again reassess to why the situation is like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sudhir, I think you should not use such words. I think it should be erased from records.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I am sorry Mr. Chairman Sir. But I feel that as part of (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are good officers, had officers and indifferent officers.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I am quoting a General who is a retired Chief of the Army. And that may not be a fact or that may not be so. But I wanted to give an example.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: (Nominated Anglo Indian): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have had the privilege of being in every Defence Council and I think it may be a gross piece of defamation to describe all our Generals as.....*.....

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

MR CHAIRMAN: That is why, I have instructed to erase it from the proceedings.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Sir, you should expunge that expression from the proceedings. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: (Diamond Harbar) He was only quoting.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: it was not my view. I was quoting a retired Chief of the Army Staff. Why should a Chief of the Army Staff say that? I was talking about the poor generalship and that is why I have to quote the retired Chief.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I wonder whether the role of the Generals should be discussed here in this manner. You please look into the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every member has got full authority to speak on what he wants to speak.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It is a question of freedom of speech on the floor of the House.

SHRI RAM JAPSE: I would like to know the reaction of the Chair to the whole thing. You please decide whether it should be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Being in the Chair, I am not in a position to give my reaction. I have already asked to erase those portions which I thought should not have been said?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Why have I said all this? I want to highlight the said state of affairs. This is the voice of the junior officers and the ordinary troops which I wanted to raise here. I retired as a junior officer, as a major. Here, let me tell you my background in the Army. My experience in

the Army was not what would make me a disgruntled officer. I had done all the courses, I was in the DSSC and I was right there to take my next rank. I am not speaking like a disgruntled officer. But I want to present the reality of the situation. Now you take the case of Siachen operations command by three brigadiers. Brigadier Jat Master was not made a major general. Brigadier Nogya was also an excellent officer. Bana post was captured under his command. After 1971, the Param Veer Chakra was given for Bana operations, successive attacks by Pakistani Forces were repelled. The complete area was transformed. You must know the hostile environment in Siachen, When tonnes of snow fall, it cuts the bodies of the soldiers into pieces and we have to join the pieces for cremation. This is the situation in Siachen and this is the situation in which our troops live. That is why they deserve an able commander who can look after all their requirements. This capable officer who was in the decorated with Uttam Yudh Sewa Medal, who was in the NDC and who was quite deserving, was not approved for promotion to the next rank. I was talking about three successive brigadier commanders. And the third was Brigadier Nanavati. He is an officer who served in difficult areas and in operational matters. But he could not make it to NDC...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should not mention any names here.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I am quoting all these things because I want to drive home the point about how the senior level structure exists today and what is desirable. These three successive commanders...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention the names.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is not making any adverse remarks about those officers. He is not accusing them...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not making any accusation against them. In fact, he is praising them. That is why, I thought there is no harm in allowing it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We should be clear about the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This pertains to the promotion policy of the Army.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Let me make my submission on this point. This Hon. friend of ours is not criticising the officers. On the other hand, he is praising them. He has every right to name them. He should not be restricted on this point. As per the Rule Book, notice has to be given only when you criticise or intend to criticise. Here, he should be allowed.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Why I have raised this point is because an officer who has served in difficult areas and who has to face challenges of both enemy and nature and combat them, is not considered fit for promotion. But some officer serving in soft areas like Pathankot, Pune or Secunderabad is promoted to the next rank.

What is the justification? Why is this happening? That is why I say that the entire promotion policy must be reviewed. Today, in the Armed Forces, I have to please my boss and then only I can hope for the next rank. If I am straight forward, forthright and if I want to do my duty honestly then I cannot get the next promotion. Today, this psychological fear persists in the minds of the young officers of Indian Army. Are we going to take off this fear or not? That is why I asked whether the political interference in the military is required or not, whether a political direction is required or not. After all, the responsibility of the defence of this country is on the House. Are we not going to look into

the matter? As Rao Ram Singh has also said, if I have any grievance, I have to complain to my superior officer. Then the chain follows. There is a CAB in the Army consisted of only the army officers. I would say that so far as the grievances are concerned, the CAB should be transformed and civilian officers must be placed in this body.

When we are talking about improving the lot of...

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I will not compliment my friend on what he has said. "I was responsible, so the papers said, for the removal of Krishna Menon as the defence Minister". You take out my speech. I hold him guilty since 1962 because he was the defence Minister who was so generous. He used to note down and interfere in the appointment of Colonels. We made the mistake of getting the worst General we ever had and putting him in command and demoralised the army. Otherwise, we could have easily beaten or demolished them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anthony, there is no point of order. I will definitely give you time to speak, if you want to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Sir, at that time he blamed me but now he is blaming the whole system.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I was just trying to identify the maladies. There are many plus points also in the armed forces which I will also point out. What I was trying to say is that these are the crucial areas where we must apply our mind and develop a policy to rectify the maladies.

Political interference should not be there in the armed forces but a political direction must be there. What happens today is that if you have good mannerism of a hotel man-

ager you know good English, you can speak on the sand models, you can conduct yourself well socially then you are fit for promotion. Today we do not have the same situation-as it was in the olden days. Present day officers are from normal backgrounds. They are patriots, their approach is normal no doubt but my grudge is that the merit must be recognised and only on the basis of merit the promotion policy should be developed as it has a very great impact on the morale of a soldier.

It is the man behind the weapon who is more important than the weapon. We may develop any weapon but if the man is not happy, he is not satisfied, he will not give away his life. We are here talking of the ultimate sacrifice and not of management. We require commanders and not managers. We require commanders who can lead troops into battles and motivate them to sacrifice, if necessary, their lives for the country. This is what we require. It is the Officer cadre which can develop this type of ethos in the Army. That is why I called for a complete review of the defence structure so that we can evolve a particular type of ethos to combat whatever threat that may come to.

Here I would like to mention something about Infantry soldiers. When we talk of Army, when we talk of borders, it is the Infantry soldiers who are fighting on the borders today. So, who is fighting on the borders? It is not the entire Army, it is the poor infantry soldier who is standing and fighting on the border. A Jawan of the Infantry does not even get more than two years to remain in the peace station today. During those two years, he will be posted in Delhi or Pune? What does he do? He does exercises. He is employed to take care of the law and order situation of that particular place. So an Infantry soldier has no respite. He cannot keep his family along with himself. A soldier who is fighting on the border of Siachen, what are we doing for him? Is there

any special incentive for him? Take the question of volunteers. In the Indian Military Academy, in the last fifteen years, you will find that not more than five percent of officers had volunteered for Infantry. Why is it so? Because, it is the cream of the battle. Here, the soldiers are required to charge on the enemy with their rifles, with the tanks. They are required to sacrifice their lives. What are we doing for them? Is there any incentive for them? There is no incentive. That is why I suggest that Infantry Combat Allowances must immediately be introduced. We must give the allowances to the persons who are really working.

A man who is in Supplies Depot and the man who is in the Infantry get the same facility, same pay and same perks. What sort of incentive you are going to give to the people who are really fighting? What is required today is that we must re-assess it and have a totally integrated approach. It is because, Defence is not only the matter concerning military. We must have an approach in certain parameters. These parameters have been gone into in detail by Arun Singh Committee. But when I saw the Terms of Reference, it did not fulfil what I am talking about. I am talking about a complete review. Arun Singh Committee had addressed itself only to a very few problems. What is required today is a complete analysis. It should be done and a proper defence structure should be evolved. How is the Budgetary allocations done today for the defence Forces? We are earmarking a certain amount in the Budget for Defence. Then Demands are made by the forces. And, what is available in the kitty is distributed in some proportions. This should not be the procedure which should be adopted for Defence. Because money is not the only thing that makes the defence structure viable.

There are also criticisms that expenditure on defence should not be reduced. We should not make such blanket statements.

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Why should not the defence expenditure be reduced? If it is possible, it can be reduced. We must see that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sawant, you have already taken forty minutes. Now, you will have to wind up.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I am just concluding within a few minutes.

So, what is required is the organisation of available resources, available work culture for evolving a higher degree of punch and not that the defence expenditure should not be just reduced.

We should take up the following approaches:

(1) We require a young Army. Today, a Commanding Officer of an Infantry Battalion is more than fortytwo-years-old. My Battalion's which went to Siachen-Commanding Officer was fortyfive-years-old. How can you expect such a person to go to such heights like Siachen and fight a battle. So, you require a young Army and you cannot have an aged Army.

(2) We must have a small standing Army but with a large reserve, a reserve which can be mobilised in times of necessity, a reserve which is effective on the borders within a certain time frame. This will be decided by the National Security Council.

(3) We must require a larger punch but with a small tail. Today, out of one million personnel, the Infantry, Armoured Corps and the Artillery constitute just 25 per cent of our Armed Forces.

A majority of them are there. The Ordnance Depot is there; the EME is there; the Medical Corps is there and so on. So, we

must, somehow, look into them. When you talk about the reduction of Defence Budget, then you must think whether all these services are essential.

Today, you are recruiting jawans who are matriculates. Why do you require educational services in the Army? As far as Educational corps in the Army is concerned, I have seen that it teaches young officers in the Indian National Academy and the jawans in Hindi; and that education is considered equivalent to matriculation. It also teaches them map reading. Now map reading is something which can be taught in the Unit by the Professional Officers themselves or the troops; they do not require army education corps.

There should be negligible pension burden on the Defence sector; pension burden is increasing day by day. Today it is Rs. 900 crores. Now, they demand one rank one pension. The demand is justified, but the burden is increasing. What can we do about it? So, this is one premise which we should keep in mind.

In the armed forces, we cannot afford any stagnation; we cannot afford superseded people to be in the armed forces, because a spy if he does not become a Lance Naik, he loses interest in the Army. Do you want him to lay down his life, a person who has got grievances against the Army? How do you expect him to lay down his life? So, we cannot afford to have stagnation in the armed forces; we cannot think of an old Army; we must have commanding officers of 34 or 35 years of age who can run with the troops; that is what is required in the armed forces; we do not required persons only to command young soldiers.

Another thing you must realise is that a person may not be fit to be promoted in the Army, but that person may become a Manager in some public sector company. Why I

am coming to this parameter is that we have to evolve a certain methodology; and my suggestion is that the entire Government service, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, para military forces, police forces, a majority part of this sector must have the enrolment from the armed forces; they must have served in the Army. An IAS Officer must have some tenure in the Army. This is all over the world. In the USSR, a man is first put in the Army; and then he is told to go to a certain place for working.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then all the best officers will go and become Managers.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: The reason being that there is a deficiency of the officers in the armed forces today; and the deficiency only exists in the Captain rank; it does not exist in the senior rank, because there is a stagnation; and this is how you can make it up. Having served in the Army for five years, if a person goes to some other force, what is the harm? He has got excellent training and motivation a national view point; While in the Army, he might have seen so many places. It also promotes national integration.

These factors must be taken into consideration. A Committee must be appointed and you must consider all these points and decide whether we should go in for a younger army or be where it is as we are today.

During the British times, a person had to serve seven years in the Army and eight years in the reserve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 50 minutes. Kindly wind up.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: When we are reorganising our armed forces, defence forces, again our mind goes into various other things. The Army Supply Corps is there which supplies ration to the Army. A contract

is given for five years and the contractor supplies grains. Why can't the public distribution system of this country supply grains to the Army? You must employ those people in the public distribution system who have already served in the Army. It is not a question of an order. I am just giving a suggestion on this point. They can supply. If a public distribution system has reached the nook and corner of this country, it supply and we must think of alternative supply methods. We cannot have such a supply force for such a small infantry. We must think of reduction and this is where we have to have an integrated approach for all the Ministries.

I now come to the medical facilities. Why can the Health Ministry not take interest in this? There are hospitals manned by Army doctors who were in the Army earlier, and there are also nursing assistants who were in the Army earlier. They are staying in Delhi. They are looking after the patients. They can look after the Armed Forces. Why can the AIIMS not have a section to look after these people?

I am driving at an integrated approach to the EME Electrical and Mechanical Engineers wing of the Army which does the repair work of Army vehicles. Why can we not have some sort of an organization in the civil sector which can do the repair work of the Maruti Gypsy vehicles of the Army? Why can they not do it? Why should we have a particular organisation to do this? And that particular organisation with all the resources about which I am talking can also be available in times of war. The people in the public distribution system will also be available in times of war to serve the Armed Forces.

Coming to the Postal service, there is a large Postal service in the Armed Forces, with one CBPO sitting in Calcutta. If you see their staffing pattern we can find how enormous it is. Can we not have some mechanism by which the existing postal network

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can reach the remotest corners of this country?

Coming to the Intelligence Services, the Military Intelligence has no business to have another covert organisation. Their role is limited and they are not capable. Across the country there are various other agencies which are available and a select committee of this House must go into these factors and think of reorganisation and monitoring of the intelligence activity. I say this because there is lot of unaccounted money being spent there. I will not go into the details as to how it is being done. And that is why we must think about these things.

I have already taken too much time, it seems and I shall mention only few points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I would like to mention One-Rank-One-Pension issue now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Last point.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: One-Rank-One-Pension. By this an attempt is being made to equate these pensioners with the pensioners of the other services.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Why not?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Article 14 of the Constitution has clearly stated and it lays down equality. But equality among the people who are working in similar circumstances. It is not universal equality. You cannot equate a Scheduled Caste person with a Brahmin. You cannot equate them. That is why we could modify the Constitution; we could amend the Constitution.

So, Article 14 is very clear. The Constitution is very clear. We must look closely at

the Armed Forces personnel and see the conditions they face. They have to spend a major part of their youth away from their families where no civilian can go in our country. Not even a crow flies to the Siachen but our Armed Forces reach the highest battlefield in the history of the world. The Indian Army soldier reaches there and fights to sacrifice his limb and life and that clearly demarcates him from other people in the other sectors. We must think about these conditions and immediately grant the pension demanded. There are no two opinions about it.

I do not agree with what Mr. V.P. Singh's Government had done.

SHRI INDERJIT: Why?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It has given only an ad hoc sum. It does not satisfy the demands of ex-servicemen. It is just a dole that is given. We do not want doles. We want justice and justice can only be given if you agree to the principle of one rank and one pension and nothing else. We do not want ad hoc grants.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am sorry to say that you are not doing even that. It is not a dole. Nobody will give doles to our officers in Army. The Government wanted to meet their demands. It is an insult to say that we are giving doles to our officers and to our soldiers. We do not believe in that.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: The Hon. Defence Minister is known to be a friend of ex-servicemen. He was the first Chief Minister in this country who started giving pension of Rs. 300 to those who were demobilised after the Second World War. Nowhere else it is there. And I am sure his biggest concern today is how to give the soldiers their due. I am certain that he will take all measures in this regard. He was the first Chief Minister in Maharashtra Government to start a depart-

ment for Exservicemen. And that is why, the future of exservicemen is in good hands now and we are sure that we will get our due justice.

I thank you for having patiently heard me and I support the Demands for Grants of the defence Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. Ramaswamy.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, it is our turn now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has made a request to the previous Chairman to allow him as he is leaving somewhere and the previous Chairman left a Direction to me to allow him. I know that it is your turn.

SHRI R. RAMASWAMY (Periyakulam): Honourable Chairman, Sir, on behalf of AIADMK, I feel extremely glad to rise and participate in this discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence for the year 1991-92.

Sir, the Defence Budget this year has been hiked by 4 per cent. This increase is very scanty. Modernisation and acquisition of sophisticated weapons is essential to live up to increased security threats. This allocation, therefore, must be increased to a high order.

Sir, the V. P. Singh's Government has constituted the National Security Council to consider security matters. This House must know whether the Council is in existence or not. The Council presently has the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, the Finance Minister, the Home Minister and the External Affairs Minister as its members. I urge upon the Government to include the three service chiefs as members of the Council. They only can tender professional and technical counselling to the Council.

Sir, in USA, the defence forces have a joint chief of staff. We must also nominate the senior most service chief as the Joint Chief of our defence forces. This would ensure better coordination between the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Sir, the time has also come that we must increase our defence production. I welcome the proposal of the Defence Minister to augment our defence production for the purpose of exporting to other nations. This would certainly earn our country valuable foreign exchange.

Our security threats have increased manifold. Conventional concentration of our forces on the Himalayan border no more offers us a satisfactory defence preparedness.

The gruesome assassination of a young Prime Minister is still looming gloom in our minds. The LTTE camps set up during the DMK rule, the US bases in Sri Lanka and the Indian Ocean have considerably altered our defence scenario. The DMK which aided and abetted the LTTE in the commission of heinous crimes in our country, has been uprooted by our dynamic leader, Puratchi Thalaivi. Today, the cause of the Tamils, whether it is for the safety of the Tamils against the militants or for the Cauvery waters, is being strongly defended by Puratchi Thalaivi.

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that we demand that Tamil Nadu should be accorded a special status under the constitution just like Jammu and Kashmir. The special status is imperative to get the State rid of militants and to ensure peace and normalcy which have been subverted over the past two years during the DMK rule.

It has almost become habitual with our civil administration to call the Army to stage flag marches for maintaining law and order.

[Sh. R. Ramaswamy]

This increased tendency of seeking the Army's assistance for maintaining civil administration has dangerous implications. The Army should not be fed with this impression that only the Army can run this country in case of chaos. We must, therefore, modernise our police forces and train them to cope with law and order problems.

It is in this context the Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded Rs. 120 crores for modernising its police forces in a phased manner. I request the Government to accord high priority for granting this amount.

It is ironical to note that the BSF which is being deployed along the western, northern and eastern borders of India has no role in guarding southern borders. The southern tip of India has a land link with Shri Lanka which is used by the LTTE militants for easy access to the mainland. Today in the absence of BSF and without the support of the Centre, Puratchi Thalaivi is protecting India by efficient administrative measures against the militants. I, therefore, demand that a special BSF task force must be stationed in Rameshwaram and other land links with Shri Lanka to guard our borders against militant intrusion.

I take this opportunity to demand that a special Naval patrol force must be commissioned to guard our coastal areas in southern India. I need not remind this Government of its utmost duty of completing on an urgent basis the Sedhu Samudran project. The lethargy and complacency in completing this project would cost our country very dearly. I caution this Government that it should not dilly dally over this matter. The Sedhu Samudram project must be completed at all costs at the earliest. Our defence planners must take note of this.

Our Puratchi Thalaivi had the vision and

for sight when she demanded that we should retrieve our strategic island Katchathivu ceded to Shri Lanka 16 years ago. The island is at a strategic location and it was ceded to Sri Lanka on the specific commitment that our fishing rights would not be interfered with. The Shri Lankan Government have betrayed us by seizing our boats and taking our fishermen as captives. The oppression and harassment meted out to our fishermen cannot be detailed. It is, therefore, essential that by a nullification treaty we retrieve the Katchathivu island from Shri Lanka. Just two days back, the Sri Lankan navy has fired at our fishermen near Katchathivu. Our leader Puratchi Thalaivi has urged the Centre to demand compensation from the Sri Lankan Government. I urge upon the Defence Minister to initiate immediate action in the matter.

The Indian intelligence organisations have mercifully failed to forewarn the LTTE plan of wiping out a young Prime Minister. The Government must wake up to the increased cooperation between LTTE and the Israeli Mossad. LTTE has also connection with ULFA and Punjab extremists. How are they able to operate freely in the country? I, therefore, demand an inter State Police Council on the lines of Interpol which would work in coordination with our defence forces, be set up to check free movement of militants all over India.

It is the duty of every nation to give birth to defenders of nation's integrity and unity. Therefore, all those born must be provided with compulsory military training. The compulsory military training to all individuals would instil in the minds of our young generation a sense of national pride; responsibility, discipline and health too.

It is the only way to national integration. All those students who are fit and who are willing to serve the country should be put in special military training schools for shaping

them into the best soldiers. If you awake national feelings at every young age, all narrow appeals would get suppressed. I urge upon the Government to enact a legislation for compulsory military training.

The enormous amounts are being spent on our defence forces. More or less our defence personnel are above board. However, certain unwanted elements are also there. They build bridges on paper and show them as having been washed away by floods. The exchequer is being cheated of crores and crores of rupees in this way. I, therefore, urge upon the Defence Minister to institute appropriate enquiries. I also request him to devise a system of quarterly auditing of defence projects and constructions so that before bridges are washed away by floods, they are shown physically to the auditing team.

16.00 hrs

The country's territorial integrity is in the hands of our Jawans. Biting cold, heavy rains, landslides, malaria, venomous insect bites and other adverse conditions have only boosted up the morale of our leawans. Their separation from their families and dear ones has been their incentive to stoutly defend our country's borders. Should they be left high and dry? What crime have they committed that their families should not be looked after well? What crime have they committed they should not be given their due? I strongly demand that without considering the financial implications, the Government must implement the one-rank-one-pension scheme. The Government must provide free rail facility to the family members of servicemen. Free or suteidised rationing of essential commodities must be provided to the family members of servicemen and ex-servicemen. Houses at fifty per cent Government cost must be constructed for the servicemen during their service. Priority should be given to the sons and daughters of ser-

vicemen and ex-servicemen in Government employment and in educational institutions.

I hope the Hon. Minister would kindly consider all these suggestions and appropriately respond while he replies.

I thank you very much for having provided me this opportunity.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour):
Sir, it is very difficult for an outsider like myself to participate in the Defence budget debate, when I find that all the predecessors, at least most of them, have been insiders. There was lot to speak on because they have seen the Defence Services from inside. They know lot of the ills from their own experience, whereas I have to find my material from published sources - newspapers, magazines, Government Reports - which are always outdated. What comes out in the papers and magazines is often the work of lobbies, of those who are wanting to sell particular weapon systems. It is very difficult to pick and choose from there. And the difficulty is naturally compounded, in fact, created, by the fact that the Defence Department wants to work in total secrecy. I really do not know why this secrecy is maintained. It has never been explained by anybody, except that perhaps in the long years past, the British colonial government had adopted this secrecy which, I am told, in Great Britain is still being maintained to some extent. But not even in Great Britain, and certainly not in other countries, it is being maintained to the extent that our Defence Ministry maintains even now. We do not know of many countries because we have the language difficulty, but I understand that in America, in USA, nothing is denied to the Congressmen and Senators. Nothing is Defence secret from these people who are people's representatives. But in this country, not only the people's representatives are not trusted with any secrets of Defence, which are hallowed treasures in the hands of only Ministers and

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bureaucrats, but even I found to my utter surprise that when I was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, even the CAG said that materials are not being provided to him. He is supposed to audit the Defence Department and the Defence Department was not providing him with the materials. In one case I myself had to intervene, calling the Defence Secretary and telling him what were his objections in handing over the materials to CAG. He raised certain conditions, like working in the Defence Department itself in a room to be provided with all kinds of security checks and all that, which were not acceptable to CAG's people. Ultimately, of course, I could prevail upon the Secretary to see reason and hand over the materials to the CAG's people. This is paranoia. I think to some extent this is being taken advantage of by interested people so that the secrets remain with them and the policies cannot be challenged. In fact, there are no policies. In fact, the Defence Department depends upon *ad hocism* as no other Department perhaps of the Government of India does. There is no policy at all.

It is a wonder that when we are speaking on Defence Budget which is an important one giving details of money as to how money is spent and how much is needed and the allocation of resources etc.- nobody speaks on these terms of how much is actually allocated and what exactly is needed. Of course, there is one excuse that we have no means of knowing because that is kept as a secret. What is needed to us, what is the preparedness, what is the arms level and what is the force level of other countries with which we have to contend - all these are kept as secret. In fact, we do not even know what are our national security objectives. Do the defence forces have only to defend the territorial borders or the sea coast or the territorial waters or also the economic zone which extends to two million square kilometres or

the pioneering zone in the Indian ocean also? Also, to what extent they have to defend the air space? What are our security objectives? If these are not defined it will be difficult. These extend not only to the concrete objects like land and water but it extends to the value system, to the way of life, to the preservation, development and expansion. What is the national security policy? The objectives are not known. The policy has not been formulated and yet a defence system has to be there. It goes on the basis of adhocism, without any guidance. The victim, obviously, is the exchequer because more and more demands - in such circumstances - will be made on the exchequer. Because that there is no policy, everybody wants to have the latest weaponry which is available, or at least the latest weaponry which has been acquired or is about to be acquired by the main adversaries.

Sometimes we can also provoke them in going into the areas where they would not have otherwise gone. It was a great thing for India that in 1974 India exploded a device in the Rajasthan desert. It was long ago. We have practically forgotten about it. But others have not forgotten. Those others are carrying on with the research and development - clandestine or otherwise - to develop the nuclear device, at least of the same capability, if not better. Can not be people in the world outside India - who have no obligation to go on praising every policy of the Government of India or its Defence department - say that India had done something which provoked its adversary to go on this particular path. The weapons' acquisition policy is taken without telling the people of what is the position. What is the force level in particular sectors like Air Force, Army or Navy? What is the force level of our armed forces when compared to the adversaries that they have to meet?

That is being done because of the lack of a policy and it is a luxury. The British used

to say that without a policy they have bungled into conquering the world. That was in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century to the extent they have been able to conquer a major part of the world. But then perhaps, because of that very same lack of policy, in the twentieth century, they have shrunk into a third class power. Do we also follow them? Do we bungle our way into that kind of a position, shrinking ourselves from what we can achieve otherwise, if we have a coherent and consistent policy. What is the meaning of that? Why a policy? We do not have a security policy. We do not have a proper defence policy. We have not identified that objects to be defended. We cannot assign the task of the particular forces or those which are ancillary to the forces like the ordnance factories, PSUs, the R&D Wing - we cannot assign them the task. Why? Because the Defence Policy will decide what is going to be the tactical policy and tactical policy will decide what is the technology policy and on the basis of the technology policy you assign the task of R&D. We have never done that. The people working in the R&D also are guilty because they have never pointed it out that they have no particular policy guideline given by the Government ever. What did R&D do in such circumstances? The Army thinks of something, something that has already become old in the western countries and has come out in the magazines, some details are available. Now, they say, 'All right, we also want it' For what purpose? How will it help us? Not known. But they start doing it and the sad results are seen in the development of MBT. Sir, you very well know, I think you mentioned that - the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). What has happened to MBT development? In 1972 it was decided, in 1974 work was started by R&D for a small sum of Rs. 15 lakhs or something. Now it has become 17 times that amount. Not now, in 1988 itself it had become 17 times that amount. The P.A.C. gave a report on that in 1989. In this report all this has been mentioned. And MBT

is still far from development. In fact, by the time it is developed, perhaps we will no longer need tanks because automatic missiles system will take care of tanks. Your tanks will be of no use. The self-guided bombs will be there. In fact, maybe by their delay the R&D will do its service to India because the amounts which would have been needed to productionise these tanks will be saved. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, the policy is needed also today because the character of war which we are facing has changed. We are facing a war in Punjab, we are facing a war in Kashmir. This as our former Prime Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh was found of saying here as well as in our Consultative Committees that our adversary has decided upon a low cost war. This low cost war which they have launched against us from their borders, they are sitting there, they employ our people to wage this war against us, against our State, against the people of India. Now, who will take care of that policy? What is going to be the policy today? The character of war has changed. The difference between internal security and external security also has become very blurred and the technical changes which have taken place have also blurred the distinction between the Services. There are many attacks and many forms of defence which will be carried out either by the Navy or by the Air Force. You also, Sir, said, if I may quote you or if I may refer to your speech, that the aircraft carriers have become redundant in today's war and not only recently we have - 'only recently' means about 3-4 years ago, we had acquired an aircraft carrier and we had spent an enormous amount in refurbishing that, a very old aircraft we purchased from Britain which they are going to scrap. Now, moneys have been spent in this fashion because of a lack of policy. Today we are going on manufacturing these T-72 tanks which we have started about 3-4 years ago to manufacture. Now the question is whether this will be at all useful. What kind of warfare is visualised in which the tanks would be

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useful? And I am told that even the small arms, the rifles, the AK-47s and all that which all that which all other armies and even the militants are is today, but our Army does not have. Therefore, the National Security Council which was formed in 1990, has become defunct in a month or so after its formation because that Government failed and everybody resigned. It has not yet been reconstituted. I think, it is one of the primary and immediate functions which this Government should carry out. It should reconstitute the National Security Council immediately. There is a 35 member Advisory Board without which no policy decision can be taken. If the information is made available to them, then they can streamline the Indian defence in both thinking and application. The cost also can be streamlined; it may be more effective defence at lesser cost.

Now, our Hon. Friend Shri Sawant had said that the vestiges of the British colonial attitude remains with our Army. I think, the Army takes pride in being somewhat different, particularly the officers in the Army; I am not taking about Jawans. The officers of the Army take pride in their better standard of living than other middle-class citizens of the country. The British people had followed this exclusiveness for political reasons; they had followed it for a very good reason. they are different, they will be held in awe, their dignity will be better maintained and in fact they will not have to go and confront the people. But in our case, if our officers retain that attitude, it crates a lot of difficulties for us; one of the difficulties is that not only the people do not regard them as one among them, but the other thing is there is no integration even in the Services. The exclusiveness pervades all the divisions of the Services and it creates inter-Service rivalry as to who will acquire weapons and how much. So, the adhocism and inter-Service rivalry have led us to this position that every

service wants to have the best of weapons which is possible for them to have. Most of these weapons have to be imported. Sometimes, people say that all these Generals and Admirals are like children. Whatever little electronic toys that are coming to the market, the children rush up to them. I think the Generals and Admirals are rushing after these kind of things as if they are toys to be acquired. India cannot afford that luxury and in fact, sometimes it is done in a peculiar situation. We have acquired aircrafts. From 1982 onwards, we have acquired at least 7 squadrons of JAGUAR and 2 squadrons of MIRAGE apart from MiG aircraft. I do not know exactly how many of them have been manufactured here. But we have got a total of 35 squadrons of aircrafts. But all this information comes out in bits and pieces in various papers and magazines. They are not authorised information, but anyway it says that only 70 per cent of our requirement for pilots is in position, the other 30 per cent are not there. It is because we do not have enough facilities even to train the pilots. The advanced jet training facility, which is to be given to the pilots who will run these fighters and bombers, is lacking. There may be other reasons also. This has been the position not from now, but from quite a long time. We always have confidence in our capacity in spite of repeated failures. We say that we would manufacture indigenously. Since 1984, that talk has been going on and yet no decision has been taken. So, it is not the question of our technical capability, but it is the question of our capability to take a decision. That also is not evident. As a result, what are we going to do? The planes will be sitting in the hangers or in shelters. They are not able to fly them, because pilots are not there. This is the kind of thing which happens. Exclusiveness leads also to lack of coordination between civil planning Defence planning. Of course, there is no Defence planning, that is my first contention. But whatever is there, whatever arms we know, we have to go on manufacturing it and we

have been doing it for a long time. Even there, we have not been able to coordinate between the civil sector and the Defence sector. This is most unfortunate. We have also no coordination as to when we are going to give particular items for manufacturing to Defence public sector undertakings and Defence ordinance factories, if those items are to be done in the Government sector and not outside the Government sector. How much of component of a particular weapon the PSU should manufacture? It does not mean that every part of it has to be manufactured by the PSU. It has to buy some of the parts from outside. About how much, there is no policy. This is why, we require a policy. We require a tactical policy; we require a Technology policy; we require an R&D policy. But we have nothing.

We require a systematic thinking in Defence and systematic thinking can be done through such an organisation as the National Security Council which will have people from different disciplines assembled together at one place who are committed to thinking on Defence matters and streamline and improving Defence effectiveness. I hope the Minister has taken note of the fact that this particular organisation has been still born.

I have already spoken about the need of Defence forces being optimal. We should not go in for more than what we need. That is the greatest sin we can commit because then that will mean provoking the other side. I have already given the example of 1974 atomic device explosion. The other example that comes to my mind is the acquisition of the submarines. Somebody took it to his head. In fact, it was a long-drawn process that we should acquire such submarines which can go out and remain under water for much longer period than the ones we had earlier. I am referring to ordinary submarines as well as nuclear submarines. We have bought the German submarines and at the

same time, we have gone in for the Soviet submarines. In a very short space of time, we have acquired 11 submarines. Pakistan is very weak in Navy. Pakistan never counts for anything in the Navy. They cannot even probably defend the port of Karachi. We are increasing our Naval force saying that it must be 'blue water' this thing and that thing. Whom are we going to take on with this Navy? Pakistan is not going to give us a naval battle with the kind of force it has. But we may yet provoke them into acquiring it. That is what we are trying to do without understanding it. That is what we are trying to do without understanding it. I am not attributing any *malafides* to any body. But our lack of thinking, lack of understanding and lack of appreciation of our action will be reacted by others. So, nuclear submarine is another example. We took on lease Soviet nuclear power submarine for three years. It has wetted the appetite of our Navy. We wanted another lease. We are negotiating for that, I am told. Pakistan has approached China to get nuclear war submarines. What they will do with one submarine, I do not know. Any-way, they also react to our acquiring it. We have been reacting to their acquisition but in a very big way.

What we have done in the Air Force level is such that it is remarkable. We have got double the number of combat planes which Pakistan has. India has 830 combat aircraft as opposed to 450 of Pakistan. This is an information which you will rarely come across even in newspapers. Those who are lobbying are lobbying in India to make the Indian public conscious that they must buy some more aircraft. This lobbying has gone on. When Mirage was purchased in 1982-83, there were lot of articles coming out in newspapers about why India must purchase Mirage. Otherwise, India's defence will be totally in shambles. I am told that in 1978 also, there was lot of lobbying before the purchase of Jaguar was decided on (*Interruptions*).

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But there are basic deficiencies which remain in the Indian Airforce which should be rectified.

First, I mentioned about the shortage of Pilots. 30 per cent more pilots are needed.

Then the non-availability of advance jet trainer which is linked up with this.

Then the electronic counter-measure capability. It is one of the prime weaknesses so far as electronic war today is concerned or we will focus our radars and the beam of the radar will be used for sending a missile or a bomb. This is an area where we have lost and although people shower praises on the DRDO establishment, I am unable to do it. I have had the misfortune to go through some of the activities of the DRDO when I was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and it is unfortunate that they did not meet with our approval. The Committee itself had to deprecate the way of their functioning particularly in the development of MBT and some others also.

We are short of guided missiles, rockets and spares for the MIGs. Once we have turned our face towards Soviet Union. We have acquired about 75 per cent of our armaments stock today from Soviet Union. We have to depend on them for spares and all that and yet we have closed the line for manufacturing MIGs which were functioning in 1989 in Nasik. We could have definitely developed that aircraft if we had acquired Avionics from somewhere else and that upgraded plane is what China is now supplying to Pakistan. Or rather, there is a negotiation going on. What we are trying to do is we are going to investigate. Our Air Force has now set its sights on acquiring hawks or alpha jets for us, hawks from Britain and alpha jets from France or Germany and the cost of acquisition of 100 such aircraft will be Rs. 3,000

crores. That may be last year's estimate. By the time we take a decision, it will be Rs. 4,000 crores. But that helps lot of people because the cut-backs are more. I am told that there is an offer of plants from Northrop who have dismantled the line top manufacture AJT because there is no price to be paid and it has been rejected. There is no commission if no price is to be paid.

We have been developing this LCA. By the way, I mention now that the Aeronautical Development Agency which is developing the LCA is outside the Defence Ministry. It is not even a Defence establishment. I am told that it is a registered society. The money that is spent through this ADA is not shown in the Defence Budget. Similarly, there is another agency for the development of helicopter. That money is also not shown in the Defence Budget. In fact, there are a series of Defence related expenses which are not brought into the Defence Budget. The figures which are given in the Budget are rather wrong. Today, we are discussing the grants under the control of the Defence Ministry. There are five or six grants and the addition of them comes up to a much larger figure than what we are told as the Defence Budget. So, actually an enormous amount of money has already been spent for the development of LCA. But what has happened is that we have not been able to even precisely define what is going to be the LCA. We have to take the help for project definition. We have to go to the foreign experts like the Dassault - think it is a German firm - to get help to complete the project definition. Then we have got into the detailed design. We had earlier thought that there would be an Indian-developed engine developed by the GTRE the Gas Turbine Research Establishment. We thought that that engine will do. But now it is found that that engine will not do. What the ADA has decided is to buy an engine from the GE, the General Electric Company of the USA, the F-404 engine. Therefore, they say that the proto-type will be flown in 1995, will be flown

with this F-404 engine. So, sometime in 2000 A.D. we may be able to develop the GTX engine when it will take over from the F-404. Wonderful! A speculative research'.

Sir, then, we have gone for composites because this is going to be the LCA. It is of light weight. It cannot use metals. It uses composites. So, we have gone for that to Northrop. For the system, you have gone to Lear Seigler and Bendix. Whatever we are testing-

Of course, the plane is not going to fly just now - we are going to test them in the U.S. Air Force's Wright Patterson Air Force base. Wonderful. But this is Indian, you say. Everything comes from outside, tested outside, the knowledge, the technology everything is borrowed or bought from outside and then we say it is Indian. Similarly, we have a lot of deficiencies to be filled up. I think the new Minister will, perhaps with his dynamism, be able to do it in a short enough time so that our defence preparedness does not have to suffer. But then we should remember the preparedness must now be turned towards defence of another kind, defence of the Punjab, Kashmir, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. In all these areas, there is a different kind of war and perhaps the Defence Minister will now turn the eyes of the Defence Ministry and the Services towards that kind of a war so that we can get some peace in this area and that is what security demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Amal Datta, you have already taken, 35 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have been waiting for three hours (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The total time allotted to your party is only 30 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is all right. Should I skip Navy? I cannot skip the Navy

because our Minister has made certain remarks about the Navy. He has got a particular liking for the Navy. I cannot just skip it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Boloপুর): He is going from one place to another with a rope.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Yes. In fact some people say that there was a stunt-man for Shri Sharad Pawar. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Stunt-man like the boys who fight in the Bombay cinema. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The Navy has been able to get more money through long years of nagging the Government for more money. They have been able to secure more money over the last decade. If we take the average of all the Budgets, in the previous decade, the total amount of the Budget was 8.9 per cent. And this has gone up to 12 per cent in the eighties as compared to 8.9 per cent in the seventies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this the percentage of the total Defence Budget?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is of the total Defence Budget. Defence Budget in this context means, Budget of the three services and nothing else. Last year, in 1989-90, the Navy has got 13.4 per cent. Then there may have been a slight fall in the percentage. The amount has not increased, has not jumped since 1989-90. Now the idea of the Navy is to acquire more of bigger vessels. This is what the Minister has endorsed or said. And sixty per cent of the money will be spent for larger vessels. The Navy wants to reach a 60-40 ratio. But that may not be in money terms. That may be in terms of vessels. In which case, the amount spent on larger vessels is much more than on the smaller vessels. What is the objective? Has the Navy

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got the objective of not only to take on their adversaries like Pakistan but also to take on any other adversaries who may come into the region?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): For instance, from Diego Garcia.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Yes. The question is, have we got the capability to take on? But even if we do not have the capability, we can still have our presence registered all over the place. But how is that presence to be registered? If we go on buying large vessels then what happens is, we get a smaller number of vessels. Either we have a big presence in a smaller number of places that we have or we may have small presence but larger number of vessels. Which is better? Has anybody thought it about? Even if there is a patrol vessel. whatever sea-worthy vessels are possible, the smaller vessels, if those 200 vessels are there to go around patrolling the sea, is it not better to keep away those people who also want to encroach upon our economic zone of two million square kilometres? I do not know how they are going to do it. But, anyway, we can have larger presence over there by a greater number of smaller vessels than what we will have by fairly larger vessels. This point should be considered and re-considered and you may call me as a consultant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They have no lobbies.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Some lobby will come to me.

There is no policy of going on manufacturing more and more vessels. When one vessel is completed, then people start thinking as to what to do next. This is what I found when I visited the Mazagon Dock last in 1989. People were really worried as to what

would happen, when that particular submarine for which everything was created, comes to an end. Fortunately, for want of parts or something else, it is still going on. So, they have not been declared redundant yet.

R%D, as I said, comes out of a tactical policy, which dictates the technology policy, which in turn is the R&D policy.

We do not have any R&D going on. Whatever assistance it has acquired, whatever people it has got, it is going on doing something or the other. Whatever the services tell them to do, they go on doing that. They quote a very low figure, to start with.

They will quote a low figure and a short time. You will be surprised, when they say that they will do it in two years. They will not be going it even in 12 years. Unless they say two years, nobody will entrust them the job. The usual thing I have seen was that their monetry estimates goes up by 15 times and time estimates goes up by about 7-8 times. That is also the pattern followed by the Atomic Energy. But anyway let us not digress too much.

The DRDO had got 47 laboratories and we have got, 34,000 scientists and technologists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 34,000

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Something like that, which is enormous. 25 per cent of the R&D budget, out of public funds in India, is consumed by the DRDO. What is the result? I have often asked this question. Once I got an answer may be two or three years ago or sometimes it was mentioned in a report also that they have been able to contribute, say Rs.2,500 worth of goods, which have been produced, following the DRDO's technology. But what is value addition in that Rs. 2,500? It consists of steel and other material purchased from the market. When it has

been manufactured or fashioned into a particular thing and the value of the material purchased had been added and that is their contribution. So, they do not even know, how to estimate their own contribution. But anyway this was where we landed in. In every Budget debate earlier, with my PUC experience, I used to advocate that R&D budget must be increased. That was what I used to see in the papers, magazines and by other sources of information. But when I went through this experience, I instructed that, at moment, DRDO does not merit any increase in its budget, and that it had to put its house in order and there is large long task. I have written long letters to the Ministers on the DRDO's policy, particularly their personal policy. May be the Minister will not call for the old files; I think MPs papers and letters are kept in separate files, and if you can call the file of Amal Datta, you will find my long letters or I will xerox and send them to you. Now, the DRDO's policy was the root of this, and that had to be changed. I do not want to go into the further details because then I will be saying the names, which is not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are also running out of time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I will take only one or two minutes. One of the main functions which it could discharge even without a policy, without anything is to get the knowledge of technologies under evolution; technologies which are being developed anywhere in the world and keep the services abreast of that knowledge. That is the prime function that it could discharge without anything else. No policy is required for that. It is not discharging that function. What it has been doing is that when it was ordered to get something or when it was asked whether it could do something, it looks around to see whether something is available and it, gets that material, brings it to India and modifies and serves it up as something which they themselves had produced. We have seen

that in many cases.

Even Agni missile is dependent on a technology of propulsion, which had been brought from USA. It was a 60s rocket design of the USA, which had been scrapped up and the nose-cone the brain and the main engine have been developed by the German Aerospace Research Establishment. German Aerospace Research Establishment had done it and the DRDO has been somehow able to suppress it from us. It depended on a lot of imported components. I hope the Minister will clarify this. It is not only Americans but also Germans and Japanese. All are there. There are big cartels. They control the export of these components.

So without telling them what we are taking from them, we have taken. We have taken in the name of 47 Defence laboratories, one bit from each. We have taken them in one place and assembled them and done this missile. Now they have got wise and they have prohibited or put an embargo on the export of these items to India and we have no way of firing another missile. I have been told like that; I don't know. The Minister may kindly clarify that.

The other thing is about ex-servicemen. We cannot finish a Defence debate without that. What has been happening is that ex-servicemen's problems have assumed a tremendous proportion. The more days go by, the problems will be more and more acute. As you know, upto 1973 or 1975 the Army had a strength of half a million. Now in two stages it has reached 1.1 million. The people who have gone out of the Army - the ex-servicemen - their number upto now is much less than what it will be in future. Even that smaller number of ex-servicemen cannot be tackled by the Government. If the Government does not gear up its facilities and opportunities and money which it should spend on the ex-servicemen, it has no way of meeting the demand which will arise from

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1992 or 1993 onwards because their number will go up and it will become double of what it is today.

I know, I have been also involved in some of these organizations. These ex-servicemen mostly are employed as private security personnel. Now-a-days companies also hire security. These hired security guards are usually ex-servicemen. That kind of job they have to accept. One of the things is very strange that the Government knowing that these people will be out on the streets at the age of 35 or 40, do not give them any type of training. So, the only thing they are capable of doing is the service of security guard. I think it is unpardonable on the part of the Government to throw out the people at that age without giving them a training which will suit some walks of civilian life.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Where are the jobs? They are given training; but there are no jobs at all.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is the wrong kind of training given to them.

The housing, the pension all these aspects will have to be looked into. Now the pension matter has come to the fore for various reasons. There is already a policy which has been enunciated by the National Front Government and, I endorse that policy. That policy should be put into effect immediately. Then a committee should be set up to go into all these aspects. All these aspects as to what welfare should be afforded to the ex-servicemen including also the servicemen as we have heard the stories of servicemen coming to the peace station and not having any place to live. That is no way of living. They should be able to live with the family when they come to peace station. That opportunity must be afford to them

station. That opportunity must be afford to them. All these should go into a committee.

I endorse what Major Sudhir Sawant has said about having a younger army. He gave his personal example as to why he prefers a younger army. In fact everywhere in the world that is there. How that is to be achieved is also something which should be within the terms of reference of such a committee. In fact it should go into the whole aspect of whether we should continue with the policy which we perhaps might have adopted about 30 or 40 years ago, whether it requires some changes because of the changes occurred everywhere in the world and in India's conditions where people have to go to fight in Siachen and in Rajasthan deserts and all that.

I conclude by saying that the Government has a lot to do for the services and a lot of thinking to do. All the difficulties, that we are facing today, have taken place because the Government has not thought out as to what is going to be the national security policy, defence policy, and the whole lot of it. Therefore, you please reconstitute the National Security Council as soon as possible. With that, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN(Jhur,jhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating relating to the Ministry of Defence. In every age and time every country has tried to keep the best force for the defence of the borders because much depends on capability of the armed forces. I believe that under the leadership of the Prime Minister who has vast experience and foresight and the Defence Minister and other Ministers and the top Defence officers. Our defence preparedness would be excellent.

First of all, I would like to say a few things about the points raised by Shri Datta Sahib

and other hon. Members. I do not think that it is a good convention to speak about the top Defence officers in the House and particularly about a person of the General's rank. One does not become a General overnight. One has to undergo many tests and trials and work very hard to reach that post. Only a fortunate person occupies that position and therefore he should command our respect. We are proud of all our Generals in the past. Under their supervision we have had one of the best Armed Forces in the world. No amount of pride in our forces and our officers would suffice.

We use different types of tanks like- T-72, T-55 and Paton tanks in our Armed corps. I would like to appeal to the Government to pay attention to the change in technology because most of our equipments are Russian. Would the spare parts of Russian equipment be easily available? Besides the best tank- Arjun tank-that we are going to manufacture, would be one of the best tanks in the world also. But the problem is that lot of time is being taken in the production of its engine. I think that in America when a new tank was developed it took them about 10-12 years. In my opinion, if we take so much time in developing the engine of Arjun tank, a day will come when the tank would no doubt be ready but it would lag behind in warfare when it would be sent to the battle front because by that time other tanks having more modern techniques of warfare would be developed. Therefore, instead of entirely depending upon the Arjun tank we should emphasize on developing a machine which is able to cope up with the latest warfare techniques and defence requirements. We may manufacture other tanks like T-55, T72 etc but at the same time we should give priority to the manufacture of Vijanata Tank. We can manufacture it according to our requirements. I would like to appeal that we should improve our tank technology and try to introduce high powered infra-red light system in it so that we could engage the enemy in war during the

night also. There should be arrangement of barrel in which spare petrol or Diesel could be carried. That external barrel should be so manufactured that it is protected from small fire arms and could be modified according to the requirements. The protective wear that the tank crew is supposed to wear should also be fire-proof. Even if the tank is hit the crew should be safe.

I would suggest that a dog mask should be used for the tank crew. There are many things that the armed corps or an armed Division requires. Earlier we used to have *Echelons*. Whenever a tank column moved this also moved behind it in B' Vehicles. I would like to submit that instead of the supporting services moving in the vehicles behind they should move in the track vehicles and carry besides ammunition other material for repairs etc. Besides, they should carry supporting arms like mines trawlers etc.. Every Squadron should have some mines trawlers so that in case of sudden attack or speedy attack these could be used immediately and the forces do not have to wait.

I would like to mention here that when a Jawans to capture an enemy post he has the target before him but huge he has to cross a mines field of the enemy. He goes with all courage and strength at his command without even caring for his life and come out victorious. What inspires him in the field. In spite of knowing that there is 20-30 percent casualty in such cases the Jawan moves ahead with confidence and destroys the enemy posts. His motherland calls him to sacrifice his life for a cause. We have a saying in Rajasthan-

"Janani Jane to soor
jan ke data ke soor,
Nahi to rijo baanji
vyarth gavan ye
noor."

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

God gives life to a person for the service of the motherland and he should think that his every act is being watched by the Almighty.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sad that some Army Officers have joined the Bharatiya Janata Party on the grounds of religion. In Armed Forces there is secularism. You may have observed that generally there is a temple in every unit of the Armed Forces and persons of every religion go there to offer prayers. There is no discrimination. They feel proud in going there and the morale of every Jawan is high. We also believe in Rama and respect him.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI(Pune): Sir, which way is he trying to fire?

SHRI AYUB KHAN: I am not going astray. I am speaking about defence forces. You should appreciate. I am appreciating Rama.

When I was fighting elections, the candidate of Bharatiya Janta Party fighting against me said that you cast voter in my name I would attack Pakistan. I told the electorates that this person would launch an attack on Pakistan after he will get votes but I have fought on the war front. We made a graveyard of the Pakistani tanks when it tried to invade India. We proved it to the world that we were a better lot. This is what our Motherland has taught us. (*Interruptions*)

My party just does not indulge in rhetoric but also gives concrete shape to the plans. Other parties raise issues for drawing attention of people while my party is guided by the heritage of the country. My party has made its stand crystal clear then what else do the other parties expect from us?

Sir, secularism is an important plank in

the armed forces. I today suggest that necessary changes be brought about in our tank technology, improved guns should be fitted on tanks and these should have good firing equipments and improved infrarays equipment to make it possible to engage the enemy at night time because in future wars won't be fought during day time. These would be fought generally in the night. We should make such equipments available to the army which make night visibility clear.

17.00 hrs.

Lastly I like would to raise the issue concerning ex-servicemen. Every year 55,000 soldiers and JCO rank officers and between 900 to 1000 officers retire from active service. I feel sorry at the plight of soldiers. He joins service at the age 17 and after retirement at 37 years of age he comes on the road. Now the time has come to evolve a policy to make the alternative jobs available to the retiring soldiers while in active service so that on retirement they have not to work as peons, gatekeepers and watchmen. Every soldier dedicates better part of his life in the service of the nation. But on retirement soldiers face all sorts of difficulties. He should be provided parallel service even before retirement. Alternative jobs can be arranged in Police Service. An arrangement should be made to provide him job as per his requirement.

I hail from Jhunjhunu. Representation of Jhunjhunu in the armed forces is the highest. Therefore, I submit that a recruitment melas should be organised to recruit persons suitable to the army. You will get as tall as six feet and well educated persons by organising the 'Mela' besides, holding 'Melas' a Sainik school also needs to be set up in the district to make the best education available to the wards of army personal. There is a large scale corruption in our recruitment system. It is our duty to check it.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA in
the Chair]

Madam Chairman, I hope that the Hon. Minister will pay due attention to what I am stating here in the august House.

I have learnt that district recruitment centres are being shifted near to military stations. In every district there is a recruitment centre for armed forces. There is one in Jhunjhunu also. It is learnt that Jhunjhunu recruitment centre is being shifted near same military station. If it is so then it will be a great injustice to Jhunjhunu district. We should find out some other way, such as organising recruitment Mela etc. to check the corruption on recruitment.

DR.G.L. KANAUIA: Madam Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Quorum Bell be rung.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is Quorum.

Mr. Ayub Khan, you may please continue.

[Translation]

MR AYUB KHAN: Madam Chairman, Sir, I was speaking about recruitment offices. Undoubtedly there is lot of corruption in recruitment in these centres. But instead of shifting these offices some other measures should be taken to check the corruption. I am particularly talking about Jhunjhunu.

There is a need for India to learn a lesson from the recent Iraq-America war and to equip our armed forces with the latest

technologies used in that war. Indian Air Force must be penetrative enough to effectively track down and shoot down any of the enemy's aeroplane daring to venture into our airspace. Training needs to be given to armed forces. The Government must look into the aspect of modernising Army in general and infantry in particular.

Just a while ago the Ex. PAC Chairman Shri Amal Datta was speaking and he has now left the House. He was referring to maintenance of secrecy by the armed forces and if the information leaks out then security will be in jeopardy. His submissions were taken in higher view by other Hon. Members. He dwelt on the arms being used for protecting the borders of the country. He made a taunt about the effectiveness of those arms. We should not pass remarks about the arms purchased from foreign countries. If we do not trust the effectiveness of these arms enemy will be happy to know that. In the 1965 war with Pakistan Indian Army had German Tanks, of World war II while the Pakistan had petons tanks. Indian Army was told that the tanks in possession of Pakistans army were received in charity by that country and they will not be proved effective and exactly same thing happened. Whatever arms we have whether it is Bofors gun or any other arm, we should not discuss them in parliament. As all this will benefit the enemy and demoralise our defence. In the maintenance of secrecy lies the penetrativeness of air armed forces.

DRDO and ordinance factories performance is laudable. We have succeeded in evolving this technology after great efforts. Hopefully sometime in future India will definitely join the band wagon of select countries. Besides, development of 'Prithvi' and 'Akash' missiles, development of nuclear technology by all means is necessary to show on the equal footing in this nuclear race. Acquisition of nuclear technologies by our neighbours China and Pakistan causes

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

considerable adverse affect on the morale of our armed forces and people at large. Acquisition of atomic energy potential by other nations jeopardises our country's freedom and independence, whose responsibility rests on all of us. There is a need to ponder over all this. There is a need to make arrangements and induct new technologies so that our enemies donot even dare to turn an evil eye towards India.

Sir, memories of both 1965 and 1971 wars are fresh in my mind. Not a single village in my constituency goes unrepresented in armed forces. In 1971 war all we three brothers fought for the country. This has been sacred duty of my family for generations. My family takes pride in serving the country. My family serves the country not for winning the laurels or for anything else. In the name of God and as a religious duty my family serves the country and takes pride in it. I request that a Sainik School should be opened in my constituency, from where many a persons come to serve the armed forces. Recruitment Melas should also be organised. These things will give a good impression to the people of that area that their area is being properly looked after.

There is a need to review the present structure of armed forces of India. For instance, an Inspector has the power to arrest SP and DIG as per the British law, in force in preindependence days. So, some such change needs to be brought about in armed forces, where the juniors should also have access to senior officers to make their points clear about the effectiveness and quality of weapons.

I request the Government to make a provision 5 years, compulsory military training to all the persons of 18 years of age , before they decide to join any other service in the country. If military training is made

compulsory then a large Army can be raised at short notice in case of urgency. Even ladies such as the Madam Chairman , may be recruited in the armed forced in India and the country will be quite safe in their able hands.

Madam, I would like to give some suggestions. The Government have so far, not provided even the basic facilities to the armed forces. Very old oil cooker is provided to the soldiers in small units, company squadrons etc. for cooking meals. Why a van fully equipped with proper cooking equipment as gas stove, proper utensils etc. is not provided to them so that proper and fresh food is made readily available to them when they are in movement. I am proud of those soldiers who fight at the time of war and sacrifice everything. I hope you would pay attention to these matters.

I would request you to pay attention to what I have said in regard to Jhunjunu constituency. It would be very unfortunate if the Government do not provide one rank one pension to the Ex-Servicemen as assured earlier. The Government should make this provision in the Budget of the current year at every cost so that nobody can misguide the disciplined force in any way. The day this matter was raised in the Parliament some of the political leaders visited the place where dharna was staged but they spoke only to serve their party interests. My submission is that all the political leaders should realise that politics should not be brought into the matters regarding Ex-servicemen. The Government should approve one rank one pension scheme for the sake of their honour. If the government is facing financial crisis they may delay the payment by 2-3 years but announcement to this effect should be made immediately. Pension money should be deposited in their account so that they do not face financial problems but announcement to this effect must be made immediately.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): It would be possible only if the present Government remains in power for three years.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister of Defence to arrange for the issue of free railway passes to highly decorated soldiers for life on the lines these are issued to the freedom fighters so that they also get the honour they deserve. It would be very unfortunate that those who have won such meritorious awards as Paramvir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra, Veer Chakra etc. feel neglected. We must honour them and provide free railway passes to them. It is not a matter of providing financial assistance to them. It is to show respect and honour to them and encourage them. We apply laser beams for the purpose of searching the enemy. If we have sophisticated technology to pass electric current in the beam we can cause heavy casualties to the enemy. We must advance our technology to this extent.

This is what I would like the Government to do and I am confident that the borders of our country would be protected under the worthy guidance of our Defence Minister and his team. Air, naval and land borders would be secured under the leadership of our worthy chiefs.

In the end, I would like to submit that the Government should not misuse the Services of army again and again for civil administration. Army has its own character, culture and dignity. If their services are misused they would lose their dignity. It is essential to maintain their dignity for the sake of the security of the country.

I am very thankful to Madam Chairman. I am confident that attention would be paid to the submission that I have made.

English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.
KRISHAN KUMAR): Madam Chairman, as

[part of the tradition of this Ministry during the debate on the Defence Budget, I take your leave to intervene halfway through the debate party to answer some of the questions raised by the Hon. Members and partly to give an overview of the views of this Ministry in relation to the security situation and the defence planning and programmes.

My senior colleague, the Hon. Defence Minister, will be replying comprehensively to the debate tomorrow evening; he will be dwelling on all matters of higher policy, the more sensitive areas of threat, perception to our country and also the more important Defence Projects and programmes.

We, in the House, belong to different political persuasions; we have differences of opinion in the approaches in the defence matters by the Government or particular Defence Projects and programmes. But there has always been and there is today also a rare unanimity among all Members in our affection and respect for the fighting men of the defence forces, whether they be in Siachen glacier, whether they be in our desert frontier, whether they are on the High Seas or fighting in the air.

My senior colleague, the Defence Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar, during the last two months, after taking charge, visited the remotest fronts of our country where our jawans are in a state of readiness including Siachen and participated in Naval exercises. He has also taken pains to visit our workers in our Defence Production units and Scientists in the Research and Development Units who are giving able support to our Defence efforts.

Many of the Hon. Members like Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav and others very rightly pointed out the cataclysmic changes which are happening in the world which are altering the global situation in relation to Defence.

Madam, we are aware of the de-escalation of tensions in the world, the receding of the possibility of a nuclear war largely due to the epoch-making initiative taken by leaders

[Sh. S. Krishan Kumar]

like Gorbachov. But then, as far as India is concerned, we have to live with the geopolitical regional situation and our threat perceptions in our immediate environment which are of an extremely serious nature. We are aware of these threat perceptions. We are aware of Pakistan's nuclear capability and programme and we are aware of the rate at which the Pakistan is arming itself, the way they are acquiring more sophisticated arms from the United States, China and even the reported acquisition of Iraqi tank from Saudi Arabia. We are all only too much aware of their involvement in de-stabilisation of our country in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. We are also aware of the military developments in China.

I do not want to go into the details but I would like to assure the Hon. Members that a very detailed and systematic assessment of the strategic and technological environment faced by this country has already been prepared by the Defence Planning Staff and concerned Ministries including the Ministry of External Affairs. It is in a process of detailed discussion. After finalisation of this document, it will form the basis for determining our principal security objectives and planning strategies in our Defence during the Eighth Plan.

I would like to correct Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav who said that our administrative report was defective. I would like to humbly point out to him that this administrative report which has been circulated refers to the financial year, which ended on the 31st March, 1991. At that time the then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar happened to be the Defence Minister. So only that way we can record in the administrative report for accuracy.

I as the Minister of State in this Ministry had recently an opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and chair a meeting on Indo-Soviet Defence Cooperation. That was two or three days before the happenings there, the coup. We had very useful discussions and I am

happy to say that out of the 13 or 14 major issues which had to be sorted out with the Soviets, in relation to the supply of spares and equipment and also continuing new programmes, more than ten issues were satisfactorily resolved and protocols entered into. The discussions were very cordial and productive.

We would like to assure you, Madam Chairman, and through you the House, that Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation has been built on the strongest foundations by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and our national leaders for the last 40 to 45 years, even from pre-independence. This cooperation will be pursued.

I would not like to say dependence on the Soviet Union as far as our armaments, equipment or technology is concerned, but I would like to say that this cooperation is based on mutual respect. This is not a friendship between two people who Governments. This is a friendship between two represent one billion people or one-fifth of the entire humanity. We are very sure and that is the signal we are getting from the Soviet Union also that the Indo-Soviet friendship across the entire gamut or spectrum of cooperation we have painstakingly built over the years will continue and the Indo-Soviet defence cooperation will be an integral part of it. India shall do everything in its part and the Defence Ministry shall take such approaches as to strengthen this cooperation and we hope that we will get complete reciprocity from the Soviet Union. This is not to say that we will not keep our windows open to the world. This is not to say that we will in any way compromise our defence preparedness in relation to the necessity of getting stores, getting equipment, modernising our armed forces. At no stage will our faience preparedness be compromised.

Madam Chairperson, we are all aware of the constraints of the Defence Budget. It is a part of the constriants of the overall Budget of the nation. This year the Defence Budget has been enhanced by about 3.8 per cent

over the revised Budget Estimates of 1990-91. This is less than the amount suggested by the Committee on Defence Expenditure which was formed to curtail defence expenditure or rationalise it. This is of course much less than the demands projected by the services and the agencies under this Ministry. You are also aware - this is no secret and this information is available in authentic defence journal in the world - that Pakistan, according to any index of defence spending or preparedness, is spending more than double the share of defence expenditure in terms of the total governmental expenditure of the country, the total per capita income of the country, and so on when compared to India. But we have our limitations, which has been explained by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech. So, we have to make do with Rs. 16,350 crores, a reduced allocation of free foreign exchange and also a reduced allocation of non rupee convertible amount. There is no other alternative. But I would like to say that the Defence Ministry as well as the different branches of the Defence forces are seriously engaged in a process of streamlining their systems; cutting down any area of waste; increasing efficiency; trying to get more value for each rupee. I have got a whole list of the initiatives of the different branches of the Defence Ministry here. As some parts of it, where we are cutting our expenditure are of a secret nature. I do not want to dwell on them. But I would like to say that the defence forces are cooperating; they are understanding the seriousness of the financial crisis in this country and they are trying to see that the rupee goes the farthest as far as defence preparedness of the country is concerned.

We have been identifying savings as a result of the economy drive. We are trying to optimise resource mobilisation especially with a view to concentrate on the modernisation of the defence forces. We are re-prioritising our various schemes the focus again being on defence preparedness.

Many points have been made about DRDO. In all Defence debates, criticism is levelled against our Defence Research and

Development Organisation. We are constantly reviewing the working of this Organisation. We are also sometimes internally critical. But I am surprised that very senior Members, who criticised DRDO, did not suggest any alternative approach. Is it their intention to say that we should not... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have said that their personnel policy should be reviewed I have specifically pointed out that.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Is it their point that we should further delay the development of indigenous research capability in our country? In modern warfare we need modern weather system. Years after now, do we have again to depend on foreign equipment alone? Yes, there are delays.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You should not distort what we have said. We want indigenous development perhaps more than what you do.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: All right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you require to finish your intervention?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: About twenty minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down for a moment. Let me take consensus because this is time for half-an-hour discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to take up Half-an-hour discussion after the intervention by the Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please finish your intervention in ten or fifteen minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not waste time of the House.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: I was not questioning bonafides of the view of a very senior Member, Shri Amal Datta. But, some of the points he raised in relation to DRDO are not factually correct. For instance, he was talking about Agni, that it was of a German design. It is wrong. Germany does not have a long range missile. Immediately after successful launching of the Agni missile, disinformation was spread in the world. He must be knowing where the disinformation came from. We would like to categorically state that it is not a German engine. It has been a new technology developed in the country. The information is wrong. I can mention other disinformation points which were not correct in his speech. That is why I mentioned his name at that point.

I would like to briefly dwell upon the work of the Defence Research Organisation. (Interruptions) I have information about MBT Arjun. (Interruptions) The Hon. Member mentioned about it. MBT Arjun has had successful mobility trials in this summer in Rajasthan. Based on the results of the trials, army is now placing orders for a number of MBT Arjun in pre-production series. This is the state of development of the MBT Arjun.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What do you mean by placing orders. (Interruptions) That means they have yet not placed the orders.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: We are going to place the orders.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The trials have been going on for the last two years and they have yet refused to place the orders.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The time taken for the development of the main battle tank in the country will be much less than the time taken to develop Leopard II Germany or MI-ABRAM's of the U.S... (Interruptions). Our Defence Research and Development effort is imperative and inevitable. We are aware of the delays. But, there is no other way. (Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why are you giving that comparison? That comparison is not called for at all... (Interruptions)

Why do you give that information (Interruptions.)

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The Department of Defence Production and Supplies which has been integrated in 1984 has been doing extremely good work. It has given us viable and strong Defence Production infrastructure. The Ordnance Factories alone are responsible for more than Rs. 3000 crores of production. The eight Defence production units, all of which including the Mazagone Dock, which had been in the red till last year are making profits. In terms of standard man-power, the capacity utilization of our Ordnance Factories is more than 100 per cent. I am saying this because I have to mention the highlights of the achievement of our Departments. Now, we have increased the supply to the civilian sectors. We have already achieved for the first time around Rs. 90 crores of export. This year our target is Rs. 114 crores. India has been a late comer in the field of armament export. We have already under negotiations about Rs. 300 crores worth of exports this year. Our production value per worker has more than doubled.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is the value addition in this Rs. 120 crores? Can you tell us? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The indigenisation is more than 90 per cent (Interruptions).

It will be unfair not to mention about other organisations, such as, the Coast Guard, apart from our main forces, the Air Force, Navy and the Army. The Coast Guard has more than recouped its expenses. For instance, this year on the customs side, more than Rs. 300 crores worth of contra-band goods have been seized by the Coast Guard and it is much more than the money that we are spending on the Coast Guard. This is a young organisation which has been expanding fast.

There are organisations such as the NCC. We have recently taken a decision for reviewing the working of the NCC and have improved its scope. Now all *Navodaya Vidyalayas* will have NCC units. We have revised training syllabi. We have increased the number of National Integration Camps. We have increased the strength of the cadets at ten per cent per year. That is our intention during the Eighth Plan Period. I am mentioning these organisations because these organisations will otherwise escape mention by default... (*Interruptions*)

As regards policy issues, such as, one-rank-one-pension, a consensus is sought to be arrived at among different sections of the House. That is the precise reason why the Raksha Mantri has left this House. He is attending a meeting on it even now and, I am sure, a solution will be found which will be favourable and satisfactory as far as the Ex-servicemen are concerned.

For everything we have to take into account the very serious financial constraint in the country. The actual figure involved on the issue is not Rs. 200 crores as quoted by somebody. Insofar as willy-rilly it may have to be extended to the civilian sector; the total expenditure may go even up to Rs. 1,200 crores per year according to some estimates. These are some of the severe constraints under which we have to operate.

Madam, you would personally be happy to know that Government have taken a decision of inducting women into the Armed Forces. The Navy's scheme has already been cleared. Women will be inducted in certain ranks. As far as Army and the Air Force are concerned, their schemes are under consideration.

I would have liked to reply to many of the very important points raised by some of the Members, like Col. Ram Singh, Col. Ayub Khan, etc., but my time has been curtailed. Hon. Raksha Mantri will give a comprehensive reply tomorrow. I would only like to

finally say that the Defence Ministry is doing all in its power to see that the budget which is allocated to us, including the scarce foreign exchange, is utilised in best possible manner, in such a manner as to maximise the Defence preparedness of the country, so that the maximum portion of this budget will go in for modernisation. We will try to economise in others areas because battles are won at the frontiers of technology, at the frontiers of morale and raw courage. We once again pay a tribute to our fighting men of the armed forces who have always laid down their lives and who are willing to lay down their lives for our country.

In all the other areas, such as, housing welfare and others, we have given the maximum that is possible within our means. For instance, for housing, Rs. 179 crores of Rs. 500 crores of the works budget have been allocated. That is the maximum we could get for accommodation and so on from the Defence Ministry. We are operating under a very severe financial constraint. We are trying to do the best job possible in the given circumstances.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Madam Chairman, would the Minister please conform whether it is a fact that the cost of some of the equipment under production by PSUs and the DRDO has become so excessive that the army has refused to place the orders.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Reduction of Costs and Increasing Productivity has been a continuous Process Madam, I would also like to clarify that a large amount of orders are now being off-loaded for the civil sector and there is a very good progress in indigenisations as well as off-loading for the civil sector, without adversely affecting the work force of the ordnance factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

17.46 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Performance of Pepsi Foods Project

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Half-an-hour discussion on the performance of Pepsi Foods Project and it will be initiated by Shri George Fernandes.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Madam Chairman, on Nov. 3, 1988, the then Minister for Food Processing Shri Jagdish Tytler had made an announcement in regard to the proposal to set up the unit of Pepsi Food in India. He had stated that —

[English]

The salient features of this proposal include:

1. An agro research centre;
2. Potato grain processing unit;
3. Fruit and Vegetable processing unit; and
4. A soft drink concentrate manufacturing unit in that order.

[Translation]

Further, it was stated in the announcement that the project would help in the development of Punjab particularly agriculture in Punjab. He also made an announcement

which I would like to quote in his own language.

[English]

The turnover from soft drink concentrate manufacturing in no year exceeds 25 per cent of the total turnover of the Company that year. Second, the project shall export 50 per cent of its total turnover each year for a period of ten years from the commencement of the commercial production of which 40 per cent will be from the company's own manufactured products and ten per cent from select list products manufactured by others. And thirdly, foreign brand names shall not be allowed to be used on domestic sale.

[Translation]

Madam Chairman, I would like to know from Hon. Minister as to which of the promises Pepsi Foods have fulfilled. So far as development of agro industry and setting up of agro research centers are concerned nothing has been done so far as was announced in this House as well as in the other House. Two three months back, so far as condition of export, i.e. 40% of the turnover of the company, is concerned, it has not been done at all. At the same time they have not kept their promise restricting their production of soft drinks to 25 per cent nor the Government seems to be capable to checking them from doing so. Rather the company has become a challenge to the Government. When the matter of export by them was raised, the Hon. Minister gave reply in Rajya Sabha on 29th of this month. He stated that.

[English]

The Company has given the break-up of the exports for the year 1990-91 as under:-

Marine products	.. Rs.	58,49,000
Tea	.. Rs.	58,95,000
Rice	.. Rs.	5,45,90,000
Cashew, Pepper etc.	.. Rs.	2,98,99,000

[Translation]

The total export was to the tune of Rs. 9,62,33,000. At the time of getting licence and letter of intent from the Government the company accepted all the conditions of the Government to set up a unit in the country, but there is a great difference between what they promised and what they have been doing in practical in the country. What is meant by total turn over? As per the company total turn over means that even if the company exports iron it would be treated as the total turnover of the company. They can export anything from this country. They say that they have kept their promise. I cannot say much on the bungling going on it because this is only Half-an-hour Discussion. I know that several companies of this country were in export business and this company has a deal with them and in that deal, this Pepsi Company is exporting their goods and there is no check on accounted money of this company. You should get it separately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards, the brand-name, we see in our country today that there are several foreign names in several areas. But a law was enacted in the past which said that foreign names could not be used in india. That condition was placed before the company and it was asked to link its name with the word "Lehar". Now this word is, however, being written on the bottle but the people see the picture of Pepsi only. I, have neither any hate towards these names nor do I want to raise a debate on its name. But the importance of the name is that when any company, which produces consumer goods and is known in the world only because of its publicity, tries to establish itself in our country with its international force, the small industries and small industrialists of our country, who are unable to carry out so much publicity, suffer. Otherwise, what is there in these soft drinks? What is there in Pepsi Cola? The water is taken from our wells, the sugar is manufactured in our factories. Only they add some colour and an ingredient which adds flavour. When Coca Cola was asked about its formula, they said it was a secret. A myth was created that this secret has been kept in

an underground locker of a bank in Atlanta. This was their reply and it appeared in newspapers all over the world. Such things are being done by these Americans to create a myth in other countries of the world. There was no speciality in Coca Cola and there is no such things in Pepsi Cola too. But it has the name, has the means for publicity and has money. These American companies are aware of all the tactics. Pepsi Cola is the company which was instrumental in the murder of the elected President of South American country, Chile, Mr. Ellan Dey and in over-throwing the Government there. This is known to the entire world. But even then, this company is there and its publicity is carried out here.

I would like to remind you the condition imposed by you as per the statement made by Shri Jagdish Tytler in this House in November, 1988 in this regard. Today, this company is challenging you. I would like to know the Hon. Minister's response in this regard.

Madam Chairperson, when I was the Railway Minister, we had some strong opinion on this issue. No matter we were in the Government or out of it, we never used to speak on this issue whether this company should come in our country or not. But when we got all the facts about this company, I had said on the basis of those facts that this company is a cheat -- I had called this company a cheat. This company raised much hue and cry against me and said that whatever he is saying is totally baseless. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister today whether it is not a fact that while submitting its project report, the Pepsi Cola had said that with a total expenditure of Rs. 22 crore, they will set up their entire business and they will manufacture three type of things: soft drink, fruit and vegetable processing and processed food which we call junk food. For setting up three factories to manufacture these three items, they had announced a total expenditure of Rs. 22 crore only, part of which was to be foreign exchange and a little was to be provided by our country as they have to buy some machines here. I would

[Sh. George Fernandes]**[English]**

like to know whether it is not a fact that instead of Rs. 22 crore, through which this company was setting up its three units, Rs. 75 crore of this company has been spent so far? Is it also not true that an officer of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, whose name I will not mention here, had given a loan of Rs. 43 crore to this company without checking any documents. But it should be investigated not only by your Ministry but by the police department also who is responsible for it. What happened to that money -- I would like to submit it with full responsibility, in this House that this company spent Rs. 22 crore on its project here. But of those Rs. 22 crore, some part was taken from the country itself, as Voltas, Tatas and Punjab Agro Corporation are also involved in it. Both of them had invested some capital in it. Pepsi Cola has only a share of 39.9 per cent or 40 per cent in it and the rest is shared by these so-called private and public companies. First of all, this company... drew the capital of these two companies and then remitted all the money to America that came from America, that means, even before the factories started to work, Pepsi Cola and both these companies started recovering the invested capital.

18.00 hrs.

They siphoned off nearabout Rs. 25 crore to America to grease the palms there and then washed off their hands. I am saying it here with full responsibility and the matter does not end here. Madam Chairperson, this company is so innocent.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is a very serious matter and it has international importance. Therefore, some more time should be given to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to continue today or tomorrow?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have to complete it today as I have no faith in that company.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): On these things, questions are to be put and not lecture to be delivered. If that is done, in that way probably we can be very precise and finish the discussion today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can go on till 6.30 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Madam Chairperson, I will conclude within five minutes.

This company has done things, which I had brought to the notice of this country when I was the Railway Minister and today I will prove it in the House. This company bought some foreign machinery from the companies which were actually its subsidiaries. They were its own bogus companies. They brought foreign machinery worth 6,88,473 dollars from America and they were brought here by a company named "Crunch Barrel Foods Incorporated". Questions on this issue have been raised in the House several times, but the Hon. Minister has evaded reply. The Hon. Minister had replied only this much that the matter was under investigation. Last time, when I sought to know whether the matter on which a half an hour discussion is now going on in the House, was investigated and also when I pointed out that in this way the Government was looting country's money, the Hon. Minister had said that it was being investigated by the Directorate of Enforcement. The Government had ample evidence in this regard much earlier

but with great regret I am saying that the Government did not take any concrete steps which it ought to have taken. This machine was imported for 688,473 dollars at the rates prevailing in 1988-89. In 1990 the cost of that machine was 3,86,476 dollars in the U.S.A. It implies that by over-invoicing they cheated this country of foreign exchanges worth 301,997 dollars through a company about which it was learnt, on investigation, that it was an offer from the officers of Crunch Barrel Foods Incorporated. It is a subsidiary of the Pepsi Cola. The Chief Executive of this company, Mr. Friend Ronald is an employee of Pepsi Cola since 1982. Its Vice President, Donar Kucchiwan is the Manager of Pepsi Group since 1976 and its Diector Phil Diplis is an officer in Pepsi Cola since 1980.

Madam Chairmen, the authorised capital of this company is one thousand dollars and there is no money of this company in the bank. It has no funds in its accounts payee. But in 1988 the proposed sales of this company was 70 lakh dollars and the projected sales was 8 million 200 or 82 lakh dollars. It is a bogus company. Help of this bogus company was taken to purchase a machine from U.S.A. by paying 3 lakh dollars more from this country. Despite having evidence, the Government did not take any steps in this regard. As such, you have rightly pointed out that a long speech in this respect is not required. It was necessary to place some facts before you. We want to raise two or three concrete points to the Government. Whatever may be our opinion about the Multi-National Company of U.S.A but one thing is certain in their respect is that they would dismiss their President if he is found to be indulging in corruption. The Pepsi Cola Company looted the country by preparing bogus receipts and indulging in underinvoicing and over invoicing. In this way country's foreign exchanges worth Rs. 25 crores were drained out to U.S.A. In view of this, please let me know whether the Government prepared to initiate prosecution proceedings against the Pepsi Cola Company in the U.S.A. Is Government is prepared to gather information in respect of people whose money was transferred there

and the names of banks in whose accounts the money has been deposited. Is the Government prepared to investigate the matter within the country through C.B.I. or other investigative agencies of the Government. If necessary the matter could be handed over to one of the Parliamentary Committees which might investigate how the company looted the country. Either the company should fulfil its commitment or quit India. This is what the Hon. Vice-President of India said a few days back in the other House. Is the Government prepared to proceed against the company like this?

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Madam Chairman, for a change, I shall directly come to the question.

Firstly, since Food Processing Ministry is the Administrative Ministry, what made the Food Processing Minister refer this to the Law Department instead of taking action himself?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are giving him a way out!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No. Not at all. The second question is, since it is well known that Pepsi has not exported 40 per cent of their own production, naturally the turn-over loses its meaning. Why has not the Hon. Minister taken action from his own Department instead of referring it to the Commerce Department? Why did not the Hon. Minister stop Pepsi from producing soft drinks? (*Interruptions*)

Thirdly, instead of taking action straight-way, why can not you stop soft drink production? (*Interruptions*)

Fourthly, the question of Lehar has already been asked. I would like to know what is really preventing you to exhibit Lehar in a big way, instead of exhibiting Pepsi etc which is very notorious name.

Fifthly, the Agro Research Centre which

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

is the most vital part of the whole project is not even put up by the Pepsi so far. What prevented you to put Pepsi production to a stop on that score alone?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is top secret.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Let him say it is top secret.

It is widely well-known that there is some injurious element in Pepsi drinks. Therefore, despite this wide knowledge, how is it that the Government is still allowing Pepsi to go on producing this drink?

These are the questions for which I want an answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): I wonder why this company is being allowed to function when the committee constituted by the Government for this purpose has submitted an adverse report against it and so much discussion has taken place on it in this august House. I shall be much obliged if you let me know a single condition mentioned in the Letter of Intent which the company has fulfilled. It had agreed to provide employment to 25,000 people, but in the reply it is mentioned that only 850 people have got employment, Shri George Fernandes had said much in this regard, so I would like to say only this much that such companies have been exploiting the country for a long time, so much so that we can even trace back the roots of our freedom struggle to a multi-national company, East India company by name. Moreover, when many international organisations are advocating themselves that the third world countries should not fall into the trap of multi-national companies, why did the Government allow this company and why it is bent upon putting its burden on the country.

When the Pepsi Company has not ful-

filled its commitments, why it is being allowed to continue to function here? I request the Hon. Minister to make the Government's position clear in this regard. A decision to this effect could be taken in the House on that basis.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Madam Chairperson, like other multi-national companies in the country, this company too has become a subject of controversy. I would like to once again draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards the reply given by him on July 17. He had himself admitted that.

[*English*]

"We have received allegations regarding over-invoicing. This matter has already been referred to the Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance...

[*Translation*]

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the reply received from the Directorate of Enforcement, the case that has been made against the company and the immediate action being taken in this regard. Secondly, in his reply, the Hon. Minister mentioned that the company has interpreted the term 'turnover' in an arbitrary manner and is indulging in activities not mentioned in the Letter of Intent. Moreover, as Shri Fernandes said, the company has also sent valuable foreign exchanges abroad. I would like to know as to when this matter, pertaining to the definition of the term 'turnover' was referred to the Ministry of Law and whether they have given a proper definition to it or not. In this regard, will you kindly look into the agreement that was reached with the company on the basis of which a Letter of Intent was issued? Has the company taken any steps to implement the provisions in the agreement? Not only has it violated the conditions, whether it is with regard to agricultural research, food processing or any other matter, but also it has thrown a challenge to the Government by sending foreign exchanges abroad, violating all pre-conditions.

tions. By when, does the Hon. Minister expect to get a reply from the Ministry of Law? I also request him to inform the House of the steps taken by the Directorate of Enforcement, in this regard.

[English]

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, apprehension was expressed in this very House a number of times by us that the Pepsi Cola Company would violate the Letter of Intent because we have the experience. The Third World countries have the experience of these multinational companies. We have the experience of the multinational company in Chile. Other multinational company also have exploited the Third World countries. And here also, when the Letter of Intent was approved and licence was given, we were very much opposed to this multinational company. And when this new Industrial Policy was being discussed in this House, we also had expressed our apprehension for inviting multinational companies by opening our doors.

The company had promised at that time to revolutionize the agro-industrial scene in Punjab through advance technology of germ-plasma, high-breed seed and export of fruit juice and pulp. What is it doing now? It has only developed the farming of tomato by means of modern technique in order to meet their requirements with subsidized fertilizers. There is no way of revolution. What did they promise to do? We were told that an enquiry committee was set up and that committee had submitted a report. That report went against this company. We want to know what is there in the report. Why was no action taken on that report? When there was complaint against that company, the committee was set up by the Ministry. I want to know why no action was taken on that report. Then the so-called notice was also issued. And the Company even defied that also. The Government is helpless. I would like to know whether the company has defied the show-cause notice issued by the Ministry. I want the Minister to clarify this. Then there is a report that the export body of the Commerce

Ministry is said to be lobbying for Pepsi and has even sought to waiver a clause in the Letter of Intent that stipulates about the foreign exchange. And the Chairman of the Agricultural Product Export Authority also wants moratorium for Pepsi till the fiscal year 1992 before it fulfils its export obligations. May I know from the Minister whether this is true or not?(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): I too had given notice for a question. You may please allow me to speak for half-a-minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know but I am yet to receive your name.

[English]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Bhandara): I have also given my name. Can I ask one small question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow you, I will have to allow others also. You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): First of all, I would like to express my concern over the points raised by the Hon. Members, through half-an-hour discussion. It has given me an opportunity to express in detail, what has happened, what action has been taken by the Government and the related issues, which are important in this respect.

Madam, we have got the notice for half-an-hour discussion. With regard to the explanatory notice given by the hon. Member, I will deal with that later. All the points which have been referred by the mover, Shri Fernandes, were on the basis of the state-

[Sh. Giridhar Gomango]

ment made by Shri Jagadish Tytler, in the House on 3rd November, 1988. This statement was made by him on the basis of the report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, constituted at that time, to go into different aspects of the project.

The points which were mentioned in that report were incorporated in the Letter of Intent as well as in the Foreign Collaboration Agreement.

The history of the project was, first the Letter of Intent was given to Punjab Agro Industries Corporation. Then Punjab Agro transferred the Letter of Intent to the Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. The Voltas, Punjab Agro as well as the Pepsico, these three companies, have agreed upon certain conditions which were laid down in the Letter of Intent. Madam, I may be permitted to give a little bit of explanation here. They had to apply for industrial licence, but at that time, that is in 1985, the soft drink industry was delicensed. Having been a delicensed industry, they had applied for Letter of Intent, which was accorded. Along with that, they have tied up the Foreign Collaboration Agreement. The approval was given by us. But, the agreement was signed between, Pepsico, Punjab Agro and Voltas.

All the points which the Hon. Member, Shri Fernandes had raised, I have replied to them not only here but also in the other House. On the question of violation of the terms and conditions envisaged in the Letter of Intent as well as Foreign Collaboration Agreement. I would like to say that a team of officers visited Pepsi plant on 26th and 27th December, 1990. The team comprised Director (Food, Vegetable Products), A.D.G., (I.C.A.R.) and the Deputy Secretary from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. On the basis of their findings, we have taken action. The findings were:

1. that Pepsi had made no effort to export 40 per cent of its own manufactured goods.

2. the sales turnover of soft drinks had been depressed.
3. no concrete steps have been taken to set up a agro research institute.

These are three findings. On this basis, we have referred the matter to the concerned Ministries. I will come to the issue of show-cause notices later. The letter of intent was given subject to the following terms and conditions. There are two types of terms and conditions - one is normal and another is special. When the Pepsico signed the letter of intent to set up their factory here, they had examined all the aspects at that time and they signed the agreement. That agreement was based on an special letter of intent - special in the sense that normally out of those companies which are there already in the country totalling 66, where we have got the foreign collaboration, foreign investment and foreign equity share - Pepsico is one of them - Pepsico has accepted a project with the special conditions which we have laid down. That is firstly 40% of the product has to be exported; the product has to be produced or manufactured with the three units which they have set up. And 10% from the select list. This is the first condition. Secondly, if they send one rupee foreign exchange from the country to other countries, they have to bring back five - that is, the ratio should be 1:5. This is tough condition.

The other points which are there in the letter of intent are also tough. But with those tough conditions also they agreed at that time, to fulfil all the conditions. I will now mention what has come out of the visit by the team of officers. There was one point that the turnover from the soft drink concentrate manufacture shall in no year exceed 25% of the total turnover of the company for that year. This I have said while replying to a starred question in the House today also. What is the turnover? In the normal case, turnover has the special definition. But in this case turnover means an abnormal condition. Therefore, as I explained in the norming, the stand taken by them was that the turn-

over should be inclusive of all products which they are exporting. We say, you may export whatever you like, but you have to export 40% of the product which are being manufactured in the factory - that is, soft drink concentrate, processed to potato/grain foods and processed fruit/vegetable products. They have to export 40% of them. Therefore we differed. We referred this to the Ministry of Commerce because though the nodal ministry is the Ministry of Food Processing, we have to refer it to the Ministry of Commerce because they are dealing with exports. We have got to know whether the export obligation has been fulfilled by them or not. Obviously they have not fulfilled it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): My question is, why didn't you put a stop to the production of Pepsi on account of this violation?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am coming to that. We have to refer it to the Ministry of Commerce. They have not fulfilled the obligations as per the letter of intent. If you ask me a straight question, I will reply 'no', they have not fulfilled the obligation according to the letter of intent and therefore before I come to the conclusion I should get the legal aspect of the agreement cleared. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafferpur): Sir, some points are clear from what the Hon. Minister said now. According to him, they were supposed to export 40 per cent of their own products. The Letter of Intent further specifies that.

[*English*]

10 percent from the select list of products manufactured by others.

[*Translation*]

When conditions stipulated in the Letter of Intent and Licence are very clear, why did the company raise the point that the mean-

ing of term "tern over" is questionable. In his reply in the morning, the Hon. Minister said that he has referred the matter to the Ministry of Law. The Government should not get involved in such things. He should tell them directly in plain English. He also speaks English fluently. He can tell them that this matter has been explained in the Letter of Intent in simple English. It has been clearly written that the company would export 40% of its own products and 10% from the select list. We would put a question mark when the company says that it was 50% and not 40. There should be no doubt about it when the terms are very clear in the Letter of Intent and licence.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Is there any ambiguity?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: No; I am not satisfying you because, in fact they have signed an agreement with the Ministry of Commerce. Therefore, they are examining

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take to respond?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is opportunity for me to explain my position. (*Interruptions*) Some more time is required because I am to make my stand clear.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, please carry on as Hon. Members are also agreeable.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We found that they had not met their export obligations. The Ministry's contention is that they should export the products manufactured in the three units for which the letter of intent was granted. They have violated it. Therefore, we have referred the matter to the Ministry of Commerce. They have issued a show-cause notice, and it is being examined. The stand taken by the Ministry is very

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clear. But the contract which they are submitting before the Ministry of Commerce is a different one. Therefore, what we are saying is that we go by whatever is there in the letter of intent. We will not deviate from the interpretation. Here the Ministry of Commerce will have to take a view. In the letter of intent, it is clearly mentioned that they should export 40 per cent of the products. Have they fulfilled or not? We know that they have not fulfilled but I have to go to the Ministry of their own manufactured Commerce because that Ministry has to take a decision whether they have fulfilled the obligations as per the letter of intent or not.

They were to export 50 per cent of their total turnover. Then, the foreign exchange inflow shall not be less than five times the foreign exchange outflow of the project from the country for the ten-year period.

Then, there shall be no import of proprietary ingredients to manufacture soft drink concentrates and materials which you raised the other day. I said, yes, as per the letter of intent, it was not permissible.

Interestingly there is a clause that import of raw material and chemicals, which are not available indigenously, may be permitted as per the policy from time to time.

Then, no foreign brand name shall be allowed for domestic sales. That also we have taken up. In the domestic sales, they have given hybrid name - Lehar Pepsi. Lehar will be there and Pepsi will also be there. What will be the size of the letters and what will be the visibility or invisibility we have to see. They have to abide by whatever decision is taken by the Government at the highest level. At that time, it was not a decision taken by me when they agreed for hybrid name. They have to use, the name, that is, 'Lehar' as well as 'Pepsi'.

Then, the company was to set up agro research centre covering the development of improved varieties, development of opti-

mum production technologies, etc. They have already taken an initiative to set up an agro research centre. The Punjab Agro as well as the Pepsico are negotiating for setting up the agro-research Centre. I am happy that they have proceeded for setting up an agro search centre.

Efforts were to be made for increasing the export potential. The actual export performance of the project would include export of soft drinks concentrate also. Anybody can export other products. But the export potential has to be increased so that the productivity is more for domestic as well as for export purpose. The agro-based industry has to grow on the basis of the agricultural development which was the intention at that time. It was indicated in the letter of intent as well as the statement given by my previous colleague, Mr. Jagdish Tytler.

The second point is about the violation which you have raised. Violation of the conditions in the Letter of intent is one and export of the products is another. I will give the details. According to Pepsi, the turnover is Rs. 15.46 crores and export comes to Rs. 6.92 crores. The items which are included for exports by Pepsi have already been mentioned. Marine products, tea, rice and spices do not come under the conditions of letter of intent. Therefore, these products were not part of the letter of intent. Therefore, Madam, as per the conditions of the letter of intent, only the following items are to be included, that is, processed potato, grain food, processed food and vegetable products and soft drink concentrate. The interpretation of the items has already been communicated to the company and also to the Ministry of Commerce as I have already explained. And I have already sought the necessary legal advice from the Ministry of Law and Justice. Then, you may put a question as to why I am referring to the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Commerce... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
Then, why have you not given the order to stop production even after violating the agreed conditions? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I will explain the position. This is a project for which the Food Processing Ministry alone and not issue the letter. The officers of the Ministries of Commerce, finance, Industry and food Processing set together and decided the terms of reference. The Inter-Ministerial Committee is scheduled to meet day after tomorrow... (*Interruptions*)... The consensus was reached at that time itself. I alone will not be issuing the licence. It has to go to the Ministry of Industry also. I play a nodal role but not an arbitrary role. But here I can assure the House that the project was initiated on the basis of recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee which have gone into all the aspects including whether the conditions about the collaboration agreement had been given in the letter of intent or not, and also whether all other conditions are fulfilled or not. All these papers are recommended by my Ministry and the Inter-Ministerial Committee which is supposed to meet day after tomorrow will go into all the details... (*Interruptions*)... I cannot take a decision arbitrarily. The Inter-Ministerial Committee will examine the conditions in the letter of intent, their intentions at that time and whether or not the conditions which have been referred in the letter of intent have been implemented and also whether we are right or wrong. The interpretation of all these aspects will be examined and decided by the inter-Ministerial Committee which will meet day after tomorrow. I will be getting its recommendations, whatever they may be. But the interpretation of the letter of intent will remain the same unless it is changed. It has not changed so far.

Recently the Industrial Policy has been changed and the Export-Import Policy has changed but they have not touched the industries which have already been set up in the past. Therefore, the interpretation of the letter of intent will remain the same as we have not touched that part. Therefore, here I may be permitted to refer to what the Chairman, Rajya Sabha stated, while I was speaking on this subject. The Chair directed me to ask the Company to fulfil all obligations as per the letter of intent or to quit. Our

intention remains the same. They have to fulfil all the conditions as per the letter of intent. If they are not fulfilled, then action must be taken. Now, it must be decided as to how the action has to be taken. I may state here that I have already started administrative action. The issue was totally kept in cold storage for the last two years. The issue is now raised again, only because I have replied in the House that this is the information and on the basis of this information, we would take action. I am not going back on my statement. On the basis of my reply only, all these questions have been raised by the Hon. Members. I am fully obliged to the Hon. Members for raising such important matters which are very relevant for the project. I say this because at that time the project was intended to develop agriculture, to provide employment, to produce certain items which are of high quality and which would be exported.

Now I come to the aspect of turnover. Nowhere have I mentioned that I agreed with the interpretation of the Company. What I have stated in the morning is that I stand by what is intended by the letter of intent. As per the letter of intent, the turnover from the soft drink concentrate manufacture should be within 25 per cent. The information given by the Company at that time was that it was below 25 per cent. When we requested the Central Excise authority to verify, it was found that it was more than 40 or 50 per cent. When we questioned the Company, they replied that their earlier reply was wrong and that it would be rectified. Now, if somebody else is at fault, why should I be answerable for that? Now, on this question, they have accepted that the turnover would be 25 per cent. On that basis, the Ministry replied that it would accept the terms as given in the letter of intent only.

Many Hon. Members raised certain questions about outgo and inflow of foreign exchange as well as some other related points, which are already replied by me.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: What about FERA violations?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have three very specific questions. The IFCI has given Rs. 43 crore without going through any kind of exercises which it was expected to. What are you going to do about it? What are you going to do about the money that has been siphoned out of the country either through this bogus shell company, where there has been over-invoicing of all the machinery that has been imported or the money that has been funnelled after extracting it from the IFCI? Are you prepared to make a reference to the US Government and say that here is a company which has indulged in criminal activities in India and what action they would take on that?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You seek adjournment to answer the questions.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Madam, we will ask the Ministry of Finance to look into the matter of IFCI.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: With your recommendations!

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Yes, not only examination but with my recommendation to find out something.

Regarding over-invoicing which you have referred;

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why can't you institute a House Committee? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: No, I am replying to Shri George Fernandes. The Inter-Ministerial Committee is going to meet day after tomorrow. The U.S. customs have informed us that the supplier company, is a registered corporation. It is active. But there is no trace of its physical existence. The U.S. investigating authority is still investigating the case. We are awaiting their final report.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am giving you the Report. I have named the officials of the Company. I have given you

the balance sheet of that Company.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): This is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not a subsidy of Pepsi. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You were the Minister. You know the procedure.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am sharing whatever information is available with me. But I cannot share the opinion of yours. I can examine whatever points you have raised whether those points are related to this or not. But I cannot jump to the conclusion.

I have already covered almost all the points which have been raised by Hon. Members. The important part of it is that the mover of this discussion, Mr. Fernandes gave an explanatory note. It indicates that the decision to allow Pepsi Company was wrong. If he thinks it is wrong, he must have thought it wrong. But the reply in toto was not at all evasive. It does not indicate the lack of political will. It is not the question of political will. It is the question of administrative will. What is that administrative will? The administrative will is that he has fulfil the conditions. I stand by that, provided all those aspects which have been agreed by the Centre are fulfilled.

The intention of the Government, whichever party was in power, was always there to promote the development of the country. The intention of the Government was to set up this industry. With good intentions we have completed the task. They did many wrong things and they have been rectified. There are 66 industries in all. Why are they questioning the credibility of this company alone?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Since the Government continues, I believe the Minister will take into consideration all our questions and initiate necessary action. Is it so?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have already said this.

18.49 hrs.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In the meantime, the answer is entirely unsatisfactory. Let him prepare the answer.

At this stage Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other Hon. Members left the House

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has not replied to most of our questions. No action has been taken against the Pepsi Company, though they have violated all the rules. So, we walk out in protest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 o' Clock tomorrow.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 5, 1991 Bhadra 14, 1913 (Saka)