

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

**Sixth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**



Election to Committee Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	429-430
Matters Under Rule 377	430-435
(i) Need to take immediate steps to set up Sea Solar project at Kulasekarapatanam, district Chidambaranar, Tamil Nadu	430-431
Shri R. Dhanuskodi Athithan	
(ii) Need to set up mineral based industries in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh	431
Shri Vishweshwar Bhagat	
(iii) Need to set up an engineering college and an IIT at Berhampur, district Ganjam, Orissa	431-432
Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi	
(iv) Need to fix remunerative price of groundnut at Rs. 1000/- per quintal in Andhra Pradesh	432-433
Shri A. Venkata Reddy	
(v) Need to conduct a survey to provide Yamuna-Ganga water to Pali district of Rajasthan	433
Shri Guman Mal Lodha	
(vi) Need to set up cooking gas cutlets in different towns of Sambhal Parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh	433-434

- (vii) **Need to set up gas based 375 MW Power project at Amalapuram, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh** 434-435

**Shri G.M.C. Balayogi**

- (viii) **Need to fix remunerative prices for agricultural products in Andhra Pradesh** 435

**Shri Dattatraya Bandaru**

**Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial undertakings ordinance** 436-507  
**And**  
**Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial undertakings Bill**  
**Motion to Consider**

**Shri Girdhan Lal Bhargava** 436-441

**Shri M Arunachalam** 441-444  
 495-502

**Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan** 444-449

**Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat** 449-452

**Shri Mumtaz Ansari** 452-456

**Shri A. Chanes** 456-460

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde** 460-463

**Shri Ajoy Mukpadayay** 464-466

**Shri Sriballav Panigrahi** 466-470

**Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya** 470-473

**Shri Ramesh Chennithala** 473-477

**Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh** 477-480

Shri Manjay Lal	480-483
Shri Virendra Singh	483-486
Shri Surya Narayan Singh	486-487
Shri A. Asokaraj	487-489
Shri Dau Dayal Joshi	489-491
Shri Tej Narayan Singh	491-492
Shri Ram Nihor Rai	492-493
Shri Thayil John Anjalose	494-495
<b>Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of the interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial undertakings ordinance - <i>Negatived</i></b>	504-505
<b>Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial undertakings Bill</b>	
<b>Clauses 2 to 11 and 1</b>	506-507
<b>Motion to Pass</b>	
Shri M. Arunachalam	506
<b>Statutory Resolution Re. Disapproval of the Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions Ordinance)</b>	507-538
<b>And</b>	
<b>Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill</b>	
<b>Motion to Consider</b>	
Shri Girdhari Lal Bharghava	507-510
Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy	510-512
Shri Sharad Dighe	515-519
Prof. Prem Dhurmal	520-522

(v)

COLUMNS

<b>Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya</b>	<b>522-526</b>
<b>Shri S. S. R. Rajendra Kumar</b>	<b>526-529</b>
<b>Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan</b>	<b>529-531</b>
<b>Shri P.C. Chacko</b>	<b>531-534</b>
<b>Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah</b>	<b>534-535</b>
<b>Shri Vishwanath Shastri</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Shri Syed Masudal Hossain</b>	<b>535-536</b>
<b>Shri Ramesh Chennithala</b>	<b>536-538</b>

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 18, 1993/Phalgun  
27, 1914 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

*(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

#### Modern Techniques for Coal Production

\*321. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated to use modern techniques to improve coal production in the country;

(b) if so, the likely increase in coal production after the implementation of this scheme;

(c) the estimated quantity of superior quality of coal likely to be produced out of the total production;

(d) whether the import of superior quality coal is likely to fall as a result of the implementation of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

*[English]*

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

(b) For the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97), the target of coal production is 308 million tonnes against the actual production of 229.28 million tonnes achieved in 1991-92.

(c) to (e). Out of the projected production of 308 million tonnes in 1996-97, the likely production of metallurgical grades of coking coals will be 34 million tonnes and that of superior grades of non-coking coals ('A' & 'B') will be of the order of 29 million tonnes. With the increased availability of metallurgical grades of coking coals from indigenous sources, the quantum of coking coal imports is expected to come down, details whereof cannot be ascertained now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker,  
Sir, in response to my question.

*[English]*

whether a scheme has been formulated to use modern techniques to improve coal production in the country;

*[Translation]*

The hon. Minister has replied in the affirmative. I would now like to know from the hon. Minister as to what would be the

impact of modern techniques being used and to be used to improve Coal production in the country on the manpower already employed there. The Second thing I would like to know is regarding elimination of ghost labourers, several newspapers have published reports in this regard but the Government is not taking any action for their elimination. We do also wish that with the advent of modern technology the production of coking coal, coal of superior grade as well as of non-coking coal should increase. Nevertheless, I would like to know the amount of investment that will be made by the Government for increasing the production coal and the number of persons who will be rendered jobless on account of adopting modern techniques for improving coal production and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to eliminate the ghost labourers working there.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA " Sir, several questions have been put in one question. They new technologies that have been adopted are" longwall sub-level caving, blasting gallery method, single lift longwall caving in thick covers, roof bolting, load haul dumpers, side discharge loaders in underground mines and crusher and conveyor system of mining in opencast mines. These modern techniques are not much labour-oriented. So, although there will be increase in the number of workers, it will not be as much as it is required for the purpose of manual mining.

So far as the World Bank proposal is concerned, Coal India had submitted a proposal seeking the World Bank assistance of 500 million US dollars and we are expecting that credit. So far as the ghost labourers are concerned, steps are being taken to identify them, as best as possible. We are taking the help of various trade unions involved therein so that they could be eliminated and those news reports also have come to our notice.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I simply wanted to know as to how many persons would be rendered jobless on account of adopting modern techniques to improve the coal production, because the World Bank has laid down a condition of reduction in the work force. A distinction should be made. The ghost labourers should be removed and I have been repeatedly emphasizing this point, I would like to know whether it is the World Bank who has been asking for reduction in the work force or in the number of the genuine labourers. Have they laid down this condition? The Government is seeking loan from the World Bank. That is why I asked as to how many persons will be rendered jobless. The hon. Minister, however, did not reply to this query. Another point which I would like to mention is that our steel plants require coking coal of good quality but the coking coal which we are producing has more ash-content and the steel plants refuse to use that coal and the hard earned valuable foreign-exchange is being spent on imports of coking coal. The hon. Minister said that a project worth Rs. 1600 crore will be set up, but according to a recently published report, the government will have to import 7 million tonnes of coking coal during the current financial year. Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the growing demand of coking coal what steps government propose to take to increase the indigenous production of the coking coal and whether the Government contemplates installation of new washeries in order to ensure production of superior grade coking coal. Since lot of investment is required for the purpose of installing new washeries, whether there is any proposal pending with the Government for privatisation of washeries.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: There is no proposal of privatisation of washeries or privatisation of washeries being run. So far as the coking coal is concerned, I have already stated that with the improved indigenous production of coking coal, we are expecting that the import of coking coal will gradually go down. Our expectation is not a

pious wish but it is on fact. The demand of coking coal in 1992 was 18 million tonnes and the availability was 11 million tonnes. So, we are importing seven million tonnes with the modern techniques that we are adopting, it is expected that in 1996-97, the demand of washed coking coke will go up to 21.45 million tonnes and indigenous availability will be 16 million tonnes as projected and the import is expected to come down to 5 million tonnes.

So far as employment potentials are concerned, I can assure this House That there is no question of losing anyones employment. As the hon. Members who are coming from Bihar know, even the excess labour in a coal mine which has been totally exploited and chosed are being utilised in another new project so that there may not be hardship on workers. With the new type of projectsd we are making and the new mines which we are opening, the labour force, at present, will not be effected.

[Translation]

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know in how many years the original cost of adopting modern techniques will be neutralised by the net gain that will accrue to coal India as a result there of and whether the cost of production of Coal India Limited would decrease and if so, how and what would be the percentage of decrease.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: For this, I require a notice. How much the actual cost of production will come down when the whole world cost of production is going up, is a matter to be gone into in detail and then, I can write to the hon. Member, if required.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is related to the main question, it is not different. The

Government is investing money we want to know what would be its impact. You are not prepared to reply, you should tell us....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[English]

DR. KADRIKESWAR PATRA: I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether any assessment has been made as to what would be the extra investment needed for the use of modern techniques and what would be the net gain by the proposed production of improved coking coal and extra production of 78.72 million tonnes of coal.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I have answered already. If the hon. Member looks into details of answer to (c) to (e) of the written answer, he will find it.

[Translation]

PROF. RITAVARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir it is our experience that whenever modern techniques have been adopted in Coal India the results have not been much encouraging. The cost of production has increased and the production has not increased proportionately. The Government adopted hydraulic method and extremely costly machines were imported. But the proeduction of coal through that method was not even worth the value of machines. The Government has not explained anything in this regard. With the evolution of new techiques, new machines are coming forth. The assistance being provided under the package deal has a sting attached to it that the assistance would be provided only when costly machines are imported. Has any assessment been made by Coal India that such an assistance will prove beneficial or harmful for them. If such costly machines are imported and they are not put to use and do not prove profitable also, in such a situation whether such assistance will be of any help to us?

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Yes sir, A study has been made that all the assistance which is being taken is expected to give better capacity to Coal India to produce good type of indigenous Coal.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far the application of modern techniques is concerned I would like to know whether such techniques can also be used in the areas where coal is available in abundance. There are many coal mines in Nagpur and in nearby areas where mining has not yet started. Will the production of coal increased in Vidarbha by adopting modern techniques. What action is being taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: We go by the report of the Geological Survey of India. There are two or three types which they give. One is proven report where there is certainly that the coal is there. I find that in India we are going more for open cast and much less underground mining. The availability of good quality coal is in the underground. I will be sitting with my officers to find out whether there is the possibility of shifting the emphasis from open cast to more underground mining which may give various benefits to us. So far as the particular place Nagpur is concerned, the fact is not with me. If necessary, I will write to the hon. Member.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: The hon. Minister has said that modern techniques would be applied in coal production. May I know from the hon. Minister whether because of the implementation of the modern schemes, there would be danger and risk of submerging the pits of the coal with water? If such a calamity happens, I would like to know whether the Central Government would take the responsibility for taking remedial measures in those cases.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: There is no connection between modern technique and submergence of mine with water. Sometimes water percolates and it submerges the mining area. Wherever such incident takes place, it is the responsibility of CIL to immediately take precautionary measures as laid down in the safety regulations.

### Southern Gas Grid Project

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\*322. SHRI C.P. MUDALA  
GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:

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

(a) the present status of the Southern Gas Grid Project;

(b) whether the Government propose to utilise the excess gas from Bombay High for the benefit of the Southern States;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the requirement of gas in the Southern States?

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

### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The concept of laying a gas pipeline from the Western Offshore to the Southern region has been approved in principle. The proposal envisages the use of surplus gas from the Western offshore. This is also proposed to be supplemented by imported LNG and possibly pipeline imports of natural gas from the Middle east.

(d) The Inter-Ministerial Group set up to examine the techno-economic feasibility of the Southern Gas pipeline had estimated the demand for gas in the Southern region

to be about 19 MMSCMD.

**SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:** I want to know from the Government at what stage is the Basin Rim Oil Project and what is the likely quantity of gas available from Bassin fields.

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** This question is not relevant to the main question. This question is about the over-all Southern gas grid status. The information which the hon. Member desired will be passed on to him.

**SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:** Now, I put my second supplementary. At what stage is the proposal to import LNG through M/S Enron, an international company, on commercial basis? Has any survey been undertaken yet to study the land survey and alignment of pipeline for the Southern Gas Grid?

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** The import of LNG is primarily being considered for a power project in the private sector. But, for the Southern Gas Grid, it has been planned to supplement our own supplies from the western offshore. Additional import of LNG will be made available. Efforts will be made to have additional amount of LNG imported to supplement the requirements for the Southern Gas Grid.

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR:** The Minister and I are both the wanses of the same political leader. The difference is that whereas he has been blessed with a constituency that has gas from the Bombay High through the HBJ pipeline, I represent a gas-starved constituency. Secondly, relations between the Union Government and the Tamil Nadu Government depend crucially upon favourable and expeditious decision being taken in respect of the Southern Gas Grid in order to prevent those who are responsible for the atmosphere in which our common leader was killed coming into power in Madras. May I request the Minister to ensure that these political and emotional factors are taken into account in expedi-

tiously implementing the project for the Southern Gas Grid.

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Through you, Sir, I would like to convey to my dear friend, the hon. Member, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, that I totally share the sentiments. I am today very confident that once the agreement is signed with the Oman Government, it will get us about 50 million standard cubic metres a day of additional gas supplies which will not only help Tamil Nadu and the South but also, I can assure you, it would make a dramatic change in the situation in the country. States like Bihar, West Bengal and other States are left out. Once we have the gas coming from Oman, there will be a dramatic change. I can assure you that the Southern Gas Grid will happen much faster than what we have envisaged.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:** Mr. Speaker Sir, a loss of approximately five and half crore rupees per day occurs due to burning of gas in the Bombay High. The World Bank has also criticised the Government for this. Why does the Government not pay royalty to the state of Maharashtra, where it is produced? Has the Government thought of giving higher share to Maharashtra or not? If the Government provides more share to the state, will it not benefit the maximum number of people and the projects with less expenditure? What action the Government is likely to take on the proposals sent by the Government of Maharashtra?

[*English*]

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Sir, through you, I want to assure the hon. Member that already we have a massive gas flaring project under way which has become possible through the help of multilateral agencies. The flaring situation is improving dramatically.

And once the gas flaring project

completed, the flaring will almost be brought down technically to a zero level, in the Bombay High region.

As far as part II of your question is concerned, that is on royalty, the States are getting the royalty. Recently, we have made a one time exercise to give them some additional money on that account.

[Translation]

### Crimes in Uttar Pradesh

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\*324. SHRI CHINMAYANAND  
SWAMI:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) Whether incidence of crime in Uttar Pradesh has increased recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the number of cases of various crimes reported in the State during 1992 and 1993 so far month-wise; and

(d) the measure taken/being taken to check crimes in Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the house.

### STATEMENT

There was no definite trend monthwise in incidence of crime in 1992. In some months it had decreased while in other

months it had increased.

A annexure showing the month-wise incidence of IPC Crimes registered in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1992 is enclosed. Since only two months have elapsed, figures of crime for 1993 have not yet been compiled.

'Police' being a state subject, appropriate action for registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

### Annexure

Month	Total IPC Crimes
January	16901
February	16947
March	18900
April	17151
May	18642
June	19673
July	16874
August	17296
September	18401
October	17844
November	16111
December	N.A.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question the Hon. Minister has not given any details regarding the crimes in Uttar Pradesh after

imposition of the President's rule in the state. My query was particularly on the point that as to what is the position of crimes in the state after imposition of the President's rule. The hon. Minister has not replied to it rather he said that the date of two months as well as of December are not available. One more question is related to it about the number of terrorist incidents during last three months in terai region of state and the measures the Government has taken to curb/control these incidents?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the view of the hon. member that the Government could not provide data for the three months e.g. of December, 1992 and January and February this year, I would like to tell him that National Crime Records Bureau brings out an annual publication on crimes in India. Data are collected through it. Therefore, the data of two months will be provided to the hon. Member as soon as the Government receives them. The second point is as to how the State Government curtailed the terrorist activities. In this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He is expressing happiness that Mr. Pilot is spared of the duty of replying the question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need to ring the bell..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I would like to inform that the rate of crimes was 1.3 per cent in Uttar Pradesh in December and there has been an increase in the communal offences. The Government has taken a lot of measures to curtail terrorism, which helped us in curbing the terrorist activities.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my question. I had asked him about the number of terrorist incidents during the last three months. I would like to know the reply to this question. He may reply it later on. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Govern-

ment of Uttar Pradesh has demanded some extra security forces and resources to control terrorism. If so, to which extent its demand has been met with.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is the provision for modernisation of our police force. There is a scheme of the Government of India under which 50 per cent grant is provided to each state and Uttar Pradesh has the maximum share in it. Under this scheme there are programmes for modernisation of police force, increase in the number of communication centres and to make it effective through various measures. The Government of India has decided to provide funds for this.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether there was a spate of communal riots after the demolition of the Masjid. If yes, how many persons were prosecuted and is there any steps taken in this regard?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: The exact figure and the date about the communal riots after the demolition of Ayodhya Masjid are not available at the moment because the main question relates to the incidence of crime in Uttar Pradesh. As far as the communal riots in Uttar Pradesh after the demolition is concerned, I do not have the data at the moment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the data provided by the hon. Minister about Uttar Pradesh for the year 1992 show that 17000 to 19000 incidents of crimes according to Indian Penal Code are happening there every month, and this number is very big. There are certain districts in Uttar Pradesh which are particularly known

as crime districts, which are more crime prone areas. The incidents of kidnapping has increased in Ghaziabad and NOIDA which are adjacent to Delhi, as a result the industrialists there have become panicky and the new entrepreneurs are not coming forward.

At present Uttar Pradesh is under the President's rule then whether such a change will be made in the Police administration of the state and whether such a situation will be created so that number of crimes may decrease. The number of crimes has increased. Several mafia gangs have come up in these districts which also get political patronage and they have large number of illegal weapons and whether the Government is considering to implement an effective scheme in this regard so that crimes may be curbed.

SHRI P M SAYEED Mr Speaker, Sir the hon Member is absolutely right in saying that in several districts of Uttar Pradesh crimes are committed in the name of a particular gang. The State Government has taken several measures to curb the crimes.

[English]

I will read out the steps that have been taken by the Government.

"In order to combat organised crimes intensive anti-crime drives were launched during the year in which the following note-worthy successes were achieved.

Strong and deterrent action against mafia gangs, against 842 members belonging to 115 active mafia gangs. With communal riots taking place in 32 districts in the aftermath of the 6th December incident, curfew was imposed in 35 districts and the situation was brought under control. There were 57 encounters with terrorists in which 37 notorious terrorists have been killed and 119 have been arrested, and a

large number of assorted weapons have been recovered from them. During the year, as part of preventive measures 291 persons were detained under NSA and 1162 cases were registered against 3183 persons under the Gangster Act."

A large number of factories have been fabricating illicit weapons.

MR SPEAKER Give the list of it please.

SHRI P M SAYEED It is a very lengthy list of steps. If the hon Member requires I will just give it. These are the steps which the State Government has taken.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Mr Speaker, Sir I would like to submit to the hon Minister that Deoria district is located on Bihar and Nepal border. The incidents of kidnapping there have become order of the day. There is jungle-raj. The P A C personnel were deployed on the border. Now they have been withdrawn from there. These days incidents of kidnapping and killings are taking place too frequently. I would like to ask the hon Minister whether he would provide P A C on the borders as was done in the past so that the incidents of kidnapping and murder may come down.

SHRI P M SAYEED Mr Speaker, Sir the hon Member is referring to a particular place. If the hon Member refers it to me in writing, I would look into it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Mr Speaker, Sir, during last one or two years political murders had increased in Uttar Pradesh. In this very House I raised this issue several times that all the leaders of our party like Shri Sharda Prasad Rawat, who was an ex-Minister, Shri Mahendra Singh Bhat, the leader of Uttar Pradesh Assembly, Shri Chhote Lal Yadav an ex-Minister and Shri Sohan Lal peepal and Gomati Prasad who were Dalit leaders were assas

sinated. Even now I am finding that people belonging to the Scheduled Caste community have been subjected to mass-killing in the Amdua area in Mathura. The murder at Kanpur was so heinous that one shudders to think of it. The killing of four persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes involved firm cutting their feet, then necks and finally their eyes were taken out. The experienced officers and people of the minority community belonging to the Scheduled Castes who are working there are terror stricken. In the light of mass-killings of people belonging to backward castes, downtrodden and minority communities which mushroomed today at it did before the imposition of President's rule also, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action is being contemplated by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is right that crime graph rose in U.P. from the later part of the year 1988 to the year 1991. In 1991, the crime ratio on all India level was 9 per cent while for U.P. it was 20 per cent. As the hon. Member has said that during the last one or one and a half year, such incidents have increased. He referred to Shri Bhati and some other murders were also committed. So, it is a fact that criminalisation has increased in U.P. I have been going there since the imposition of the President's Rule. As Shri Swami was asking, the Director General of Punjab Police was called for and a meeting was held regarding the problems in terai region. Now the situation has improved in the terai region. The demand for the development of Para-military forces have been fulfilled.... (Interruptions) I am apprising the august House of the fact. You can hold a different opinion, you can have different information there are no two opinions in this regard. But we have been very strict in the terai region and we have fulfilled the requirement of Uttar Pradesh Government for the deployment of para-military forces which was made by its Director General of Police. We are monitoring the situation. In regard to the question raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan; it may be noted that we have

ordered the State Government in this connection. The Centre too shares the concern expressed by him regarding the protection of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and weaker sections. We will continue to ensure prevention of atrocities on weaker sections.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has informed us about the situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh but he probably could not distinguish between the relevant data and the truth. I would like to know whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in newspapers that the terrorists in Lahore had held a conclave to launch their terrorist activities effectively especially in Punjab and in the terai region of Uttar Pradesh. Have you been apprised of as to how such terrorist activities may be checked there. During the rule of the Bharatiya Janata Party there the Government did not make any arrangement. Additional forces, funds and arms to combat terrorism were never provided by the Government... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: What action is being taken by the Government to stave-off the aftermath of any such meeting held in Lahore so that the security of the citizens of Uttar Pradesh may be ensured.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has told just now that a meeting was held in Lahore and certain decision was taken there... (Interruptions) It will have no effect on our country. The necessary and appropriate measures will be taken in Uttar Pradesh. I have given all the details regarding any possible terrorist activities or offences of any particular categories. After the President's rule everything is under control there.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that incidents that occurred

after 6th December in Uttar Pradesh had boosted the morale of some of the culprits but when Shri Rajesh Pilot took charge of the internal security, he took certain bold steps and by the end of February the authority of the Government came to be respected. It had some effect, but not only in Ghazhiabad and Eastern U.P. but in the entire U.P., incidents of kidnapping have increased manifold. Our present ordinary law-section 364- has failed to check such crimes. In such incidents of kidnapping, murders are committed and money is extorted. So, I would like to know from the Government whether any special arrangement is being considered to check such crimes in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRIP.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information given by the hon. Member regarding rise in the incidents of crimes is correct. But in order to condemn it, I have read out a long list. Strict measures would be taken to condemn the rise of the crime, in any corner of the country and it would be checked.

#### Import of Cancer Medicines

\*325. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of medicines for the treatment of cancer are being imported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to manufacture these medicines in the country?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 21 anti-cancer medicines such as Bleomycin Oil Suspension, 5 - Fluorouracil Injunctior and Tamoxifan Tablets etc. are imported.

(c) The Government has encouraged the indigenous manufacture of anti-cancer medicines by abolishing tariff on anti-cancer bulk drugs; keeping them out of price control and not imposing any excise duty.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this country, cancer is such a disease for which no suitable medicine has so far been invented. While replying to a question asked in December, 1991, the Government had stated that twenty-six drugs were being imported from outside for the use of cancer patients and every possible effort was being made to import these drugs. Keeping view of importing these 26 drugs and providing every possible assistance to the patients, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many persons suffer from this disease yearly and the percentage of patients who get these medicines and the result of these medicines on the patients and the percentage of patients who survive after taking these medicines.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the Government of India is giving all possible help to the indigenous producers of anti-cancer drugs. According to the estimate, there are about 1.52 million cancer patients in this country. The Government of India, with the collaboration of the State Governments is taking all possible steps to give treatment to these unfortunate cancer patients of this country and to provide anti-cancer drugs to them.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: There are 26 drugs for the treatment of cancer but how many dealers are selling them. The Minister has stated that he is encouraging the indigenous production of anti-cancer drugs. But till date Cipla is the only company which has been able to invent the anti-cancer drug, its one M.P. of 5 mg costs Rs. 210, and that too is not always

available. In such a situation the doctors hesitate to prescribe this drug. It is not available in hospitals too and the patients are advised that there is no treatment for the cancer and they need not stay in hospitals. You are importing these medicines from abroad then what is the reason that only one company in our country is manufacturing it and why this facility is not being provided to other companies also. Have you done any research in this field and any progress has been made in this regard? Should we hope that there would be more drugs for the treatment of dying cancer patients? Along with that, have you made any effort to make these drugs cheap?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the Government of India imports 21 anti-cancer drugs from the foreign countries. In India six anti-cancer drugs are produced by two companies. Government is giving all possible help to these indigenous manufacturers about which I have already stated in my written reply. These anti-cancer drugs are kept out of price control. There is no imposition of excise duty and there is no traffic on these drugs. These are the encouragements given by Government of India so that the indigenous manufacturers can produce anti-cancer drugs without any difficulty and make them available to the cancer patients of this country.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Last week it has been reported in a number of newspapers that an Ayurvedic oil is found to be effective in the treatment of cancer. An old house at Guruvayoor in Kerala was under repair and during this process, an old manuscript in palm leaves was discovered. This manuscript contained the details of the combination of the contents of this rare oil which can be used for the treatment of cancer. It is stated that there are clear-cut mentions about some medicines which could be used for internal consumption also. The owner of the book could dare to recommend the application of external medicines only. And the newspapers say that even by applying the oil externally, one or two patients

were saved from death. Rather it is better to say that they are saved from an acute attack of this disease. I will collect the address of the owner and details of this particular medicine. Now my question is this.

Will you please extend all possible help to encourage production of this precious indigenous medicine and try to solve the technical objections that may arise in connection with the production and application of this divine medicine.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for the information that she has given. I would very much request her to pass on all this information to us. Before introducing any new medicine a lot of scientific and clinical examinations and counter-examinations are to be conducted and then only that medicine can be prescribed for use. The Government will definitely give all possible help to produce indigenous anti-cancer medicine in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Honourable Mr. Speaker, Sir, cancer has been described in detail as "Karkatarburd" disease in 'Vrahatri Charak Sanhita' in Ayurved. In view of the detailed reference made by the hon. lady Member I would like to know from you as Minister in charge of Ayurveda whether you would make some proper arrangement for gathering information in the field of cure for cancer disease. Second part of my question is that today it has been stated in the reply to question No. 334 that Indian Medical Council has been given Rs. 135 lakh whereas for Ayurveda research an amount of only Rs. 16 lakh has been sanctioned. It should be kept in mind that after an intensive research on the Neem Oil, Ayurved has invented a special medicine named 'Pipladi Yoga' for family Planning. I would like to point out that by spending millions of rupees, no break-through has been achieved in Family Planning programme through Allopathy and these two Ayurveda medicines have been ignored.....

MR. SPEAKER: Joshi ji, what is relation between cancer and Family Planning?

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether there is any proposal to save foreign exchange through producing anti-cancer Ayurvedic drugs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): As far as Ayurvedic medicine is concerned, it is true that there are many secrets. I am thankful to the hon. Member for making reference of Charakh Sanhita which is a basic thing to the very production of Ayurvedic medicine. There is one branch of Aayurveda which is called, Ras-Shastra. In this country there are vaidhsital who have the secret of this treatment but they are not willing to part with that secret by way of teaching. I assure the House that all efforts will be made to encourage such teachings so as to develop this medicine and we will see that this is made available to the suffering people. All possible encouragement, that is required to develop the Indian system of medicine, will be given by the Government. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. Nothing of this kind will go on record.

(Interruptions) \*

SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Sir, some of the important indigenous medicines are reported to be very good for cancer and such other diseases but these medicines, when referred to the All India Medical Institute for clinical test, have to wait for a long time. I think this is because of the lack of facility there. I request that enough facilities should be provided in that hospital so that speedier clinical tests can be carried out. I have my own experience of this hospital. A medicine was referred to it for carrying out the clinical test but even after one year it could not be tested. So, I would like to know whether you will provide enough facilities in the All India Medical Institute so

that speedier clinical tests of these medicines could be carried out.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Members suggestion is a suggestion for action. We will definitely see that clinical tests are carried out effectively and quickly and the results are made available for the treatment of cancer.

I would like to inform the House - I know personally- that there is an Ayurvedic hospital in the State of Kerala where they are undertaking research in Ayurveda for the treatment of such diseases.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, cancer cases are on the increase in the country but the imported medicines are very expensive, especially for the pockets of poor people. Sometimes, you have to buy these medicines in blackmarket because the people want to take even advantage on this. Even the medicines that are being manufactured here, are very expensive for a poor man to buy them.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that just as we have Blood Banks all over India, can't we have the Life Saving Medicine Banks, that can be helpful for the poor people who can't afford these expensive medicines so that they can go to these Medicine Banks started by the Government of India and supported by the people to have the medicines for their treatment.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is a suggestion for netings.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is found that the cancer ailment medicines are being produced by Americans from green blood drawn out of a particular species of crabs which are found in the Sea Coast of US and Japan. The same species of crabs are even found in Balasore, the Sea Coast of Orissa. I want to know from the hon. Minister, has the Government got any proposal to manufacture cancer ailment medicines from the green blood drawn out of the particular species of crabs which are found in the

Orissa coast, so that you can utilise these valuable medicines and lessen imports.

**SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:** I am thankful to the hon. Member for this information. But as at present, we do not have any such proposal.

**SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** The fisheries Ministry of Orissa Government had recommended this to you.

**SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:** We do not have nay proposal at present.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Shri This horse shoe crab is available in the Orissa Coast. NRO is doing some research on it. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. K.D. JESWANI:** Sir, as stated by the hon. Minister, it is a fact that more than two million patients are suffering from cancer in the country which are already notified. Out of them, most common cancers are Cervi and breast.

Sir, treatment of cancers is well-established in our country. There are number of centres for cancer treatment even at the district levels. Most of the equipments for diagnostic purposes and treatment pruposes are imported viz. whether they are radiological equipment, the Lasers or some such things. Out of this treatment part, chemotherapy, wehre these drugs are used, forms a very important part of treatment of cancer. Our scientists and oncologists are very well versed with this part of the treatment of chemotherapy since last twenty years. since I am attached to this Institute, I am saying that since last twenty years, there have not been any positive efforts to boost up poduction of these important drugs which are imported from the foreign countries.

I would like to ask the Minister whether, our ICMR has taken up any research work of any of the cancer drugs and is it supplying the information to our country of whether the Government themselves are inclining to

boost up the production through their own Governmental pharmaceutical enterprises and how much foreign exchange, you have to spend every year after importing these drugs. This is an important information. Please request the Minister to furnish this information.

**SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:** Sir, I do not have eat present the information as to how much foreign exchange has been spent in importing the cancer drugs. I will collect the information and pass it on to the hon. Member From the Government's side, we are encouraging indigenou anti-cancer drug producers and we are also giving the scientific and analytical pupport from our chemical laboratory to these producers to have indigenou cancer drugs produced in the country. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. K.D. JESWANI:** He has absolutely avoided my question. It is absolutely pertinent. Sir, I would request him, through you, to give proper reply. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. R. MALLU:** when cancer is established, there is no proper medicine. But there are pre-cancerous conditions which are established. If treatment is given to the pre-cancerous conditions, then cancer can be avoided on it can be cured.

I would like to know from the hon Minister through you what steps have bene taken by the Government of India identify the pre-cancerous conditions and treat them at district level, taluka level and primary health centre level so that cancer can be prevented in a country like India?

What other steps have been taken by the Government of India to identify pre-cancerous conditions?

**SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:** The Government of India is having then regional centres of cancer research and treatment Development ancology Wing of the Medical College and Hospitals, we are giving financia help to the Medical colleges to have these wings in their medical colleges

We are also helping the State Governments financially to set up chemo-therapy units. The Government of India has a scheme to help the voluntary organisations which are coming forward for cancer treatment. There is a scheme to help them financially.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: There is a kind of blue blot available from the horse shoe crab. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Members not to drown questions and answers in the conferences that are being held in the House

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. If I have allowed you to ask a question, it does not mean you can ask a second question also.

DR. MALLU: My question is quite different.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. No, no, I am not allowing you. This kind of an argument cannot go on in this House. Please understand this thing: You meet the Minister later on. Please sit down.

DR. MALLU: I am sorry, Sir.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Now, the National Institute of Oceanography is doing research on the blue blot available in the horse shoe crab in the Orissa coast, which is one important input for anti-cancer drugs. Will your Ministry help the National Institute of Oceanography so that they can go in this research so that the import of this blue blot from Japan and America can be avoided?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I must thank the hon. Member that he has brought this thing to my notice. Definitely, we will be in touch with the National Institute of Oceanography and get the material, and if any support is needed, we will definitely do that.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: This is a

very serious thing and the Minister is well aware of the fact. While he was Minister in the eighth Lok Sabha, he had said something about it.

We are following the British system of medicine and the Indian system of medicine we are completely forgetting. Basing on this, by having a committee headed by Mr. Dhar and others, they had submitted a proposal to the Government to have an Institute of Indian system of medicine like AIIMS in any part of the country where generic herbs, non-vulnerable herbs are available in plenty? If so, what is the present position?

In this financial year or in the next financial year, will they set up an institute on the lines of AIIMS in any part of the country?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is talking about the Indian system of medicine what I can understand from his question is that to must help the Indian system of medicine including Ayurvedic, Sidha, Homoeopathy and Unani. All these systems of medicines are having their own research activities.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: When you were the Minister you had appointed a committee to examine this matter, and you told that you would have an institute of Indian system of medicines on the lines of AIIMS in any part of the country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Now in all the districts they are having their own committees and the research institutes are there. We are in touch with these committees; these committees are functioning within the Ministry itself. We are taking due care to see that all those systems get due encouragement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, there is only one cancer institute named 'Bhartiya Rail Cancer Research Institution' located in Varanasi. There is a heavy shortage of modern machinery in this

institution. There is no facility of Catscan which is must for cancer treatment. through you, I would like to ask the Health Minister whether he is going to help this important cancer institution by consulting the Railway Ministry.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: There are schemes under which the Central Government helps this type of institutes. But the proposal must come from the State Governments.

#### WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Lead-Free Petrol

\*323. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has signed a contract with the Italian Company, Snamprogetti, for transfer of technology to produce lead-free petrol; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has signed an agreement with M/s. SNAM PROGETTI, Italy for obtaining a process license to manufacture 30,000 TPA of Methyl, Oltaly for obtaining a process license to manufacture 30,000 TPA of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether at its refinery in Bombay. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 32.7 crores and would be implemented in about 33 months.

[Translation]

#### Health Services Centres in U.P.

\*326. SHRI ASTTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and Community Health Centres functioning in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, poor and backward people residing in remote rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Sub-Centres	20,153
Primary Health Centres	3,730
Community Health Centres	248

(b) In Uttar Pradesh as on 31-3-1992, 1,376 Sub-Centres and 189 Primary Health Centres have been set up under the Tribal Sub Plan. 4,434 Sub-centres, 416 Primary Health Centers, and 63 Community Health Centres have been set up in predominantly Scheduled Caste villages/basties with 20% population under the Special Component Plan as on 31-3-1991.

[English]

#### Artificial Ripening of Mangoes

\*327. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed a ban under the Prevention to Food Adulteration Act, 1954 on artificial ripening of mangoes by using acetylene gas, calcium carbide etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Act is effectively enforced; and

(c) if not, the stages taken by the Government for implementation of this Act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). States/UTs have been assisted in strengthening their testing laboratories and by imparting training to their staff. The States/UTs have also been urged to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

#### **Sub-Standard IV Fluids**

\*328. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI RAM NIHORI RAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-standard I. V. fluids being supplied in the market sometimes lead to death;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to amend the Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check the quality of I. V. fluids?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Although no proven case of death due to administration of sub-standard IV Fluids has come to the notice of the Government in recent past, administration of such IV fluids could be hazardous.

(b) to (d). The drugs and cosmetics Rules 1945 have been amended to give powers of licensing and renewal to the Drugs Control (I) to exercise better control over inspection/testing/licensing of IV fluids.

The State Licensing authorities have been advised from time to time to ensure that manufactures of I. V. fluids adhere to the prescribed Good Manufacturing Practices.

The Government have also issued instructions to all Central Government Hospitals, etc. that large volume parenteral fluids should be purchased from firms using latest blow fill seal technology.

[*Translation*]

#### **Agreement with Australia in Mining Field**

\*329. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:  
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Australia regarding cooperation in mining field;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Australia has signed this agreement on the basis of economic liberalisation terms;

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(e) the investment prospects of Australia in mining field ?

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

(b). The Govt. of India signed an agreement on Development Cooperation in October 1990 envisaging a grant in aid of Australian \$ 35 million over a three year period, 1990-93. Mining has been identified as one of the sectors for this Development Assistance.

(c) and (d). Does not arise as the Australian assistance is an outright grant to India entailing no repayment obligation.

(e). Australia and other leading mining countries and Australian mining companies have shown interest in investment in the mining sector in India. The prospects of such investments has improved with the announcement of the National Mineral Policy 1993.

[English]

### Birth Control Vaccine

\*330. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any controversy over a birth control vaccine developed indigenously at the National Institute of Immunology (NII);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a section of Indian Scientists apprehend that it may cause a set back to family planning efforts of the country, and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the

Government to resolve the controversy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No, Sir. WHO has not issued any official communication to the best of our knowledge.

(c) and (d). Indian Scientists are continuing their work further for development of this vaccine. Follow up of Phase I clinical trials is on. Phase III clinical trials are likely to commence in 1994.

### Transportation of Coal to Consumption Centres

\*331 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major coal companies in the public sector lack infrastructure for transportation of coal to consumption centres resulting in mounting pithead stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being to remedy the situation?

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

(a) to (c) Coal companies do not transport coal beyond despatch points. Coal is finally transported to the consumption centre by rail, Merry-go-round systems, belt, rope or road etc Except for railways, these systems could be captive or privately owned.

It is a fact due to mismatch between production and transport capacities in some of coal producing areas, coal stocks have been mounting up In order to improve

despatches and liquidate these stocks, coal companies are improving their coordination efforts with railways. To improve the off-take by road, two schemes have been formulated for selling coal under the Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS). LSS-I is for small buyers requiring coal from one truck to 1000 tonnes while LSS-II is for major consumers requiring 10,000 tonnes and above. Coal India Limited have also recently launched a scheme for developing whole sale trade in coal. Under this scheme, the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. will appoint wholesale traders on the basis of applications invited through open advertisements. It is stipulated that each dealer shall lift atleast 3000 tones of coal per month by road.

#### **Commission to Petrol and Diesel Dealers**

\*332. SHRI SOBHANADREE SWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petrol and diesel dealers have been representing to the Government to enhance the commission payable to them;

(b) whether the Government had assured to take a decision soon in this regard;

(c) whether a decision has since been taken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (e). The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Life Line Hospital Scheme**

\*333. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a new scheme on the lines of 'Life Line Hospital Scheme.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States likely to be covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Research in Family Planning**

\*334. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the research component under the Family Planning Programme during the year 1992-93;

(b) the details of the achievements made as a result thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated for this programme during the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (c). Funds allocated for research from the budget of

the Department of Family Welfare during 1992-93 and proposed for 1993-94 are indicated below -

(Rs in lakhs)

	1992-93	1993-94
(i) Indian Council of Medical Research	650.00	650.00
(ii) Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.	60.00	60.00
(iii) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha	17.80	18.00
(iv) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines	4.00	4.00

(b) The details of major achievements, institution-wise, are as follows:-

1. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

ICMR has completed Phase-II trial on nasal spray with Norethisterone, Phase - III and Pre-programme introductory studies with Norplant-II, studies to increase continuation rate of IUDs, studies on non-surgical methods of Medical Termination of Pregnancy with RU 486 200mg + PGE2 gel 5 mg. and a Phase-I clinical trial on developing a material to block the male tube carrying sperms. In addition, ELISA test for progesterone has been evolved.

2. Central Drug Research Institute, (CDRI) Lucknow:

CDRI has developed a non-steroidal weekly contraceptive Pill called "Centchroman" and is conducting studies to determine whether it is excreted in mothers milk and its use in the treatment of advanced cancer of the breast. A vaginal contraceptive cream is also under clinical trial. Pre-clinical development studies are being conducted on I- Centchroman, a

foam tablet, and an anti-implantation compound found efficacious in preventing pregnancy in beagle bitches

3. Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine:

The 4 drugs which have been clinically evaluated are Pippalyadiyog, A.C. IV, Neem Oil and J. Cap. Out of these, Pippalyadiyog is found to be a better oral contraceptive agent while Neem Oil is found to be a spermaticidal agent. Studies are being continued.

Clinical screening of Unani Oral Contraceptive Agents is under progress and the results indicate increase in the interpregnancy period from 2-5 years.

[English]

### Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas

\*335. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes sanctioned during the Eighth Plan period for

exploration of oil and natural gas in the coastal area of Kerala; and

(b) the details of the present possibility to explore the oil and natural gas in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) While there is no sanctioned scheme of ONGC or Oil India Limited for exploration in this basin in the Eighth Plan, twelve blocks in the offshore Kerala-Konkan basin were offered for exploration by private companies in the Fourth Round of Bidding out no bids were received. Six offshore blocks have also been offered in this basin in the Fifth Round of Bidding.

(b): In view of the meagre thickness of sedimentary rock formation in the coastal areas of the basin, the on land part of the basin is considered to be of poor prospectivity.

*[Translation]*

#### **Child Survival and Safe Motherhood**

\*336. SHRI SURESHANAND  
SWAMI:  
SHRI MOHANLAL  
JHIKRAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Government under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSIM) programme during each of the last two years and earmarked for 1993-94, State/UT-wise:

(b) the various components of CSSM programme; and

(c) the steps taken for their proper implementation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in 1992-93. During the year 1992-93, the assistance is estimated at Rs. 100.93. For 1993-94 crores have been earmarked. The statewise details are given in the enclosed statement.

The various components include implementation, oral rehydration therapy, prophylaxis schemes for control of anaemia and blindness and treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARI). To promote safe motherhood, antenatal care and delivery services are being strengthened through training and supply of medicine kits. First referral units are being set up to provide emergency obstetric care.

While the immunization, oral rehydration therapy, prophylaxis schemes and essential obstetric care at the community level are being implemented in all the districts in the country, additional activities related to ARI control, integrated training and setting up of the first referral units is being taken up in a phased manner.

The steps to ensure proper implementation of the programme include ensuring regular supplies of drugs and equipment, training of health and para-medical personnel and regular supervision and monitoring in coordination with the state governments.

## STATEMENT

Estimated Cash and kind Assistance to State/UTs Under child Survival and Safemotherhood

During 1992-93 and 1993-94

Rs. in Lakhs

	States/UTs	1992-93	1993-94	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	613.40	714.80	1328.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46.33	52.80	99.13
3	Assam	407.73	533.30	941.03
4	Bihar	750.10	973.70	1723.8
5	Goa	1.28	21.60	37.88
6	Gujarat	509.51	590.70	1100.20
7	Haryana	280.18	351.80	631.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	125.79	175.00	300.79
9	Jammu & Kashmir	93.48	138.30	231.78
10	Karnataka	521.91	596.00	1117.91

	States/UTS	1992-93	1993-94	Total
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	323.48	389.00	712.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	930.47	1156.10	12086.57
13.	Maharashtra	724.18	916.30	1640.48
14.	Manipur	48.00	76.60	124.6
15.	Meghalay	41.89	49.30	91.19
16.	Mizoram	25.27	30.00	55.27
17.	Nagaland	35.90	41.30	77.2
18.	Orissa	421.27	530.10	951.37
19.	Punjab	268.78	321.30	590.08
20.	Rajasthan	637.49	837.50	1474.99
21.	Sikkim	18.54	24.00	42.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	592.76	686.00	1279.49
23.	Tripura	36.63	55.70	92.33

1	States/UTS 2	1992-93			1993-94		Total
		3	4	5	6		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	637.41	2069.00	3725.41			
25	West Bengal	772.89	847.20	1620.09			
26	A & Nislands	15.22	23.30	38.52			
27	Chandigarh	10.32	15.70	26.02			
28.	D & N Havelli	6.30	10.60	16.9			
29	Daman & Diu	3.63	14.50	23.13			
30	Delhi	93.18	98.60	191.78			
31	Lakshadweep	5.63	11.20	16.83			
32.	Pondicherry	34.06	42.50	76.56			
	Total	1007.01	12393.50	22466.51			

Note 1 Figure of 1992-93 are provisional

2 Figures for 1993-94 based on the orders placed for supplies and cash assistance allocated

*[English]***Coal for Steel Plants****Visit of British Home Secretary**

\*337. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Home Secretary visited India recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed during his visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Detailed discussions were held on various bilateral issues such as combating terrorism, drug trafficking, follow up action on Extradition Treaty, Confiscation Agreement and immigration matters.

(c). Both sides agreed to cooperate closely in combating terrorism and drug trafficking.

\*338. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of coking coal for each integrated public sector steel plant;

(b) whether these plants are facing shortage of coking coal;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to import coal for these steel plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries from which coal is proposed to be imported; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Plantwise requirement of coking coal projected for 1993-94 for the Steel Plants under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is indicated as under:?

*Unit Millions Tonnes*

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Imported</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bhilai Steel Plant	3 18	1.61	4.79
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.44	0.50	1.94
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.34	0.58	1.92
Bokaro Steel Plant	2 90	1.51	4.41
Indian Iron and Steel Company	1.64	0.30	1.94
Total SAIL	10.50	4.50	15.00
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant	0.80	1.88	2 68
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11 30</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>17 68</b>

(b) and (c). Integrated Steel Plants import some quantity of metallurgical coking coal to meet qualitative and quantitative shortfalls in indigenous availability.

(d) and (e). Details in this regard will be known only after the finalisation of tenders etc.

[Translation]

### **De-Addiction Campaign**

\*339 SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate regarding the expenditure incurred on de-addiction campaign during 1991 and 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the results achieved as a result thereof; and

(d) the amount allocated for the long massive de-addiction campaign launched from October, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a). An expenditure of Rs. 51.36 lakhs and Rs. 154.46 lakhs was incurred during 1991 & 1992 respectively on Deaddiction Campaign

(b). The details of the programmes and the expenditure incurred are given in the enclosed statement.

(c). As a result 2,26,935 and 2,53,212 drug addicts were benefitted in 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively

(d) An amount of RS 60.00 lakhs has been allocated for the campaign against drug abuse launched from October 1992

## STATEMENT

## EXPENDITURE ON THE PROGRAMME OF DE-ADDICTION

1991	Rs 51,36,459 approx
1992	Rs 154,46,3600 approx

Details	Rs in lakhs		
	1991	1992	
1	2	3	
(i) Video Quickies	12 58 405	7,70 745	
(ii) Sponsored Radio Programme Radio Spots	10 72 000	13 4,000	
(iii) Outdoor Publicity	9 06 599	19,17,372	
(iv) Conference/Seminar	47 500	--	
(v) Cultural show		3,50,295	
(vi) Illustrated booklet	2 12 342	--	
(vii) Two booklets		1,40,000	
(ix) Two Comics		8 87,500	

Details	Rs. in lakhs		
	1991	1992	
1	2	3	
(x) Hand bills	--	2,90,192	
(xi) Three Posters	-	15,00,000	
(xii) Computerised Fly. Tickets	--	18,25,00	
(xiii) Postal Stationery	--	63.60,000	
Grand Total	34,96,846	154,46,300	
Grant in aid to NGOs	16,39,613	--	
	51,36,613	154,46,300	

Note: The expenditure on Press advertisements in all National Dailies in English/Hindi and in Vernacular Press in Regional Languages is met from the consolidated Publicity budget of DAVP earmarked for Ministry of Welfare.

**Terrorist Incidents in Terai, U.P.**

\*340 SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorist incidents which took place in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh during 1992 and 1993 so far,

(b) the number of terrorists killed and arrested in the region during the above period,

(c) the number of civilians and security personnel killed and injured by terrorists in the region;

(d) the details of compensation paid in each case, and

(e) the steps taken to contain the terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S B CHAVAN) (a) According to available information 123 incidents of terrorist violence took place in Terai Region during the period

(b) 35 terrorists have been killed and 87 have been arrested

(c) 127 civilians and 17 security personnel were killed and 58 civilians and 17 security personnel were injured by the terrorists during the period

(d) According to available information, an amount of Rs 31,35,000/- has been paid to the dependents of persons killed by the terrorists and an amount of Rs 3,96,000/- has been paid to those injured

(e) 113 Companies of Para-Military

Forces have been deployed in the State. A large quantity of modern weapons have been released to the State Government. A special grant of Rs. 10 crores was also released to the State Government to strengthen the Police administration in the area. The State Government is keeping a close watch and taking necessary steps to contain terrorist activities in the State

*[English]*

**Foreign Contributions**

3260 SHRI ATAL BHARI  
VAJPAYEE  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding receiving of foreign contributions by various organisations as reported in the Navbharat Times of February 12 1993,

(b) if so, the institutions/organisations which have received foreign contributions from different countries during 1991-92 and 1992-93,

(c) the purposes for which such contributions have been received, and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that these contributions are utilised for the purposes for which these are received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) Of the institutions/organisations named therein, only Darul Uloom Ahmadiya Salafia, Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga, Bihar has reported receipt of

foreign contribution during 1991-92 for the purpose of construction of college building. Intimation to this effect duly certified by a Chartered Accountant as required under the provisions of the FC(R) Act, 1976, has been furnished by the association

#### **Fire Incident at Nai Sarak**

3261 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted investigation regarding the fire incident at Nai Sarak Delhi recently,

(b) if so the details and the outcome thereof

(c) the number of persons found guilty and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P M SAYEED) (a) to (d) The Chief Fire Officer has reported that 26 incidents of fire adjoining Nai Sarak Delhi were attended to by the Delhi Fire Service during the period from August, 1992 to February, 1993. All these incidents were of small category. One fire occurred in a shop in Maliwara Nai Sarak resulting in a loss of about Rs 1600/- According to the police the cause of fire appeared to be the short circuit

*[Translation]*

#### **Treatment of Haemophilia**

3263 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the medical facilities available in the country for the treatment of

Haemophilia is not adequate,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to improve the medical facilities for these patients, and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) Haemophilia patients require blood components for their treatment. These are provided either through whole blood transfusion or through injections of specific blood components

(b) and (c) To increase availability of blood components the Government of India plans to establish 30 component separation units during the year 1992-95 in phases. For manufacture of factor -VIII one plasma Fractionation Unit has been set up at KEM Hospital Bombay

*[English]*

#### **Import of Machines/Appliances by CIL**

3264 SHRI HARADHAN ROY Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent on import of machines/appliances by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during 1992

(b) the foreign exchange involved thereon

(c) whether these machines were available in the country and

(d) if so the reasons for such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries spent Rs 238 crores approximately in 1992

on the import of machinery and equipment.

(b) The foreign exchange involved therein in Rs 166 crores (CIF value).

(c) and (d). The machineries were imported on account of bi-lateral credit Agreement or in accordance with the prescribed International Competitive Bidding procedure for World Bank aided projects.

#### **Independent Council for Physiotherapists**

3265. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7301 on April 21, 1992 and state;

(a) whether the proposed legislation on Independent Council for Physiotherapists and occupational Physiotherapists with separate cell is likely to be introduced in the Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in bringing such a legislation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b). A view on the formation of a Council would be taken after receiving the comments of the State Governments on the report of the Committee chaired by Dr. S.D. Sharma, Additional Director General of Health Services, on the subject.

[Translation]

#### **Adulteration of Oil in Petrol**

3266. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI SHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding adulteration of petrol by various petrol pumps in Bihar;

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

(c) the steps taken to check such sort of adulterations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPITAN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). No complaint has been received during the period April- December, 1992.

(c) The following measures are taken to check adulteration in petroleum products:-

(i) regular and surprise inspections by Oil Company officials;

(ii) density check under MS & HSD Control Order, 1990;

(iii) doping of kerosene with furfural at selected locations;

(iv) surprise inspections by mobile laboratories; and

(v) surprise inspections of retail outlets by State Government Officials.

#### **Welfare Schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

3267. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of welfare schemes launched in Madhya Pradesh during the last year;

(b) the targets fixed for these schemes

and achievements made; and

(c) the reasons for not achieving these targets?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The details of the various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Welfare launched during 1991-92 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, Handicapped Welfare and other weaker sections of society, which are common to all States/UTs, including the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement attached. There are no State-wise targets in respect of the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Welfare.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Ministry of Welfare has been implementing several Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Handicapped and other weaker section of the society in all the States/Union Territories including the State of Madhya Pradesh. The broad details of the scheme among others are as follow:

1. Post-Matric Scholarships meant for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

2. Pre-Matric Schollerships for children or those engaged in unclean occupations.

3. Book Banks for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes students studying in Medical and Engineering colleges.

4. Girls/Boys Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5. Coaching and Allied Schemes for Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes.

6. National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers.

7. Aid to Voluntary Organisation engaged in welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8. Strengthening of machinery of enforcement of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

9. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes.

10. Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plan of Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes.

11. State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation and State Tribunal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest produce-participation in the share capital investment by the Central Government.

12. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation - for financing viable schemes for economic development of SCs and STs.

13. Ashram Schools in Tribal sub-plan areas.

14. Development of oilseeds and oils of the tree and forest origin.

15. Support to Tribal Research Institutes.

16. Grants-in-aid price support and investment in Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) for marketing of tribal produce.

17. Scheme of assistance to organisations for the disabled persons.

18. Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances.

19. Employment of handicapped.

20. District Rehabilitation Centres.

21. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition & Drug Abuse Prevention.

22. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.

23. Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Programmes relating to the Aged.

24. Grants-in-aid to Central Wakf Council for the Development of Urban Wakf Properties.

25. Pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria.

26. Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).

[English]

### **Medical and Pharmacy Colleges**

3268. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of privately owned recognised Medical and Pharmacy Colleges, state-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received against the irregularities in these colleges during the last one year; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A statement indicating the number of privately owned recognised medical colleges State-wise is enclosed. Details about Pharmacy Colleges are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Medical Council of India have not received any such complaint during this period.

(c) Does not arise.

### **STATEMENT**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Number of privately owned recognised medical Colleges</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Manipur	1
3.	Karnataka	11
4.	Punjab	2
5.	Tamil Nadu'	4
6.	Maharashtra	4

[Translation]

### **Welfare of Tribals**

3269. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 506 on 26th November, 1992 and state:

(a) whether information regarding welfare of tribals in Madhya Pradesh has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in ; is regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) . Yes Sir.

(b). The Welfare works undertaken by the Government for the tribals covered all the important fields like agriculture, rural development, irrigation, energy, industry, transports duration and health, etc. The Central Government released funds under various schemes/programmes to the State

Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The details of releases for the last 3 years i.e. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the enclosed Statement. The development schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are implemented by different departments in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Department-wise provisions and expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan for 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given the enclosed Statement-II.

(c). Question does not arise.

## STATEMENT-I

S.No	New Schemes/Programmes	Rs in lakhs				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Special Central Assistance	5582.90	6237 28	6835 01		
2.	Grants under Article 275(1)	445 24	445.24	445.24		
3.	Girls Hostels	63 30	63.875			
4.	Boys Hostels	9.46	28.744	35.00		
5.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Research & Training.	-	13.80	13.20		
6.	Scheme of Development of Oil Seeds.	10 67	24 00	26.20		
7.	Grant -in-aid to NGOs	3.04	1.96	8.98		
8.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarships	351 15	15.00	338.8795		
9.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Books Banks for Sc/STs.	4.68	4 00	1.32		

\* figures both for SCs/STs.

## STATEMENT -II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	Name of Sector	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Budget Provision	Exp.	Budget Provision	Exp.	Budget Provision	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3978.46	3478.79	9371.44	7812.64	7073.64	6335.51
2.	Rural Development	2480.58	3085.48	4106.92	4137.38	4227.7	3983.78
3.	Irrigation and flood Control	7493.16	6949.65	9945.37	8258.0431	2921.26	10617.42
4.	Energy	3365.85	5408.00	3181.26	4509.68	3492.07	4597.32
5.	Industry & Minerals	1953.25	1062.72	1992.94	1549.87	1800.06	1780.86
6.	Transport	2644.00	2666.08	2725.00	2187.20	2721.00	2650.00.
7.	Science & Technology	51.40	-	127.85	105.10	160.00	160.00
8.	General Economic Services	1529.00	74.00	1582.96	1888.11	1640.70	1633.48

Rs in lakh

S No	Name of Sector	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Budget Provision	Exp	Budget Provision	Exp	Budget Provision	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Social Services	4722 66	45522 35	5307 88	5297 67	8124 80	8084 30
10	Health & Family Welfare	2623 00	296 30	2535 00	2039 82	2367 56	2319.53.
11	Water supply, Sanitation, and Housing	1982 44	2156 00	2378 52	2282 27	2718 45	2268 01
12	Information & Publicity	96 82	96 88	47 58	47 58	52 40	30 06
13	Welfare of SC ST & Backward	2269 00	1750 95	2088 80	4950 84	2288 67	5402.89
14	Social Welfare & Nutrition	712 12	722 22	694 32	638 93	1065 74	1001.30
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	107 46	103 33	246 81	207 68	335 42	331.86
16	Administrative	30 40	19 87	6 30	5 40	9 16	1.96
	Total	36039 60	32422 62	4638 95	46008 21	50998 70	51198 28

[English]

**Water Locked in Band Colliery**

3270. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to pump out the water locked in Charbe Band Colliery of BCCL; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) and (b). Four pumps of 2000 gallons per minute capacity are already working in Charmaband Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited as part of usual pumping operations, for pumping out water accumulated through heavy seepage/percolation of water through broken ground and from mines on the rise side. There is no programme of dewatering of old waterlogged workings in the Colliery at present.

[Translation]

**Reimbursement of Expenditure Incurred by J & K Government**

3271. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested the Unions Government to reimburse the expenditure incurred by it on security related heads and on migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and requested the Union Government for financial assistance in lieu of the expenditure incurred by it on security related heads and on migrants. It has been decided to provide a sum of rupees 150 crores to the Government of J&K in lieu of such expenditure incurred by it.

[English]

**Cochin Oil Refinery**

3272 SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Refinery achieved its production target in every field during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the total metric tonnes of crude oil refined at the refinery during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The details are given below:-

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. Crude throughput (MMTPA)	4.70	4.843
2. LPG Production (TPA)	160,000	181,222
3. Total Distillates (Wt.%)	80.3	80.67
4. Aromatic Production (TPA)	79,5000	81,405
5. Fuel and Loss (Wt.%)	6.30	6.28

(c). 4.843 millions metric tonnes.

### **Inquiries Regarding Bomb Blasts in Delhi**

3273. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiries regarding the cases of bomb blasts, which occurred in Delhi during the last six months, have been conducted;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the number of such cases solved and those pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Six bomb blast incidents have been reported in Delhi during the last six months from October, 1992 to 14th March, 1993. Investigation in all these cases has been started. No case has been solved till date.

### **Effectiveness of Mineral Water**

3274. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several brands of mineral water are being sold in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have ever got these mineral water tested in its laboratory to ascertain its effectiveness and to ensure that it is safe mineral water;

(c) if so, the outcome of the tests undertaken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per available information, four samples have been tested recently; two of which were found to be contaminated.

(d). Does not arise.

### **Coal Washeries developed with Foreign Assistance**

3275. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal washeries being developed or have been developed in Central Coalfields Limited and in any other collieries under Coal India Limited with the foreign assistance;

(b) whether Australian agencies have been engaged to build up coal washeries;

(c) whether the terms and conditions have been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Nine coking coal washeries were set up in the past with foreign technology/assistance. Four of these washeries, viz., Kargali, Sawang, Kathara & Gidi are in the Central Coalfields Limited while four washeries, viz., Bhojudih, Dugda-I, Dugda-II and Patherdih are in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited. One washery at Nandan is under Western Coalfields Limited. In addition, Bina Non-Coking Coal Beneficiation Plant is being set up in Northern Coalfields Limited and the Piparwar Beneficiation Plant for Non-coking Coal is being set up in Central

Coalfields Limited with the foreign assistance.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The coal beneficiation plant at Piparwar is being set up with the Australian financial assistance under an agreement with Coal India Limited and M/s White Industries Australia Ltd. Integrated Piparwar Coal mine-cum-washery project is being constructed on turn-key basis by M/s White Industries Australia Ltd. Further, a project report for modernisation of Moonidih Washery for fine coal washing, with Australian assistance is also under preparation.

[Translation]

**Amount outstanding against Power Stations**

3276. PROF RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the Coal India Ltd. outstanding against the power stations and the year since when it is outstanding;

(b) the reasons for the delay in repayments by these power stations;

(c) whether the amount outstanding against these stations will be recovered alongwith interest thereon; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The details of total outstanding dues of Coal India Limited against each of Electricity Board/ Power Utilities as on 27.2.1993 are given below:

	<i>(Data Provisional) (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>Electricity Board/ Power Utilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	4.02
2. Ahmedabad Electric Company (AEC)	25.98
3. Badarpur Thermal Power Station	202.56
4. Bihar State Electricity Board	22.71
5. Calcutta Electricity Supply Co. (CESC)	3.82
6. Damodar Valley Corporation	232.41
7. Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	40.91
8. Durgapur Project Ltd.	75.97
9. Gujarat State Electricity Board	154.58
10. Haryana State Electricity Board	106.28

	<i>(Data Provisional)</i> <i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>Electricity Board/ Power Utilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>
11. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	12.61
12. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	45.86
13. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	293.71
14. National Thermal Power Corporation	172.63
15. Orissa State Electricity Board	12.55
16. Punjab State Electricity Board	177.46
17. Rajasthan State Electricity Board	17.33
18. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	66.71
19. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	299.70
20. West Bengal State Electricity Board	133.96
21. West Bengal Power Development Corporation	135.63
22. Others	9.79
Total:	2247.18

The due have accumulated over a period of time because of wide gap between the value of coal supplied by Coal companies and payments made by Power Utilities. One of the main reasons for non-clearance of coal bills is the financial constraints faced by the Power Utilities.

(c) and (d). Steps taken to recover the outstanding dues are:-

(i) All power units commissioned after 1.4.1989 were being supplied coal only against advance payments or against revolving Letter of Credit.

(ii) Government of India have decided to adjust all undisputed coal sales outstandings as on 31.5.1990 against the Central Assistance to State Plans payable to the State Governments whose State Electricity Boards and Power Utilities had defaulted, in four equal installments. So far three installments have been received.

(iii) As a result of mounting arrears of outstaying dues, Ministry of Coal advised CIL to start supplying coal to the Power Utilities only against advance payments. This scheme which is better known as 'Cash and Carry Scheme' was introduced with effect from 1.10.1991.

(iv) State Government have been requested to persuade/enable their State Electricity Boards to clear the outstanding dues at the earliest.

[English]

### **Toddy Tappers**

3277. SHRIDHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toddy tappers engaged to tap the toddy in the country;

(b) whether there is any action plan to help these toddy tappers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assistance is likely to be provided for its implementation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

### **Construction of Pipeline from Haldia to Barauni Refinery**

3278. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a pipeline from Haldia to Barauni Refinery;

(b) whether an Expert Committee constituted to go into the feasibility for construction of the pipeline has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the conclusions thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). For augmenting supply of crude oil to Barauni Refinery, IOC has submitted a proposal for laying of a crude pipeline from Haldia Port to Barauni.

(d) : The project is expected to be completed within a period of 48 months from the date of Government approval.

### **Coal Mines in Orissa**

3279. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines in Orissa and the number of labourers working in each coal mine;

(b) the total production of coal made during last three years in these mines; and

(c) the profit earned from these coal mines?

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

(a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited, following twenty coal mines were in production in Orissa in 1991-93.

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Talcher      | 2. Deulbera              |
| 3. Nandira      | 4. Handidhua             |
| 5. Lingaraj     | 6. Orient No. 1          |
| 7. Orient No. 2 | 8. Orient No. 3          |
| 9. Orient No. 4 | 10. Hira<br>Khand-Bundia |

11. Hingir Rampur      12. Belpahar  
 13. Lajkura            14. Lilari  
 15. Samleswari        16. Balanda  
 17. Jagannath          18. Ananta  
 19. Bharatpur          20. Kalinga

Information regarding number of workers in each of these mines is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The relevant details are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Coal production in millions tonnes</i>
1989-90	13.26
1990-91	16.27
1991-92	20.71

(c) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the table of the House.

*[Translation]*

**New Hospital in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi**

3280. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new hospital in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the location identified; and

(c) the time by which construction of hospital is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that a 100 beds hospital is under completion at Khichripur in Trans-Yamuna area where OPD services are already being provided.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Private Medical Colleges**

3281. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of recognised private medical colleges in each State;

(b) whether there are other private colleges in the country which have not been recognised, but whose applications are pending with the Medical Council as on December 31, 1992; and

(c) the names of such colleges with the reasons for the delay in recognition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Based on the information provided by the Medical Council of India (MCI), the names of Recognised Private Medical Colleges are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of the colleges are given in the enclosed Statement -II. The cases are at various stages of consideration by the Council and are mainly awaiting compliance of the MCI Regulation in this regard.

**Statement-I**

The names of recognised private medical colleges in each state are as under:-

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Deccan College of Medical Science, Hyderabad.

**KARNATAKA**

2. (a) Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

(b) Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore.

3. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.

4. M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore.

5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore.

6. Kempegowda Instt. of Medical Sciences, Bangalore.

7. J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore.

8. J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere.

9. J.L.N. Medical College, Belgaum.

10. B.L.D. Medical College, Bijapur.

11. M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga.

12. Sri Devraj Urs Medical College, Tamaka, Kolar (Temporarily recognised upto 1994 admissions)

**MAHARASHTRA**

13. Rural Medical College, Loni.

14. Krishna Instt. of Medical Sciences.

Karad.

15. Mahatma Gandhi Instt., off Medical Sciences, Sevagram Wardha.

16. Dr. Panjabrao Alias Bhausaheb Deshmukh Memorial Medical College, Amravati.

**MANIPUR**

17. Regional Medical College, Imphal.

**PUNJAB**

18. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

19. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.

**TAMILNADH**

20. Christian Medical College, Vellore.

21. Sri Ramachandra Medical College, & Research Instt., Porur, Madras.

22. P.S.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, Peelamedu, Coimbatore (Temporarily recognised upto 1992 admissions)

23. Raja Muthiah Medical College, Annamalainagar. (Temporarily recognised upto 1996 admissions)

**Statement- II**

The names of Private medical Colleges not yet recognised by the Medical Council of India are as under:-

**Name of the Colleges**

1. Pramukh Swami Medical College, Karamsad, Gujarat.

2. Adichunchangiri Medical College,

Bellur.

3. Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur

4. Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur

5 J N Medical College, Swangi, Wardha of Smt Radhikabai Memorial Medical Trust, Wardha

### **Terrorists Arrested in Delhi**

3282 SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of terrorists arrested in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M SHYED) (a) The number of terrorists arrested in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 (upto 10.3.1993) is as under -

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of terrorists arrested</i>
1992	47
1993	14

(b) Action as warranted under law has been initiated

### **Amendment to Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957**

3283 SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose

to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) (a) and (b) The Government is considering amendment of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 taking into account the proposals received from various State Governments/Union Territories Federation of Mining Associations and the Mining Industry and in the wake of statement on industrial Policy 1991. Amongst the proposals being considered are changes in the eligibility of corporate bodies for prospecting licences and mining leases in the period of mining leases (ML) prospecting licences (PL) revision of the First Schedule of the Act which specifies the list of minerals in respect of which prior approval of Central Government is required before grant or renewal of ML/PL certain other amendments to remove any ambiguity in the Act and make its implementation more effective

*[Translation]*

### **Terrorist Incidents in J & K**

3284 DR LAL BAHADUR RAWAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of terrorist groups active in Jammu and Kashmir at present

(b) the details of terrorist hideouts identified in the State during the last six months and

(c) the details of the major terrorist

incidents which took place in the State during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) a) to (c) There are about 135 terrorist group active in J & K. Searches and raids are regularly carried out on the basis of information and intelligence, in suspected terrorist hide-outs. In this process the terrorists also keep shifting their bases. It is not possible to indicate the number and details in terms of specific hide-outs of the different militant groups.

The terrorists have continued to indulge in violence, looting of Banks, causing explosions and bomb blasts in Government and private buildings etc. looting and extortion, abduction and killing of innocent civilians and government officials. According to available information some of the incidents during the last six months include looting of Rs. 13 lakhs from a bank van in Srinagar and an unsuccessful attempt to loot Rs. 15 lakhs from a treasury van in Doda, bomb blast in a bus near Jammu killing over 20 persons, sabotage of the Telecommunications Microwave Centre at Banihal, burning of 112 residential houses, 11 non residential houses, shops and foodgrain stores in Wagarpora (Baramulla), a grenade explosion aimed at a security force vehicle but killing 14 civilians including 4 women in Soura, Srinagar, burning down of Broadway Cinema Hall in Srinagar and Dak Banglow and tourist complex at Vernag, Anantnag, explosion in Doordarshan Kendra Residential quarters causing damage to two quarters, attack on security forces with a grenade killing 24 persons including 4 BSF personnel and 20 civilians etc. An incident also took place at Sopore in which 42 persons were killed. A judicial enquiry has been ordered to inquire into this incident.

[English]

### **Attack on Former SC/ST Chairman in Madhya Pradesh**

3285 SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident involving an attack on the former SC/ST Chairman in Madhya Pradesh

(b) if so the findings thereof and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) a) to (c) Police being a State subject it is for the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to register and investigate crimes. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that Dr. B. D. Sharma tried to instigate the villagers not to give this land for setting up a steel plant at Jagdalpur. This was opposed by Bastar Vikas Sangharash Samiti which is in favour of setting up a steel plant. On 15.10.92 a group of groups organised rallies in support of their stand.

On 28.10.92 Dr. Sharma was going to village Barungpal. Some supporters of the Bastar Vikas Sangharash Samiti stopped Dr. Sharma and accused him of impeding the development of Bastar district. Thereafter they forcibly brought Dr. Sharma to Jagdalpur and mis-behaved with him. On receipt of information the local police officers reached the spot and brought Dr. Sharma to the Police Station. On the report of Dr. Sharma a case No. 75/92 under Section 147, 342, 294 and 323 IPC was registered. Dr. Sharma was asked to undergo medical examination regarding his injuries. Dr.

Sharma however refused to have such medical examination and gave a written statement to this effect. Therefore, on medical examination was done. In this case, four persons have been arrested. On 29.10.92 during Dr. Sharma's scheduled programme of visit to other villages on 29.10.92 security assistance was provided.

### **Control. of Dementia**

3286. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several old-age persons are affected by Dementia;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by this disease during 1992;

(c) whether the Government have conducted research to ascertain the cause of this disease;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the funds earmarked to combat this disease during Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to involve Non-governmental organisations to take adequate care of these patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) and (d). No organised study has been conducted in this regard.

(e) No specific funds have been earmarked for this purpose.

(f) Geriatric societies are already en-

gaged in dealing with this problem.

### **Oil Exploration Programme in Ratnagiri Belt**

3287. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken an extensive drilling and oil exploration programme along Maharashtra-Goa coast particularly Ratnagiri belt during the recent past;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the details of oil exploration programme during Eighth Plan along the western coast, State-wise alongwith established potential of natural gas and other petroleum products; and

(d) the details of production plan during Eight Plan for harnessing the established potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Off the coast of Maharashtra, including Ratnagiri belt, fairly extensive drilling for exploration of hydrocarbon has been undertaken by ONGC. Off Goa coast, no exploratory drilling has been undertaken so far. On the onland part of Maharashtra-Goa coast also, no drilling has been undertaken in view of poor prospectivity of the area.

(b) and (c). In the Bombay Offshore basin, off the coast of Maharashtra and Gujrat, a total of 435 exploratory wells have been drilled in 174 prospects. Of these 37 prospects have been proved to be oil bearing, and 27 prospects gas bearing. As on 1.1.92, in place geological/reserves of

3421.80 million tonnes of Oil and Oil Equivalent of Gas have been established in the area

(d) A number of development Schemes are being implemented to attain a production level of approximately 26.6 million tonnes of oil per annum and approximately 62.5 MMSCMD of gas, in the terminal year of the Eight Plan period

### Social Research Studies

3288 SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the norms laid down for allotting social research studies relating to Health and Family Welfare to Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)

(b) the funds earmarked for these studies during the last year

(c) the number of NGOs given such assignments and the amount paid to them during 1991-92 and

(d) the manner in which the amount payable is determined for each study?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course

### Expansion Schemes of BPCL and IOC

3289 SHRI PROBIN DEKA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Indian Oil Corporation

have any expansion schemes in Assam, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) and (b) M/s Indian Oil Corporation, have the following expansion schemes in Assam

(i) Modernisation of Digboi Refinery

(ii) Enhancement of capacity of Guwahati Refinery

(iii) Construction of new oil depot at Navgaon

(iv) Construction of Metre Gauge/Board Gauge transshipment terminal at Lumding (Rail junction)

(v) LPC Bottling Plant at Guwahati

M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation has not expansion scheme in Assam at present

### Allotment of Retail Outlets in Delhi

3290 DR. C. SILVERA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) Whether some oil companies have recently advertised for allotment of retail outlet dealers in Delhi amongst the people belonging to Scheduled Caste category,

(b) If so the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government also propose to advertise these retail outlets in Delhi for people belonging to Scheduled Tribe Category and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not.

the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). 12 locations in Delhi, reserved for SC, have recently been advertised by Oil Companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Keeping in view the inter-se population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi, the entire 25% reservation for SC/ST in Delhi has been reserved for Scheduled Castes only.

*[Translation]*

#### **Training to Delhi Police Personnel**

3291. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:  
SHRI MANPOOL SINGH:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the ranks/posts for which training facilities are available in Delhi Police and the duration of training;

(b) the details of the batches which

passed out within the stipulated training period during the last three years;

(c) the details of the batches which passed out beyond the stipulated training period; and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether present batch of trainees would be passed out within the stipulated training period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a). Training facilities are available in Delhi Police for the officers of rank of Constables to Sub-Inspectors and the details various training course alongwith their duration are given in the enclosed duration, are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) to (e). Training batches are normally passed out within the stipulated period. However, the training schedule is sometimes disturbed as the trainees are deployed on emergent law and order duties. This loss of training time is made -up by extending their training period. Details of the batches which passed out beyond the stipulated period during the last three year are given in the enclosed statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

Induction Courses	Duration
(i) P.S.I Course ( Probationers Sub-Inspector's Course)	12 months
(ii) Head Constables/Asst Sub Inspectors (Stenos) (Min )	3 months
(iii) Recruit Constables	9 months
(iv) Woman Recruit Constables	6 months
(v) Mounted Police Constables	6 months
(vi) Commando Training Course for Constables to Sub-Inspectors	3 months
(vii) Constables Drivers	3 months
(viii) Bandmen	9 months
(ix) Dog Handlers	9 months
(x) Wireless operators Grade-I (For Asstt Sub-Inspectors/ Sub Inspectors)	6 months

<i>Induction Courses</i>	<i>Duration</i>
(xi) Wireless Operators Grade-II (for Head Constables/ Asst. Wireless Operators/Asst. Sub-Inspectors)	- 6 months
(xii) Wireless Operators Grade-III (for Head Constables/Asst. Wireless Operators)	- 9 months
(xiii) Wireless Operators Grade-III (for directly recruited Head Constables/Asst. Wireless Operators)	- 3 months
(xiv) Radio Tech. Grade-III (BRT) Course for-Head Constable Filter Battery, Head Constable/Filter Elec., Head Constable/Filter Engine, Head Constable/ Lasker and Head Constable/Draftman	- 9 months

<i>Induction Courses</i>	<i>Duration</i>
<i>Promotional Courses</i>	
(i) Upper School Course (for Asst. Sub-Inspectors to Sub-Inspectors)	4 months
(ii) Intermediate School Course (for Head Constable to Asst. Sub Inspector)	4 months
(iii) Lower School Course (for Constable to Head Constable) Special Courses	3 1/2 months
(i) Drill Instructor's Course for Constables.	9 months
(ii) Un-armed Combat Course for Constables and Head Constables	3 months

**STATEMENT-II***Batches Passed Out Within Stipulated Period*

Sl No	Name of Course	Number of Batches				
		1990	1991	1992	1992	1992
1	2	3	4	5		
1	Probationary Sub-Inspectors	1	1	1	1	
2	Head Constable Asstt. Sub-Inspector (Steno)	3	1	-		
3	Recruit Training Course	2	2	1	1	
4	Woman Recruit Training Course	1	1	1	1	
5	Mounted Police Constables	-	1/2	1		
6	Commando Training Course for Constables to Sub-Inspectors	-	-	2=		
7	Constables Drivers	3	4	2	2	
8	Bandmen	-	1	1	1	
9	Ddog Aandlers	2	1	-	-	

Sl No	Name of Course	Number of Batches				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5		
10	Wireless Operators Grade-I (for Asstt. Sub-Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors)	1	1	-		
11	Wireless Operators Grade-II (for Head Constables/Asstt. Sub-Inspectors/Asstt. Wireless Operator)	2	1	1		
	Wireless Operators Grade-III (for Head Constables/Asstt. Wireless Operator)	2	2	1		
	Radio Technician Grade-III(BRT) Course	-	1	-		
11	Upper School Course (for Asstt. Sub-Inspector to Sub-Inspectors)	2	-	-		
15	Lower School Course (for Constables and Head Constables)	-	-	2		
11	Un-armed Combat Course (for Constables and Head Constables)	-	--	2		

Sl/No	Name of Course	Number of Batches		
		1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Batches Passed Out Beyond Stipulated Period</i>				
1.	Intermediate School Course (for Head Constable to Asst. Sub-Inspector)	1	1	1
2.	Lower School Course (for Constable to Head Constable)	2	2	-
3.	Drill Instructor's Course (for Constables)	1	1	-
4.	Head Constables/Asst. Sub-Inspectors (Steno)	-	2	2
5.	Recruits Training Course	3	3	3

[English]

### Assault on Media Persons in Ayodhya

3292. SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA:  
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH  
DRONA:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any assault on media persons in Ayodhya on December 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the guilty persons;

(c) whether the Press Council of India has submitted any report to the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have constituted a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Shri Manmohan Singh Liberhan, a sitting Judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court. One of the terms of reference of the Commission is to look into the sequence of events leading to, and all the facts and circumstances relating to, the assault on media persons at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have constituted a special investigating team headed by an Inspector General of Police to investigate complaints of attacks on journalists in Ayodhya in 6 December 1992. The

team has gone into 46 cases registered so far. Most of the available evidence has been recorded.

(c) to (e). The Press Council of India has submitted a report of its special Inquiry Committee regarding the assault on media persons in Ayodhya on 6 December, 1992 to the Government of India.

According to the report these assaults were found to be pre-conceived and pre-planned. The Committee has, inter alia, recommended that the Government should take necessary action to book those guilty of assaults on media persons as well as those responsible for lapses in the maintenance of law and order, allow import and to waive payment of any custom duty for equipment damaged or lost in the incidents of 6 December 1992, provide social insurance for compensation of property destroyed and injury sustained by media persons/organisations in attacks while performing bonafide professional work, and cover media persons under Group Insurance.

The report has been forwarded to the concerned authorities for appropriate action. The Government had already decided that Media Persons whose equipment was damaged in Ayodhya would be allowed to import replacements and clear the same free of customs duty.

[Translation]

### Development of Shirdi and Tat Briji Managarh Mines

3293. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of MINES pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a comprehensive scheme to the Union Government regarding development of Shirdi and Tat Briji Managarh mines during the Eighth Five

Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

### Supply of Petroleum Products

3294. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortfall in the supply of petroleum products from the Gulf countries in view of the Ayodhya cases; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made by the Union Government of face such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Spore Incident

3295. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:  
SHRI KESIRI LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured and the estimated loss of property in the tragic incident which occurred in Sopore, Jammu & Kashmir recently;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the affected families/persons;

(c) whether any judicial inquiry has been ordered into the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken against the persons found guilty on the basis of preliminary inquiries; and

(f) the steps taken / being taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f). On 6th January 1993, there was an incident of cross firing between the security forces and the militants in Sopore town, distt. Baramulla, after militants had attacked a BSF party, in which two BSF personnel were injured (one subsequently died) and a weapon had been snatched away. In the exchange of fire, 42 persons are reported to have been killed. Around 300 house and Shops were gutted/damaged by fire. Ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1 lac to be paid to the next of kin of each of the deceased innocent persons and relief upto Rs. 1 lac per case of damage to property has been announced under the existing rules, along with assistance in the form of timber and sheets for roofs and three months free ration at the rate of 5 kg. per head per month to the families rendered homeless.

The State Government of Jammu & Kashmir has ordered a judicial inquiry to be conducted by Mr. Justice Amarjeet Chaudhary, a sitting judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court. The investigation of the cases registered in connection with this incident, has been transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation and is in progress.

On the basis of preliminary inquiries conducted by the administrative authorities

and the BSF, without prejudice to the results of the judicial inquiry / investigation, 9 BSF personnel including the Commandant, have been placed under suspension.

Strict instructions have been issued to the security forces that while launching search and seizure operations against the militants, the innocent people should not be put to any undue harassment. The Inquiry Commission has also been asked to suggest the remedial measures to prevent the recurrence of such events.

[Translation]

### **Education Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates Examination**

3296. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision for the examination centre in country for Education Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) Examination has been abolished since 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several students have to go abroad every year to take that examination, and

(d) whether the Government would again consider for setting up an examination centre in country itself to conduct this examination?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This step was taken to restrict the movement of medical personnel abroad for employment purpose.

(c) No information is available in this

behalf.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

[English]

### **Teasting System for Oil Explorations**

3297. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated the definite objectives for the proposed company which is likely to take over the functions of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether the earlier objectives of the ONGC as were set out in its constitution have been thoroughly changed to suit the needs of the proposed company;

(c) whether under the new concept of oil exploration the companies and private sectors would be allowed to have leasing system of the located areas for oil explorations; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Articles of Association for the proposed Company are under formulation.

(c) and (d). From time to time Government of India has been offering Exploration blocks to Private Companies under Production Sharing Contracts. The first Round of Bidding was held in 1980, followed by Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Rounds announced respectively in 1982, 1986, 1991 and 1993. Operations of first three rounds

have been completed. Currently, Fourth and Fifth rounds are in progress. In case of Fourth Round, 24 bids for 13 blocks were received and subsequently one contract for the block KG-OS- 90/1 has been signed on 19.2.1993. Government has approved award of three other contracts in the Bombay offshore, Rajasthan onshore and Pranhita-Godavari onshore basins.

In the Fifth Round announced in January, 1993, 45 blocks have been offered for exploration by private companies and the last date of submission of bids is 30.6. 1993.

*[Translation]*

**Circulation of Fake Currency Notes in U.P. and Delhi**

3298. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake currency notes have been in circulation in several parts of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for quite some time;

(b) the number of persons involved in cheating through fake currency notes ar-

rested in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during each of the last three years;

(c) the action taken against them;

(d) the details of fake currency notes seized in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken / being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) to (d). A statement showing the details of fake currency notes recovered /seized in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and the number of persons arrested for cheating during the years 1990, 1991 and 1992 is enclosed.

(e) In order to help the general public identify fake notes. The Reserve Bank of India issues press releases from time to time explaining the salient features of genuine notes. According to Reserve Bank of India, the public normally detect for themselves the fake notes on the basis of missing water marks or substitution of water marks by embossing, poor quality of paper as well as printing absence/ imitation of security thread, etc.

## STATEMENT

*Details of Fake Currency Notes Recovered/Seized in U.P. and Delhi During 1990, 1991, 92*

State/UT	Year	Denomination (Rs)	Recovered	Seized	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6
U. P.	1990	100	53	501	
		50	-	-	
		20	7	70	3
		10	64	1070	
		5	-	2	
	1991	2	-	-	
		1	-	-	
		100	65	10	
		50	-	-	
		20	2	-	

State/UT	Year	Denomination (Rs)	Recovered	Seized	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6
		10	202	5	
		5	2	—	
		2	2	—	
		1	—	—	
	1992*	500	3	—	
		100	135	—	
		50	5	—	
		20	4	—	
		10	346	—	
		5	1	—	
		1	—	—	
Delhi	1990	100	48	20	
		50	. 1	4	

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Denomination (Rs)</i>	<i>Recovered</i>	<i>Seized</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
		20	2	2	
		10	49	1375	
		5	—	—	
		2	1	—	
		1	—	—	
	1991	100	113	41	3
		50	—	—	
		20	5	—	
		10	133	2080	4
		3	6	2080	4
		2	—	—	
		1	—	—	
Delhi	192*	500	2	—	

State/UT	Year	Denomination (Rs)	Recovered	Seized	No of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6
		100	478	—	
		50	5	—	
		20	1	—	
		10	115	—	
		5	—	—	
		2	—	—	
		1	—	—	
Provisional figures					

*[English]*

### Revision of Royalty Rates of Minerals

3299. KUMARI PUJSHPADEVI SINGH:  
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to revise the royalty rates of major minerals is pending for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay;

(c) when it was revised previously; and

(d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Royalty rates on minerals other than Coal and Lignite were last revised on 17th February, 1992 except in the States of West Bengal and Assam. Royalty rates for Coal and Lignite were last fixed on 1st August, 1991.

*[Translation]*

### Film by Delhi Traffic Police

3300. SHRIMATIBHAVNA CHIKHILIA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police are producing films relating to the objects to check the increasing road accidents in Delhi;

(b) if so, the agencies to whom this work has been assigned; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police has reported that Traffic Police has been producing films relating to Road Safety with a view to prevent accidents. No production is, however, on hand currently.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

### Use of Cellular Phones

3301. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prolonged use of cellular phones is likely to cause brain cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No scientifically conducted study has come to notice in this regard.

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

*[Translation]*

### Disputed Bills of Coal

3302. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the details of the amount of disputed

bills regarding coal supplied to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Boards by the Coal India Limited?

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

The details regarding disputed and total amount outstanding coal sales dues from Orissa State Electricity Board and Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board for the coal supplied by Coal India Limited, as on 20th February, 1993 are given below:

<i>Name of Electricity Board</i>	<i>Disputed Amount</i>	<i>Total Amount</i>
		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Orissa State Electricity Board	0.01	12.34
Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	22.97	61.10

### **Migration of Hindus from Pakistan and Bhutan**

33.03. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Hindus from Pakistan or Bhutan have migrated to India during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some of them are seeking shelter in Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government to such migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f). According to available information, there is no serious problem of migration of Hindus from Bhutan and Pakistan except few stray cases from Pakistan in the State of Rajasthan. Persons belonging to minority community in Pakistan (especially Shindhi's) have been coming to India on valid short term visas. While some of them have returned on the expiry of visa, some have applied for long term visas. Their cases are considered on merit.

### **Food Laboratories**

3304 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO  
GUNDEWAR:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food laboratories in various States and Union Territories are ill-equipped and are not manned by competent staff to test the samples before launching prosecution under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortcomings existing in the laboratories and to post competent staff therein;

(c) the number of samples tested in Delhi during each of the last three years and how many of them were found adulterated; and

(d) the action taken against the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The facilities in food laboratories in different States and U. Ts vary widely.

(b) The States/UTs have been urged from time to time to strengthen their testing facilities. The Central Government has been providing grants for upgradation of the laboratories and also training their staff.

(c) 644, 741 and 1815 samples were tested in 1990, 1991 and 1992 respectively and 85, 95 and 221 were found adulterated.

(d) Prosecutions have been launched in respect of adulterated samples.

[English]

### Liquor Shops in Delhi

3305. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor shops in Delhi at present;

(b) whether the Government have decided to permit more liquor shops in Delhi;

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

(d) whether the Government have conducted any study to find out the relation-

ship between consumption of liquor and rate of Prime and between availability of alcohol and promotion of tourism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that there are at present 183 liquor shops in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that retail vends will be opened at suitable sites depending upon the demand.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Administration has further reported that it has not conducted any such study in the Union Territory of Delhi.

### Report of Fact Finding Committee

3306. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report of the Fact Finding Committee which visited the riot-affected areas of Bombay; and

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

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

### Import of bulk Drugs

3307. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in the import of bulk drugs and intermediates during the last three years;

(b) whether multinationals have fulfilled their drug production quota so as to reduce import of bulk drugs; and

(c) if not, the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per information available, the position is as under:-

(C.I.F. Value of imports: Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bulk Drugs</i>	<i>Inter-mediate</i>
1989-90	420.22	168.20
1990-91	322.57	176.70
1991-92	458.51	243.75

(b) There is no quota of drug production fixed for any sector of the Pharmaceutical Industry.

(c) Does not arise.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Parole applications</i>	<i>Released on parole</i>	<i>Applications rejected</i>
1990	204	37	84
1991	170	34	103
1992	197	48	91

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Delhi Administration has reported that it is necessary to have the report of the local police to ascertain genuineness of the grounds mentioned by convict in his

### Disposal of Parole Applications

3308. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Parole applications received in Delhi Administration from undertrials and convicts in Tihar Jail, Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons released on parole and the number of applications rejected during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is any time fixed for the disposal of the parole applications; and

(d) if not, the action taken to fix time bound disposal of parole applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that 571 applications were received during the last three years.

(b) The number of prisoners released on parole and the number of applications rejected during each of the last three years is as under:

application and the effect of his release on public order. However, in certain emergent cases, such as death or marriage in family, the application is decided on emergent basis. All parole cases are given priority.

[Translation]

**Gas Based Industries in Maharashtra**

3309. SHRIMATIKESHARBAISONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas based industries in Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up more gas based industries in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Allocations of gas have been made to 18 units located in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). While requests have been received from time to time, considering the availability of gas and the allocations already made, further allocation of gas is not feasible for the present.

**Kala-Azar**

3310. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Bihar for prevention and treatment of Kala-Azar during 1992; and

(b) the amount utilized by the Bihar Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Drugs and insecticides valued of Rs. 19.91 crores were

provided to Bihar in the year 1992.

(b) As per available reports supplies valued at Rs. 16.31 crores were utilised during this period.

[English]

**Drugs for Aids**

3311. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers have found in laboratory tests that combination of drugs can stop the deadly AIDS virus from replication and spreading to other cells; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for production of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a group of Scientists at the General Hospital Boston have developed an approach known as convergent combination therapy which aims at attacking the virus enzyme called reverse transcriptase. This enzyme is essential for its replication. This line of treatment is still in experimental stage.

Drugs Controller (India) had permitted M/s. Cipla to manufacture and market AZT agidothy medicine. There are no requests from indigenous manufacturers to take up the manufacture of either DDC (dideoctyridine) and DDI (dideoyinosine).

**Medical Collages**

3312. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and

Private Medical Colleges functioning in the Gujarat State;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government/private institutions to set up more Medical Colleges in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SANKARANAND):

(a) There are five Government and one Private Medical colleges functioning in Gujarat state.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

#### **Reserved Posts For SCs/STs**

3313. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH :  
SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.T. of Delhi has identified the Grade. I Group 'B' Gazetted vacant posts for General, SC and ST officials of 1992 and 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Grade. I vacancies earmarked for STs for 1992 and 1993 that remained unfilled by STs due to shortfall of ST officials in the feeder grade; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the reserved vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.

SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has reported that the number of Grade I vacancies identified for General, SC & ST officials for 1992 and 1993 is as under:

1992	
General	64
SC	13
ST	7
Total	84
1993	
General	
SC	116
ST	23
Total	150

(c) and (d). The cases for promotion to Grade I of DASS out of feeder cadre are yet to be placed before the Departmental promotion Committee.

[*Translation*]

#### **Bogus Medical Degrees**

3314. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons/institutions are engaged in issuing bogus medical degrees in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such cases in Delhi which came to the notice of the Union Government during the last eight months;

(c) the number of persons arrested in

this connection;

(d) the action taken/being taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken to check such cases in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police has reported that no such case has come to their notice during the period from 1.7.1992 to 28.2.1993.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

### **New Management Board for CIL**

3315. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Management Board has been constituted for Coal India Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Board of Directors of Coal India limited was reconstituted in December, 1991.

(b) The reconstituted Board of Directors of Coal India Limited consists of :-

#### **FULL -TIME**

1. Chairman-cum-Managing Director.
2. Director (Finance).
3. Director (Technical).
4. Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations)

#### **PART -TIME**

5. Two CMDs of CIL subsidiaries and SCCL to

6. Figure on rotational basis annually.

7. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal.

8. Joint Secretary-cum-Financial Adviser, Minister of Coal.

9. Director (Operation), Steel Authority of India Ltd.

10. Member ( Thermal & Operation) Central Electricity Authority.

11. Adviser ( Traffic ) , Railway Board.

12 Management Expert.

13 Labour representative.

14. Representative of Business Organisations Like FICCI / ASSOCHAM, etc.

[English]

### **Female Mortality**

3316. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
DR. R. MALLU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady decline in the sex ratio over the years;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the female vis-a-vis male mortality rate in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons in regard to (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the steps taken /being taken to remedy to situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

**FAMILY WELFARE ( SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) A declining trend in the sex ratio has been recorded in all census since 1901 except in 1951 and 1981.

(b) the latest Sample Registration System ( SRS) estimates show that the fall in mortality is steeper for females.

(c) and (d). The Government is undertaking several programmes focussing on the survival, protection and development of the girl child and to raise the status of women. A Bill entitled the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuses) Bill, 1991 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha to curb the misuse of techniques leading to females foeticide.

#### **Kidnapping of Infants in Delhi**

3317. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>	<i>No. of cases solved</i>	<i>No. of cases filed as untraced</i>	<i>No. of cases pending investigation</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>
1990	3	2	1	-	3
1991	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-
1993	1	-	-	1	-

(d) The following steps have been to Check such cases:-

(i) Local police have been directed to keep watch on the activities of suspicious persons in the hospitals.

(ii) Staff is regularly briefed and as and when any instance comes to notice, prompt action is taken.

(a) the number of cases of kidnapping of infants from hospitals registered in Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases solved and those pending;

(c) the number of persons arrested in such cases; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The number of cases of kidnapping of infants from hospitals reported; the number of cases solved/pending and the persons arrested in Delhi during each of the last three years i.e. 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 ( upto 28.2.93) is as under-

#### **Leakage of Petrol and Fire Accident**

3318. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government are aware of leakage of petrol and fire accident occurred in the near vicinity of Bharat Petro-

leum Depot in Balasore Town in Orissa last year;

(b) if so, the steps taken against the officials found responsible; and

(c) the proposals pending for the development of nearby vicinity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) A fire occurred accidentally near the IOC siding at Balasore on 3-8-1992 due to leakage of MS.

(b) No action was found necessary.

(c) The vulnerable area has been fenced off.

#### NBFDC

3319. SHRI ANBARASU ERA.  
SHRI NARAIN SINGH  
CHAUDHARI:  
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and the terms of reference of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation;

(b) whether NBFDC is also likely to set up its branches at the State levels, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation with authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crores is registered under the Companies Act, 1956 as a Company not for profit. Its Board of Directors has a sanctioned strength

of 13 Directors including three non-officials with recognised contribution in the field of Backward Classes and three Managing Director of State Backward Classes Corporations.

The main objective of the Company is to promote economic development of Backward Classes by providing the following facilities to the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC's) :-

(i) an additional channel of finance for economically and financially viable schemes and projects; and

(ii) upgrading their technological and entrepreneurial skills.

(b) NBCFDC will operate through the State level Backward Classes Corporations or the Corporations designated by the State Government for providing financial assistance to SEBCs.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Coal mining by CCL with Australian Collaboration

3320. DR. P. MALLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the displacement of people in the Pipara project in North Kaseapura of South Bihar due to open cast coal mining undertaken by the Central Coal Fields Limited with Australian Collaboration;

(b) whether the impact of this project on environment has been studied; and

(c) if so, the details in regard to (a) and (b) above?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A total of 451 families will be affected by the Piparwar Project of Central Coalfields Limited and they are to be rehabilitated in a phased manner as per progress of the mining activities.

The possible environmental impact of the project on air quality, water quality, noise level and the reclamation of land have been studied and an Environment Management Plan has been prepared, including steps for dust suppression/ prevention, reduction of suspended solids in water and reduction in noise/ vibrations.

#### **World Bank Aid to National T.B. Control Programme**

3321. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to seek World Bank aid for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States likely to be covered under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of the project is to augment the National T. B. Control Programme to spread its coverage and effectiveness.

(c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

#### **Naxalite Problem**

3322. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI RAMDEW RAM:

SHRI DHARMABHI KSHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question no. 354 on December 17, 1992 regarding naxalite problem and state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) held so far;

(b) the broad decisions taken therein; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka has held three meetings so far. They have discussed various aspects of the problem and have decided that the State Governments should prepare comprehensive Action Plan. Action Plans have, accordingly, been prepared by them to promote better enforcement of law and order as also socio-economic development of the affected areas. Also various ways of effecting coordination between concerned States have been discussed. Bihar has since also joined the JCC as its sixth Member.

#### **Highway Robberies in Delhi**

3323. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highway robbery cases reported in Delhi during each of the last three years,

(b) the number of cases solved and those pending;

(c) the number of persons arrested in such cases; and

(d) the measures taken / being taken to

check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) to (c). The number of

highway robbery cases reported, the number of cases solved/pending and persons arrested in Delhi during each of the last three years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto 28.2.1993) is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>	<i>No. of cases solved</i>	<i>No. of cases filed as untraced</i>	<i>No. of cases pending</i>	<i>No. of Persons arrested investigation</i>
1990	2	1	1	-	4
1991	-	-	-	-	-
1992	4	1	-	3	3
1993 (up to 28.2.93)	6	2	1	3	7

(d) Amongst the measures taken are intensification of patrolling; surprise checking of vehicles; checking at the borders and modernisation of communication net work.

#### **New Refinery Unit in Eastern India**

3324. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up a new unit of oil refinery in Eastern India during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the expansion of any unit of oil refinery situated at Eastern India during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Government has issued

Letter of Intent to M/s Ashok Leyland - GOTCO- for setting up a 6 MMTPA capacity crude oil refinery in Paradeep at "Daitary in Orissa State. Government has also approved in principle the setting up of a joint venture refinery by Indian Oil Corporation in Eastern India.

(b) The details of capacity expansion / modernisation of oil refineries in Eastern India are given below:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Addl. Capacity proposed to be created (in MMTPA)</i>
1. Barauni	0.50
2. Guwahati Refinery	0.15
3. Digboi Refinery Modernisation	0.15
4. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals Limited	1.00

*[Translation]**[English]*

### **Increase in Prices of Steel and Pig Iron**

3325. SHRI H. D. DEVGOWDA.  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of steel and pig iron have been increased on four occasions since its decontrol in February, 1993 ;

(b) if so, per tonne increase in prices of steel and pig iron since its decontrolling upto February, 1993; and

(c) its impact on the machinery manufacturing industry and other industries of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The main producers have increased their ex-stockyard price of pig iron and steel four times since the date of deregulation, i. e. 16th January, 1992, and upto February, 1993.

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited has increased the ex-stockyard prices of pig iron by Rs. 1800/- per tonne and of major items of steel by Rs. 2484 to Rs. 4463/- per tonne during the above period.

(c) The impact of the price increase on machinery manufacturing industry and other industries will vary from industry to industry and product to product depending upon the value of the steel as a component of the final cost of the product.

### **Requirement of Pig Iron and Iron and Steel**

3326. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJI BHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated monthly requirement of pig iron, iron and steel for industries in Saurashtra area of Gujarat; and

(b) the monthly supply of the same by the Steel Authority of India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL ( SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Demand of Pig iron and steel is estimated on all India basis only and not statewise / areawise.

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited does not maintain areawise supply details. However, average monthly supply of steel and pig iron to the state of Gujarat by Steel Authority of India Limited during the period April 92-Jan. 93 was 19, 970 tonnes and 660 tonnes, respectively.

### **Funds for Rehabilitation of Scavengers**

3327. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of scavengers in the country, State / UT -wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the liberation and rehabilitation of the scavengers in the country during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, State / UT -wise;

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated during Eighth Five Year Plan, State/ UT-wise ; and

(d) the steps taken / proposed to be taken for the proper utilisation of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):(a) The Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission submitted its report in July, 1991. The total

number of scavengers for the year 1989 was placed at 4,00,999. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed statement-

(b) The details of allocation of funds State/ UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement -II.

(c) The VIII plan allocation for the programme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers is Rs. 464.00 crores.

(d) A Central Monitoring Committee has been set up on 27th January, 1993 to coordinate and review the implementation of the programme.

## STATEMENT

*Statewise Estimates of Number of Scavengers*

S No	Name of State		Total Number of Scavengers
	1	2	
1	Andhra Pradesh		17731
2	Assam		-
3	Bihar		22398
4	Gujarat		30523
5	Haryana		-
6	Himachal Pradesh		6128
7	Jammu & Kashmir		328
8	Karnataka		17208
9	Kerala		2317
10	Madhya Pradesh		36894
11	Maharashtra		35118
12	Meghalaya		-
13	Orissa		34613

## Total Number of Scavengers

S No	Name of State	Total Number of Scavengers
1	2	3
14	Rajasthan	42092
15	Tamil Nadu	46624
16	Tripura	605
17	Uttar Pradesh	62029
18	West Bengal	9863
19	Delhi	34022
20	Pondichery	276
21	Punjab	3232

Source Report of the Task Force for tackling the problems of Scavengers Government of India Planning Commission 1991

## STATEMENT II

*Funds Allocated for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of the Scavengers for the Year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93*

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No	Name of State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.61	2.00	0.55
2.	Assam	1.15	0.125	0.02
3.	Bihar	3.83	3.50	0.836
4.	Gujarat	-	2.60	0.67
5.	Haryana	0.46	1.60	1.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.60	0.10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-0.025	0.004
8.	Karnataka	0.22	1.75	0.30
9.	Kerala	-	0.25	0.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.35	4.00	9.87

*(Rs. in Crores)*

S.No	Name of State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	0.21	3.70	0.865
12.	Meghalaya	-	0.02	-
13.	Orissa	-	3.50	0.58
14.	Punjab	-	3.50	0.58
15.	Rajasthan	7.61	4.75	1.015
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.43	5.00	0.80
17.	Tripura	1.10	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.35	2.00	0.615
19.	West Bengal	1.35	2.00	0.615
20.	Delhi	-	3.75	0.05
21.	Pondicherry	-	0.025	0.05
	Total	29.05	50.50	33.90

**Ambedkar Birth Centenary  
Programmes**

3328. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3313 on August 19, 1991 and state:

(a) whether all development programmes/schemes which were decided to be taken in the Birth Centenary year of Dr. B R. Ambedkar have been implemented and completed;

(b) if not, the schemes which have not been completed so far; and

(c) the time by which all these development programmes/schemes will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The upto-date information is being collected from the State Govt./UT Administrations/Central Ministries/Depts. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Employment in Coalfields**

3329. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any directives regarding provision of employment to the local people in the coalfields of the Central Coalfields Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, as per prescribed procedure, requisitions for filling up vacant posts, if any, are sent to the local employment exchanges for sponsoring suitable candidates to be considered on merit.

**Hazardous Drugs**

3330. SHRI SUDARSAN  
RAYCHAUDHURI:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to prohibit use of hazardous drugs and medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Government have powers under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act to prohibit import, manufacture and sale of hazardous drugs. Drugs Controller (India) on the advice of reports issues orders in this behalf from time to time

**Subsidy on LPC**

3331 SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO.

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

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to give up the complete subsidy on LPC; and

(b) if so, what would be the cost after removal of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

### Village Health Guides

3332. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Health Guides at present, State-wise;

(b) the honorarium paid to these Village Health Guide for their services;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the honorarium amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The Village Health Guides are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Village Health Guides are to work on voluntary basis

### STATEMENT

*State-wise number of Village Health Guides Working in the Country as on 30.9.92*

1. Andhra Pradesh 34334

2. Arunachal Pradesh —

3. Assam 11001

4. Bihar	10431
5. Goa	NIL
6. Gujarat	3715
7. Haryana	270
8. Himachal Pradesh	3667
9. J & K &	
10. Karnataka	15128
11. Kerala &	
12. Madhya Pradesh	33693
13. Maharashtra	41088
14. Manipur	1697
15. Meghalaya	1296
16. Mizoram	535
17. Nagaland	548
18. Orissa	21017
19. Punjab	11657
20. Rajasthan	8982
21. Sikkim	240
22. Tamil Nadu	
23. Tripura	1837
24. Uttar Pradesh	90111
25. West Bengal	40233
26. A & N Islands	206
27. Chandigarh	42

28. D & N Haveli	19
29. Daman & Diu	Nil
30. Delhi	
31. Lakshadweep	20
32. Pondicherry	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>331948</b>

**Notes:**

&- Alternative Health Guide Scheme is functioning in these States/UTs.

● The VGH Scheme has been discontinued in Goa, Daman & Diu since 1.8. 85.

[Translation]

**Cess on Small Scale Steel Manufacturers**

3333. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT  
SULTANPURI:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to impose the cess applicable on steel on all the small scale steel manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the prices of steel and pig iron have increased due to imposition of

cess; and

(d) the estimated average percentage likely to increase on the prices of steel and pig iron?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). No decision has been taken by Government to impose cess on steel produced by small scale manufacturers.

**Decline in Production in Hindustan Copper Limited**

3334. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the MINISTER OF MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production has been declining in the various units of Hindustan Copper Limited since last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV). (a) and (b). Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has a smelter each at Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) in Rajasthan and Indian Copper Complex (ICC) in Bihar alongwith mines, an open cast mine at Malanjkhanda Copper Project (MCP) in Madhya Pradesh and a wire rod production plant at Taloja Copper Project (ICP) in Maharashtra. The unitwise production of HCL during April, 1992 to February, 1993 vis-a-vis April, 1991 to February, 1992 is as follows:

	April-Feb. 1993					April-Feb. 1992				
	KCC	ICC	MCP	TCP		KCC	ICC	MCP	TCP	
. 1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	
ORE PRODUCTION										
('000 T)	1558	1203	1881			1644	1083	1866		-
Cathode (tonnes)	3025	11496	-			30494	12360			-
Wire-rod (tonnes)					22252					13564

The production of refined copper (cathode) at ICC is lower in the current year due to planned shut down of the smelter for more than 45 days for overhaul. The production of ore and cathode at KCC during 1992-93 is only marginally lower.

[English]

### **CGHS Dispensaries in Kerala**

3335 SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN  
SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of CGHS dispensaries at present in Kerala

(b) whether the Union Government propose to increase their number in the State and

(c) if so the places identified so far for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) Nil

(b) and (c) It is proposed to establish one Administrative office and 3 Allopathic Dispensaries during 1993-94 at Trivandrum

### **Import of Natural Gas**

3336 DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to import natural gas from the Gulf countries

(b) if so the total quantum of natural gas proposed to be imported during Eighth

Five Year Plan, and

(c) the countries from which the natural gas is proposed to be imported during the above plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) to (c) The project for importing gas from the middle East is at a conceptual stage

### **Regional Institute of Unani Medicines**

3337 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the location of each Regional Institute of Unani Medicine in various states of the country

(b) the total amount released for these Institutes during the last three years

(c) whether there exists any backlog of vacancies in these institutes reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in class III and Class IV services,

(d) if so the details thereof, and

(e) the steps taken to fill up the reserved vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has Regional Research Institutes of Unani Medicine one each in Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra and two in Uttar Pradesh

(b) The information is given in the

attached statement .

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, As reported by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine the backlog of class III and IV vacancies of SC/ ST as on 1.1.1991 were as follows:

	SC	ST
Group C	13	12
Group D	1	—

(e) The Council has advertised these posts to clear the backlo

## STATEMENT

	(Rupees in Lakhs)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	89-90 (Non-Plan)	Plan	90-91 (Non-Plan)	Plan	91-92 (Non-Plan)	Plan	
Regional Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Madras.	19.45	3.72	20.95	2.92	19.75	7.65	
Regional Research Institute for Unnani Medicine, Bhadrak.	13.24	0.44	14.15	2.85	13.08	3.60	
Regional Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Patna.	9.24	2.81	10.79	4.25	11.37	5.55	
Regional Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Lucknow.	-	8.46	-	9.83	-	11.64	
Regional Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Aligarh	7.40	4.88	8.85	5.53	9.03	7.80	
Regional Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Sirnagar	6.37	2.12	7.58	3.56	6.00	3.12	
Regional Research Institute for Unani Medicine, Bombay	4.13	4.51	5.03	5.29	6.00	7.21	

**Sale of Subsidised Kerosene**

3338. SHRI MOHANSINGH (DEORIA):  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

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

(a) whether the Government have discontinued the sale for subsidised kerosene through P.D. S. to persons having LPG connections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The exclusion of domestic LPG customers from getting subsidised kerosene through Public Distribution System would be effective only after the materialisation of the parallel marketing system and availability of kerosene in the free market in particular towns

**Oil Refinery in Haryana**

3339. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any other Oil Refinery in Haryana besides the Kamal Refinery;

(b) whether the capacity of Kamal Refinery has since been enhanced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The approved capacity of Karnal refinery is 6 MMTPA.

[*Translation*]

**Oil Wells in Patna**

3340. SHRI MUMTAZANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC is winding up its six wells situated in Patna;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new locations where the Government propose to dig the wells now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). As on date ONGC has drilled a total of six wells in Bihar all of which have proved dry. At present, ONGC does not propose to drill any location in Bihar.

[*English*]

**Damage to Crops Due to Barbed Fencing**

3341. SHRI MOHANSINGH (Ferzampur): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any arrangements to provide any relief to the farmers for the damage being caused to the crops due to the barbed-fencing, wild animals and the activities of some Pakistanis across the barbed-fencing on Indo-Pak border facing Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No damage has been caused to the crops due to the barbed -wire fencing etc.

### **Brand Name of Medicines**

3342. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation, UNIDO and UNCTAD have been urging use of generic names for medicines sold in the market

(b) whether the National Health Policy of 1993 had stipulated prescription and use of generic names for medicines sold in the country;

(c) whether several manufactureres are selling the same medicines under their brand names at widely differing prices; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government regarding continuing use of brand names for medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The use of generic name is generally advocated by the World Health Organisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the existing policy, there is no ban on marketing of medicines under brand names.

### **New Oil Wells**

3343. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of newly commissioned oil wells discovered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(b) the expected production of crude from the newly discovered oil wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) ONGC made 42 discoveries of oil and gas in the years under reference ( till 1.1.1993).

(b) while the expected production from these new discoveries would be known only after delineation and appraisal, six of the discoveres have been put on early production.

### **Coal Cess paid to States**

3344 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of coal cess paid to the States in 1991-92 and 1992-93 ( upto January, 1993);

(b) the reasons for holding up the coal cess due to the States, if any;

(c) the basis of determining the rate of coal cess;

(d) whether the Government propose to change the rate of coal cess in near future , and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Available information regarding amounts of coal cess/Land Tax paid to State Governments in 1991-92 and 1992-93 ( upto January 93) is given below

*(Rs. in crores)*

	1991-92	1992-93 (upto January 93)
West Bengal	287.01	108.33
Bihar	76.62	100.00
Orissa	0.21	—
M.P.	2.52	—
Assam	8.67	6.78
	375.03	215.11

(b) The payment to the States could not be released in full mainly due to the following reasons;

(i) Due to non-realisation of large coal sales dues from State Electricity Boards, etc.

(ii) Due to non-payment of cess by purchasers of coal under plea of court orders.

(c) to (e). Land tax/cesses on coal were/ are being levied by the State Governments under their powers and Central Government cannot modify their rates. However, in some cases Courts of Law have struck down the levy of cess/ tax on coal by the State Governments.

[Translation]

#### **Purchase of Cap Thread**

3345. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on cap thread of

LPG cylinders in the Mathura Bottling Plant during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any irregularities in purchase of cap threads has come to the notice of the government during the said period;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the action taken against the erring personnel; and

(f) if no, enquiry has been conducted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):(a)

	Amount spent by I. O.C. (Rs.)	
1990-91	1,92,975.00	
1991-92	1,49,913.00	
1992-93 (Till Feb. 93)	52,010.00	

(b) to (f). A Complaint was received by ICC regarding purchase of cap thread an clip for the Northern Region. The Vigilance Officer, IOC of the Northern Region had conducted an enquiry and had recommended closure of the case, since there has been no financial loss to the Corporation.

[English]

### **New Marketing Strategies for LPG and Petroleum Products**

3346. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the major proposals of the Corporations under his Ministry pending for clearance of the Public Investment Board;

(b) the details regarding project profiles of each such project recently cleared by PIB or under consideration of the Government;

(c) the projected import of LPG and other petroleum products during the current year and how does it tally with the projections made earlier; and

(d) the details regarding new marketing strategies worked out for LPG and other Petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM ( CAPT. SATISHKUMAR SHARMA): (a) The following proposals have been referred to PIB for clearance:-

(i) Setting up of 0.6 MMTPA LPG import facilities at Mangalore by HPCL.

(ii) Supply of gas to domestic and industrial consumers in Greater Bombay by GAIL.

(iii) Setting up of 3 MMTPA capacity crude Distillation Unit at Gujarat Refinery by

IOC

(iv) RCE proposal on setting up of a Catalytic Reformer Unit at Barauni Refinery by IOC.

(b) The projects recently cleared by PIB are as under:-

(i) IOC's proposal on setting up of LPG import facilities at Kandla at an estimated cost of Rs. 160.82 crores was recommended by PIB on 30.11.90.

(ii) IOC's R.C.E. proposal on Digboi Refinery Modernisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 346.34 crores was recommended by PIB on 15.10.92

(c) The likely import of Petroleum Products including LPG during 1992-93 is about 10.475 MMT as against the Original plan of 11.938 MMT.

(d) Government have recently allowed private agencies to import Kerosene, LPG and LSHS for parallel marketing through a separate distribution network, at market prices.

### **Medical Colleges**

3347. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unrecognised medical colleges in Gujarat; and

(b) the steps taken for the recognition of these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Medical

Council of India(MCI) only one Medical College is not recognised in Gujarat State.

The Council has proposed the carry out re-inspection of this college to evaluate the latest status of various facilities.

**Expansion of National Aluminium Company and Bharat Aluminium Company**

3348. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision of huge fund has been made for the expansion of National Aluminium Company and Bharat Aluminium Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite expansion plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). There is a Plan outlay of Rs. 474.00 crores and Rs. 461.80 crores for Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) respectively during the VIII the Five Year Plan. BALCO's provision, however, does not provide for expansion. The Public Investment Board(PIB) has recommended expansion is the existing capacity of Bauxite mine and Alumina refinery of NALCO at an estimated cost of Rs. 970 crores.

**Blastfurnace in Rourkela Steel Plant**

3349. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that all the existing four blast fur-

naces of Rourkela Steel Plant have become old and outdated due to lack of proper maintenance and caused several mishaps during the year 1992;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up fifth blast furnace with larger container in order to achieve the target of production of the plant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Rourkela Steel Plant has four blast furnaces at present. Of these, the first three were commissioned during 1959-62 and the last was commissioned in 1967. The blast furnaces are maintained by regular preventive maintenance, annual capital repairs and repair, modification and replacement of equipment. During relining of blast furnaces, taken up once in 10 to 12 years, equipment maintenance and technological upgradation are also implemented.

There were two instances of refractory failure in BF-1 of RSP in November and December, 1992. This Blast Furnace has completed its campaign life of 12 years and is scheduled for refractory relining in April, 1993. Apart from the above, there were no major incidents of mishaps in the blast furnaces proper during 1992, though some accidental fires have taken place in the auxiliary units of blast furnaces.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, the ongoing modernisation programme at RSP aims at modernising the existing blast furnaces to achieve the targeted level of production.

[ Translation ]

**Bogus Passport Gangs in Delhi**

3350. SHRI SATYA DED.SINGH:  
SHRI UPENDRA NATH  
VERMA:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNEDRA  
KAUR( DEEPA) :

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bogus passport issuing gangs detected in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(c) the action taken against them;

(d) whether any inquiries have been conducted to ascertain the modus operandi of such gangs;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the measures taken / being taken to check such activities in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (e). 10 cases of bogus passport issuing gangs were registered in Delhi during 1992 and 3 in 1993. Several incriminating documents including forged passports were recovered in these cases. In all 43 persons were arrested and 13 criminal cases have been registered against them. Five of these cases have already been instituted in the court.

(f) Amongst the measures taken are strengthening of intelligence and vigorous follow-up action whenever such a case come to notice.

[English]

### **Irregularities in Government Medical Stores Depots**

3351. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in the Government Medical Stores Depots at various places in the country have come to the notice of the Government during the last one year;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated these irregularities;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Complaints alleging irregularities have been received from time to time. They are examined and appropriate action taken.

[Translation]

### **Completion of Coal Projects**

3352. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF  
FATMI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of coal projects are not being completed within the prescribed time due to delay in the supply of equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such projects; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Some major coal projects are facing problems due to delay in supply of equipment by the indigenous mining equipment manufacturers. These are:-

- i) Amlohri Opencast  
( Northern Coalfields Ltd. ) - delay in supply of dragline.
- ii) Lingraj Opencast  
( Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. ) - delay in supply of shovels.
- iii) Ramagundam Opencast -III  
( Singareni Collieries  
Company Ltd. ) - delay in supply of shovels.
- iv) Godavarikhani 10A-Underground  
( Singareni Collieries  
Company Ltd. ) - delay in supply of longwall equipment
- v) Vakilpalli Block-A  
( Singareni Collieries  
Company Ltd. ) - delay in supply of longwall equipment.

Besides some major projects, namely, Jhanjra Underground (Eastern Coalfields Ltd) Goleti Longwall (Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.), Nigahi and Khadia Opencast Projects of northern Coalfields Ltd. have problems of procurement of equipment and spares from the erstwhile USSR.

(c) Coal Companies have drawn up requirement of equipment of projects and placed orders in advance matching with the lead time of procurement. Bi-annual meetings are being held in the Ministry of Coal with the public Sector Equipment Manufacturers to sort out problems of supply and after sales service requirement. Equipment supply is being regularly monitored in the Ministry of Coal and in CIL for interactions with the Manufacturers. Action is also being taken to deal with problems arising out of uncertainty in supplies from the erstwhile USSR.

#### C.G. H. S. Dispensaries

3353. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries of C. G. H. S. functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Ayurvedic and Allopathic dispensaries opened during the last three years, separately;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to open some C. G. H. S. dispensaries during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIB. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) No Ayurvedic Dispensary was opened during the last three years. 4. Allopathic dispensaries were opened each during 1989-90 and 1991-92.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Sanctions for opening three Allopathic dispensaries, one each at Noida(

U.P) Dilshad Garden and Rohini ( Delhi ) have been issued.

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

### STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State / U. T.</i>	<i>No. of Ayurvedic dispensaries</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Bihar	1
3. Gujarat	1
4. Karnataka	2
5. Maharashtra	5
6. Rajasthan	1
7. Tamil Nadu	1
8. Uttar Pradesh	4
9. West Bengal	1
10. Delhi	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

\* includes one dispensary at Gurgaon in Haryana

[English]

### Unsafe Water

3354. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made to assess the effect of unsafe water on the health of infants and adults in the country; and

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e) . A number of studies conducted from time to time in India and abroad on the subject have confirmed that unsafe, contaminated water causes diseases like Gastro-enteritis, Cholera, Typhoid, Viral Hepatitis, Amoebiasis etc. in infants as well as in adults.

### Release of Terrorists in J&K

3355. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists released in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months; and

(b) the grounds on which they were released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) 548 suspected militants were released during the last 3 months from December, 1992 to February, 1993.

(b) In different cases, they have been released under section 169Cr. P. C. , on parole , after review by the Screening Committee set up by the State Government or by the orders of the competent Courts, as the case may be .

[Translation]

### Illegal Mining and Smuggling of Coal

3356. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA:  
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of illegal mining and smuggling of

coal in Palamu district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

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

(a) to (c). According to information furnished by Coal India Limited, no illegal mining or smuggling of coal has been reported in the lease-hold area of Central Coal fields Limited in Palamau district. The company is carrying out regular checks, surprise visits, etc. to thwart any attempt of illegal mining in the lease hold area.

[English]

#### **Village Health Guide Scheme**

3357. SHRI G. M. C. BALAYOGI:  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI  
PAWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the village health guide scheme has been fully implemented;

(b) if not, the parts in the country which are yet to be covered under this scheme;

(c) the amount spent on this scheme during the last two years, State /Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala did not implement the Village Health Guide Scheme.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) The State Governments/ UTs have been advised to effectively utilise the services of the Village Health Guides.

**STATEMENT***Amount spent State/UT-Wise on the Village Health Guide Schemes During 1990-91 and 1991-92*

1	2	1990-91		1991-92	
		3	4	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	205.90	206.00		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-		
3	Assam	120.64	67.84		
4	Bihar	73.59	62.60		
5	Goa	3.83	-		
6	Gujarat	169.58	41.96		
7	Haryana	59.42	1.44		
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.30	22.00		
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	11.15		
10.	Karnataka	90.80	90.76		

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

1991-92

1990-91

4

3

2

1

11.	Kerala	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Praadesh	202.15	202.16	202.16
13.	Maharashtra	255.11	255.08	255.08
14.	Manipur	10.20	10.20	10.20
15.	Meghalaya	10.01	7.76	7.76
16.	Mizoram	3.57	3.44	3.44
17.	Nagaland	3.28	3.28	3.28
18.	Orissa	127.18	127.16	127.16
19.	Punjab	69.94	69.96	69.96
20.	Rajasthan	130.30	53.88	53.88
21.	Sikkim	1.88	1.44	1.44
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-

		(Hs. in Lakhs)	
		1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
23	Triura	10.98	11.84
24	Uttar Pradesh	540.71	540.68
25	West Bengal	241.35	241.40
26	A & N Islands	1.00	1.00
27	Chandigarh	0.50	0.50
28	D & N Haveli	0.30	0.35
29	Delhi	-	-
30	Daman & Diu	0.20	0.05
31	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.10
32	Pondicherry	1.10	0.80

**Allotment of Offshore Gas for  
Projects in Gujarat**

3358. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI  
THAKORE:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether any offshore gas has been  
allotted to non-Central Sector projects in  
Gujarat;

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

(c) whether there is any policy regard-  
ing allotment of offshore gas to State-Sector  
projects in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-  
RAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR  
SHARMA): (a) to (d). Gas allocation is not  
based on the pattern of ownership of the  
consumer.

[*Translation*]

**Letters From MPs**

3359 SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state.

(a) the number of letters received in his  
Ministry from the Members of Parliament  
during the last 12 months, month-wise;

(b) the number out of them to which  
acknowledgment and final reply had been  
sent, month-wise;

(c) the number of the letters still pend-  
ing, month-wise;

(d) the reasons for the delay in acknowl-  
edging the letters and giving final replies  
thereto; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the  
replies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M.  
SAYEED): (a) to (c). A statement giving the  
required information for the twelve-month  
period February, 1992 to January, 1993 is  
given below.

(d) and (e). Invariably, all letters re-  
ceived from Members of Parliament are  
acknowledged immediately and wherever  
possible final replies are also sent immedi-  
ately. Delay in sending final replies is due to  
the fact that the requisite information has to  
be collected from sources outside the Min-  
istry and this takes time. For example, in  
cases relating to law and order matters and  
freedom fighters pension, information has  
to be collected from the concerned State  
Governments. In cases relating to postings  
and transfers, information has to be col-  
lected from the Central Police Organisations  
and the field formations under them. All  
sources outside the Ministry are constantly  
reminded to send the required information to  
enable the Ministry to send final replies. A  
close watch is kept.

## STATEMENT

Months	Pending letters B/F from the previous month	No of letters received (month - wise)	Total	Final reply sent (month - wise)	No of letters pending (Month-wise) (Cumulative)
1	2	3	4	5	6
February 92	3791	661	4452	1609	2843
March, 92	2843	661	3504	1115	2339
april 92	2389	500	2889	1081	1808
May 92	1808	19	2327	1024	1303
June 92	1303	441	1744	362	1382
July 92	1382	2623	4005	892	3113
August 92	3113	629	3742	1047	2695
September 92	2695	646	3341	1062	2279
October 92	2279	551	2830	1143	1687
November, 92	1687	459	2146	999	1147
December, 92	1147	356	1503	814	689
January 93	689	639	1328	407	921

**Deaths in Police Custody in Delhi**

[English]

3360. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in the police custody in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the number of policemen found guilty; and

(e) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The number of persons who died in police custody in Delhi during the years 1992 and 1993 (upto 10.3.1993) is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
1992	4
1993	2

(b) to (e). Of the four cases reported in 1992, in two cases, the SDM did not suspect any foul play. In the third case, the concerned SDM has not submitted his report. In the fourth case, a criminal case has been registered u/s 342/323/334 IPC against five police of finials. Three of the police officials were dismissed and tow are facing departmental inquiry.

Inquest have been initiated in both the cases relating to 1993. Four police officials have been placed under suspension in the

2 cases of 1993.

**Supply of LPG Cylinder in Sikkim**

3361. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that it takes 10 to 15 days for refilling of LPG supplies in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the existing instructions in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some measures to remove this courage and ensure refilling of LPG according to existing instructions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). According to M/s. Indian Oil Corporation, which supplies LPG to the whole of Sikkim, no such complaint has been received by them. The LPG distributors are under instruction to supply refills promptly on demand on first-common first served bases. The demand of existing customers in that State is being met by and large in full.

**Meetings of Police Chiefs**

3362. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Union Government have taken meetings with the police chiefs of the States affected by the problem of terrorism during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the States whose police chiefs participated in the last such meeting; and

(c) the broad decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Union Government have taken two meetings with the police Chiefs of terrorists affected States during the period.

(b) The Police Chiefs of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh participated in the meetings.

(c) It was decided to take Coordinated measures to deal with terrorism, strengthen anti-terrorists operations and have frequent exchange/sharing of information amongst the affected States.

#### **Over-Detention of Prisoners in Tihar Jail**

3363. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of prisoners have been over-detained in Tihar Jail;

(b) the number thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted to investigate the causes for over-detention;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such detention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that since January, 1993, one convicted prisoner was over detained for 6 day on account of negligence of a jail official who did not put up release orders in time.

(c) and (d). An inquiry was conducted by Superintendent, Jail and it was found that one official working in the Convict Office did not properly scrutinise the records. Action under CCS (CCA) Rule has been initiated against him.

(e) Among the measures taken are:

i) Streamlining of the functioning of Central Dak Section.

ii) Warning to the Jail staff dealing with the release cases to be more careful in handling release orders received from the courts.

[*Translation*]

#### **Oil Projects/Schemes of U.P.**

3364. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD. Will the Minister of PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil projects/ schemes of Uttar Pradesh are pending for approval of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in according approval to these projects/ schemes; and

(c) the time by which these projects/ schemes would be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

**SHARMA:** (a) to (c). There is a proposal from the Indian Oil Corporation to set up a catalytic reformer at the Mathura Refinery in respect of which a detailed feasibility report has been received by the Government recently.

[*English*].

### **Gold in River Subansiri**

3365. **SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:** Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory Jorhat and Directorate of Geology and Mining Assam have signed a memorandum of understanding to find out gold in the river Subansiri;

(b) if so, the findings of the joint endeavor;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided financial assistance for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat and Directorate of Geology and Mining, Assam had signed an agreement on 28th January, 1988 to explore the occurrence of gold deposits in the river Subansiri.

(b) Preliminary studies carried out in the area have indicated values upto 0.37 g/t of gold in some locations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Police Stations in Delhi**

3366. **DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the location of police stations for women in Delhi to deal with the women culprits; and

(b) whether the Government propose to open more police stations in Delhi at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) There is no separate Police Station for women in Delhi at present.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(c). Does not arise.

### **Hindi Advisory Committees**

3367. **SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Official Language deep surveillance on the functioning of Hindi Advisory Committees constituted in the Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievements made in the field of working in Hindi in the offices of the Government during the last three years; and

(d) the programmes formulated in the Eighth Five Year Plan in these regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Dept. of Official Language have issued revised provision and guidelines regarding constitution and meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committees. These provisions and guidelines are revised from time to time.

(c) Progress made in regard to the use of Hindi in the official work in the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India during last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) During the Eighth Five Year Plan appropriate action will be continued for the implementations of O.L. Policy of the Govt. in regard to various programmes such as Hindi Teaching/Training, use of Hindi in Mechanical/Electronic equipments, Publication and distribution of Official Language literature and other publicity materials and strengthening of Deptt. of Official Language.

#### Statement

(a) Section 3 (3). According to the section 3(3) of the Official Language Act all the general orders, Memos, rules, resolutions, notifications, contracts, agreements, and tender-not cease etc. which are issued by the Ministries/departments/ offices etc. are required to be issued bilingually:

Year	Percentage of documents issued bilingually under section 3(3) of
1989-90	98.28%
1990-91	98.21%
1991-92	99.02%

(b) *HINDI CORRESPONDENCE*: According to the rules, all the letters received in Hindi, which are required to be replied to,

must be replied in Hindi. During last three years, the details of the letters received in Hindi which were replied in Hindi are as under:-

Year	Percentage of letters received in Hindi which were replied to in Hindi.
1989-90	98.17%
1990-91	98.98%
1991-92	99.67%

#### (c) ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The position in regard to the letters issued by the ministries/offices to the Central Govt. offices located at various places in the country/state Govt./member of public during the last three years is as under.

Year	Percentage of letters issued in Hindi
1989-90	37.86%
1990-91	40.50%
1991-92	42.45%

[English]

#### Increases in Royalty on Crude Oil

3368. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Assam and Gujarat have been demanding to increase royalty on crude oil;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in settling the royalty issue; and

(c) the time by which the matter is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM AND NATURAL  
GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For the period 1.4.1990 to  
31.3.1993 the rate of royalty has been en-  
hanced to Rs. 481/- per metric tonne.

### Ayurvedic Medical Colleges

3369. SHRI THAYILJOHNANAJOSE:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic Medical  
colleges and hospitals functioning in Kerala;

(b) the financial assistance provided in  
these colleges and hospitals during each of  
the last three years;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala  
has sought assistance from the Union gov-  
ernment for opening of Ayurvedic hospitals  
and also for expansion of existing hospitals  
in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Union  
Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.  
SHANKARANAND): (a) As on 1.4.91 there  
were 4 Ayurvedic Medical colleges and 109  
Ayurvedic Hospitals functioning in Kerala.

(b) The financial assistance provided to  
Ayurvedic Colleges in Kerala during the last  
three years is as follows:-

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
16.00	1.00	3.115

(c) No such proposal has been received  
from the Government of Kerala during this  
year.

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

### Admission in MBBS/BDS

3370. SHRI DHARM BHIKSHAM: Will  
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-  
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) the states that are participating in  
National pool for admission to MBBS/BDS  
and post Graduate Courses;

(b) the number of seats earmarked for  
the National Pool category-wise to each  
State; and

(c) the criteria followed for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.  
SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A central  
Pool of MBBS/BDS/MDS seats is contrib-  
uted by the States/Union Territories having  
medical/dental colleges. These are allo-  
cated to the States/Union Territories having  
no medical/dental colleges of their own and  
to certain Central Ministries and  
organisations.

The statewide break up of contribution  
of Central Pool MBBS/BDS/MDS seats and  
the allocation thereof is enclosed in the  
attached statements-I and II. The Selection  
of candidates against these seats is made  
by the concerned States/Union Territories/  
Ministries on the basis of the merit system  
devised by them.

STATEMENT-1  
CENTRAL POOL

CONTRIBUTION OF SEATS, 1992-93

S No	Name of States/ Medical Colleges/Institutions	Number of seats				
		MBBS	BDS	MDS		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	3	-		
2	Assam	15	-	-		
3	Bihar	35	4	-		
4	Goa	3	3	-		
5	Haryana	2	1	-		
6	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-		
7	Kerala	24	2	-		
8	Madhya Pradesh	30	1	-		
9	Maharashtra	11	3	-		
10.	Rajasthan	24	-	-		
11.	Uttar Pradesh	21	10	4		

S.No	Name of States/ Medical Colleges/ Institutions	Number of seats				
		3	4	4	5	
1	2	3	4	4	5	
12.	Delhi	6	-	-	-	
13	West bengal	10	4	-	-	
14.	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	30	-	-	-	
15.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	5	-	-	-	
16.	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	4	-	-	-	
17	Jawaharial Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	15	-	-	-	
18	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha (Maharashtra)	4	-	-	-	
19	Christian Medical College, Vellore	1	-	-	-	
20.	St. John's Medical Colleger, Bangalore	1	-	-	-	
	Total	261	31	4	4	

**STATEMENT II**  
**CENTRAL POOL**

**ALLOCATION OF SEATS - 1992-93**

S No	Name of States/ Union Territories Central Ministries	2	Number of seats allocated					
			3	4	5	MBBS	BDS	MDS
1			3	4	5			
1.	Tripura		21	3	1			
2	manipur		21	2	-			
3	Mizoram		12	1	-			
4	Meghalaya		12	2	-			
5	Sikkim		15	2	-			
6	Arunachal Pradesh		20	2	-			
7	Nagaland		16	2	-			
8.	Lakshdweep		6	1	-			
9.	Andaman & Nicobar		13	1	-			

S No	Name of States/ Union Territories Central Ministries	Number of seats allocated				
		MBBS	BDS	MDS		
1	2	3	4	5		
10	Daman & Diu	2	1	-		
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	-		
12	Jammu & Kashmir	28	3	-		
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	3	1		
14	Chandigarh	-	1	-		
15	Ministry of Finance (Dept of Economic Affairs) (for Colombo Plan Scholars)	1	1	-		
16	Ministry Human Resources Development (for i) General Cultural Scholars ii) Tibetan Refugees)	9	1	-		
17	Ministry of Home Affairs (for i) Repatriates from Burma/ Sri Lanka	1	-	-		

S No	Name of States/ Union Territories Central Ministries	Number of seats allocated				
		MBBS	BDS	MDS		
1	2	3	4	5		
	ii) Wards of CRPF/BSF etc personnel)	6	1	-		
18	Ministry of External Affairs (for i) Self-financing foreign students ii) Children of Indian staff posted in Indian Missions abroad)	40	2	-		
19	Ministry of Defence	25	1	-		
20	Cabinet Secretariat (for SSB/ SFF etc )	4	-	-		
21	Indian Council for Child Welfare	2	-	1		
22	Assam	-	-	1		
23	Orissa	-	-	1		
	Total	261	31	4		

[*Translation*]

### **Production of MICA**

3371. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state the quantity of Mica produced in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): Reported production of mica in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93 (April, 92-January, 93) was 5297 tonnes and 3363 tonnes respectively.

[*English*]

### **Alleged Mal-Practices in Parishad Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi**

3372. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to fraud, mismanagement and malpractices in the Panshad Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi registered by the Delhi Police during the last six months;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the facts of these cases,

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(e) the action taken against them; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M.

SAYEED): (a) The Delhi Police has reported that two cases of criminal breach of trust have been registered in Police Station Karol Bagh against Parishad Co-operative Bank Ltd., New Delhi during the last six months from 1.9.92 to 28.2.93.

(b) to (e). Immediately after registration of the said cases, investigation has been started. No arrest has been made.

(f) As and when such complaints are lodged, action as warranted by law is initiated against alleged guilty persons.

[*Translation*]

### **Gangs Engaged in Defrauding Through Bogus Documents**

3373. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some gangs engaged in taking loan from the City Bank on the basis of bogus registration books and defrauding through drafts have been nabbed in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount cheated by these gangs;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(e) the action taken against them; and

(f) the steps taken to check the activities of such gangs in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e). The Delhi Police has reported that no such gang has been unearthed by them.

(f) Intelligence gathering staff has been geared-up to detect such cases. Criminal cases under appropriate sections of law are registered and legal action is taken against the criminals as and when such complaints come to notice.

### **Sale of Cilcoke in Delhi**

3374. PROF. RITA VERMA:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Cilcoke is more inflammative than other coals and whether it can be reutilised; and

(b) by when its sale is likely to start in Delhi and other places for domestic and commercial purposes?

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

(a) According to Coal India Ltd., the average calorific value of CILCOKE is approx. 5000 Kilo Calories per Kelogram (K.Cal/Kg.) as against approx. 3900 K.Cal./Kg. of conventional soft coke. Since CILCOKE burns out during combustion, the question of its re-use does not arise. CICOKE is a smokeless fuel ideal for domestic use.

(b) CILOKE is already in use in the Eastern parts of the country. It has also been offered for sale in Delhi and other places. Vigorous commercial drive is also being made for popularising its use in industrial, commercial and domestic sectors in preference to other conventional fuels.

### **Supply of Diesel to Farmers**

3375. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by farmers in getting diesel;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to supply diesel to the farmers in the rural areas as is made available for the vehicles in the urban areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The demand for HSD in the country is being met, by the large, in full. Apart from diesel outlets being set-up in remote areas, retail outlets are being opened in rural areas, on the basis of demand potential and volume distance norms.

[*English*]

### **Production of Iron Ore**

3376. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore produced in the Kudremukh during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the production of iron ore at Kudremukh during the current year, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The production of iron ore concentrate and iron ore pellets by

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) during the last 3 Years was as under:

<i>Qty. in million tonnes</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Iron Ore Concentrate</i>	<i>Iron Ore Pellets</i>
1991-92	5.875	2.133
1990-91	6.006	1.916
1989-90	5.389	1.976

(b) and (c). During the current year 1992-93, the production of iron ore concentrate and iron ore pellets is estimated to be 5 million tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes respectively. The shortfall in production during the current year as against production achieved during the last year is mainly due to lesser off take than quantities contracted by overseas buyers and no off take by domestic buyers.

[*Translation*]

### **Regional Centre for BSF**

3377. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to set up a Regional Centre of Border Security Force at Kishanganj in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has been set up;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Government has decided to set up headquarters of one sector and two battalions of Border Security force at Kishanganj and action was initiated to acquire 115 hectares, 99 are and 20 points of land for this purpose. These units could not be established at Kishanganj so far as the land has not yet been handed over to the BSF. These units will be set up as soon as the land proposed to be acquired is handed over by the District Revenue Authority, Kishanganj, to the BSF.

### **Production Cost of Steel**

3378. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of steel in the country is more than that of America, England, France, Japan and Germany.

(b) if so, the comparative figures of the cost of steel in these countries vis-a-vis India; and

(c) the reasons for increase in production cost in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). As no authentic information on the cost of production of steel in America, England, France, Japan and Germany is available, it is not possible to compare the cost of production in India.

(c) Higher input prices, poor quality of raw material, technological obsolescence coupled with outdated operational practices and higher incidence of taxes and levies are some of the main reasons for high cost of production of steel in India.

[English]

### **Ayurvedic Research**

3379. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated during 1991-92 and 1992-93 for Ayurvedic research; and

(b) the notable achievements made in the field of Ayurvedic research during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 791.04 lakhs during 1991-92 and Rs. 883.80 lakhs are provided under the Revised Estimate for the year 1992-93. Various other institutions like Banaras Hindu University (Varanasi), National Institute of Ayurveda (Jaipur), Institute of Postgraduate Teaching and Research, Jamnagar are also involved in Ayurvedic Research.

(b) The main effort of research in Ayurveda is on clinical evaluation of remedies described in Ayurvedic classical books, literary research and steps towards devel-

opment of pharmacopoeial standards. Certain new formulations have also been evolved.

### **CGHS Dispensaries in Gujarat**

3380. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Gujarat by the Union Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of hospitals run by the Union Government in Gujarat; and

(c) the number of doctors working therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The expenditure incurred in as follows:-

1989-90	Rs. 62.28. 000
1990-91	Rs. 67.47. 000
1991-92	Rs. 77.27, 000

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Madras Refinery**

3381. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of Madras refinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Madras Refineries Limited (MRL) is expanding its refining capacity from 5.6 MMTPA to 6.5 MMTPA at an estimated cost of about Rs. 38.5 crores. This is expected to be completed by end of March 1993.

### Western Offshore Projects

3382. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4678 on March 26, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the projects relating to western offshore have been cleared;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

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

### Marriageable Age

3383. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the statutory marriageable age of both males and females; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The average age of female marriage according to

1981 census is 8.3 years. It is necessary to promote social awareness for raising the age of marriage.

### Viral Infection

3384. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in viral infection among children during February, 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the viral infection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such report has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Indo-Bangla Border Fencing

3385. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to erect fencing on the Indo-Bangladesh border just minimum one hundred meters away from the 'O' point (zero point) border line;

(b) if so, the total area of land in West Bengal which would be outside the fencing, i.e. between the fencing and 'O' point border line;

(c) whether the Government propose to pay any compensation to the owners/cultivators of such land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. Fencing is required to be erected in certain selected stretches at a minimum distance of 150 yards away from the international bordered.

(b) Since the exch alignment for fencing is West Bengal is being worked out, the total area of land between the proposed fencing and border lines cannot be indicated. However, for use of land between fencing and zero line by cultivators, graziers and owners, gates are proposed to be provided in the fencing at regular intervals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Gas Flaring at Bombay High**

3386. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up Rs. 7290 crores World Bank aided project to eliminate gas flaring at Bombay High;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the project so far;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated quantity of gas to be utilised after the completion of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The Oil & Natural Gas Commission is implementing a GAS Flaring Reduction Project in the Western Offshore, which is expected to cost US\$3.2 billion. The

World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US \$ 450 million for the project.

(b) Rupees 520 crores approximately, as on 15th March, 1993.

(c) The project is expected to be completed in phases from April 1994 to February 1996.

(d) After completion of the project, the availability of gas is projected to be 57 MMSCMD from the presently level of around 32 MMSCMD.

[*Translation*]

#### **Prevention of Blindness**

3387. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind persons at present in each State;

(b) whether the World Bank aid was received for prevention of blindness;

(c) if so, the States where this programme is being implemented; and

(d) the achievement made during the last year under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). A project seeking financial assistance from the World Bank for the control of blindness in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu has been prepared and is presently under consideration of the Bank.

The Number of cataract operations went up from 1.19 million in 1990-91 to 1.50 million in 1991-92, Steps were taken to

augment the facilities for eye care through district Mobile Units and creation of permanent facilities for eye care.

## STATEMENT

Table 1 Estimated Number of Blind persons in India

State	Estimated No of Blind Persons	Prevalence of Blindness (Per 10 000 population)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	99531	150
Arunachal Pradesh	0558	123
Assam	298747	134
Bihar	1105137	128
Goa	23723	203
Gujarat	592911	144
Haryana	184390	113
Himachal Pradesh	44466	87
Jammu & Kashmir	216124	280
Karnataka	578003	129

State	Estimated No of Blind Persons	Prevalence of Blindness (Per 10, 000 population)
1	2	3
Kerala	3803330	131
Madhya Pradesh	1329331	201
Maharashtra	1291471	164
Manipur	11874	65
Meghalaya	3873	22
Mizoram	2608	38
Nagaland	4619	39
Orissa	542008	172
Punjab	147393	73
Rajasthan	982926	224
Sikkim	1825	45

State	Estimated No of Blind Persons	Prevalence of Blindness (Per 10, 000 population)
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	918032	165
Tripura	32389	118
Uttar Pradesh	2196692	158
West Bengal	652634	96
Andaman & Nicobar	1870	67
Chandigarh	12110	189
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2062	149
Daman & Diu	1511	149
Delhi	59034	63
Lakshdweep	460	89
Pondicherry	12025	149
India	12580431	149

[*Translation*]

**Production of Steel by Small Scale Units**

3388. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale steel units are producing a major portion of the total production of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of the total production of steel being produced by these units;

(c) whether these units have been suffering a heavy loss due to fall in prices of their products for the last few months and many of the plants have come to a close as result thereof;

(d) if so, whether the Government have also decided to charge cess on the production of these units recently;

(e) if so, whether these units are likely to become sick on this account; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). About 24% of the crude steel produced in the country during 1991-92 was produced by the secondary steel sector (i.e. other than the main producers, namely steel Authority of India Limited and its subsidiaries, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and Tata Iron and Steel Company). Units in the secondary sector are of various sizes and capacity and include small scale units.

(c) Units in the secondary sector may close due to a variety of reasons such as shortage of power, financial constraints, labour problems, etc. Government have not received reports of large scale closure of units in the secondary sector due to fall in prices of their products.

(d) No decision has been taken by the Government to impose cess on steel produced by the secondary steel sector.

(e) and (f). Do not arise in view of (d) above.

[*English*]

**Stock Yard of SAIL at Rajkot**

3389. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for setting up a stock Yard of Steel Authority of India Limited in any particular area;

(b) whether government have received representations for setting up a stock yard of SAIL at Rajkot; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Establishing departmental stockyards, owned and managed by SAIL, depends upon several factors such as economic viability, future potential of the area with regard to steel consumption, likely growth of sales vis-a-vis availability from steel plants, physical proximity of the proposed location from any of the existing distribution points of SAIL's present network etc.

(b) and (c). A number of representa-

tions regarding opening of a SAIL stockyard at Rajkot have been received and examined. so far the demand for iron & steel material at Rajkot has not justified opening of a separate stockyard at Rajkot. Moreover, SAIL has two stockyards at Ahmedabad and at Baroda which are catering to the requirements of the State of Gujarat for iron and steel. On the basis of recent representations received for opening of a stockyard in Rajkot, SAIL has decided to have a fresh look at the matter.

[*Translation*]

### SC/ST Hostels

3390. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

Type of accommodation	Plain areas	Hilly areas
For accommodation only	Rs. 14,62,000/-	Rs. 17,70,000/-
For Accommodation Plus ancillary facilities like dining hall, kitchen, sanitary block, common room etc.	Rs. 20,22,000/-	Rs. 24,50,000/-

(c) Government is considering the revision of rates of construction.

(d) Details are being worked out.

(e) Does not arise.

### IPS Officers

3391. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST hostels in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the maximum limit fixed and estimated cost for construction of single hostel;

(c) whether the Government propose to revise the maximum limit in this regard;

(d) if, so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Information is being collected from various States/Union Territories.

(b) The estimated cost per hostel for 100 seats in Plain and hilly areas with/without ancillary facilities is as follows:-

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of IPS officers and the number of IPS officers actually working at present, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Filling up of the vacancies is

acocontinuous process. Vacancies are filled up on the basis of civil Services Examination every year and decided in consultation with the State Governments concerned, keeping in view the administrative requirements and necessities of the service. In

addition, vacancies are also filled in accordance with IPS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations for which Select Lists are prepared and appointments made on the recommendations of respective State Governments.

## STATEMENT

Cadre-wise Strength of IPS as on 1.1.93

Name of the State	Authorised Strength	Officers in Position
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	194	163
Arunachal Praades-Goa-Mizoram Union Territories	170	129
Assam Meghalaya	144	118
Bihar	253	203
Gujarat	141	131
Haryana	116	92
Himachal Pradesh	77	61
Jammu & Kashmir	99	70
Karnataka	138	124

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Officers in Position</i>
1	2	3
Kerala	126	106
Madhya Pradesh	293	261
Maharashtra	216	181
Manipur-Tripura	111	88
Nagaland	45	38
Orissa	131	115
Punjab	142	107
Rajasthan	155	122
Sikkim	27	22
Tamil Nadu	180	151

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Officers in Position</i>
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	396	343
West Bengal	268	233
Total	3422	2858
(i) Candidates allocated on the basis of CSEs 1990 and 1991	159	
(ii) candidates being allotted on the basis of CSE 1992	79	
(iii) candidates granted exemption from joining IPS training for appearing in IAS etc during the last three years	101	
	3197	

[English]

### Incentives to Iron Units

3392. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give incentives to make the iron units of public sector undertakings profitable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Among the measures contained in the budget proposals for 1993-94 is withdrawal of export duty on iron ore. This will help improve the profitability of iron or exporters including public sector companies engaged in export of iron ore. The budget proposals also contain various measures such as reduction of customs duty on project imports, reduction of minimum interest rate on commercial advances, etc. which will improve the viability of industrial projects including iron and steel projects in the public and private sector.

[Translation]

### Offices of SC/ST Commission in Maharashtra

3393 SHRI VILASRAONAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the offices belonging to National Commission on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes located in Maharashtra;

(b) whether these offices are functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) There is only one office of the National commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Demand of Steel

3394. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of various types of steel in the country;

(b) the quantity and the type of steel produced as compared to the demand of the steel during last three years and the first 10 months of the current financial year;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of steel;

(d) whether the Government propose to improve the quality of steel being produced at present;

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the category of steel imported and exported by the Government during the last three years and the first ten months of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Broadly, finished steel is divided into two categories-Non-Flat Products and Flat Products. The total demand and domestic production during the last 3 years and during 1992-93 were as under:-

*(in 000 tonnes)*

<i>Demand</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Non-Flat Products		8410	8632	9090 9830
Flat Products	6400	6885	7260	7930
<b>Total</b>	<b>11810</b>	<b>15517</b>	<b>16350</b>	<b>17760</b>

*(in '000 tonnes)*

<i>Production</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Non-Flats Products		7564	7836	8212 7000
Flat Products	5432	5695	6117	5346
<b>Total</b>	<b>12996</b>	<b>13531</b>	<b>14329*</b>	<b>12346**</b>

\* Provisional

\*\*Figures upto January 1993.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to increase the production of steel in the country and encourage private sector investment in the steel industry:

i) Iron and Steel has been removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector, it has also been exempted from the requirements of compulsory licensing except for certain locational restrictions;

ii) Iron and Steel sector has been included in the list of high priority industries for purposes of foreign investment;

iii) Availability of steel melting scrap and sponge iron, basic raw materials for the secondary sector, has been improved;

iv) Control over pricing and distribution of steel has been dispensed with;

v) A set f 'Guidelines for Entrepreneurs in Iron and Steel Industry' has been issued to provide entrepreneurs com-

prehensive information on matters relevant to the establishment of iron and steel industries;

vi) various measures have been included in the budget proposals for 1993-94 for improving the viability of industrial projects including iron and steel projects such as reduction of customs duty on projects imports, reduction of minimum interest rate, etc.

vii) The public sector integrated steel plants have taken up modernisation and expansion programme.

(d) and (e). Among the steps being taken by public sector steel plants to improve the quality of steel material are better raw material preparation, modernisation of steel plants which envisages use of secondary refining techniques so as to ensure better quality of steel, improved maintenance of plant and equipment, adoption of better technological practices etc.

(f) The major categories of steel im-

ported into the country during the last three year and the first ten months of the current financial years were Hot Rolled Coils/Sheets/ Strips, cold Rolled Coils/Sheets, plants, Electrical sheets, Tin mill black Plate, Tinplate, and Tin Plate Waste. The major items of export were plates, wire rods, bards and structurals.

[English]

### **Apex Hospital in West Bengal**

3395. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up an institution like AIIMS, New Delhi in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Health is a State subject and considering the limited resources available with the Government, the establishment of such institutions in the States is not considered feasible.

### **Intensive Habitat Development Programme in Kerala**

3396. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any financial aid to Kerala for an Inten-

sive Habitat Development Programme for SC/ST and tribal settlement in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Union Government has provided Rs. 81 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs as additional Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively during 1990-91 as one time assistance for integrated development of rural habitates of Scheduled Castes into model settlements known as Ambedkar Gramams and integrated development of tribal habitats/settlements know as Tribal Ambedkar Gramems to Kerala without any commitment for further on going assistance.

### **Availability of Steel Melting Scrap**

3397. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between the domestic availability and requirement of steel melting scrap in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The indigenous generation of steel melting scrap is not sufficient to meet the total demand of the steel industry, and imports are, therefore, necessary to meet the gap.

(c) Steel melting scrap can now be freely imported to meet the gap.

**National Foundation for Communal  
Harmony**

[English]

3398. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have  
constituted a National foundation for com-  
munal Harmony to assist Communal riots  
victims; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes  
introduced by this foundation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.  
SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Founda-  
tion provides financial assistance for the  
education of children affected by communal  
riots on proposals received through the  
State Governments. The scale of assis-  
tance is Rs. 425 per month per child for class  
'A and B' cities and Rs. 375 per month per  
month per child in other places.

[Translation]

**Supply of Iron Ore From Bailadila to  
Bhilai Steel Plant**

3399. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:  
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Union Government pro-  
pose to provide iron ore to Bhilai Steel Plant  
from Bailadila; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH  
MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is no  
concrete proposal at present for linking Bhilai  
Steel Plant to Bailadila mines for supply of  
iron ore.

**National Overseas Scholarships**

3400. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to  
state:

(a) the number of National Overseas  
scholarships given to SC/ST and other illeg-  
ible students during each of the last three  
years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the criteria for selecting students  
under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI  
SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of Na-  
tional Overseas Scholarship given to SC/ST  
and other eligible students during each of  
the last three years, State/UT-wise is as  
shown in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Scheme is intended to provide  
financial assistance to meritorious students  
belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled  
Tribes, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-No-  
madic Tribes, Scheduled Caste converts  
to other religions and Landless agriculture  
labourers, who are citizens of India and  
who do not have means to go abroad for  
further studies. In general, the Scholarship  
will only be available for postgraduate stud-  
ies. However, applications may be enter-  
tained from qualified students for courses  
leading to first degree where there may be  
special justification. The income limit of the  
candidates including the income of parents/  
guardians should not exceed Rs. 5000/-  
p.m. The Scholarship will be awarded for  
post-graduate and research in subject for  
which suitable facilities are not available in  
India. Preference will, however, be given to  
candidates who propose to go in for higher  
studies in Engineering Technology and Sci-  
ence. These awards are not available for  
Agriculture, Medicals Services & subjects  
relating to Indian Studies.

Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Denotified, Nomadica and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward classeds should passes a first class or 60% and above marks either in Degree in Engineering. or Master's Degree in other subjects. Scheduled Tribes candidates should passess a second class or

50% and above marks either in Degree in Engg. or Master's Degree in other subjects. Candidates must be below 35 years of age on 1st October of the year of award. This is relaxable upto 3 years at the discretion of Selection committee in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

## STATEMENT

National Overseas Scholarships given to Scheduled States, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible students during 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 & 1992-93

S No	Name of the State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92&1992-93	
		No of awards	Availed	No of awards	Availed	No of awards	(Combined Selec for two years )
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	5	1	9	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	1	-	-	2	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Guarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-

S.No	Name of the State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 & 1992-93	
		*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed	No. of awards (Combined Selec for two years.)	*Offered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	-	-	2	-
10.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	2	-
11.	Karnataka	1	1	1	-	1	-
12.	Manipur	1	1	1	-	1	-
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	2	-
14.	Maharashtra	1	1	4	1	8	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	-	-	3	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-	1	-
18.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	2	-
19.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	-	-

S No	Name of the State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 & 1992-93	
		*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5	1	20	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	-	-	2	-
25	West bengal	1	-	2	-	3	-
26	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Delhi	1	1	1	1	-	-
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-

S.No	Name of the State/UT.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92&1992-93	
		*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed	*Offered	Availed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	25	18	25	9	60	

\* The offer of scholarship is valid for four years including the years of selection.

**Incidence of Malaria**

3401. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the incidence of malaria in the country;

(b) whether any fresh strategy has been submitted by the Malaria Research Centre;

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time frame drawn for eradication of malaria from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Malaria Research Centre has developed a bio-environment strategy for control of malaria in various geo-economical sites in the country.

(c) Bio-environmental control of malaria has been implemented in Karnataka and madras city of Tamil Nadu. Efforts are on to cover Goa.

(d) Eradication of malaria is not considered feasible, the focus, therefore, is on its control.

**Import of Coal**

3402. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import coal during 1993;

(b) if so, the details alongwith terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the countries from which it is likely to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Coal has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) and as such there is no need for any licence/permission from the Government of India for its import. However import duty at the prevalent rates has to be paid on such imports. The import of coking coal by integrated steel plants is anticipated to be about 7 million tonnes during 1993-94. The names of the countries of import, cost and ash content will depend on the finalisation of contracts.

[*Translation*]

**Women Cell of Delhi Police**

3403. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHILIA: SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the women Cell of Delhi Police as on February 15, 1993;

(b) the number of cases registered by the Cell during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to make it more efficient and purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) 433.

(b) and (c). The number of cases registered and the number of persons arrested by Women Cell during 1992 and 1993 (upto

15.2.93) is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases registered</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>
1992	746	1628
1993 (upto 15.2.93)	98	98

(d) Amongst the steps taken to make the Women Cell of Delhi Police more efficient and purposeful are greater inter-action with the non-Governmental organisations; imparting of regular training; close supervision of investigation.

[English]

#### **Anti-Insurgency Operations in J & K**

3404. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in Jammu and Kashmir by the militants or by the security forces during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of known militants killed included in above;

(c) the number of persons arrested and detained in the course of anti-insurgency operations in the State during the above period;

(d) the number of known militants included in (c) above.

(e) the number of persons in whose cases the ex-gratia payment was made by the civil authorities in respect of life lost or injury received or property damaged; and

(f) the number of housing and business units destroyed by fire during anti-insur-

gency operations in the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Coal Projects of CIL**

3406. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of major and minor Coal projects under Coal India limited are suffering from time and cost overruns;

(b) if so, which are those major projects and the investment involved;

(c) the reasons for time and cost overruns;

(d) its impact on the profitability of the CIL; and

(e) the steps being taken to overcome these factors?

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

(a) and (b). Some of the major and minor projects of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) are suffering from time and cost overruns. A statement indicating major projects, each costing Rs. 100.00 crores and above, which are suffering from time overruns reckoned from the original schedule of completion and / or having cost overrun of 20% and more over the original sanctioned costs is enclosed.

(c) Main reasons for time overrun of projects in Coal India Ltd. are delay in acquisition of land, adverse geo-mining conditions and delay in supply of equipment and turn-key execution. Factors leading to cost

overruns of projects are the normal inflation during the period of construction as the capital cost of a projects is estimated on the price level prevailing at the time of sanction, increase in statutory levies and exchange rate variation. The time overrun of projects further adds to cost overrun.

(d) Higher capital costs of projects result in higher cost of production due to increase in interest and depreciation charges. Any precise quantification of impact of cost overrun projects on profitability of the CIL would depend on quantity and quality of coal produced and prevailing selling price of coal at any given period of time.

(e) For removing the main causes of

time overrun of projects, 'Advance Action Proposals' are now being sanctioned by the Ministry of Coal for all projects costing Rs. 50.0 crores and above for initiating actions in acquiring land, rehabilitating affected persons and teething forestry and environmental clearances. Guidelines have also been issued to CIL to streamline procedures for exploration, planning, formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects. For projects becoming cost overruns even when implemented within the originally approved project time cycle due to increase in statutory levies, exchange rate variation and price escalation, as per the new guidelines of the Government, revised cost estimates in such cases will be approved by the administrative Ministry/Department in consultation with the Planning commission.

## STATEMENT

## 1 MAJOR PROJECTS WITH TIME AND COST OVERPUNS

Projected/subsidiary Company	Original sanctioned cost (Rs crores)	Revised sanctioned cost anticipated cost (Rs crores)
1	2	3
1 Jhanjra Underground (Eastern Coalfields Ltd )	184 55 (1982)	641 49(1992)
2 Sonepur Bazar Opencast (Eastern Coalfields Ltd )	191 96 (1991)	453 99 (1992)
3 Satgram Underground (Eastern Coking Coal Ltd )	26 37 (1979)	148 26 (1990)
4 Block-II Opencast (Bharat CokingCoal Ltd )	199 87 (1983)	249 92 (1992)
5 Pookee Baihari Underground (Bharat Coking Coal Ltd )	199 87 (1983)	249 92 (1992)
6 Madhuban Washery (Bharat Coking Coal Ltd )	71 90 (1985)	177 89 9(1991)
7 Kedla Washery (Central Coalfields Ltd )	323 32 (1982)	527 11 (1990)
8 Amlohri Opencast (Northern Coalfields Ltd )	400 00 (1985)	588 75 (1991)

Projected/subsidiary Company	1	2	3
		Original sanctioned cost (Rs. crores)	Revised sanctioned anticipated cost (Rs crores)
9. Khadioa Opencast (Northern Coalfields Ltd )		400.00(1985)	588.75 (1991)
10. Kakri Opencast (Northern Coalfields Ltd )		57.38 (1982)	131.31 (1991)
11 Belpahar Opencast (Mahanadai Coalfields Ltd.)		57.38 (1982)	131.31(1991)
II. MAJOR PROJECTS WITH NO TIME OVERRUNS BUT COST OVERRUNS:			
1 Rajmahal Opencast (Eastern Coalfields Ltd.)		562.70 (1988)	982.00 91992)
2 Piparwar Opencast (Central Coalfields Ltd.)		542.43 (19989)	840 19 91992)
3 Nigahi Opencast (Northern Coalfields Ltd )		462.39 919987)	597.93 (1992)

\* The year of the estimate is given within brackets

[*Translation*]

### **Demand and Supply of Coal for Industries in Gujarat**

3407. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal demanded for various industries in Gujarat and the quantity of the coal sanctioned and supplied to them during 1992; and

(b) the reasons for not supplying full quantity of coal required for these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Requirements of coal are not being assessed State-wise. They are being assessed sector-wise. Available information indicating the total quantities of coal supplied to Gujarat for the year 1991-92 and for the period April-December, 1992 as compared to the same period last year is given below:

(Fig. in 000' tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Growth (%)</i>
1991-92	15181	3.59
1992-93 (April-December)	11094	4.46
1991-92 (April-December)	10620	

Above data indicates increased coal despatches to Gujarat during the current year.

However Coal companies have been advised to further step up supplies to consuming sectors as per their requirements. In order to meet the increased demand for coal, steps have been taken to increase coal

production by opening new mines and reorganising the existing mines to achieve optimum levels of production.

Government is also in the process of enacting legislation to allow private sector participation in coal mining operations in virgin areas for the purpose of Captive consumption for power generation and other specified end users. Increased quantities of coal are also being made available without any sponsorship under Liberalised Sale Scheme from certain identified mines which have large stocks.

With a view to improve coal despatches and liquidation of slow moving coal, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) have decided to launch a scheme for developing whole sale trade in coal. Under this scheme, the subsidiary companies of CIL will appoint whole Sale dealers on the basis of applications through open advertisements. Each dealer will have to lift at least 3000 tonnes of coal per month. Dealers will have the freedom to sell coal and fix prices for such sale.

### **Buffer Stock of Steel**

3408. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed an agreement with some other countries to build the buffer stock of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of buffer stock to be accumulated during the year 1993-94; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Election for Central Council of Indian Medicine**

3409. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether election for Central Council of Indian Medicine has not been held since 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANDARANAND): (a) to (c). The members last elected under section 3(1)(a) of the I. M. C. C. Act 1970 completed five years terms in May, 1989. They are eligible to hold office till their successors are duly elected. The election process is likely to be completed in about a year.

[English]

### **Oil Exploration Programme in Bhavnagar**

3410. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any oil exploration programme has been carried out in Bhavnagar in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. STATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Leprosy Patients**

3411. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy patients in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the treatment and rehabilitation of these patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Multi Drug Treatment services are provided to the leprosy patients for effective and domiciliary treatment. Emphasis is also given on early detection of cases, health education activities and on medical and social rehabilitation of such patients.

## STATEMENT

## National Leprosy Eradication Programme

As on January 1993

S.No	State/Union Territory	Cases on records as on January, 1993		
		1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh			119806
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			1150
3.	Assam			18450
4.	Bihar			337020
5.	Goa			880
6.	Gujarat			16736
7.	Haryana			620
8.	Himachal Pradesh			3775
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			6435
10.	Karnataka			43765
11.	Kerala			3410
12.	Madhya Pradesh			136290

Cases on records as on January, 1993

S No	State/Union Territory	Cases on records as on January, 1993
1	2	3
13	Maharashtra	108794
14	Manipur	1392
15	Meghalaya	1388
16	Nagaland	2106
17	Orissa	127944
18	Orissa	127944
19	Punjab	3399
20	Rajasthan	15388
21	Sikkim	399
22	Tamil Nadu	107552
23	Tripura	1604
24	Uttar Pradesh	224339
25	West Bengal	173341
26	Andaman & Nicobar	356

S.No	State/Union Territory	Cases on records as on January, 1993
1	2	3
27.	Chandigarh	673
28.	Daman & Diu	356
29.	D & N Haveli	265
30.	Delhi	3476
31.	Lakshadweep	65
32.	Pondicherry	1601
		1493829

[English]

**Underweight LPG Cylinders in Delhi**

3412. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that complaints to the effect that LPG cylinders weighing less than the prescribed limit are increasing in Delhi and other parts of the Country;

(b) the remedial steps are being taken in the matter; and

(c) the number of cases filed against the LPG dealers and the officers of LPG bottling plants found guilty on this account during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA). (a) and (b). Procedure has been laid down to ensure correctness of weight of LPG cylinders at the bottling plants. The distributors are also under instructions to check the seal and weight of the cylinders at their godowns prior to delivering the same to customers. As and when specific complaints about sale of under-weight cylinders are received, LPG marketing companies take appropriate action against dealers under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. The State Governments are also competent to take action through their Weights and Measures Department.

(c) 30 complaints of underweight cylinders have been received during April-December, 1992, out of which only six were established. Caution letters to the erring dealers were issued and under weight cylinders were replaced. No case has been

registered against any officer of the bottling plants.

**Sub-Standard Medicines**

3413. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether CGHS dispensaries are provided with sub-standard medicines by most of small drug manufacturers;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure proper supply of drugs; and

(c) the steps taken to maintain adequate stock of medicines in each CGHS dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Generally the dispensaries have sufficient stock. However, to overcome any occasional shortages local chemists have been recognised at different locations from whom direct purchases are made by the dispensaries.

**Cut in Supply to Cooperatives Hazarika Unit**

3414. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India has decided to cut in supply to cooperatives Hazarika Unit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production in Hazarika

unit is low;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) According to GAIL, there is no such consumer of gas.

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

### Health for All

3415. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed to provide health to all the people living in backward and tribal areas of country by 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any special programme/project in this regard for Mizoram; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, India is committed to attaining this goal through the provision of compensive Primary Health Care Services relevant to the actual needs and priorities of the community.

The criteria for establishing a Sub-Centre and a Primary Health Centre in tribal and backward areas is 3000 and 20,000 popula-

tion respectively which is lower than for the rest of the country.

(c) and (d). No Sir, health is a State subject. However, Mizoram State is covered by centrally sponsored and central programmes being implemented in the country which inter-alia include the control of AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Blindness and the eradication of Leprosy.

### Import of Paraffin Wax

3416. SHRI ASIHBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether paraffin wax type-2 for candles is being imported;

(b) if so, the average rate in dollars (C I F per M Ton) and in rupees (inclusive of all duties);

(c) the rate at which paraffin wax type-2 is being sold in the indigenous market and the amount of subsidy involved;

(d) whether paraffin wax is produced in country; and

(e) if so, the reasons for importing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). Paraffin wax type II is imported to bridge the gap between indigenous availability and the demand. The import during 1992-93 has been at an average price of US \$ per MT equivalent to Rs. 65,400. Against this, the ex-storage selling price is Rs. 16,949 (approx.) per MT, involving a subsidy of about Rs. 48,451 MT.

[*Translation*]

### Hindi As Medium for Examination

3417. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made in the Official Language Act in regard to the medium of various Central Government recruitment examinations;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration has only provided English medium as option for the Judicial Service Examination;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for making Hindi as the medium of examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) There is no separate provision in the Official Language Act, 1963 regarding the medium of various recruitment examinations of the Central Government. A clear provision in this regard exists in the Official Language Resolution, 1968 passed by both Houses of parliament under which following provision has been made:-

(a) That compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment of the Union Services or posts, except in respect of any special services, or posts for which high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or both as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post; and

(b) That all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitu-

tion and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Delhi High Court, which conducts Judicial Services Examination of Delhi, has reported that very important and complex cases come up in the lower courts of Delhi and the Judicial Officers have to perform a very technical and specific nature of judicial work in which they are to refer the legal reports of various High Courts which have not been translated into Hindi. They have further reported that Judicial Officers are required to process very high knowledge of English for performing their judicial work efficiently. They have further added that Hindi can be made the medium of examination mentioned above only when prospective candidates obtain necessary efficiency in Hindi and Hindi translation of important Law books is easily available.

[*English*]

### Disparity in Pay Scale of Swimming/ Judo/Gymnastics Coach

3418. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any disparity in pay scales in NDMC for the posts of Swimming coach and Gymnastics coach;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in the pay scales of coaches;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (e). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that the scale of Swimming Coach-cum-Life Guard is Rs. 1400-2600 whereas it is Rs. 1640-2900 for Judo Coach and Gymnastic Coach.

The disparity in the scale of pay for the post of Swimming Coach-cum-Life Guard as compared to that of Judo and Gymnastic Coaches are due to difference in qualifications prescribed for these posts.

[*Translation*]

**Kalawati Saran Children Hospital,  
Delhi**

3419. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of medical instruments and equipment in Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Facilities including provision of instruments and equipment are augmented periodically keeping in mind the requirements.

[*English*]

**Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in  
Lakhimpur District, Assam**

3420. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the potential of crude oil and natural gas in Lakhimpur district in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of availability of these resources in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). ONGC has carried out gravity-Magnetic and seismic surveys in Lakhimpur district of Assam and oil India Ltd, have now applied for petroleum Exploration Licence for this area to the State Government. No reserves of hydrocarbons have been established in the district so far.

[*Translation*]

**Decline in Quality of Coal**

3421. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal has been increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether with the increase in coal production, the quality of coal has declined; and

(c) the details of production of A, B, C,

and D grade coal during 1992-93 ?

[English]

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

(a) The figures of Coal production in the country during the last 3 years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Million tonnes) Coal Production</i>
1989-90	200.89
1990-91	211.73
1991-92	229.28

(b) The decline in quality of overall coal production mix, over the years has been to the fact that a large number of new coal mines have been developed for production of inferior grades of coal because of increased demand of coal for power generation. As a result thereof, the proportion of inferior grades of coal produced has been than that of superior grades of coal.

(c) The production of A, B, C, & D grades of coal during 1992-93 (April-December) is given below:-

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Coal production (provisional) (million tonnes)</i>
A	2.76
B	15.05
C	31.50
D	15.32
<i>Total</i>	<i>64.63</i>

### Siddha College

3422. SHRI C.P. MUDLALA  
GIRIVAPPA:  
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Siddha colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more Siddha colleges during 1993;

(c) if so, the locations identified for this purpose;

(d) whether a number of faculty posts in the existing Siddha colleges are vacant; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) There are two Siddha colleges in Tamil Nadu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The management of the colleges is supervised by the State Government concerned.

### North-East Border

3423. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA  
SHRI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to seal the North-East border to prevent illegal infiltration of foreigners, especially Bangladeshis, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P M SAYYED) (a) and (b) While the illegal migration from Myanmar and Tibet is negligible, the number of Bangladeshi migrants illegally living in India is large. The international border of India with Bangladesh does not follow any natural, geographical alignment but runs in a criss-cross manner through the populated areas, rivers, swamps, forests, an difficult hilly terrain. Inhabitation at several places is right upto zero line. While it is not possible to seal the border in these circumstances, several measures have been taken to prevent illegal infiltration. These include intensification of patrolling by the Border Security Force, strengthening of its Water Wing, accelerated programme of construction of Border Roads of fencing, strengthening of the Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF)/Mobile Task Force (MTF) Schemes, issue of identity cards to people residing in border areas, computerisation of visa Control System etc. There are standing instructions to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to detect and deport the illegal migrants.

### Per-Capita Health Care Expenditure

3424 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the per-capita expenditure on health, State-wise,

(b) whether the major portion of health budget is used for salary purposes,

(c) if so, the percentage actually used on health,

(d) whether the Government propose to grant more funds for health,

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) The information published in the Health Information India, 1991 relating to the per-capita expenditure on health is given in the attached statement

(b) and (c) The Salary component of the health budget varies depending upon the nature of each programme. However, since medical and para medical staff are essential for health care services, the expenditure on their salary is unavoidable part of the health budget.

(d) and (e) Over the Years the allocation for health has been increasing according to the table below -

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Total Plan Allocation for the health sector</i>	<i>Total (Rs in crores)</i>	<i>State</i>
		<i>Central</i>	
1990-91	275 00	793 36	1,068 36
1991-92	301 90	883 60	1,185 50
1992-93	447 00	1005 30	1,452 30

(f) Does not arise

**STATEMENT**

Table no 4 04 per capita (public sector) expenditure of health (medical and public health) and family welfare during the year 1987-88

<i>S NO</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>1987-88 (Rs ) Health</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	52 73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	328 95
3	Assam	65 71
4	Bihar	27 95
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	298 38
6	Gujarat	70 19
7	Haryana	65 29
8	Himachal Pradesh	185 07
9	Jammu & Kashmir	203 06
10	Karnataka	49 27
11	Kerala	58 68
12	Madhya Pradesh	56 53
13	Maharashtra	69 62
14	Manipur	162 81
15	Meghalaya	189 95
16	Mizoram	446 12
17	Nagaland	408 82
18	Onssa	44 51

S.NO. State/Union Territory		1987-88 (Rs.) Health
1	2	3
19.	Punjab	69.30
20.	Rajasthan	88.43
21.	Sikkim	352.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	58.95
23.	Tripura	114.26
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33.42
25.	West Bengal	44.59
26.	Pondicherry	198.71
All India		60.61

**Note:** 1. All India total includes Union Govt. Expenditure (Expenditure in respect of Central Govt. and U.Ts of A&N Islands, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Delhi and Lakshdweep).

2. Figures for the year 1987-88 in respect Maghalaya and Nagaland are provisional.

3. A-Figures relates to Goa only.

**Source:**

1. The Expenditure figures (Revenue & Capital) on Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare for the year 1985-86 to 1987-88 have been obtained from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

2. The per-capita Expenditure for

respective years have been worked out on the basis of mid-year estimated population furnished by the Registrar General of India.

**Pension of Communal RIOT Victims**

3425. S H R I  
DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are completing to sanction pension to the persons who had lost member of their family in the communal riots during December 6, 1992 to January 1993; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M SAYEED): (a) and (b). In the guidelines

issued by the Central government in April, 1990 to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations payment of Rs. 500/- per month the widow of victim of communal riots belonging to low income group has been suggested. However, maintenance of Public order being State subject, it is the State Government which take a view on the nature and quantum of relief.

### **Compulsory Health Scheme for Coal Mine Workers**

3426. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced compulsory health scheme for the welfare of coal mine workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the physical targets fixed and financial allocations made for this schemes?

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

(a) to (c). Mines Rules, 1955 provide for compulsory periodical medical check up of coal workers once in every five years as per prescribed standard format. Besides, a decision has been taken on 10.2.1993 to carry out rotational health check up of each coal worker once in three months and a health Card for the purpose has been introduced. As the existing medical facilities will be used for the above purposes, no additional financial allocations are considered necessary

[*Translation*]

### **Supply of Coal to Power Plants and Steel Plants by BCCL**

3427. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different grades of coal supplied to the different power plants and steel plants and steel plants, separately, by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three years;

(b) the grades of coal found after the quality control test by these plants;

(c) whether any discrepancy was found in the grades;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(e) whether any loss has been suffered by BCCL due to it; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be it laid on the Table of the House.

### **Persons Arrested without Warrants in Delhi**

3428. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested by police in Delhi without warrants during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases reported to the Government regarding torturing of innocent citizens by the Delhi Police during the above period; and

(c) the number of police officials against whom action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED). (a) The number of persons arrested by Delhi Police without warrant dur-

ing each of the last three years i.e. 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto 28.2.93) is as under:-

Year	No of persons arrested
1990	1,02,413
1991	1,13,297
1992	1,02,816
1993 (upto 28.2.93)	18,634

(b) The year-wise number of cases of torture reported is as under:-

Year	No of cases reported
1990	2
1991	7
1992	5
1993 (Upto 28.2.93)	1

(c) The number of police officials against whom action has been taken/is being taken is as under:-

Year	No. of Police Officials
1990	4
1991	22
1992	5
1993 (Upto 28.2.93)	2

[English]

#### Evasion of Sales Tax by Maruti Dealers

3429. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any racket on the evasion of Sales Tax by Maruti dealers has been uncovered;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the delinquent persons; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to check such evasion in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration has reported that the dealers of Maruti vehicles evolved a device to evade Delhi Sales Tax by booking Maruti Cars for the people residing in Delhi, despite payment received in Delhi, and delivery of the vehicles effected in Delhi, by issuing invoices from the Gurgaon Office/Stock Yard of these Delhi dealers, charging Haryana Sales Tax. As the sales were shown to have been effected in Gurgaon (Haryana) though these were actually sold in Delhi, the National Capital Territory of Delhi is being deprived of its legitimate Sales Tax revenue. Incriminating documents were recovered from some dealers when their premises were surveyed.

2. Assessment of the Maruti car dealers has been completed and a total amount of Rs. 30.90 crores approximately has been created as additional demand of account of Sales tax, interest and penalty on the Maruti dealers and the Delhi Branch office of Maruti Udyog Limited.

3. Regular surveillance is being kept to ensure that vehicles with Gurgaon billing do not come to Delhi

#### LPG Botting Plant at Palakkad

3430. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation propose to set up a LPG bottling plant at Palakkad; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has already set up a LPG bottling plant at Palakkad and commercial filling of LPG cylinders has commenced from October, 92.

### **Medical Colleges**

3431. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up more Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Uani medical college during he Eighth plan period; and

(b) if so, the locations identified thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No Sir. The emphasis is on upgradation and development of existing Educational Institutions of India Systems of Medicine e and Homoeopathy.

### **Dolomite Mining**

3432. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large resources of dolomite spread all over the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to authorise grants of permits and licences

for dolomite mining at the State level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The total recoverable reserves of dolomite in the country as on 1.4.90 have been estimated at 4967 Million Tonnes.

(b) Prospecting licences and mining leases for all minerals including dolomite are given by the concerned State Government. However, dolomite being one of the specified minerals as per provision of Section 4(3) of the Mines and Mineral Regulation and Development Act 1957, prior permission of the Central Government is required.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Rapid Action force**

3433. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of the Rapid Action Force in terms of battalions as on February 28, 1993;

(b) the number of battalions in operation on that date with the location of their headquarters;

(c) places where the Rapid Action Force Saw action during the year 1992-93, the strength deployed and the period of deployment;

(d) whether the Rapid Action Force have any air transport at its disposal to move rapidly from its head-quarters to the scene of action; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to provide

such facility?

Aligarh and Meerut

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
RAJESH PILOT): (a) 10 battalions.

(b) Out of 10 battalions. 5 battalions of  
Rapid Action Force were in operation as on  
28.2.93. The headquarters of these battalions  
are at Bangalore, Allahabad, Delhi,

(c) The names of places where the  
Rapid Action Force was deployed during  
the year 1992-93, the strength deployed  
and the period of deployment are given in  
the statement attached.

(d) and (e). In emergent cases, the  
Rapid Action Force is air-lifted to the place  
of deployment.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement Showing the Names of Places Where the Rapid Action Force was deployed during the year 1992-93, the Strength Deployed and the period of Deployment*

	1	2	3
	<i>Place of Deployment</i>	<i>Strength Deployed</i>	<i>Period of Deployment</i>
1	Sitamarhi	4 coys	11.10.92 to 7.11.92
2	Faizabad	5 Bns	16.12.92 to 10.12.92
		4 Bns	11.12.92 to 11.1.93
		2 Bns	12.1.93 to 18.1.93
		1 Bns	19.1.93 to 8.2.93
		3 Coys	9.2.93 to 12.2.93
		2 Coys	13.2.93 to 14.2.93
		1 Coy	15.2.93 to tilldate
3	Moradabad	1 Coy	19.1.93 :till date
4	Bareilly	1 Coy	19.1.93 to 30.1.93
5	Kanpur	1 Coy	1.2.93 to 3.2.93
		2 Coys	15.2.93 till date

	<i>Place of Deployment</i>			<i>Strength Deployed</i>			<i>Period of Deployment</i>		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Bulandshahar	1 coy	19.1.93 to 20.1.93						
7.	Meerut	1 coy	20.1.93 :till date						
8.	Ssaharanpur	1 coy	11.1.93 : till date						
9.	Varanasi	2 coys	19.1.93 : till date						
10.	Thiruvananthapuram	2 coys	8.2.93 : tilldate						
11.	Hyderabad	2 coys	11.12.92 to 30.1.93						
12.	Bombay	7 coys	11.12.92 to 7.1.93						
13.	Delhi	4 coys	12.1.93 :till date						
			2.3.93 :till date						

[*Translation*]

**Modernisation of Hospitals in U.P.**

3434. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise and expand certain hospitals in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up new hospital and dispensaries with World Bank assistance in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The upgradation of hospitals is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the possibility of seeking central assistance to provide equipment and training to the Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute, Lucknow is being explored.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Ban on Rallies**

3435. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI ANAND RANTA  
MAURYA:  
SRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have banned rallies in Delhi for some months;

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

(c) the number of rallies disallowed after this order; and

(d) whether the ban has been extended to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Bhartiya Janata Party had given a call for a rally on 25 February, 1993 at the Boat Club lawns in New Delhi, in view of the fragile communal situation prevailing in the country as well as in the national Capital and also in view of the strong undercurrent of communal distrust between communities when a minor incident could lead to a serious conflagration, the Government was not in favour of such a rally being held in New Delhi. Prohibitory orders in this regard were passed by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 10 February, 93 prohibiting *Inter alia* holding within the National Capital Territory of Delhi without prior permission.

Government's endeavour will be to discourage the practice of using the Boat Club lawns for any rallies. Requests the Commissioners of Police, Delhi, on a case-by-case basis with reference to the crowd potential and likely impact on the law and order situation.

(c) The Delhi Police has reported that six rallies were disallowed after the issuance of the prohibitory orders.

(d) No, Sir.

**Use of Teargas**

3436. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of teargas is detrimental to eyes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to abandon the use of teargas in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). According to the available information, tear gas does not cause any permanent injury to the eyes.

(c) and (d). The Government do not propose to abandon the use of tear gas in the near future.

#### **Malaria in Mizoram**

3437. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to increasing deaths due to Malaria in Mizoram;

(b) if so, number of deaths reported due to Malaria in 1991 and 1992;

(c) whether there is non-availability of insecticides in Mizoram;

(d) whether the Government of Mizoram has requested the Union Government to provide all assistance under N.M.E.P. Programme to that State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the assistance provided to Mizoram during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD): (a) and (b). The number of deaths reported in 1991 and 1992 is 12 and 37 (provisional) respectively

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Central assistance, in cash and kind, amounting to Rs. 56 lakhs was requested for during the current year.

(f) The value of the assistance in each and kind provided during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is Rs. 60.04 lakhs, Rs. 54.40 lakhs and Rs. 54.38 lakhs respectively.

#### **Orientation Courses for Police Personnel**

3438. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to conduct Orientation Courses for police personnel for overall development especially to avoid communal riots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Existing courses conducted by Central and State Police Training Institutes for police personnel do contain inputs on combating communalism and handling of communal riots.

This subject is also discussed in seminars/workshops organised by the Bureau of Police Research and Development which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Increase in Price of Slack Wax**

3439. SHRI ASITBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has increased the price of slack wax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the price of paraffin wax also to bring uniformity in pricing of paraffin wax and slack wax;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to bring down the price of slack wax in the admitted ratio of 1:2?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). Slack wax is a free trade product and its price is fixed by IOC taking into account the supply and demand situation.

(c) and (d). Prices of administered petroleum products like paraffin wax etc. have been fixed by the Government taking into consideration various factors like production cost, growth in demand and other socio economic factors.

[*Translation*]

#### Central Funds to States

3440. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

SHIRMATI BIBHU KUMARI  
DEVI:  
SHRI RAMDEW RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests for Central funds/sophisticated weapons received by the Union Government from the Governments of Gujarat, Bihar and Manipur to tackle the problem of terrorism/insurgency during the last four months; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur in February, 1993 has requested for funds to the tune of Rs. 1508.79 lakhs, out of which Rs. 296.08 lakhs have been asked for arms and ammunition. However, no funds have been allocated to the Governments of Gujarat, Bihar and Manipur specifically to tackle the menace of terrorism/insurgency during the last four months.

Under the Scheme to modernise the police forces in India the Government of Gujarat, Bihar and Manipur have been provided the following assistance for the financial year 1992-93 as mentioned below:-

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

	<i>Amount allocated</i>	<i>Amount released</i>	<i>amount to be released</i>
Gujarat	150.18	60.00	90.18
Bihar	233.12	233.12	-
Manipur	34.63	17.32	17.31

During the last four months no request for sophisticated weapons have been re-

ceived from the State Government of Gujarat, Bihar and Manipur.

**Decontrolling of Coal Prices**

3441. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH  
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had recommended for decontrolling the price of A, B and C grade coal; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, in their interim policy recommendations have inter alia recommended decontrol of prices of A and B grades of non-coking coal. A proposal has also been mooted to decontrol the prices of Grade 'C' non-coking coal. No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

**AIDS Patients**

3442. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNADES:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that AIDS/HIV positive patients are refused treatment in various Government and other private hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government to ensure that these patients are provided treatment in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Clear and specific instructions have been issued by the Government to all hospital under its control to ensure that AIDS patients are not denied treatment and State Governments UT Administrations have been advised to do like wise.

[English]

**Destroying of Expired Drugs**

3443. SHRI MADAN LALKHURANA:  
MAJ.GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN  
CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Government hospitals in the country possess huge stock of expired drugs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the procedure followed for destroying these drugs; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the huge accumulation of expired drugs in the Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such case of accumulation of huge stocks of expired drugs has been reported by the Central Government hospitals.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Expired drugs are required to be written off and destroyed in an incinerator.

(d) Purchases of drugs in the Government hospitals are made in installments after assessing the demand

[*Translation*][*English*]**AIDS Control**

3444. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported due to AIDS in the country during the last year;

(b) whether H.I.V. test centres have been opened in all the cities of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 16 persons suffering from AIDS have succumbed to various diseases in the country during the last one year.

(b) and (c). To facilitate testing for HIV the Government have established 180 Zonal Blood Testing Centres in all major cities and have also covered all the blood banks in the country both in public and private Sector by providing linkages with Zonal Testint Centres.

(d) Does not arise.

**Theft Cases in Delhi**

3445. SHRI N.J. RATHAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts of two-in-one stereos and other items from cars registered in Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which the Delhi Police have recovered the stolen items and those in which the stolen items are yet to be recovered;

(c) the reasons for delay in recovering the stolen items;

(d) whether the Union Government have received any representation in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The number of cases of thefts of two-in-one stereos and other items from cars reported/solved and yet to be solved during each of the last three years i.e., 1990-91, 1992 and 1993 (upto 28.2.93) is as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No of such cases reported</i>	<i>No. of cases solved (worked out)</i>	<i>Cases yet to be solved (not worked out)</i>	<i>Cases sent as untracked.</i>
1.	1990	1688	284	1404	1404
2..	1991	1780	293	1487	1486
3	1992	1695	252	1443	1312
4.	1993	288	37	251	23
(Up to 2.2.93)					

(c) Immediately after the registration of theft cases, sincere efforts are made to work out the cases. When the accused persons are traced recovery is effected.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. on 19th December, 1992, Shri Naranbhai Hon'ble Member of Parliament. Lok Sabha has written Rathua theft of two-in-one stereo and cassettes from Maruti car ND.DPK 500 in Bhajanoura, Delhi. The Delhi Police were to enquire into them. Unfortunately it could not work out the case.

### Research on Contraceptives

3446. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has undertaken any research in various contraceptives;

(b) if so, the result of the research; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be made available for commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has undertaken clinical study of 3 coded drugs for their contraceptive activity. However no conclusive results are yet available.

(c) Does not arise.

### Health Care in Delhi

3447. SHRI MADAN LAI KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita expenditure incurred on the health care in Delhi during each of the

last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the per-capita expenditure on the health care in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

### Extraction of Coal from Chansala Colliery

3448. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal mining in Chashala Colliery has restarted;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the quantity of coal in tonnes proposed to be extracted from this colliery annually;

(d) whether to avoid the recurrence of accidents safety measures have been adopted in Chasnale Colliery; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. Mining operations in the Chanala deep mine are yet to recommence.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) SAIL has planned to extract coal from Chasanala deep mine, on experimental basis, from May, 1994 and to com-

mence regular extraction from May, 1995 and sustain the production at a level of / million tonnes per annum from 2003-04 onwards.

(d) and (e). In addition to the normal mine safety measures the following special steps were taken to ensure Chasanala deep mine safety-

- (i) Controlling of bore holes to tep water from old workings;
- (ii) Environmental tele-monitoring of ventilation system; and
- (iii) Use of hydraulic supports in place of conventional wooden supports, etc.

[*English*]

#### **Winding of PAC**

3449. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRF FATMI:  
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to wind up P.A.C.; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). 'Police' is a State subject. It is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take a decision in the matter, taking into account deficiencies in the functioning of the UP Provincial Armed Constabulary under their charge.

[*Translation*]

#### **Boycott of Republic Day**

3451 SHRI LALIT ORAON:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some organisations/individuals had given a call for the boycott of the Republic Day, 1993 and some organisations/individuals resorted to this boycott;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against these organisations/individuals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). All India Babri Masjid Action Committee and Naib Imam Sayeed Ahmed Bukkari of Jama Masjid had given a call to Muslims to boycott Republic Day celebrations. On their call, a few Muslims observed Republic Day as black day at some places in some States. The concerned State Governments are taking action under the provisions of the law.

#### **Production of Coal in Vanachal Area**

3452. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal produced in the Vanachal area during each of the last three years;

(b) the areas to which this coal had been supplied and the quantity thereof; and

(c) the details of the shares of the Union Government and the State Government from the income earned year-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on The table of the House.

[English]

#### **Production and Consumption of Coal**

3453. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production and consumption of different categories of coal including lignite during each of the last three years and during the current year till-date; and

(b) the details of profit earned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PAN JA):

(a) The figures of coal production and despatches of coal and lignite for four years are given below:—

*(million in tonnes)*

Year	Production			Despatches		
	Coal	Lignite	Total	Coal	Lignite	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989-90	200.89	12.64	213.53	191.93	12.64	204.57
1990-91	211.73	14.11	225.84	201.07	14.11	215.18
1991-92	229.28	15.97	245.25	218.86	15.97	234.83
1992-93	158.24	11.54	169.78	165.98	11.54	177.52

(b) Details of profit and loss of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Neyveli lignite corporation Limited (NLC) during last 3 years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Profit(+)/Loss(-)	
	CIL	NLC
1989-90	(+)80.13	(+)92.61
1990-91	9-)253.17	(+)95.24
1991-92	(+)167.07	(+) 101.69

Profit/loss figures for current year will be available only after the accounts are finalised and audited for the financial year.

[Translation]

### Demand of Coal

3454. SHRI BHAGWAN SHAKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the types and quantity of coal produced and its demand during each of the last three years;

(b) the quantity of coal supplied to various thermal power stations and railways during the above period, separately;

(c) the names of the States and institutes from which complaints have been received regarding late supply of coal to various power stations;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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

(a) Coals are classified in two broad categories namely coking coal and non-coking coal. The details of coking and non-coking coal produced in the country during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:

(In Million Tonnes)

Types of Coal	Production		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Coking Coal Metallurgical purpose	24.50	24.10	26.33
Non-Metallurgical purpose	19.93	21.20	19.95

*(In Million Tonnes)*

<i>Production</i>			
<i>Types of Coal</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
2. Non-Coking Coal	156.46	166.43	183.00
Total Production	200.89	211.73	229.28

Demand of coal is assessed sector-wise, Gradewise breakup of this demand is not available. The sector-wise demand of coal for major consuming sectors for the last three years is as below:

*(In Million Tonnes)*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Steel	33.00	32.40	33.70
Power	121.00	131.00	137.00
Railways	6.50	5.80	4.70
Cement	11.50	11.50	13.10
Fertilizers	5.50	4.60	4.00
Others	49.20	48.80	49.50
Total	226.70	234.10	242.00

(b) Quantities of coal (in million tonnes) supplied to Power Utilities and Railways during last three year are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Railways</i>
1989-90	115.12	5.73
1990-91	118.79	5.17
1991-92	136.90	4.42

(c) Amongst other factors, supply of coal to power utilities depends upon the availability of coal at collieries, availability of transportation capacity, unloading capacity at the power station end and finally, the ability of power houses to pay for coal

required by them.

Coal stocks with power utilities have improved considerably and the coal supplies are mostly adequate and timely. Recently Govt. have received complaints about

inadequate supply of coal to Raichur thermal power station in Karnataka and Parli thermal power station in Maharashtra. The problem has arisen due to non payment for coal supplies as well as some movement difficulties, None of the per houses are suffering from inadequate supplies due to non availability of coal.

(d) and (e). Supply of coal to power houses is given over riding priority and is monitored regularly. Corrective action is taken wherever necessary. All powerhouses have been requested to improve their unloading capacity and also make timely payments for the coal supplies., Coal companies are ensuring maximum supply of sized coal to reduce unloading problems. Railways are being requested to move coal to all the power houses as per their requirement.

[English]

### **Coal Reserves**

3455. SHRI VILAS MUTTERMWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated reserves of coal in the open cast and underground mines in the country, State-wise;

(b) the production strategies worked out to optimise coal production at minimal cost during Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the details of new coal mines both open cast and underground taken up for execution and estimates of investments involved in these mines and fresh employment likely to be generated during Eighth Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the details of projects funded through international/foreign agencies during Eighth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) As on 1-1-1993, State-wise estimated reserves of coal (upto a depth of 1200 metres ) as per re-assessment done by Geological Survey of India are given below:

State	Proved			Indicated		Inferred		Total
	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	
Andhra Pradesh		6078 83	916 37	3842 55	10837 75			
Arunachal Pradesh		31 23	11 04	47 96	90 23			
Assam		133 38	67 17	94 63	295 18			
Bihar		28993 19	28800 19	6577 61	64371 75			
Madhya Pradesh		9387 23	20479 56	9155 77	39022 56			
Maharashtra		3169 88	1179 29	1927 36	6276 53			
Meghalaya		88 99	69 73	300 71	459 43			
Nagaland		3 43	1 35	15 16	19 94			
Orissa		5714 45	22120 29	18383 70	46218 44			
Uttar Pradesh		662 21	400 00	-	1062 21			
West Bengal		10852 60	84913 10	44011 43	193777 13			

Due to their geo-mining disposition about 28% of the overall reserves in the country are considered amenable to opencast mining

(b) Steps contemplated to optimise coal production at minimal cost during Eight Five Year Plan include-

- (i) Emphasis on improvement in operational efficiency through better utilisation of men and machinery, thereby increasing productivity and reducing cost;
- (ii) Increased internal generation through improved profitability and financial viability leading towards self reliance;
- (iii) Expediting implementation of coal projects, for containing delays and cost overruns;

(iv) Increased production from underground mines;

(v) Increase in availability of power for coal mines through better co-ordination with power supply agencies and additional captive generation capacity; and

(vi) Rationalisation of manpower through gainful redeployment of surplus workforce and voluntary retirement scheme

(c) State-wise details of new coal mining projects with envisaged investment identified for development during the eighth Plan period are given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>Approximate Investment (Rs. crores)</i>
Madhya Pradesh	18	433.97
Orissa	5	428.64
Maharashtra	26	179.35
Andhra Pradesh	8	317.53
Uttar Pradesh	1	34.69
Bihar	38	510.92
West Bengal	12	40.50
	108	1945.50

It is not possible to quantify the exact employment opportunities likely to be generated during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) State-wise details of projects taken up with bilateral/multilateral assistance during the Eighth Plan period are as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>
Bihar	5
West Bengal	4
Madhya Pradesh	6
Andhra Pradesh	6
	21

**Welfare Schemes in U.P.**

3456. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH VADA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of welfare schemes launched in Uttar Pradesh during the last year;

(b) the targets fixed for these schemes and achievements made; and

(c) the reasons for not achieving these targets?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The details of the various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Welfare launched during 1991-92 for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Handicapped Persons and other weaker sections of society, which are common to all States/UTs, including the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement attached. These are no State-wise targets in respect of the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Welfare.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). The Ministry of Welfare has been implementing several Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare and development Scheduled Castes, Scheduled, Tribes, handicapped and other weaker sections of the society in all the States/Union Territories including the State of U.P. The broad details of the schemes among others are as follows:

1. Post-Matric Scholarships meant for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

2. Pre-Matric Scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

3. Book banks for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students studying in Medical and Engineering colleges.

4. Girls/Boys Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5. Coaching and Allied Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

6. National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers.

7. Aid to Voluntary Organisations engaged in welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8. Strengthening of machinery of enforcement of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

9. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

10. Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plan of Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes.

11. State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation and State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest produce - Participation in the share capital investment by the Central Government

12. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation - for financing viable schemes for economic development of SCs and STs.

13. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-plan areas.

14. Development of oilseeds and oils of the tree and forest origin.

15. Support to Tribal Research Institutes.

16. Grants-in-aid price support and investment in Tribal cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) for marketing of tribal produce.

17. Scheme of assistance to organisations for the disabled persons.

18. Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances.

19. Employment of handicapped

20. District Rehabilitation Centres

21. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention

22. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment

23. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes relating to the Aged

24. Grants-in-aid to Central Wakf Council for the Development of Urban Wakf Properties

25. Pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria

26. Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)

#### **New Petroleum Refinery in Assam**

3457. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the work of construction of the new petroleum refinery in Assam has commenced;

(b) if so, its present stage of construction and the likely time by which it will become fully operational;

(c) whether the 1100 km. pipeline project which will link the refinery to the national distribution network has not far been cleared;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) what will be the time gap between the completion of the construction of refinery and pipeline and how will the refined oil be distributed; and

(f) the time and cost escalation due to delay in the clearance and construction of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (f). Construction of the boundary wall, fencing, site office cement godown etc. has been started. The selection of the technology for the refinery is being finalised. Other associated projects like the product pipeline for evacuation of the products from the refinery have been envisaged and will be completed to synchronize with the commissioning of the refinery, which is expected to be around July, 1997.

[Translation]

#### **Employment on Compassionate Ground**

3458. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the policy being followed in various organisations of the Coal India Limited while offering employment on compassionate grounds; and

(b) the number of persons offered employment on compassionate ground in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PAJA) (a) Employment on compassionate ground is provided to the dependents of the employees of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in the following cases;

(i) Executives dying in harness or rendered totally disabled due to accidents or otherwise while in service;

(ii) Non-executives dying in harness or getting disabled permanently arising out of injury or disease while in service; and

(iii) Non-executives getting permanently disabled arising out of general physical debility before completion of the age of 58 years.

(b) The number of persons who have been offered employment on compassionate grounds in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coal field limited /during last three years namely 1989-90 to 1991-92 are given below:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Cases of Employment Provided</i>
<i>Bharat Coking Coal Limited</i>	
Executives	15
Non-Executives	7057
<i>EASTERN COALFIELD LIMITED</i>	
Executives	7
Non-Executives	16746

[English]

### **Statutory Authority to Tackle Problems of Land Subsidence**

3459. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a Statutory Authority to tackle the problems of land subsidence and to carry out the restoration works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Despite the Government of West Bengal passing a legislation in 1979 prohibiting constructions on unsafe areas, construction of buildings in the Raniganj Coalfield on the areas declared unsafe continued unabated. Hence, the Ministry of Coal suggested in January, 1991 to the Government of West Bengal that an Authority comprising of representatives of the State Government, Coal India Limited, Eastern Coalfields Limited, Environment and Land Use Experts, and MLAs, MPs of Raniganj Coalfield areas may be set up for planning/implementing and undertaking the necessary environmental protection measures especially with regard to restoration, reclamation and subsidence control measures. It was also suggested to the West Bengal Government that the Asansol Durgapur Development Authority would be the right agency to undertake the restoration and reconstruction work in the Raniganj coalfield areas. Ministry of Coal has agreed to provide for such purpose some financial assistance and required technical inputs to Asansol Durgapur Development Authority through Eastern Coalfields

**Limited and Coal India Limited**

The State Government of West Bengal collected cess on the basis of Primary Education Act, 1973 (West Bengal Act XLIII of 1973) and Rural Employment and production Act, 1976 (West Bengal Act XIV of 1976). The 1973 Act stipulates that the proceeds of the cess in each district shall be paid by the Collector into the Primary School Council Fund established for the district. The 1976 Act envisaged establishment of a 'Fund' in which all cess so collected shall be deposited and utilised by the State Government for the implementation of development programmes and for promotion of employment etc. The West Bengal Government have not informed Ministry of Coal about the creation of any such 'Fund'; or how much money have been spent on cess account for the development of coal mining area or for restoration, reclamation and subsidence control measures in the said area.

**Pending Cases in Courts**

3460. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases ending in various courts in Delhi against Municipal Corporation of Delhi on unauthorised construction and assessment of house tax matters as on date;

(b) the number of cases lost by MCD during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken for early disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that 2007 cases of unauthorised construction are pending in various courts in Delhi. As on 28.2.93, 98 28 cases of House Tax were pending in various courts.

(b) the details of cases of unauthorised

construction lost in 3 years are as follows:-

1990	-	5
1991	-	5
1992	-	9

Generally the cases of House Tax are remanded by the courts.

(c) The Counsels representing MCD have been advised specifically to request the Hon. courts to dispose of the cases early so that further appropriate action could be taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

**Afghan Refugees**

3461. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees from Afghanistan staying in Delhi and other parts of the country at present;

(b) the details of facilities being extended by the Government to these refugees;

(c) whether there is any proposal to send them back to their homeland;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) As on 28.2.1993, 16, 700 Afghan migrants are staying in India.,

(b) No facilities have been extended by the Government to the Afghan migrants. Since they are foreign nationals, they are seeking assistance from UNHCR.

(c) to (e). The Government have made demarches to Afghan Government in this regard. However, their repatriation to Afghanistan is predicated on conditions

stabilising in that country.

### **Drug Related Peptic Ulcers**

3462. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Drug relating peptic ulcers' appearing in Times of India on February 20, 1993;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for prevention and treatment of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The adverse effects of these drugs are well-known. These are supposed to be kept in mind by the physicians before prescribing these drugs to the patients.

### **Leasing of New Coal Areas**

3463. SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THROAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken to facilitate implementation of Government policy for leasing new coal bearing areas to private sector promoters or power projects and permit the Company to sublease the area to the selected private sector promoter; and

(b) the number of proposals received by the Government in this regard and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) A Bill to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been introduced in the Parliament to provide for mining of coal by private sector for the purpose of captive consumption for power generation, and other end uses to be notified as well as for setting up of washeries.

(b) So far, 11 firms have written to the Ministry of Coal indicating interest in development of captive mines/washerries. Decision can only be taken after the aforesaid Act is amended.

[*Translation*]

### **Collection of Coal Cess by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd**

3464. PROF. RITA VERMA. Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected as on April 1, 1990 as coal cess by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. under Bihar-Bengal Cess Act, 1980 which is payable to Government of Bihar;

(b) the amount collected as cess since April 1, 1990 till the day when the decision of the High Court was implemented;

(c) whether this amount was paid to the Bihar Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited, the amount of coal cess collected by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) between 1.4.1988 and 1.4.1990 was Rs.580.34 crores

(b) The amount collected by BCCL as cess since April 1st, 1990 till the day when the decision of the High Court was implemented was Rs. 112.10 crores.

(c) to (e). The yearwise payments made by BCCL to Government of Bihar are given below:-

1988-89	Rs. 283.41 crores
1989-90	Rs. 281.27 crores
1990-91	Rs. 64.79 crores
1991-92	Rs. 57.07 crores
1992-93 Upto 16.3.93)	Rs. 47.40 crores
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 733.94 crores</b>

[English]

#### **Funds for SC/ST**

3465. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the amount allocated under plan and non-plan Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and tribal sub-plan during the last three financial years State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI S. ITARAM KESRI): The amount allocated are given in the attached statement, I, II, III and IV.

## STATEMENT - I

Statement showing outlay under Special Component Plan during 1989-90

1990-91 and 1991-92

(Rs. in crores)

S No	State/UT	1999-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	153.54	144.04	155.10
2	Assam	33.22	42.12	48.21
3	Bihar	164.53	153.18	289.92
4	Goa	1.11	1.80	1.8
5	Gujarat	40.14	40.94	50.98
6	Haryana	71.12	77.85	83.26
7	Himachal Pradesh	30.65	42.05	49.50
8	Jammu & Kashmir	22.59	28.23	45.40
9	karnataka	106.96	89.14	138.51
10	Kerala	63.17	59.86	76.90
11	Madhya Pradesh	113.26	180.34	246.52

1990-91 and 199-92

*(Rs. in crores)*

S.No	State/UT	1999-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	123.85	160.61	160.12
13.	Manipur	1.89	2.02	2.63
14	Orissa	144.14	193.86	210.60
15.	Rajasthan	135.65	157.84	199.69
16.	Punjab	39.47	71.14	119.03
17.	Sikkim	0.35	2.61	14.18
			(o.40 Budgeted 2.41 Notional)	
18.	Tamil Nadu	206.23	231.27	272.67
19.	Tripura	17.33	23.28	21.47
20.	Uttar Pradesh	480.81	449.00	585.65
21.	West Bengal	110.81	449.00	585.65
22.	Chandigarh	6.28	8.50	10.25

1990-91 and 199-92

(Rs. in crores)

S.No	State/UT	1999-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
23	Delhi	31.24	69.82	96.90
24.	Pondicherry	10.08	10.81	14.00
	Total	2055.90	2377.82	3066.37



		(Rs in crores)			
S No	State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	'4	5	
13	Rajasthan	70 89	88 26	114 02	
14	Sikkim	10 92	15 39	8 05	
15	Tamil Nadu	10 52	16 26	16 60	
16	Tripura	96 00	74 25	70 90	
17	Uttar Pradesh	1 54	3 47	3 24	
18	West Bengal	38 94	61 59	72 14	
19	A & n Islands	17 98	17 99	45 46	
20	Daman & Diu	0 99	0 66	0 92	
Total		1905 15	1991 98	2504 64	

## STATEMENT III

S.No	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)									
		Special Central Assistance to SCP & Tribal Sub Plan		Post Metric Scholarship for SCs and STs				Pre-Metric scholars for children of those engaged in unclean occupation			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2762.50	3066.47	3647.06	2404.718	151.34	480.63	8.43	-	77.01	
2.	Assam	1065.35	1151.61	1268.442	693.442	27.05	17.06	-	13.00	13.00	
3.	Bihar	4348.51	5177.73	5408.57	2633.383	242.89	145.862	2.00	1.77	20.16	
4.	Gujarat	2014.20	2203.42	2537.54	744.66	338.57	323.52	20.76	-	25.47	
5.	Goa	273	261	261	0.17	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	
6	Haryana	327.36	347.36	537.60	40.00	3.14	31.68	1.687	0.21	12.92	
7	Himachal Pradesh	538.1	635.62	624.78	44.45	3.01	-	-	-	-	
8	J & K	66.46	272.01	325.80	12.37	11.884	0.77	-	-	-	
9.	Karnataka	1005.96	119.59	1738.96	675.736	170.36	264.525	3.007	0.99	1.00	
10	Kerala	501.82	785.40	515.17	454.581	123.69	118.24	-	-	11.99	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	State/UTs	Special Central Assistance to SCP & Triball Sub Plan			Post Matric Scholarship for SCs and STs			Pre-Metric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupation		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6930.89	7997.64	8540.35	1064.10	265.66	716.719	3.967	1.05	98.74
12.	Maharashtra	2652.91	3030.68	3141.34	2556.977	77.20	411.482	32.034	0.77	14.72
13.	Manipur	323.80	345.12	393.87	123.08	8.04	44.13	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	104.407	10.29	0.62	-	-	0.22
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	78.24	13.84	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	100.43	74.32	102.37	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	3364.69	3753.82	4320.43	408.338	163.926	82.68	0.256	-	1.31
18.	Punjab	618.84	743.59	625.94	240.00	10.56	29.44	34.289	-	20.27
19.	Rajasthan	2454.01	2891.52	2829.87	276.398	177.61	343.566	3.065	1.45	35.69
20.	Sikkim	62.95	67.84	63.79	34.40	1.38	1.42	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	1698.75	2050.92	2060.62	411.35	74.19	263.32	9.156	3.68	5.16



Sl No	States/ UTs	Book Banks					Girls Hostels					Boys Hostel				
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	18	19	20			
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	9.36	12.59	126.86	148.899	181.305	-	162.805	319.42						
2	Assam	6.45	1.30	0.33	6.99	21.00	23.00	-	21.13	23.00						
3	Bihar	-	-	7.50	31.94	68.23	141.80	13.84	141.15	311.96						
4.	Gujarat	3.15	0.2	1.58	-	-	42.01	-	-	77.82						
5	Goa	0.15	0.10	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-						
6	Haryana	1.00	1.33	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-						
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.45	8.56	-	-	-	-	-						
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	-	0.77	1.53	6.23	5.00	-	-	5.00						
9	Karnataka	1.58	2.62	4.49	19.16	43.12	92.065	-	83.072	142.05						
10	Kerala	3.00	3.00	5.92	16.22	20.55	21.00	-	11.17	10.00						
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.68	4.00	1.95	119.91	332.485	207.26	9.46	67.074	35.00						
12.	Maharashtra	9.84	-	2.00	13.95	4.67	48.68	-	54.61	64.10						

Sl.No	States/ UTs	Book Banks				Girls Hostels			Boys Hostel				
		1989-90		1991-92		1989-90		1991-92		1989-90		1991-92	
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
13.	Manipur	0.50	-	1.00	22.31	-	9.07	-	6.00	2.62			
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	5.91	5.00	-	-	-	-			
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	6.125	-	-	6.125			
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
17.	Orissa	3.80	1.00	1.00	51.00	33.00	62.427	7.93	25.00	25.98			
18.	Punjab	1.98	1.98	0.60	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.50	1.50			
19.	Rajasthan	0.50	1.00	1.00	8.56	17.12	40.71	-	17.12	7.50			
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	12.841	8.56	-	17.125	8.56			
21.	Tamil nadu	0.40	11.68	9.60	55.38	61.512	44.72	-	72.442	48.02			
22.	Tripura	0.22	-	0.80	6.94	6.127	8.96	18.77	8.57	19.90			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6.09	-	2.00	-	3.35	51.35	-	30.718	75.83			
24.	West bengal	0.37	0.80	20.28	17.99	36.52	30.14	-	30.718	28.87			
25.	A & N Islands	-	-	0.15	6.75	3.52	-	-	24.91	-			



Sl.No	States/ UTs	Coaching & Allied Schemes				Liberation of Scavengers				PCR Act & SCs & STs (Prevention of Acrocities Act)			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.82	10.00	23.68	72.00	60.68	200.00	14.72	20.00	90.20			
2.	Assam	-	2.00	0.57	8.00	114.86	12.50	-	-	-			
3.	Bihar	-	3.20	7.50	125.00	383.31	350.00	12.00	9.68	16.50			
4.	Gujarat	-	7.00	4.38	-	-	250.00	16.85	28.98	33.21			
5.	Goa	-	-	0.82	-	-	-	0.98	-	-			
6.	Haryana	-	-	3.24	20.00	45.56	150.00	-	-	1.85			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1.29	-	-	60.00	0.50	0.75	1.30			
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.50	-	-	-			
9.	Karnataka	2.91	3.29	2.07	50.00	22.00	175.00	15.71	97.37	149.63			
10.	Kerala	-	0.19	1.46	-	-	25.00	-	0.50	13.70			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	20.69	137.01	134.98	400.00	16.29	25.77	89.44			
12.	Maharashtra	-	3.80	1.00	50.00	23.83	370.00	3.91	2.04	1.54			

Sl.No	States/ UTs	Coaching & Allied Schemes				Liberation of Scavengers				PCR ACT & SCs & STs (Prevention of ATrocities ACT)					
		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90		1990-91		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
13.	Manipur	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	-	0.96	0.25	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	1.36	-	0.53	76.47	-	-	350.00	4.41	1.00	3.65	-	-	-	-
18.	Punjab	2.61	3.01	1.74	-	-	-	350.00	5.00	6.00	9.38	-	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	8.88	-	15.27	150.00	760.91	7475.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	1.71	-	4.00	51.52	142.51	500.00	33.15	72.24	43.69	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tripura	0.39	2.17	2.96	20.00	109.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5.36	-	9.01	240.00	973.12	800.00	5.15	88.38	128.08	-	-	-	-	-
24.	West Bengal	-	0.69	0.63	-	136.74	200.00	3.80	3.78	3.38	-	-	-	-	-



Sl No	States/ UTs	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation				Ashram Schools in TSP Areas				Research Training			
		1989-90		1991-92		1989-90		1991-92		1989-90		1991-92	
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
1	Andhra Pradesh	260 21	1221 73	682 63	-	30 00	-	9 14	11 50	5 00			
2	Assam	55 42	21 13	171 02	-	-	-	13 98	14 84	16 00			
3	Bihar	87 59	81 43	76 89	-	-	-	-	1 44	9 25			
4	Gujarat	48 02	60 18	56 69	-	15 38	-	0 58	1 47	2 25			
5	Goa	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6	Haryana	60 56	53 56	57 65	-	-	-	-	-	-			
7	Himachal Pradesh	66 42	25 48	34 30	-	-	-	-	-	-			
8	Jammu & Kashmir	49 78	56 56	82 03	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9	Karnataka	65 00	44 88	99 00	-	23 06	-	-	-	-			
10	Kerala	129 83	37 97	115 18	-	17 48	38 38	10 00	10 00	12 00			
11	Madhya Pradesh	68 20	167 02	89 29	-	-	-	-	13 80	13 20			
12	Maharashtra	99 37	69 90	51 83	-	-	190 00	6 96	4 34	5 80			





(Rs. in Lakhs)

*Scheme of Development of Oil Seeds and Oils of tree and Forest origin*

	1989-90	1991-91	1991-92
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Sl.No	State	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	2675.00	5000.00	
2	Bihar	1170.00	2850.00			
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1067.00	2400.00	2620.00		
4.	Orissa	-	3500.00	4080.00		
5.	West bengal	2213.00	3575.00	3300.00		
	Total	4450.00	15000.00	15000.00		

**STATEMENT-IV***National Overseas Scholarships*

The scheme of National Overseas Scholarships is a Non-Plan Scheme. Under this scheme, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denitrified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Nec-Buddhists, Scheduled castes converted to other religions and landless Agricultural labourers are sent abroad for higher education i.e. for graduate, post-graduate, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research in engineering technology and other subjects for which adequate facilities are not available in the country. On an average 30 scholars are assisted annually. Besides there is provided for non passage grants. The rates of scholarships are \$ 5940 per annum for graduates, \$6600 per annum for post graduate and doctoral studies and \$ 7700 per annum for post-doctoral studies.

Funds allocated under this scheme during the last three financial years are as follows -

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1989-90	53 00
1990-91	59 00
1991-92 & 1992-93	69 00

2. Apart from this Grants to Assam Government under Clause (a) of the second proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is given at the rate of Rs. 14.00 lakhs per year.

**12.00 hrs.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIBU SOREN (Dumka) Mr Speaker, you know that the Jharkhand Movement is being launched in Bihar. The moment has become confounded. Yesterday, two persons were killed in Lohardaga and before that two persons were killed in Kotshila. Different things are being said which are true also. There is no other option except forming a separate Jharkhand state for the local people. Government is doing all this intentionally. In the name of this movement Bihar Government is trying to ruin us and kill us.

If a prompt action is not taken in this regard, the country will have to suffer a lot in future as our country gets coal, iron, Uranium and many other minerals from Jharkhand area. If terrorists cause damage to the rail lines we all will be responsible for that. Presently Central Government is not paying any heed to it. We are prepared to have a talk, but not solution is coming out. The only method to improve this situation is to hold a discussion on it at the earliest. The area which was earlier peaceful has now become a disturbed area. Government will be in great difficulty if this movement turns Punjab and Kashmir way. We can not produce coal and iron. The provocation is from the State Government side. Chief Minister says there is nothing. It should be discussed.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) Mr Speaker Sir, yesterday night I received a telephone call from the Chief Minister's office. *\*\* (Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL The Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs ask him *\*\**

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you continue to speak like this, I will allow him also to speak

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker: Sir....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have to sit down Mr. Naik. I am quite capable of dealing with the matter. This is an incriminating matter. Unless you give me a notice, as the gentleman against whom you are saying something is not in the House, I am, not, allowing it to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Please ask the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Did he talk or not. He is sitting here.\*\* If a member is said such things, it will be shameful for all of us. In this way how can democracy survive and people live peacefully? Yesterday, two persons were killed in Lohardaga. The whole area has virtually been turned into a garrison area. No one even dares to come out, or to go to the market. 26 companies of C.R.P.F. and Bihar Police have been deployed. Besides, Bihar Government has deployed its party men all over the area with rifles and guns in their hands. Bhoomi Sena has also been sent there. I request Government and leaders of various political parties to save the country at this juncture, lest the situation takes a turn like Punjab and Kashmir .....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not going on record. I am very unhappy with the group which is sitting there. When the

questions were being asked, you were talking amounts yourselves. While we are trying to see that things are recorded properly, you, without understanding it, are disturbing us. Please do not do that. It does not help you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nitish Kumar, please sit down. What Mr. Nitish Kumar is saying is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing Mr. Ayub Khan. Please sit down now.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): The matter relates to Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you later on. You ask for the time, I will give you the time. But, I cannot give you time when everybody stands up. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to bring a very important thing to your knowledge. The demonstration of the Main Battle Tank "Arjun" was held somewhere in Rajasthan on the 28th February. Arjun is one of the best tanks of the World. It was indigenously built. But certain doubts have been raised in the "Indian Express" regarding its firing capacity and other features. It has been reported that instead of using F.S.D.S ammunition "hash" ammunition was used during its demonstration. The hon. Minister of Defence and some hon. Members of Parliament were present there and had gone there to witness its firing capabilities. But it has been reported in that newspaper that it did not hit target. It is very shameful. This tank has been built for the security of the country...(*Interruptions*). In my opinion it is not fair to say such things about that tank. In fact F.S.D.S. ammunition

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\* Not recorded.

was fired from the tank. It is one of the best tanks from firing point of view. Such news should not be published in newspapers.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Defence Ministry give an explanation outside to the newspapers. That will solve the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV(Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Suraj Mandal, in his statement, made just a while ago, regarding suppression of the Jharkhand movement, has misled this august House by taking the name of the Chief Minister in reference to the Bihar Government. I want to make it categorically clear through you that the report on the "creamy layer" laid on the table of the House by the hon. Minister of Welfare the day before yesterday on the 16th under the directives of the Supreme Court, is a hindrance in creating a society based on social justice and equality. Therefore, it has dealt a severe blow on the expectations and aspirations of the crores of backward classes i.e. 52 per cent of the population. Not only this much, this "creamy layer" report is against the spirit of Articles 16(4), 15(4) of the Constitution and the principle of providing special avenues for upliftment of the socially and educationally backward people. Therefore, I object to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to submit that the Government should explain its view-point and review its decision because it would have an adverse affect on such serious issues. Especially, the notification which was to be enforced from the current year, has also not been issued till now. This report is silent regarding the relaxation of age upto 5 years for the O.B.C. as has been the case with the S.C. and S.T. Not

only this, there should be no limit on the number of chances for appearing in the competitive examinations. As regards providing reservation for S.Cs. and S.Ts, this report is silent on this point also. So, I want that the Government should definitely give a statement on it, so that crores of the backward persons, 52 percent backward people who are socially and educationally backward, may be brought into the mainstream of the country, but the Government had deprived the of this opportunity. have strong objections. Therefore, I demand immediate statement from the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Today those people will get chance to speak who generally do not get a chance to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the popular hon. Member of Parliament belonging to the S.C. community was coming from his house on 18-2-93 to attend the Parliament session, some anti-social elements including an EX-ML assaulted him near his home town and this assault was so brutal that he may be said to have got another life. The assault on Shri Paras Ram Bhardwaj should be condemned vehemently.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also requested you to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges under Rule 222, because the hon. Member was coming to attend the Parliament session here and he was forcibly detained there and assaulted physically. It should be condemned, vehemently.

I want to request you that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a special statement for ensuring protection to him under the circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to con-

vince me in the Chamber that it is a case of privilege.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement because there is no State Government there. Direction should be issued through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I agree to it.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many private sector units of West Bengal, particularly in Asansol Durgapur region, that is IISCO, Bumpur and Kulti, Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Indian Standard Wagon (now Burn Standard) both engineering and refractory units of Burn Standard Company Limited located at Raniganj and Durgapur and Andal etc. became chronically sick due to mismanagement, corruption, mis-appropriation of funds, lack of investment for modernisation and diversification etc. were taken over and subsequently nationalised by the Government of India by an Act to make these units economically viable with proper investment for modernisation, diversification etc. to meet the growing needs of the country, as well as save the employees from unemployment. In spite of Act, the Government is violating the act and have not done anything resulting in the closure of these units. Few thousands of workmen have already lost their jobs.

I demand that the Government should take necessary action for revival of these units with proper investment for modernisation and diversification of these units.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I have only one word on this subject? Some of these issues are very very important. This is a matter of sick undertakings. At the suggestion of the hon. Prime Minister we had assured them that there will be unit-by-unit scrutiny of these undertakings. A team of M.Ps. had gone there. It submitted certain proposals and findings. But there is no response from the Government. It is very unfortunate. Thousandss and thousands people are involved. Crores of rupees are involved. On these matters this Government is remaining totally silent.

I, therefore, request the Government, through you, not to treat it as a routine matter of a matter under Rule 377 or zero hour matter that you can ignore and have your beautiful lunch after this. The Government must respond. There is a limit to this. This is being raised repeatedly. There is no response from the Government. When the livelihood of the people is involved, when the future of these industries are involved some response must be there. Crores and crores of public money has been invested here. There is no response from the Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the workers are not getting their salary in these public sector undertakings. Government is silent. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Submission of Shri Nitish Kumar only will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the House, I..... *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record unless I call the names. I have seen the important topics. I am likely to call them. But I cannot call all of you at one and the same time. You should understand this thing. It should not be necessary for me to tell you these things every day.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of this august House to an issue which relates to the future generation of the country. Polio is a miserable disease. The victims of Polio suffer miseries all through their line. The immunisation programmes are launched, but the areas where is no publicity, Polio stricken children suffer too much. There is no medicine available to cure the Polio victims completely.

But it is a matter of great happiness that there is an Ayurvedic physician.....\* Fobesganj in Bihar, who has invented a medicine for Curing Polio and it has successfully cured hundreds and thousands of patients.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Name will not go on record. We should not appear to be advertising for them.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: His name is not going on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The future of millions of people is linked with it. It has been

invented under the Ayurvedic system of medicine and newspapers of Bihar have given prominence to it. When correspondence was made with the "UNICEF" in this regard, after going through the entire case chart, the "UNICEF" found out that this treatment satisfies the prescribed norms of immunisation project. Directives were also issued by the Government of India for its verification and hundreds of cases were verified and their report has also come. Through you I want to submit that we all should appreciate the invention of this medicine. Through you I also want to submit to the Government that since this medicine satisfies the prescribed norms and standards, the Government should adopt it and it should be used for curing millions of Polio victims. A short while ago we discussed the Ayurvedic system of medicine and from this it is obvious that our indigenous systems have a lot of good qualities

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I want to submit only this much that the Government should pay attention to it. The hon. Minister should pay attention to it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Mohan Singh. Mr. Mohan Singh is speaking for the first time

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record. What Mr. Mohan Singh says will go on record. Please go to your seats first. You cannot hold the House to ransom like this.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Government to the Rai-Sikhs of Punjab who live on the borders of

\* Not recorded.

Pakistan, on the banks of rivers, in jungles and their main occupation is cultivation, 'Sirki' making and rope making. The Government of India has not done justice to this tribe. In order to recognize and declare this caste as tribe, the State Government has written four times to the Central Government, once Chief Minister Shri Darbara Singh, once Shri Prakash Singh Badal, once Shri Gyani Zail Singh and once Shri Beant Singh wrote letters, But till now, the Central Government has not taken any action in this regard.

Mr Speaker, Sir, through you I want to point out that their standard of education is so poor that only 4 out of 1000 persons of this tribe are educated. This is the reason that not a single person belonging to this caste has been able to become an I A S or an I P S so far. This class is one of the depressed classes of India who has been deprived of their rights in this country. I urge the Central Government that these Rai-Sikhs who are known as Mehtan and Sirkibandh should be declared a tribe so that they may get their due rights.

Mr Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an urgent matter. For the third consecutive day the Ministerial staff in Punjab is on mass strike. In justice is being done to the employees of the State Government. The Chief Minister of Punjab had promised to fulfill the demands of the employees on 17 2 92. But since then a full year has passed but their demands have not been fulfilled. In protest the employees of the State Government have started a Pen Down strike. Lakhs of people are suffering on this account. The Government should pay urgent attention to it.

[English]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi) Mr Speaker Sir, I shall draw the attention of this august House to the following few lines, regarding the police atrocity in Khariar the Block headquarters of Kalahandi District Orissa and the failure of administrative machinery of the State Government.

On 4 2 93, I received the sad news over telephone from Shri Sudhir Pattnaik of Khariar and the same incident was also informed to me by Shri Anup Singh Deo, Ex-Minister, Orissa, a resident of Khariar. The news has also been published in several newspapers such as *Prajantra* dated 12 2 93, *Samaj* dated 11 2 93, (*Oriya*) and *Nav Bharat* dated 11 2 93, *Dainik Bhasker* dated 10 2 93, etc.

A religious celebration called Namayagna or Astaprahan (a religious function to worship Lord Rama and Krishna through different hymns and music) was organised in Khariar on 4 2 93. The procession of Namayagna was going around the town in a disciplined and well-organised manner. In the mean time a police officer namely Shri R K Sethi Sub-Inspector came in civil dress driving his jeep in a drunken condition. The time was around 8 00 p.m. The Sub-Inspector blew repeated horn and wanted to go ahead. As it was a procession of about 500 devotees it took a few minutes. The Sub-Inspector got down from the jeep and started assaulting and pushing away the devotees including the women. The procession was disrupted and the policemen rushed to the Puja Pandal and kicked off the puja materials and harassed the innocent people.

Later on the police O I C Shri Pramod Kumar Panda got vindictive and started a haunt of undue arrests of the organisers and general people and beat them severely. To protest the police action, the masses assembled near the police station and demanded for early enquiry. By that time Sub-Collector was also present there. The administrative machinery did not take any steps for restoring normalcy. The undue arrest haunt was still going on and the police pushed into the station who-ever they saw and tortured the innocent people and alleged them with different grave charges. Now the common people are facing serious problems as they have been threatened by police regularly. The police threatened to take stern action against the organisers if they hold this Namayagna in future and are

taking all possible chances to harass the people.

Therefore, I request in this august House to enquire into the matter so that peace can return in the backward region. At the same time, stern action should be taken against the police who create such terror in the region and disturb the life of the common people.

12.29 hrs.

RE. HOLDING OF ELECTIONS IN DELHI

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is for the first time that you have given me an opportunity to speak in this session for which I am thankful to you. Mr. Speaker Sir, twenty four Members of Lok Sabha have given you a notice. Prime Minister had stated in the national executive of Congress Seva Dal that elections would be held very soon in Delhi and four ex-BJP ruled states. Mr. Speaker Sir, you would remember that the Minister of Home Affairs had stated during December, 1991 that elections would be held within a period of six to eight months. Bill has already been passed, legislation has been enacted but no action has been taken in Delhi for constituting Legislative Assembly after delimitation.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Minister of State for Home, Shri Rajesh Pilot to pay attention to this because this matter was brought to my notice before also, I want a response from you...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was promised in this House that a legislative Assembly to Delhi would be given within a period of six to eight months and elections would be held. The Government had sought time till August. The Bill had been passed and delimitation had been

done. Thereafter it was stated that elections would be held in October or December. I would like to know if Delhities would be deprived of their democratic rights? The last elections were held in 1983 and about ten years have since passed. There is no state in this country where elections have not been held for such a long time. Delhi has been left on the mercy of bureaucracy. All the decisions are being taken by the bureaucracy and Delhi has lost its original character. I would like to give an example...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak a bit slowly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sales tax was increased in Delhi. Delhi has its own peculiar distributing character. As a result the trade of Delhi has ruined. There is no elected representative to listen to even small grievances of the people of Delhi...(*Interruptions*) There is no Government worth the name. So far as law and order situation is concerned, murders and dacoities are on the rise. Delhi is not a colony where polls can be held as per the wishes of the Government. I mean to say that the Act for providing Legislative Assembly to Delhi has already been passed, delimitation has been done.....(*Interruptions*) By polls are being held at many places in the country in the month of May. Last year the Minister of Home Affairs had decided that polls would be held in May. This decision was taken in your chamber. I would like to seek your protection...(*Interruptions*) If the Minister of Home Affairs has promised this to the people of Delhi then why can't the elections be held in the month of May? As regards other four states, as per the constitutional provision elections should be held within six months. Six month's period will end in the month of June. I would like to submit that Government should hold elections in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the month of May. This is my demand as well as the demand of the House and for that matter of the entire

country. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I was told that this Bill had to be passed in the last Session. Probably because of some difficulty, it could not be passed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am helping you.

I was told that this Bill would be introduced in the House. Then, I was told, because of the Constitutional amendment, the Bill would not be passed as it was introduced. Probably the Bill has been withdrawn, I do not know. They wanted to withdraw the Bill, make an amendment and then get it passed. I just want to know what is the Government position on that point? If you do not have information now, please pass it on later.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I will check up the position and let you know about it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): We just now pointed out to them in respect of the Bill relating to the Corporation. But what Shri Madan Lal Khuranaji mentioned just now had a relevance to the promise given by the Home Minister in December, 1991 when the Assembly Bill was passed and it was at that time that we had urged the Government to give a precise dateline by which the Assembly would be constituted and, at that point of time, this Parliament was assured formally by the Home Minister that within six to eight months, the Assembly would be constituted and elections would be held. So, Corporation is a separate matter. We would certainly be happy if the Corporation also is constituted early and Corporation is also elected. But that does not allow the Government to stand on the Assembly elections. These are two different issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably the details are not passed on to him.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: As you have asked them to make a statement, I would request the Government to make a formal statement tomorrow on the entire aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether the statement has been made. But let us first of all inform Shri Madan Lal Khurana and then let us discuss and come before this House, if it is necessary. I leave it to you please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the condition of scavengers. All the Governments since independence, have been ignoring this section of the society, this is the reason for their deteriorating standard of living. Today, this society has the largest number of illiterate, poor and helpless people. Congress Government considers itself the only well-wisher of this section. But their position has been same for the last 45 years. In Prime Minister's speech and President Address emphasises has been laid on the need to stop this practice but no commission has so far been set up in this regard whereas Prime Minister and President both have said so. The Prime Minister from the rampart of the Red Fort as also in the meeting of Balmiki Society has promised to appoint a Commission, but it has not been Appointed so far. They talk about a 1200 crore rupees scam. This House will discuss an another scam of Rs. 1200 crore rupees plan for this. Next year, there will be another 1200 crore There is no such scheme so far and none has been benefitted thereby. I have heard that one crore and fifty lakh rupees are being provided to those people to construct toilets. Those people will not be benefitted in any way. Other people will have the facility of toilets and benefit of it. I would like to say that as per the promise made by the Prime Minister this scheme should be announced without any delay and the name of the Chairman and members of the proposed Commission should be declared so that the

Amount of Rs. 1200 crore could be distributed properly. Through you, I would like to say that Government should start implementing the scheme for the welfare of this poor section, otherwise it will turn into another scam.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):** This is a very serious matter and has been discussed in the House many times.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):** This is a matter which should not be confined to the speech made by the Prime Minister in the House and heard by it. Welfare Minister should give statement on it. This is an important issue as the Prime Minister had himself made an announcement in this regard from the rampart of Red Fort. We all talk about the welfare of Scheduled Castes and they are the worst sufferer and affected section. In this context, it would be better if the Hon. Welfare Minister makes a speech regarding the utilisation of Rs. 1200 crore earmarked for this scheme.

The practice of carrying night gill on head is such an issue which has attracted the attention of every Government and every Minister after the independence. But this should now not be ignored and something concrete should be done in this regard.

**MR SPEAKER:** In this regard I would like to request the Government that this is a serious issue and its policy is also to help these people. How fast Government can act to remove this practice, this should be discussed in the House. Minister is requested to discuss it.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Announcement to this effect has already been made. Only the appointment of the Commission is to be made.

[English]

**SHRI A VENKATAREDDY (Anantapur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price of groundnut has fallen down to Rs. 600 from Rs. 1200/- per quintal. The price of sunflower has fallen down to Rs. 600/- from Rs. 1000/- per

quintal. The price of cotton has fallen down to Rs. 1000/- from Rs. 1500/- per quintal. The growers are also in a miserable condition and they are finding it very difficult to dispose of the stock and even in Anantapur district the crop produced is lying idle for want of a purchaser to purchase at remunerative prices. The farmers are mainly dependent on groundnut, sunflower and cotton in Anantapur district.

There is every need for intervention of the Government through the NAFED, NDDB or NCDC to purchase groundnut and announcing the remunerative price of groundnut at Rs. 1000/- per quintal; sunflower at Rs. 1000/- per quintal and cotton at Rs. 1500/- per quintal to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

I further understand that the farmers are very much agitated over remunerative price and they are holding *dharnas* and *hartals* in Anantapur district. The situation is highly explosive and there will be the likelihood of breach of peace.

The farmers have borrowed loans from banks and money-lenders who are putting a lot of pressure on farmers for the repayment of these loans. I have reliably learnt that they are going to commit suicide in order to get over the situation when they are unable to repay the loans.

Under these circumstances, I request the Government to take steps for the purchase of groundnut, sunflower and cotton at remunerative prices and plunge into action to save them from committing suicide.

With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI B N REDDY (Miralguda):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire State of Andhra Pradesh having a population of six crore people is groaning under severe famine conditions.

The monsoon is late and it is less than average particularly in Telangana and Rayalseema districts and even in delta

districts like Prakasam and Guntur, the plantation is 2 to 3 months late which causes the low production.

The very acreage cultivation fell down 20 to 30 percent in Telangana and Rayalaseema districts. So, the production in Kharif fell down in the State by lakhs of tonnes.

Now, no drinking water is available even at the depth of 80 to 90 feet in most of Telangana and Rayalaseema districts. This has resulted in grave situation which affected most of the districts. 18 districts have been declared as famine-affected by the Government- particularly in Telangana, the districts of Nalgonda, Mahaboob Nagar and Rang Reddy and in Rayalaseema, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor districts have been affected.

At present, in these districts, large-scale migration started due to lack of work, lack of food and even lack of drinking water and lakhs of cattle are being driven to slaughter houses due to lack of fodder against the grave situation faced by the State having more than 6 crore people.

In order to meet the situation, we have to plan out short-term measures in the districts in a big-scale like developing minor and medium irrigation projects and construction of roads and sanctioning the borewells and renewing the agricultural wells. I feel that the Government has to clear the pending irrigation projects as long-term measures to overcome the drought conditions. In particular, I would like to name the Palavaram Project, the Tungabhadra High-level canal, the Sri Ramasagar Project II stage from Godavari, Srisailem Left Bank Canal from Krishna and the lift irrigation projects basing on the Godavari flood waters.

I hope the Centre will come to the rescue of the State at this grave and critical hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittoorgarh):  
Sir, I really wish to know from you one thing.

This House was assured yesterday that there was going to be a formal statement by the Government on the incidents in Calcutta so that the House can come to know what is the version of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: They given me the notice. I am allowing them to make a statement. But you do realise that all the Members want to speak and I am just trying to accommodate them immediately.

(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMNIHAORRAI (Robertsganj):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts where starvation deaths are occurring in Dudhi and Robertsganj and Rajgarh, Haliya, Lalganj and Madihan tehsils of Mirzapur due to famine. The rainfall has been scanty there. And the farmers are being further ruined by the realization of revenue from them. Since this is a very backward area, the rent realization should be stopped forthwith. Degree College exists there only in a name. There is a Degree College in Obera as well as in tehsil Dudhi. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is no arrangement for M.A. classes there. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that it should make arrangements for startion M.A. classes in Obera, for which the students of that area are agitating since 26th February. The students have been sitting on hunger strike and fast unto death for the last one week. Through you I would like to inform the House that a degree college should be opened in Chunar in the backward areas like Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. I also demand that M.A. classes should be started in Obera and a Law college should also be opened in Mirzapur because that is a very backward area and the adivasis of that area cannot go outside for study.

MR. SPEAKER: You have delivered a very good speech. Now, please sit down.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** (Jahanabad): The people of the backward areas there sometimes have to go to Allahabad and sometimes to Varanasi due to lack of such facilities. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit that a degree college should also be opened in that area.

**SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR** (Khandwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that loss of almost one crore rupees is being incurred because of no establishment of Bharatiya Rashtriya Gramin Bank. The All India Rural Bank Worker's Organisation had asked the Government of India to set up a Bhartiya Gramin Bank to make rural banking system more beneficial and more effective in rural areas. In this regard, the Union Ministry of Finance had held negotiations with the organisation and had agreed with this suggestion. The hon. Minister of Finance had also given his approval. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India had convened a meeting of high officials of the Ministries of Finance, Rural Development and Agriculture. Chairmen of 6 public sector banks and Chairman of NABARD, had also attended that meeting and a decision was taken about setting up of a Bhartiya Gramin Bank. The important points of the proposal are as follows:-

1. According to the provisions of Bhartiya Gramin Bank, public sector banks and foreign banks will provide at least one thousand crore rupees annually to the Bhartiya Gramin Bank. At present the commercial banks get deposits of 5 thousand crore rupees per year from rural areas but they do not invest adequate amount for the development of rural areas.
2. There is a provision of providing 40 percent amount as loans to the priority sector by private banks and foreign banks but this amount is not being provided to the priority sector by them. There is a provision to provide at least 500 crore rupees per year to the Bhartiya Gramin Bank at low interest rates by

these two types of commercial banks.

At present, Regional Rural Banks provide loans only for target groups. The farmers have to go to the Urban Banks in cities/towns for the loan for non-target groups. But according to the provisions of this Proposal 40 percent loans could be provided to the agriculture based industries and to the farmers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Kindly express your views in brief.

**SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:** At present, Regional Rural Banks are unable to carry on all their subsidiary banking activities due to the absence of a network at national level. For it a person has to go to cities. All the banking facilities i.e. facility of lockers, demand draft, payment of pension etc. will be available in remote areas by setting up the Rashtriya Gramin Bank.

At present, an amount of more than 3000 crore rupees of the Regional Rural Banks is forcibly kept by the Urban Bank with them and they in turn give this money as loans to the big industrialists and in this manner, this money of the villages is being siphoned off to the cities. In this resolution, there is a provision to withdraw that amount from Urban Banks and to provide loans to the farmers in rural areas.

Because of 196 Head Offices the administrative expenditure as printing of stationery, purchase of furniture etc. of the regional rural banks has increased manifold. Setting up of this bank at national level would result in a cut in such administrative expenses. Only those people are opposing this proposal who are anti-farmer, anti-nation and anti-institution.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Anola):** Mr. Speaker, the session of the Congress is going on at Suraj Kund. We are least concerned. Whether Congress party holds its session at Suraj Kund or at any other place like that. But the question is whether it is very essential to widen the road to go to Suraj

Kund and why houses of poor people are being demolished, who are living therefor the last 70-80 years and they have got their electricity and water connections on their names, their houses have been built on approved plans and they are ration card holders also?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that the period of 1975 has returned in an undeclared form. It had happened in 1975 and the same thing is being repeated in 1993 and houses are being demolished. Hundreds of Houses have been demolished and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to where would they go? I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this effect. Is it necessary to hold the session of the Congress there only? I would like the Government to tell as to why houses of people are being demolished.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, why the houses of people are being demolished? Ban should be imposed on this rally. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, it does not behove you that you interrupt repeatedly.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the question. The question is that the houses of hundreds of persons have been demolished and the Government is keeping mum. How it is so? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Does it appears good that the Business of the House should be conducted like this? If it appears good to you, then you may do like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very important and serious issue before you. First of all I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity because I have been giving notices on this subject for the last 5 days.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point now. Do not be too smart.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the moment, there is no elected Government in Uttar Pradesh and President's Rule is imposed there. The administration of the State is in the hands of Union Government. The S.D.M. of Garhmukteshwar tehsil in Ghaziabad district has insulted the portrait of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar. I would like to raise this serious issue. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, new S.D.M. took over the charge on 5th February after the transfer of the former S.D.M. On the very first day when he took over the charge, he was surprised to see the portrait of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar on the wall of his office and ordered his employees to remove it from there. He instructed them to remove the photo. After that when people belonging to Dalit community came to know about it, it hurt their feelings and they gathered there to oppose it. The feelings the crores of people of the country have been hurt. After that a peaceful dharana was staged there on 9th February and former M.P. of the area Shri K.C. Tyagi had also visited there. Then a programme was organised in which under the leadership of an aged man Shri Nathuram Jatav the photo was restored there. Now false cases have been filed against those officials and persons who had taken active part in restoration of the photo after this shameful incident. Mr. Speaker, Sir, six persons have been put behind the bars and false cases have been filed against them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit

that on 14th of March a delegation of 5 Members of Parliament consisting of myself, Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri Srikanta Jena, Shri Chhedi Paswan and a former Member of Parliament Shri K.C. Tyagi inspected the place and held talks with the local people. Even now tension prevails there.

Sir, the hon. Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri Pilot is present in the House at the moment and through you I would like to submit that while on 14th of this month we are going to celebrate the birth centenary of Baba Sahab Bhimrao Ambedkar, we have witnessed the incident of insulting the statue of Baba Saheb which has hurt the sentiments of crores of people. I would like to request Shri Pilot to immediately divest the said S.D.M. of his post and file a suit against him. I would further like to submit that the false case under which 6 innocent persons have been sent to jail, should immediately be withdrawn... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): We all had gone there. A reign of terror has been let loose there. Battalions of P.A.C. have been deployed there who are committing atrocities on the people. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Government should immediately look into the matter so that there is no reign of terror there and the action against the erring officials is taken.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is the birth centenary year of Baba Sahab Bhimrao Ambedkar. And in this year there has been the incidents of damaging the statues of Baba Sahab. He is being insulted.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the sentiments of the hon. Members. I will personally look into this incident. I assure the House that Government will take strictest possible measures in this connection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you want to make

a statement on bomb explosion at Calcutta.

12.58

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### BOMB EXPLOSION IN CALCUTTA

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to share the concern of the House on the tragic incident of the explosion that took place in Calcutta on 16th March, 1993. Immediately on learning about the unfortunate incident, I rushed to Calcutta early in the morning yesterday to take stock of the situation with a view to assist the State Government in their efforts. Also, I had intention to come back to the House before House is adjourned so that the House is aware about the incident and the situation there.

The learned Members of the House would be by now aware of most of the details. However, for placing the facts on the record, I would like to give the available details.

On 16th March, 1993 around midnight, that is, at 11.58 PM or so, a big explosion occurred at shop-cum-residential premises at Nos. 266 and 267 in Bowbazar Street at Calcutta. One three-storeyed and one two-storeyed buildings were demolished in this explosion. Damage to walls, doors and windows of four adjoining houses was caused resulting in the death of 62 persons and injuries to 92 persons. Of these, 45 have been hospitalised and 47 have been discharged after first-aid.

Ninety-two people were injured. Out of 45 hospitalised persons, condition of 16 persons is serious. I visited the hospital along with the Chief Minister of West Bengal

and met the injured persons and offered any medical assistance or help from the Centre which the State Government wants from the State Government's side. Later, I also visited the spot where this incident had taken place. I held detailed consultations with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, senior Government and police officials and assured full support of Government of India as may be required.

Rescue operations are still continuing with the help of the police, Central Para-Military Forces and Army, fire-fighting units and civil defence personnel.

Special efforts are being made to provide proper medical care to the injured persons. Relief is being provided to the people who have been evacuated from the area and other affected areas.

A team of experts, on the Bombay pattern of investigation which we have ordered, from various agencies and discipline were sent to Calcutta-before I left Calcutta, they had arrived there at 3.30 or so-to ascertain the cause of explosion. In addition to the above, experts of agencies located in Calcutta are also assisting in the investigations.

Additional para-military forces are also being made available to the State Government, as per my discussions with the honourable Chief Minister.

Two persons have been arrested so far. Investigations are in progress. Before I reached the spot, the honourable Chief Minister informed me that they were apprehensive about two persons and that they have been arrested.

I can understand the anxiety of the House to know whether there is a linkage between the explosions that took place in Bombay and in Calcutta. That must be the anxiety of every honourable Member here. The investigations are still in progress and

every possible aspect is being looked into, and, as such, it is not possible at this stage to give any definite conclusion to this. But the impression, however, which I got on the basis of my discussions with the State Government officials and the injured people, is that nothing strongly appears to have come to notice so far establishing linkage between the two incidents. Nothing, however, can be ruled out at this stage. When I was talking to the people on site, some of the people were saying that there was a dispute on the building. Some people were saying that actually people on daily wages like carpenters and doing some other job and earn in the day used to sleep ten in a room in that building and that there was no fixed number.

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer). You should also mention the names of the arrested persons

SHRI RAJESH PILOT The name of one of them is Mr Rashid

[English]

There is no problem There is nothing which we would like to keep away from the House (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Anola) The two mafia groups have the backing of two separate political parties i.e. of C.P.M. and the Congress party This has come out in several newspapers that rivalry between the two mafia groups is responsible for all that happened. (Interruptions)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani) It was begun by you on the 6th December. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT Let me assure the House that I will come back by evening

and I am going to assure you in that respect, as the hon. Member has an apprehension. I am going to assure on the Government side. Sir, why I said that there is no linkage which seems to be there is because I have visited Bombay and Calcutta also. When we visited Bombay, Mr. Ram Naik was with us. The blast at one building had taken up to two to three floors all together and even the surroundings of that building, upto 200 to 300 yards were affected. Mr. Naik was with me and he can recollect the passport office where the blast took place. The building across the road was totally shaken up.

They have used such a highly explosive device. When I was talking to some people who were rescuing the people at that moment, they said that they had smelt sulphur with lightning sort of a thing, with a very heavy sound and then smoke and some little sound of siren. This gave a clue that sulphur has been used in this particular explosion. So, it is at that stage and we have deputed the same pattern of team which was doing the Bombay investigation. I am very hopeful that we will soon get some clues from the persons who have been arrested. The locality people have themselves said and we heard all of them. Somnathji was with me and my colleague, Mr. Panja, was with me. The honourable Chief Minister assured us that nobody shall be spared, that is, whosoever is involved in the act of bomb making

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY. (Hoshiarpur) Has Mr. Rasheed got any links with terrorists organisations?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT. At this moment, I am giving you whatever the State Government has informed me. They have arrested him on apprehension. This is the information they had and I must make it clear that the State Government was very effective and he was immediately arrested.

State Government all over the country have been asked to maintain maximum vigil and alert and to step up security measures to the fullest including public awareness and security. We have informed that public awareness is a must in such cases and the Gov-

ernment and the State Governments could be helped by this. They have been advised to establish control rooms right upto district levels for round-the-clock monitoring.

I returned from Calcutta. Flight was delayed due to technical snag. One of the aircraft engines went wrong and on emergency, we had to land at Lucknow. I was joking with Somnathji. He asked the reason for the delay. The idea was to reach there by 7 O' clock so that we could share the information there. I rushed out yesterday night to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and had an exchange with the Chief Minister and the honourable Governor.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Tell us about Madhya Pradesh. Why did you go there?

[*English*]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am going to other States also. I have gone to Madhya Pradesh because, as you may have read in the papers, there was information about a truck carrying nearly 10 quintals of sulphur and other explosives from Ratlam to Chatrapore, near Shore. I have gone there so that I can render any help that the State Government may like to have. I also propose to visit other States to ensure better interaction at this time and fullest cooperation from the Centre to the States to face the challenge of disruptive forces, so that nothing is left unattended. The intention is to see that the Centre and State can do their best to save the nation from such forces.

I went to Gujarat also. At 3.30, I was with the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. Early morning at 5 o' clock, I was with the Chief Minister of Gujarat and their officials. I plan to visit other States today and tomorrow, so that we are in touch with each other. We must face the challenge posed by these forces and we must do it as one nation so that these disruptive forces do not disturb the unity and integrity of our nation.

13.07 hrs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Neyveli Lignite corporation Ltd, Neyveli, for the year 1991-92 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):  
I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1950:-
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1991-92.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3619/93]

**Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, Review on the working of and Annual Report of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd, New Delhi for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM  
SINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and En-

glish versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 6 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1993 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957.

(2) [Placed in Library See No. LT-3620/93]

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above

[Placed in Library See No LT-3621/93]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Gas Authority of India Ltd, New Delhi for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL  
GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR  
SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Gas

[Capt Satish Kumar Sharma]

13.071/2 hrs.

Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

[Placed in Library See No LT-3622/93]

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha -

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the oil India Limited, Duliajan for the year 1991-92

(i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1993 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March 1993

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited Duliajan for year 1991-92 alongwith Auddited Accountss and commentss of the Compptroller and Audditor General thereon

(ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1993 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March 1993

2 There statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Libraary See No LT- 3624 93]

**Notification under Indian Red Cross Ssociety ACT, 1920**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAAN SINGH GHATOWAR) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Red Cross Ssociety (Consstitution of Managing Boddy) Rules 1992 (Hindi and English versions) publishedd in Notification No 26/ADM/92 in Ggazette of India datedd the 31st October, 1992 underr sub-ssection (2) of section 5 of the Indian Red Cross Ssociety Act 1920

(iii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Rajasthan State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1993 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabna at its sitting held on the 16th March 1993

(iv) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Himachal Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March 1993

[Placed in Library See No L T 3623/ 93]

13.7 1/2 hrs

**BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL Sir, I lay on the Table four Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th March, 1993:-

1. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993.
2. The Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993.
3. The Rajasthan State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1993.
4. The Himachal Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993.

13.7 3/4 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS  
Fourth Report**

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

13.08 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

**Joint Committee on Offices of Profit**

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal). I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Som Pal from the membership of the Com-

mittee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Som Pal from the membership of the Committee and to communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

*The Motion was adopted.*

13.08 1/4 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

**(i) Need to take immediate steps to sea solar Project at Kulasekarapatanam, district Chidambaranar, Tamil Nadu.**

[English]

SHRI R. DHAMUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Kulasekarapatanam in Chidambaranar district of Tamil Nadu has been located by Technical Committee of Ministry of Energy as an ideal place for setting up of the first 100 MW Sea Solar Project producing electricity from the sea water which will cost about \$ 250 million, and the successive projects of similar capacity will cost only \$ 50 million each. The proposal was made by Dr J Hilbert Andreson, the Research Scientist and President of Sea Solar Power Corporation, USA who claims that no raw materials are needed and the process is pollution free. Further, it is claimed that the electricity produced with this process will be the cheapest in the world as compared to conventional sources such as coal, hydel and nuclear, besides the availability of several by-products. Even the price of power so produced will be paid to the Sea Solar Power Corporation in dollar that would

[Sh. R. Dhamuskodi Athithan]

accrue by exporting diamonds to USA as counter trade. As the country is facing shortage of electricity, the Government should take initiative and render all support to this project. This novel project is generating electricity, with the help of sun's heat stored in its upper layers well by giving by-products such as drinking water, alkali, bromise, carbon-dioxide, hydrogen, oxygen etc.

Tamil Nadu Government has already sanctioned this Sea Solar Project and the matter is pending with Union Finance Ministry for clearance. Therefore, I request the Central Government to clear it to enable them to start the Project at Kulasekarapatnam at the earliest possible.

**(ii) Need to set up mineral based Industries in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Balaghat district is among those backward districts of Madhya Pradesh which is largely populated by the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled castes and backward classes. There are huge mineral reserves here which mainly include manganese, copper ore, dolomite. Besides, the area is rich in forestry. These reserves can be exploited to solve the problem of unemployment.

I would, therefore, like to submit to the Central Government that industries based on minerals and forests (Copper Smelting Plant, Ferro manganese Plant) should be set up in the area.

**(iii) Need to set up an engineering College and an IIT at Berhampur, district Ganjam, Orissa.**

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Orissa has not made much progress in the field of education. The South-

ern Orissa comprising the district of Ganjam, Phulabani, Koraput and now created Gajapathi and Malkangiri lag behind the rest of the Orissa in educational facility. Not a single engineering College has been established in the entire Southern Orissa. The students who want to undergo higher studies in engineering have to go to Rourkela or Burla which are about 400 to 500 Kms. from Berhampur. As such many poor but meritorious students are deprived of going for higher studies in engineering. There is a tremendous scope to establish and expand engineering studies in Ganjam district. The growing demand for engineering studies with infrastructural facilities like a lot of open space, mines and marine resources for field work etc. justify that an engineering college and an IIT should be set up at Berhampur.

Besides, Government of India has been laying great stress on the promotion of vocational and technical education. Berhampur university is the only university in the country without engineering college. I urge upon the Government that a full-fledged engineering college and an IIT should be set up at Berhampur in Ganjam district, Orissa during the 8th plan period.

**(iv) Need to fix remunerative price for groundnut at Rs. 1000/- per quintal in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Andhra Pradesh stands almost at par with Gujarat in the production of groundnuts. Out of total production, 90 per cent is grown in rained areas of Rayalaseema and in Telanganaf districts. As against 90 per cent of the crop, 60 percent is grown in Rayalseema district, which is one of the major commercial crops grown there.

The price of groundnut has prevailed between Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 per quintal during the last 3 to 4 years and it has steeply fallen down to Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per quintal this year, that too when the prices of fertilizers, pesticides labour have gone up abnormally. The Sun Flower and cotton growers find difficult to dispose of their stocks at the prevailing price and the crop is laying for

want of purchaser who can give remunerative price.

The farmers are mainly dependent on groundnut, cotton and Sun Flower in Anantpur district. There is a need for the intervention of the Government through NAFED, NDDB or NCDC to purchase groundnut by announcing the remunerative price at Rs. 1000 per quintal to safeguard the interest of the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: You insisted on raising the same issue earlier during Zero Hour. This is not correct.

(v) **Need to conduct a survey to provide Yamuna- Ganga water to Pali district of Rajasthan.**

SHRI GUMAN MALLODHA (Pali): The irrigation facilities in the Western Rajasthan particularly in Pali district require the attention of the Central Government in regard to bringing Yamuna-Ganga water in Rajasthan. Earlier many schemes were considered but they still remain unapproved. The Western-Rajasthan is a desert area and even Rajasthan Nahar has not been completed due to financial stringency for the last 30 Years. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to consider the necessity of immediate survey of the area so that Yamuna-Ganga water is made available to Pali district in Rajasthan

(vi) **Need to set up cooking gas outlets in different towns of Sambhal parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following important matter.

There is acute shortage of cooking gas throughout the Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency. There is only one gas agency in Sambhal town which is catering to the needs of a population of more than 2.5 lakh. There is no gas agency in four Assembly Constituencies. I, therefore, request the Central Government that equal distribution should be made to different area of the country and more gas agencies should be opened immediately at places such as Bisauli, Bahjoi, Gunmaur and Babrale falling under the Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency. In addition to this, one gas agency for Saidarngali, Dukka and Ukkari under the Gangeshwari Assembly constituency and one gas agency in Saraitarin in neighborhood of Sambhal, whose population is 65 thousand should also be opened without any further delay.

(vii) **Need to set up gas based 375 MW Power Project at Amalapuram East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.**

[English]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Government of Andhra Pradesh sent its proposal for clearance by Central Government for setting up a gas-based 375 MW power project at Amalapuram, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, and requested Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to release 1.5 MCMD gas. Government of Andhra Pradesh too requested Government of India to intervene for clearance of the Amalapuram Project as well as four other projects in the region whereas projects at Kakinada, Jogurupadu, Vijieswaram and a Giant Fertilizer Plant at Kakinada have been allocated Gas, Amalapuram has been left out. The people of this area are very much agitated over the matter, particularly, when the Gas is being transported from this place to other projects. This project should be cleared at the earliest

[Sh G M C Balayogi]

by Central Electricity Authority

I request the Central Government to supply the required gas to clear gas-based 375 MW power project at Amalapuram, Andhra Pradesh

**(viii) Need to fix remunerative prices for agricultural products in Andhra Pradesh.**

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) Despite Government's assurance to farmers that it will fix the remunerative prices for the agricultural products, it has only been a dream for the poor farmers

The farmers in Andhra Pradesh were reluctant to go in for sugarcane production since the price of sugarcane was fixed at less than Rs 400 per tonne as compared to the demand of the farmers that it should be at least Rs 500 per tonne. Similarly, the rice which was the staple food in the State and which was being grown on vast acreage is continuously getting depleted. The middlemen, who are paying only Rs 300 to Rs 320 per quintal are virtually looting the poor farmers by marketing the same paddy at an exorbitant price of Rs 450 to Rs 600 per quintal. The paddy growers are thereby thrown into indebtedness and they are unable to pay the loans from Banks, Cooperatives and other sources of borrowings.

I request the Union Government to fix remunerative prices for agricultural products to protect the poor farmers from onslaught of the middlemen and also the vagaries of nature.

MR SPEAKER The House stands adjourned for Launch to re-assemble at 2 20 p m

13.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL OF THE INTEREST ON DELAYED PAYMENTS TO SMALL SCALE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS ORDINANCE,

AND

INTEREST ON DELAYED PAYMENTS TO SMALL SCALE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS BILL

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I beg to move

"That this House disapproves the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings (Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No 4 of 1993) promulgated by the President on 2nd January 1993"

Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I oppose the promulgation of Ordinance and the Bill brought forward by hon Minister because I feel that no Government has bothered the hon President so much as he has been bothered during the last one and half months period. Not one or two, the Government of India has issued more than 24 ordinances during this period which is a record till date. I have got a list from 1971 till date but so many ordinances were never issued in such a short span of time. Therefore I oppose this ordinance but at the same time I welcome the spirit with which the hon Minister has brought forward this Bill because my party appreciates a good step and criticizes a wrong doing. We are in the opposition but it does not mean that we should oppose each and everything. This is not B J P culture at least. I would like to submit that if they implement it properly then no doubt small scale industry will benefit from it.

This Bill is silent about many a points which were needed to be included in it. The limit of capital was raised from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh. The people will get attracted towards small scale industry, thanks to the exemption upto 24 per cent in equity available to the entrepreneurs. These two points have not been included in it. The only point, which has been included is that a persons who buys goods from a small scale unit, will have to make the payment within a specified period and if he fails to do so, he will be liable to pay interest and while filling up their annual return regarding audit and income tax small scale units will also pay interest. This simple point has been mentioned in this Bill. But all other important points have been left out. The most important point, mentioned in it is the arrangements for the early payment of the bills. If a person buys some goods then he will have to made payment for that within a fixed period to the small scale unit. Two points have been mentioned in this Bill that small scale units will not have to look for market and payment to them will be prompt. There is no doubt that small scale units will prosper in India as a result of it.

Sometimes, money is held up in Government Institutions as a result of which Industries become sick. There are many other reasons for sickness. Money has to be spent continuously for running the industry, expenses on this account increase day by day as that particular small scale industry will have to pay interests to Banks as well as Financial Institutions, which will further increase the loan amount and interest to be paid on it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no mention has been made in the Bill about mismanagement, labour unrest, bungling and diversion of money to other industries. It does not say anything about the revival of a sick industry and the strategy to be adopted in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government have increased the facilities regarding loans as well as the market facilities. The Government have also made arrangements to make prompt payments to them. It will cater to the work related requirements of

small scale units which will attract more and more people to this field. I welcome all these things but nothing has been said in the Bill about the revival of he sick units. The Supreme Court had given a verdict which said that sick small scale units would not be sold. But, Sir, despite this order the Government is selling small scale units. You can well imagine the situation of the owners of such units. They are already grief stricken due to sickness of their units and if their units as well as equipment are disposed of it will further deteriorate their plight. This point does not find mention in this Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it also fails to mention about any incentive to promote handloom industry and handicrafts. You do not provide any incentive to them. Even if you provide incentive then also it will not be able to compete with powerloom. In my view handloom stands no chance of survival against powerloom. Therefore, I request you that in order to promote handloom industry, the Government should come forward to buy its production and thereafter make arrangements for its distribution then only handloom industry has a chance to stand up to face the challenge of powerloom industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Industrial Development Corporations have been set up at State level and till date their working has not been reviewed. The difficulties being faced by them have not been reviewed. The plight of the people working in these industries, factories has not been given a thought. Today the situation is that even if you put in your most sincere efforts in the management but as long as bureaucracy and corruption, continue to be there, these small scale units cannot thrive. Therefore in consonance with the spirit with which the Central Government has brought this Bill, the working of small Industry Development Corporations should be reviewed in order to make their functioning smooth. The Government should inquire into the difficulties in the process of taking loan and should give encouragement and support by providing a capital of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh to new entrepreneurs.

[Sh. Giridhari Lal Bhargava]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir we have already said a lot of about small scale units but my request is that you should also provide such facilities to large scale industries, also as their money is blocked in Government departments like P.W.D., Medical Department or Railways. The government have framed a rule in respect of small scale units that their payments will have to be made promptly and if one fails to do so he will have to pay interest thereon and in case of decree, an appeal cannot be made until 75 per cent of the amount it deposited. I want that the Government should also make some sort of arrangement for these large scale industries whose money is blocked in Government departments. This issue needs particular attention and a provision in this regard is required to be made. The hon. Minister as focussed his attention on small scale industries for which I wish to congratulate him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to make one more submission. The present demand for loan is Rs. 30 thousand crores but the banks are able to provide only Rs. 13 thousand crores as loan. Thus, there is a wide gap between the demand and actual supply.

The former Minister of Industry, Shri P.J. Kurien, stated that the Government would take a decision regarding reducing the interest rates on loans extended to the small scale industries by the banks on receiving the report and recommendations of the Nayar Committee. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Nayar Committee report has been received by the Government. The former Minister stated that the banks would definitely reduce interest rates and if the recommendations of the Nayar Committee are not found to be favourable, the Government would throw them in the waste paper basket. Now what decision has been taken in this connection? Has the Government received the Nayar Committee report? If so, what are its recommendations? The Nayar Committee has recommended reduction or increasing the interest

rates by the banks or whether the Central Government propose to throw Nayar Committee report in the waste paper basket to help the small scale industries.

The hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Manmohan Singh, has also reiterated that the banks should reduce the interest rates because inflation has been totally checked and the Balance of Payment situation has improved.

He has also stated that all Government assistance will be given to the small and very small units. Shri Manmohan Singh presented the Budget in the House. Foreign and multinational companies will come to India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether foreign and multinational companies will be given licences for the commodities which are being manufactured by small scale industries?

It is believed that a development fund will be set up for the small scale industries. The Government of India will not contribute anything towards this fund. Only the small scale industries will contribute to this fund. Only these will contribute to the development fund and borrow money from the fund for the expansion of their industries. This fund will be called 'Small Industries Development Bank'. All the small scale industries will deposit money with the fund and subsequently will borrow money from it as per their requirements at concessional rates of interest. Both for modernisation and for setting up small scale industries money will be borrowed at concessional rates of interest that will be income tax free too. Large scale industries just manage only 17-18 per cent of their total capital from bank loan while the rest is mobilised from the market through sale of shares. But small scale industries can neither make subscription to the fund nor mobilise funds through their shares.

What decision has the Government taken to raise the exemption limit for payment of excise duty from Rs.20,00,000 present ceiling, to Rs.25,00,00 turnover in case of small scale industries? What decision has the Government taken to accord

priority to the small scale industries in providing most essential raw material? What decision has been taken regarding simplification of laws in respect of control over the small scale units in the private sector and whether these will be made practical and pragmatic?

In very small scale units less than 25 workers working on power are employed and in small scale units less than 50. They are also not covered under the Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Act. Therefore, I would like to oppose the Bill moved by the Hon. Minister in the House to replace the Ordinance as it is not comprehensive. I would like to urge the hon. Minister not to press for the early passage of the Bill in the House. A comprehensive Bill incorporating the new industrial policy regarding the small scale industries should be introduced in the House.

I appeal to disapprove this Ordinance.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1993."

The time allotted for the combined discussion is two hours. Hon. Minister may move for consideration and passing of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Sir, I beg to move\*

"That the Bill to provide for and regulate the payment of interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industrial undertakings and for matters

connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

A policy statement on small scale industries was made by the Government in Parliament in August, 1991. It was stated in the Policy statement that a legislation would be brought to ensure prompt payments to the small scale sector as the inadequate working capital in the small scale or ancillary industrial sector hampers its growth and seriously affects its working. The Small Scale Industries Board, an apex body with representatives from all States, Industries and Government bodies also felt the need for suitable legislation and recommended it.

Since Parliament was not in session and the circumstances warranted immediate action, an Ordinance. The Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1992 was promulgated by the President on the 23rd September, 1992.

The Bill relating to the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial undertakings was introduced in the House of the People on 30th November, 1992 but could not be taken up for consideration and passing in winter session of the Parliament. Since the circumstances warranted its continuance, the Ordinance was repromulgated by the President on 2nd January, 1993 as the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1993.

There are nearly 20 lakh small scale units providing employment to nearly 126 lakh people in the country. The major problem facing these units is lack of sufficient working capital and the problem is compounded when the payments by the buyers are also inordinately delayed. This has been brought to the notice of the Government and in order to ensure an effective legal remedy for this problem, this Bill has been introduced in the Parliament to fulfill the long-standing and well-justified demand of the small scale industry. This Bill would give necessary statutory backing and provide

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. M Arunachalam]

legal frame work towards ensuring timely payments of dues to the small scale sector. This Bill is a step towards forging a climate where payments of small scale industries are not delayed. The primary objective of the legislation is to ensure the financial health of the industry.

This Bill is also sought to be introduced as a follow up policy measure announced by the Government earlier. Some of the salient features of the Bill are:

(i) Bill applies to all cases where the seller is a small scale or ancillary industrial undertaking under IDR Act and registered with Directorate of Industries.

(ii) Buyer can be anybody, be it Government, Government undertaking, cooperative body, statutory bodies, industrial undertaking - small or large, association of individuals of any size.

(iii) If there is no written contract regarding the period of payment then payment becomes due following 30 days of the date of delivery

(iv) If there is a written contract regarding period of payment, the contract is operative

(v) There is a statutory liability to pay interest on outstanding amount beyond the appointed date.

(vi) The rate of interest payable is also statutorily determined and is not negotiable

(vii) Rate of interest on outstanding amount is five percentage points above floor rate. At present it will be 17 per cent plus 5 per cent that is 22 per cent.

(viii) The interest payable is to be compounded on monthly basis.

(ix) The amount paid by a buyer towards such interest payments will not count towards deduction under Income Tax Act.

Sir, the present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance No. 4 of 1993. I request the House to wholeheartedly support and unanimously pass the Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for and regulate the payment of interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industrial undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There are amendments to the Motion for consideration of this Bill. Those who went to move may move those amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI GIDHARLAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): My Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 12th July, 1993" (2).

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 26th July, 1993". (5)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th June, 1993" (6)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Prithviraj Chavan may speak.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to

support this Bill on payment of interest on delayed payments to small-scale and ancillary industries which is in the way of confirming the Ordinance which was issued in January 1993.

Sir, it is well-known that non-payment of legitimate dues in time or delayed payments Bill by large industries to small industries is the major reasons for sickness in the small-scale sector. Sir, this Bill gives statutory backing to this long-standing demand of small-scale industries associations a demand which was accepted by the Government of India, and also by the banking sector in this country. But for the first time after this Ordinance was promulgated, we have given shape to this well-intentioned measure to protect the small scale industries.

Sir, such legislation exists in many developed countries. Japan, Italy and U.K. already have some form of legislation to protect small businessmen. Even in the United States, Sir, payments by the Federal Government, if they are delayed, are also protected by statutory measures. It is to the credit of this Government that finally we have acted to put the small scale sector on a firm footing, to stop them from going sick. It is a very wide-ranging sector. Sir, if you look at the performance of the small-scale and ancillary sector, you will find that they have out-performed the large, organised sector in many ways. Today almost 20 lakh small scale units are working in the country and they employ 12.6 million workers. Compared to this sector, the organised sector employment is stagnating at something like 6 million workers and it is not only stagnating, but the employment in the organised sector is actually going down. With MNCs coming and with industries being allowed to grow much larger, there is a fear that there will be a problem of employment generation, if we only allow the large sector to grow and persist. It is necessary to continue to support this vibrant small scale sector, which has got a major employment potential in the country.

Out of the 20 lakh SSI units, about 2.1 lakh units are sick units. The major reason

for sickness has always been the lack of working capital for the small-scale industry, a problem which was further compounded by large units delaying the payments of small units. The large units are not only confined to the private sector, but even public sector units are notorious for delaying the payments to small-scale sector and ancillary sector.

Sir, in fact, the large industrial sector have used the easy availability of credit to small-scale sector as an alternate means of finance, as an alternate means of raising their own working capital at a subsidised rate of interest. The small-scale units which were dependent on business from large units could not complain because they have to depend upon business from these units, orders from these units and they could not afford to antagonise them, they could not afford to go to the Courts to get their dues. Even in a few cases if they went to the Courts, the Courts arbitrarily decided the settlement. This was usually a very low rate of interest compared to the prevailing rate of interest that had to be paid by the small-scale units.

Sir, now what this Bill does is, mainly it has given a statutory basis to the concept that delayed payments to small-scale units will have to be paid interest. Not only has this been given a statutory basis, but the rate of interest has also been fixed. It is not only just a normal rate of interest, but there is a provision for penal interest, 5 per cent more than the floor rate, which would work out more than the normal working capital interest. At present, it will work out to 2 or 3 per cent points more than the normal rate of interest.

Another major feature of this Bill is that if the payment is delayed more than a few months, then there is a compounding of the rate of interest. It is not a simple interest, but it is a compound interest and that compounding will be on a monthly basis. There was a fear expressed that in spite of the 5 per cent point above the floor rate of interest, because the working capital is scarce and it becomes scarcer when the Finance Minis-

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

ter applies credit squeeze or ushers a tight money policy, then the rate of interest, the the roritical rate of interest may be 22 or 23 per cent but you do not get money that rate of interest. That time, you have to go to private money lenders or to the call money market, and the call money market interest rates are known to have gone as high as 30 and 40 per cent. Thus there are fears expressed that even in spite of this kind of statutory prvision, the large industry will still continue to delay payment and pay this interest which is not very high. But the compounding facility makes it difficult for them. That is why, this is a welcome feature.

Sir, another interesting feature is that it is applicable to all type of buyer, including the Government buyers. The Government is a major purchaser of goods from the small scale sector; and includes Government department and public sector units. Under the provisions, if you enter into a long term contract for more than the 30 days which is provided in the Bill, in that contract at the time of entering into the contract, the small-scale units can easily calculate the interest on the money employed and the cost of working capital and then quote. The most important feature which will prevent the large-scale industry from misutilising this provision is that the penal interest or the interest on delayed payment is not going to be allowed as a business expense in the tax computation. It is not going to be allowed to be deducted from the tax calculation. It is not going to be a legal business expense. This is the main feature which will really go towards the success for this Bill. While opposing the Bill or while moving the Statutory Resolution, the hon. Member from the other side had generally welcomed this Bill. But their objection is, it should have been more comprehensive, even more far reaching. There is no doubt about it. A lot more needs to be done to help the small scale sector. But this should be taken as a beginning. We have made a beginning. Let this Act work for some time. Let us see how it operates. I am sure, some more suggestions will come in when the Act is allowed to

work for some time. There are a lot of valuable suggestions which have been made by the industry which can be incorporated later on in this Bill.

Our main worry is, there is no automatic provision in this Bill. We all agree with the criticism made in the Bill that there should have been some measure where the small scale industry is not required to go to court to get the payments have to look whether a tribunal is created, where speedy justice will be available without having to court. This is a major lacuna in the Bill, as it stands today. The Government is aware of this problem. I am sure, they will come forward with an Amendment after the Act is allowed to work for some more time. The industry will also come forward with the practical difficulties in operating this provision.

Another suggestion I would like to make even at the late stage is, five percentage point differential above the floor rate is too low. I would suggest this should be made at least six per cent, which comes to half per cent a month. If it is too low, it can go still higher. The Government should retain some authority without coming to Parliament every time to adjust this rate from time to time just like the Finance Minister adjusts the floor rate from time to time depending on the monetary policy. If the money is tight, the differential above the floor rate could be made higher without coming to Parliament. If the money is easy, it can be lowered to five or six per cent. As a matter of fact, the Industry Ministry could use as a policy measure to help the small scale industry. In case of tight money situation, even five or six per cent will not be enough. People will delay payment, something which is happening today in the industry.

By and large, it is a very welcome measure which needs to be supported by all sections of the House as it has the interest in promoting the small scale sector which is the major source of employment generation in the country.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House and request every-one to support

it whole-heatedly.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I support the basic idea of payment of interest on delayed payments to the small and ancillary industries, but at the same time I think that it is not an adequate solution to this big problem. Therefore, there is the need for a comprehensive Bill. There is no need to dwell much on the importance of small and ancillary/very small industries in the House. These industries require less investment and have got high employment potential and also promote balanced regional industrial development. Through the small scale industries gaps left by the ancillary industries can be made good. Complaints are being received from various parts of the country. So, there is the need to maintain regional balance from the point of view of development because some particular areas have been developed quite fast while others have lagged behind. From this point of view some special facilities may be created for the development of the small scale industries. It would not be exaggerated. If I say the measure taken is first a drop in the ocean

15.00 hrs.

I *prima facie* see three lacunae in this Bill. the hon. Member of the Congress who spoke before me stressed that there is wide difference between the real floor lending rates and rate mentioned in the Bill. Therefore, provision for charging of 5 per cent penal rate is not adequate. This penal rate is in fact quite low and the large industries will evolve a method of delayed financing and this way their financing will go on and on thereby defeating the very objectives of this Bill. Under what is called in economics the enlarged trade system' the amounts will not be paid, though interests will continue to be paid. Through this type of loan more benefits will be reaped in comparison to the payment of interest, instead of borrowing money from the market.

The Government will have to formulate

separate policy regarding SSI units as far as 'credit squeeze' is concerned, because SSI units have not even been spared under it and have been put at par in the matter of banning of loans to the big industries. As per the information supplied by my friend 2.1 lakh units are lying sick but as per my feedback more than 3 lakh units are lying sick.

Secondly, I would like to know as to how the provision of the payment of 5 per cent penal interest will be implemented? As I see this provision can be easily evaded and defaulted because industries will continue to 5 per cent penal interest as no provision for penalising the industries which default has been made. This means simply by paying 5 per cent penal interest all this will go on and on. Therefore, besides the charging of the penal interest of 5 per cent from the defaulters provision for punishing the defaulters for the offence of defaulting should also be made. As a result of it people will make delayed payment with 5 per cent penal interest.

Thirdly, no provision for the simplification of the judicial procedure for recovery has been made in it, as in civil litigation even upto 10 years are wasted and even then money could not be recovered and decrees could not be passed. A provision for the setting up of the small causes courts or any other tribunal should also be made, so that the matter could be adjudicated upon with in a time bound programme, in this Bill.

As I said in the beginning, I would like to reiterate again that in order to meet the requirements of the SSI units, there is a need for bringing a comprehensive Bill. Secondly, loan provision for working capital should be made to the SSI units at predefinal concessional rates of interest alongwith the element of subsidy. SSI units need be supplied with complete information regarding the total demand in the market and the type of product in demand in the market. Thirdly, the S.S.I. units should be provided the knowhow of the new technique. The quality control of unorganized sector should be ensured and arrangement should be made

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

to supply information about new standards. Information of the market-interest and rules should also be made available. Moreover, I would like to State that oppression of the S.S.I Units through the high-handedness of Inspectors should be stopped. Self regulation should be started, filling of voluntary returns should be encouraged, labour rules should be streamlined, so that exploitation in the name of these rules could be stopped. In this connection, liberal attitude should be adopted. The Government has formulated the new policy which was published under the heading.

[English]

"The impact of new policy for small and tiny sectors."

[Translation]

This new policy is adversely affecting the S.S.Is. Its first ill-effect is that now they have to compete with the multinational companies. These companies have come into the competition of the items manufactured by the S.S.I. units. There a condition has been imposed that they will export 75 per cent of their production, but the problem that our country faces is that in course of the export of the part of their production, no machinery has been set up to monitor the implementation of this condition to ensure that the multinational companies are implementing this provision regarding export of 75 per cent of their production and thereby major portion of their production is not being sold within the country itself.

Moreover, one important thing that is needed here, is that a provision should be made that our big industries will have to accept definite percentage of the production of the Ancillary Units and S.S.I. Units. These units will supply a definite quantity of their production to big industries. If such obligatory conditions are imposed on each and every industry which seems to be essential, it will give adequate relief to those small units.

Moreover, I want to submit that Small Scale Industries should be provided export facilities. If such provisions are made their condition will certainly improve.

Lastly, I would like to conclude by saying that a Comprehensive Bill must be introduced to incorporate suggestions given, by me, but the more essential thing than this one is that since we are following new economic policies and this provision has been made regarding Small Scale Sectors and S.S.I. Units, similar provisions should be made for other citizens also. For instance, if somebody has to get payment of money from a Bank, the L.I.C or any other such institution, in order to bring about economic discipline and regulation in these fields, such provisions should be made in those cases also so that in case of delayed payments by the Banks, the L.I.C. or any financial institutions where money has been deposited, they may be compelled to pay due interest on delayed payments. The people who do not get payment in time, and thereby suffer losses, should be given interest for that, It is very essential to make this provision, Although such provisions cannot be made in this Bill, Yet I want to draw the attention of the Government that it should make provisions for common citizens in other sectors also. Just like the Government has understood the problems of the S.S.I units and has made provisions for delayed payment, similar provision should also be made for common citizens because in the absence of such provision, many cottage industries of the country are facing closure. The leather industry is also facing a lot of difficulties. The carpet handicraft is also on the verge of extinct. So, these industries also should be protected. They need protection. One aspect of economic protection has been provided in this Bill, remaining other protections also should be given to them. I demand it. With these words I support the introduction of this Bill in this august House.

[English]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma)  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very limited Bill which has been brought forward

before the House for its approval. This is regarding the interest on delayed payments to Small Scale Industries and Ancillary Industrial undertakings by the buyers. I support this Bill. But, at the same time, I recommend and I appeal that a comprehensive Bill must be brought about before the House so that it may include all the aspects within its purview and the Bill may be very much effective for the balanced growth of the Small-Scale Industries and the Ancillary Industries.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

15.09 hrs

This Bill only provides for the interest on delayed payments to Small Scale Industries and Ancillary Industries by the buyers. So, this is a very salutary Bill. But, at the same time, it has been pointed out in the Bill as also in the statement made by the hon. Minister that it is the lack of, paucity of working capital which is the main impediment to the balanced growth of the Small Scale Industries and the Ancillary Industries. I do agree with the view held by the hon. Minister. But, at the same time, I would like to point out that the working capital is not the only impediment or the only obstacle to the growth of Small Scale Industries and the Ancillary Industries. Rather there are a number of important factors which are responsible for the lower growth of the small scale industries and ancillary industries. For example, whenever loan is sanctioned by the financial agencies of the State or the Central Government, there is no disbursement of the loan at the right time. That is why due to delay in the disbursement of loan and a gap between sanction and disbursement of loan, there is some sort of paucity of fund at the disposal of the small scale industries and ancillary industries. And due to that delay in the disbursement of the loan to the small scale industries the overrun cost also increases. That is why, this aspect should also be included in the Bill.

At the same time, there is lack of raw material also. Once a small scale industry is set up and established in the corner of the

country, there is lack of raw material supply and as a result of that, small scale industries also die. That is why, I would like to recommend that whenever any small scale industry is set up or established in any corner of the country, there must be very much speedy supply of raw materials to such industries. And the Government must ensure that once a small scale industry is brought into existence or brought into being, regular supply of raw material be made available to such industry because due to absence of regular supply of raw material also, such type of industries die and decay also.

There is one more impediment about the balanced growth of the small scale industry. There is competition from large scale and multinational companies. This policy has been formulated by the Government just now and with the result the multinational companies will be welcomed in this country. As a result of this competition is offered by all these multinationals in all the areas of operation. It has not been confined to one area. Area has been kept open to all the multinationals. They have been left free. They can produce anything they like. So, I would like to suggest that if you want to restore the health of the small scale industries in the right earnest you will have to keep in view that if there will be competitions offered by the multinationals and the foreign companies here in the country it will be in respect of manufacture of all those goods which are previously manufactured by small scale industries. So our small scale industries are in danger and in red. Because of this they cannot survive without the protection offered by the Central Ministries here. So, you will have to change Policy of the industry. Likewise, this Industrial Policy was promulgated in the year 1948. Similarly, the Industrial Policy was promulgated, announced and implemented in the year 1956. All these Industrial Policies were in tune the growth of the small scale industries. Whatever policy you are formulating nowadays this is posing danger for the survival of the small scale industries. That is why, I would like to suggest that the small scale and ancillary industries must be protected

[Sh. Mumtaz Ansari]

from the competition offered by the multinationals and the large scale industries. Similarly, the small scale industries which are established, they are not getting free supply of electricity, water and all these basic infrastructure. So, as a result of this absence of infrastructure, absence of the supply of electricity and water and all the other basic amenities to such industries, the small the scale sector is not able to grow under this economic policy of the Central Government. So, I would like to suggest that once a small scale industry is established in any corner of the country, you will have to ensure free supply, regular supply of electricity and water and all the other basic amenities and necessities to such industries.

Similarly, there is some sort of bureaucratic interference, in such type of industries. Whenever, we try to establish any small scale industry there is the inspector-raj. Unless and until you remove such inspector raj, the small scale industries and ancillary industries are not going to grow just for want of help and facilities. There must be some sort of marketing and development research facilities, which must be made available to the small scale industries, because in the absence of such research and development facilities, small scale industrial growth will not take place in a healthy atmosphere; our tools, equipments or machineries which must be very much modern and which must be just competitive at par with those in the foreign countries and such type of facilities must be made available to them.

There are a large number of small scale industries which are lying sick in different nook and corners of the country. That is why, I would suggest that this point also should be included in the Bill that first of all, you must try to restore the health of the sick industries. Unless and until there is a revival of such sick industries nothing much can happen. And you are just going to bring about a separate Bill that only working capital should be provided. Working this capital is the life blood; and working capital is the

main thing. I would like to agree with view. But at the same time, a large number of small scale industries are lying sick and you are not taking any sort of measures, you are not taking any sort of steps in that direction to restore the health of these sick industries. How could you expect the growth of such small scale industry?

Similarly, there must be certain export facilities also and all sorts of facilities should be provided to the small and ancillary industries in order to boost up the export of such type of industrial products.

At the end, I would like to suggest that the Industry Minister must bring about a comprehensive Bill including all these aspects. And I do support that there must be a provision for the interest on the delayed payments to the small scale industries and ancillary industries, to be paid by the buyers. Otherwise, the buyers become reluctant and the small scale industries are in short supply of the working capital. That is why, I support this. But this is limited Bill. I would like to request you that a comprehensive Bill must be brought about

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I stand to support the Bill on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Bill, 1993. The hon. Member, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, unfortunately is not present in the House now, has initiated the discussion by moving this Statutory Resolution opposing the Bill. And his main problem was that this Government have introduced a number of ordinances which go against the spirit of democratic norms and values.

Sir, what is the purpose of this Bill? Its purpose is to help the small and tiny industrial units which are struggling for funds, because of the delayed payments. When an industry becomes sick, Government have come forward with a legislation to help them and also to give them a small incentive on penal interest so that the buyer may not unnecessarily make the delayed payment; to ensure that the small and tiny sector avail themselves of this facility, Government have

gone to the extent of introducing an ordinance which is deemed to have come into force on the 23rd of September, 1992.

If not for democratic norms and values and if we had delayed, lacs and lacs of ancillary and small units would have suffered. I think on this ground at last, the entire House should have congratulated the Government for the way in which the Government have come forward to see that the small and tiny sector is helped. However, I am happy that he has supported the Bill because of the contents of the Bill.

Sir, the sickness of small scale industry is a major problem. The role of small and tiny sector, I am afraid, whether the Government have correctly understood its importance, 40 per cent of the total industrial production in this country is from the small and tiny sector only. One figure has been given by the hon. Minister himself which shows that about 1.26 crores of people have been employed in this vital sector. It constitutes almost 60 per cent of the employed people of this country. So, 60 per cent of the total employment opportunity is from this sector alone. And 40 per cent of the exports is also from this sector. So, this is the vital sector; we should take care of our industrial production which earn foreign exchange and give employment facilities and this has to be protected.

There are a number of problems that are being faced by the small and tiny sector. Of course the main problem is the lack of sufficient working capital and which will become more serious when the buyers make delayed payments. This Bill has been brought forward with a limited purpose of helping the units where the buyers delay the payments.

Small Industries Development Bank of India was established to provide funds for this sector. I remember to have participated in the discussion when the Bill was passed. I suggested that at least in every district there should be one bank. In Kerala there are 14 districts and unfortunately, there is only one bank. Its presence is not felt by the small and tiny sector in our State. This is the

condition everywhere in the country and I would suggest that a study be made to find out as to how far the objective of establishing the Small Industries Development Bank of India have been achieved and how we should ensure that it becomes an effective instrument to give the minimum required financial assistance to this small and tiny sector. I may even suggest that the SIDBI should have some tie up with the nationalised banks in every district so that the entrepreneurs of the small industrial area could easily approach them and see that the necessary funds are received.

There are other problems also for the sickness of industry like non-availability of raw material which has been pointed out by one of my friends here and I am not going to explain it in detail. The problem of marketing has also been explained here. In the Central and state Governments there are orders to give same price difference to the small scale products for purchase of Government requirements. But quite unfortunately, due to various reasons those orders are not implemented. Of course it shall be subject to the quality control and all that. I would plead that this Ministry should come forward with a compressive Bill as suggested by some of the hon. Members on the other side, for addressing the problems of the small industrial sector.

Labour trouble is another problem. I think, some sort of consensus among the political parties is necessary. When the trade unions are competing, the sufferers are the small and tiny sector. We have to create a better industrial climate so that those who are coming forward to help the country in the matter of production and in giving employment, shall not be penalised for their contribution. Outdated technology is another major problem especially in country like that of ours where agro-based industries is the vital sector, the main sector for food processing should be encouraged and latest technology should be made available. In the fisheries area, there are no facilities for freezing and preservation. A study shall have to be made to find out how the latest technology could be made available to the

[Sh A Charles]

small sector so that the Gandhiji's vision of rural India is achieved. India grows only when the rural India is built up and that can be done only with the development of the small and tiny industrial sector.

The Khadi and Village Industries is the major sector; but unfortunately, almost 80 per cent of the units are now functioning under the Khadi and Village Industries Board of the States or the Commission of the Centre are rich. The main problem is that they are not getting their payments even from the Government. I am sure this Bill is going to help the khadi and village industries sector to a large extent so that their payments are not delayed. This is one of the sectors where the number of women employees is the latest. About 90 per cent of the workers in the khadi and village industries sector are women. Only when women are given the opportunities of employment when they are made economically free, their families will get the minimum requirement for their survival. We should help those industries.

Then, I come to the inability of the small industries to compete with the multinationals. As a result of the liberalisation, I am afraid this will become a more serious problem. So, as suggested by an Member on the other side, I feel there should be some sort of incentive or some arrangement for export. An export promotion council should be set up exclusively for the small industries sector, that is for products of the traditional industries, such as coir. A lot of opportunities are there for export. But the small and tiny industries, which are looking after those industries, are unable to find out market outside the country and even within the State. The export promotion council could help a lot in finding out market for them, in coordinating and monitoring and encourage these industries. I feel that this Bill is a first step which will help them in getting the payment from buyers.

They have a lot of other problems which should be looked into. I request the hon.

Minister to bring forward another Bill. I am stressing upon two important issues. The Small Industries Development Bank of India should be made an effective instrument so that they may give the necessary working capital to small units. Secondly, the Khadi Commission should be strengthened. All the units working under them should be made effective.

I think, the hon. Minister might be knowing about another problem. In Kerala, the honey-bees suffered from a disease in several districts. This industry has been wiped out throughout the State. Several thousands of workers are now without any job. They are trying to rebuild the industry. This was brought to the notice of the Government of India. The then Minister, Prof. P. J. Kunen, camped there. He was convinced about the problem. He promised Rs. 2 crore. In reply to an unstarred question, I was given an answer about this. But only Rs. 50 lakh have been released. The financial year is coming to a close. I will plead with the hon. Minister to look into this particular issue and see that Rs. 2 crore promised by the then Minister are given to the State so that thousands of workers who were engaged in the honey-bee industry and are now jobless, could get employment and the industry could also be re-built.

With these words, I support the Bill. I also thank you for the time given to me.

SHRI SOBHANADREESHWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. We have been insisting on bringing forward such a Bill to protect the interests of the small scale sector. The contribution of the small scale sector cannot be brushed aside in view of its largest potentiality for employment generation and for generation of goods and services. So, we support and express our happiness for bringing forward this Bill, but this Bill has still got certain deficiencies, though this measure will help to some extent by forcing the bigger industrialists to pay the amounts due to the small scale sector and tiny sector. The particular provision of only five per cent above the floor rate for compa-

rable lending is there. It is not to the required extent in Clause 4 and five per cent still may favour to some extent those big industrialists or big business people who are not promptly paying the dues to the small scale people who are supplying goods to them. But still, this five per cent is less than the ordinary bank lending rate. So, he has some advantage still. He may still try to drag on the payment for some more time. So, I suggest to the Government to reconsider this particular aspect and to enhance it to at least 8 or 9 per cent, if you really want to discourage those big people from delaying the payments to the small entrepreneurs. Of course, I agree with the provisions in Clause 7 under which if he has to go to an appeal, he has to deposit 75 per cent. This is a good measure. Similarly, Clause 9 says that the interest paid on delayed payment cannot be deducted from income tax. I really congratulate the hon. Minister for the provisions. As some of my colleagues who have spoken prior to me have said, this Bill alone is not going to solve the problems of the small scale sector. I am happy that Mr. Arunchalam is showing lot of interest in small scale sector and making several statements in this direction. But what the Government says and does are different. No less a person than the Prime Minister has said categorically more than a year back if I remember correctly, that inspector raj will come to an end. What does it mean? Prime Minister has categorically stated that inspector raj will come to a close and the Government will not allow any inspector to harass the small scale sector people or the small entrepreneurs having tiny units. Has that statement of the Prime Minister come to reality? No. Still large number of inspectors from various departments are making frequent visits to the small scale units and trying to harass them. In spite of certain policy measures announced by the Government at the central level, till now, the State Governments have not taken the necessary action to give a shape to them and more so, it is the case with the district administration. If an entrepreneur wants to start a tiny unit, he has to take permission from 16 departments and it will take several months for it. They will examine one aspect after another. Only after the first aspect is

examined, the second aspect will be taken up. And this will take any length of time. The policy changes that have been initiated at the centre in the name of liberalisation or whatever name we give, is not perceptible at the district level. Things are moving in the same direction. Till now, deregulation has not taken place at the grass root level and still bureaucracy has the stranglehold on the entire process of industrial growth or industrialisation.

I have earlier appreciated your effort in bringing forward this Bill. I suggest one thing to the Government. Why don't you take suitable steps to provide more credit facilities to the small scale sector and tiny sector. Though the small scale sector and the medium scale sector are contributing nearly one lakh and sixty thousand crores worth of production to our Gross Domestic Product, yet they do not get enough capital. How much capital are you giving to these sectors? It is just around Rs. 20, 000 crores. But you are giving Rs. 58,000 crore either as working capital plus term loans to the large sector. Government has admitted, the hon. Minister has himself admitted the fact that the small scale sector is contributing 40 per cent towards the exports of our products to outside countries. Even then, why are you giving this sort of a step-motherly treatment to the small sector? It is high time that you kindly reconsider your policies and issue suitable and clear instructions to the Reserve Bank of India and the financial institutions to make more capital available to the small scale sector.

Just see what is happening in the large sector? The capital issues are brought forth by the large scale sector and almost 90 per cent of the capital comes from the small investors. And a very few people who are at the helm of affairs are controlling the entire thing. In addition, they also have the facility of mutual fund assistance, some market funds and so on. But there is no such facility extended to the small scale sector. It is suffering mainly due to want of working capital. That is why, I also suggest to the Government to enhance the limit with regard to the tiny sector. Without any hesita-

[Sh. Sobhanadreeshwara Rao Vadde]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY  
(Karishnagar): Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling my name.

tion, you have removed the upper limit for MRTP, which was Rs. 100 crore earlier. Now you are allowing Rs. 200 crore or Rs. 300 crore or to any extent. There is no limit at all. Why don't you enhance the limit for tiny sector from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs? You just see what is the cost of steel, what is the cost of iron and ferro-alloys. If you want to be practical and if you really want to encourage the tiny sector, then please enhance the limit.

I also request the Government to provide more representation of the small scale sector on the Small Industries Development Bank of India. I say this because more representatives can effectively protect the interests of the small scale sector.

Finally, I urge upon the Government to constitute a National Commission on Small Scale Sector to study in depth the problems of this sector, and suggest solutions. As you know, Mahatma Gandhi advocated the philosophy of small sector. Many people think his views are not relevant to the present times. But I can definitely say that for centuries to come, his advice is the only way that can help this country. This is the only sector which can provide employment on a large scale. In a backward country like ours, where 371 lakhs of unemployed people on the live registers of our Employment Exchanges are awaiting some kind of employment, this is the only sector which can assure more and more jobs. In the absence of employment opportunities, a lot of social tension is mounting in our society and different parts of our nation are already in flames. So, it is high time that the Government must in all seriousness examine the relevance of Gandhiji's preaching. And I hope that the Government will constitute the National Commission on Small Scale Sector to go in depth into these issues and come forward with better solutions so that a clear path, at least in the near future, can lead this country to prosperity. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The present Bill seeks to replace the ordinance which was promulgated on the 31st September, 1992 and re-promulgated on the 2nd January, 1993 for making provision for interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industries. Such an enactment was a long standing and legitimate demand of the small scale sector. So, the present Bill is no doubt a welcome step which was long overdue. But, while wholeheartedly supporting the Bill I would also like to say that the small scale and ancillary industry cannot prosper or even be saved by merely making a provision for the interest on delayed payments.

So far as sickness is concerned, you know that the small scale sector is the main victim. A large number of small scale industries have either been closed or are going to be closed. So, by merely bringing one provision for payment of interest, the problem will not be solved.

The problem is not only confined to that of working capital, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The problems are manifold. There are problems of raw material, marketing, infrastructural facilities, etc. etc. Above all, the new Industrial Policy resolution which has been adopted at the behest of the imperial financial agencies, the position has become the worst; because, as you know, through this Industrial Policy the small scale sector and all either ancillary industries have been thrown to unequal competition. The door has been opened and the Indian monopolists and foreign multinationals are not at total liberty to invade this sector. In that case what will be the fate of the small scale sector, one can easily imagine. That is being demonstrated also through the growing sickness of the industries in this sector.

Too much protectionism may not be desirable but the imperative need for giving proper protection to this vital sector can be ignored only at the cost of national interest.

The small scale and ancillary industries which are labour intensive industries, play a vital role in our economy. This sector provides maximum employment to the people. Not only that their share in the export is about 40 per cent of India's total export. But by throwing this sector to an unequal competition the Government is bringing a total disaster a total ruination in this sector.

By making a provision of payment of interest on delayed payment, the process of ruination can be delayed to some extent, not more than that.

If we see the budget proposals which are quite in consonance with the conditionalities of IMF and the World Bank, you will find that they go against the interest of the small scale industries in general. The Finance Minister has proposed a reduction of excise duty on a number of articles particularly on luxury goods or those which are generally used by the affluent section of the society. But he has preferred to tax the SSI sector to a great extent. That has not been clearly spelt out in the budget speech of the Finance Minister. But a close scrutiny will reveal that an amount of Rs. 200 crore will be mopped up from the SSI sector as an additional revenue. Moreover reduction of excise duty on transformers and domestic electric appliances will surely tell upon the competitiveness of the SSI because there are large industries in this field also. For obvious reasons, most of the SSI units cannot take full advantage of the MODVAT facility. Now the Finance Minister has told that notional MODVAT credit facility will be withdrawn; if it is withdrawn, then this withdrawal will definitely create a more difficult situation for the SSI units.

As I told earlier, there are many other problems in SSI and ancillary industries. I do not want to detail out those problems now; because this Bill as for a very limited purpose. If the Government is really serious to bring back or restore the health of the small scale industry in general and if they want its proper growth, then they must bring a comprehensive Bill with that purpose.

The interest rate is also very low. In the budget proposals, by proposing to raise full exemption limit from Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh, the Finance Minister has not in real terms raised the limit.

If you compare it with the wholesale price index when the 20 lakh limit was imposed and now when he has proposed to raise it to 30 lakhs and the corresponding wholesale price index, then you will find that in real terms there has not been any rise in the limit.

So, Sir, while supporting this Bill I would again request the Government to seriously ponder over the thing, the employment potential of this sector its role in the exports etc. If you consider all these things together then you must agree with me that there is no other way but to give some protection, real protection so that they may revive, they may prosper. By that the national interest will be served.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that is before us is quite appreciable. There are some welcome measures in it. As you know, Sir, as such it has received wide appreciation and support from both the sides of the House. I also have the pleasure to extend my support to this Bill.

Sir, the Bill is the redemption fulfilment of a promise made by the Government about more than a year before. If I remember correctly, when Prof. Kurien was the Minister in charge of this Department, he made a promise on the floor of the House that this measure would be introduced, so as to give this facility of payment of interest on delayed payments or clearance of dues of small scale sector. So a promise has been fulfilled which was overdue. Of course, better late than never.

But, Sir, this Bill, as pointed out, has a very limited purpose, though it will considerably help the small scale sector in their financial position. It will smoothen their work-

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

ing in as much as their working capital requirement would be solved to a certain extent. Certainly it cannot just revolutionise the entire process of the working of small scale sector, which is also very much needed now.

The sickness of small scale sector is worrying everybody. The sickness cannot just be wholesomely attributed to this problem, the problem of delayed payments by the buyers; together with that several other problems are also associated. What I emphasise is that should be gone into. It is a matter of anxiety. It is a matter of concern. India is a country of villages. More than 7 lakh villages are there in India. About 80 per cent people live in the villages. The number of urban centres and towns is very limited. The disturbing feature is that urbanisation in the country is rapidly taking place with large scale migration of poor people from the villages; from the rural areas to urban centres in search of livelihood. This has got to be checked. This has got to be arrested very effectively. How can we do it unless small scale industries in large numbers are located in the rural areas and a climate is built up wherein these units are so established that they prosper and do not perish? The establishment of small scale units is important but more important is their prosperity, survival and their satisfactory working.

There has been some survey in our country about the small scale and village industries. According to the survey, if the results of the census of SSI units 1987-88 are any guide, about 30 to 40 per cent of these registered units might be non-functional. The value of output of the SSI sector in 1991-92 at current prices, is estimated at Rs. 178700 crores, about 15 per cent higher than the out put of Rs. 155340 crore in 1990-91. This is the turnover; this is the magnitude.

Gandhiji used to say India lives in villages. We have to lay proper emphasis on industrialisation of rural areas and naturally which lies in the small sector.

I would like to quote from another survey conducted in 1987-88. I quote:

"They show that out of 9.87 lakh registered SSI units as on 31.3.1988 included in the frame, 3.05 lakh units which constituted about 31 per cent of total registered units were closed."

This is a horrible picture.

I would like to say that this will be a good piece of legislation. This should be implemented properly. As I said earlier on so many occasions on the floor of the House that this country does not lack in good laws but what is required is their proper implementation. I would request the Government that this Bill when it takes the form of law should be implemented properly in letter and spirit.

The Government and Government undertakings are the highest purchasers of the products of the small scale units. But, how is it that the Government again defaults in making payments? Who are the officers responsible for such payments? Now, for their lapses, we will have to pay 23 per cent interest.

**16.00 hrs**

They have to pay 5 per cent above the floor rate of interest, that is about 23 per cent. They will be virtually blacklisted. Such failures will also be mentioned in the statement of audited accounts. That has to be mentioned. It is good that for the purpose of income-tax it will not be included. There are good provisions. Why will you not take the errant officers to task? I suggest that those who are responsible for this should be taken to task. The matter should be entered in their confidential character rolls. They should be debarred from further promotions.

Sir, what is happening in this country? You know that in some public undertakings they hire cars from market from travelling agencies. These poor and self-employed people have to make several trips to the offices for the settlement of their bills. This

should be looked into. There are some people whose intention is not good. They expect something from these people. They expect their palms to be greased for this purpose. But for all these things the Government is unnecessarily blamed. I suggest that the errant officers who are responsible for this should be viewed seriously and suitable action taken against them.

Sir, as Member of Parliament you must have attended the District Industries Centres meetings. They call those meetings just to take the seal of our approval and for this they prepare the list of beneficiaries and show some programmes. Sometimes the people who are seeking assistance of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 50,000 have to move from place to place to get support to set up the small scale unit. You know how they are subjected to harassment by the banks and other institutions. If they do not get the entire amount sought for and in the process if they spend 25 per cent of it, what can we expect from them? What respect these young people will have? I suggest that proper selection and guidance should be there. The banks harass these people for financing them. What can we expect of these young and frustrated people?

If proper guidance is not given these units will become sick from their birth itself. That is what is happening today. Also marketing facilities and other things should be given and we have to take care of these things.

Sir, you know about legal system in our country. You know how long litigation takes. If there is provision for out of court settlement of legal disputes I think it will help. This will save harassment. Now it should be the endeavour of the Government also to think whether such out-of-court settlement could be arrived at. Or the minimum that is to be done is to provide summary procedure it should be there to give them this relief. Otherwise it will lead to problems. The big parties who do not mind engaging good lawyers by paying heavy fees to them will deprive the small and helpless people engaged in the small scale sector and they will

continue to be harassed. I would request the Government to bear this point in mind.

With these words, I lend my full and hearty support to the Bill and while concluding I would request the Government to ensure its proper implementation.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDYEA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, prior to the introduction of this Bill, the Government had issued an Ordinance and hon. Shri Bhargav has moved a Resolution re Disapproval that ordinance I support the Resolution. Shri Bhargava has moved this Resolution because the Government did not display sufficient presents to remove the problem of delayed payment being faced by Ancillary Industries and undertakings. On the contrary, the Government should its promptness in introducing the Ordinance alone. This issue was being raised for the last two or three years. The Small Scale Industries Board had apprised the Government in 1988 in this regard. The Government was again reminded in the year 1990 to come forward with a Bill for the protection of these industries from their ruination. Otherwise these industries will be closed down. Although the big industries take goods from Ancillary Industries, yet they do not make their payment for a long period and in that situation, they have to pay huge amount of interest on the delayed payments. As a result of it, the industries either become sick or come on the verge of closure. It not only renders hundreds or thousands of labourers jobless, but also the Small Scale industries go out of order and it adversely affects the economy of the country. Therefore the Disapproval Motion has been introduced regarding which I want to submit only this much that had the Government taken timely action and as I mentioned that had it taken action in accordance with the suggestions or the proposals presented to it in 1988 and 1990, the Bill presented in last session which could not be discussed for certain reasons, could have been passed at that time itself and the Government could have saved itself from issuing the Ordinance at the first stage and

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

therefore, after the expire of that ordinance, it would have again saved itself from the trouble of issuing another Ordinance. This could have been averted. So, Shri Bhargava has moved his Disapproval Motion against Government's tendency of introducing Ordinances.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I think nobody has any serious objection to it, because it has been introduced to protect industries and to safeguard their interests. But at the same time, utilising this opportunity I would like to mention their difficulties also. Though this is a very small Bill and its purpose too is limited, yet I would like to ask the Government whether it has ever conducted any survey regarding the difficulties of Ancillary industries or Small Scale Industries. Do you propose to set up any national commission, which will look into their difficulties? Do they get the required facilities and advice from the district industry centre or the Industries directorate in time? Has the Government considered about anything to solve these problems? If at all it has considered, it would have brought a comprehensive bill about delayed payment instead of this Bill. So, I would like to bring these problems before you in brief.

All the big companies, whether Tata, Bata, BHEL or any other one, they get their goods manufactured by their ancillary companies, put their own stamps and market those goods at the rates three times more than the actual cost. When those ancillary companies demand the payments in time, they do not listen to them and do not make payments in time. What has been done by the Government to stop this trend, due to which the ancillary industries are being destroyed. So far as I know, there are near about 4000 ancillary industries in Madhya Pradesh, which are on the verge of closure. They are repeatedly requesting the Government to provide financial help. Has the Government considered about the basis on which they may be re-financed? When they ask for refinance the Government give vague replies that they are sick companies and

they cannot compete, the goods manufactured by them are faulty and so they are not of a standard quality and therefore they may not be able to market their goods etc.-etc.

During the last two years, near about 5 to 10 per cent of ancillary industries in the country have closed or become sick. This has adversely affected thousands of workers, who used to get employment in these industries. Has the Government thought about this problem? Already, there are lakhs of workers, who have become jobless due to the closure of textile mills and now by adopting such attitude towards the ancillary or small industries, the Government is interested only in raising armies of unemployed persons in the country. Already our country has a large number of unemployed persons. So, their problems should be given serious consideration and those industries, which can work properly, should be refinanced. You are going to give them loan on 5 per cent. Is it a sufficient measure in this regard? Ultimately they will have to pay the interest and even the compound interest. It is not going to solve their problems. You may say that 5 per cent interest is not such a high rate. In fact they may not be able to give even this much. But I think that this 5 per cent interest will not be able to solve their problems. So, this matter should again be considered.

Now, I would like to submit about the problems regarding electricity. Do the owners of small industries get electricity in time? Labour laws are being strictly imposed on small industries. Vigilance inspectors also inspect them thoroughly. They do not inspect the big industries. If they go there, the Public Relations Officer of those industries tackle them tactfully and convince them. They do not take notice of the problems faced by the small industries. A factory of Gwalior Rayon is situated in Nagda under my Constituency and one and half months ago, there was an accident in the factory in which there was a heavy leakage of chemicals and several persons were killed. No one is concerned about such accidents, but the small industries are always being inspected. No legal action is taken against the big

industries, but even the police visits the small industries and they have to face lots of problems. I would like to request you to consider this matter seriously and the small scale industries, which are trying their very best to compete in the open market should be encouraged by providing financial help in time.

Besides this, a national commission should be set up for all other issues. This Bill will certainly be passed and become an Act, but it has to be seen who will clear the issues. In my opinion, a tribunal should be set up in this regard. Until you do so, how will you be able to solve the problems? If the cases will be referred to the courts, they will take a long time. So, I would request that a tribunal should be set up so that those issues can be solved.

Without taking any more time, as two of my colleagues has to speak, I would request the hon. Minister to save these industries, whether ancillaries or small sector ones. These industries are the backbone of our economy. Thousands of people are employed in these industries. The small industries can provide employment to more people than the big industries, as the big industries are based on automation. The Government should seriously consider this issue and should bring a comprehensive Bill in place of this Bill. The Government should reconsider it and should bring this Bill again here to rectify its shortcomings. We will welcome that comprehensive Bill which will be brought for the expansion and upgradation of the ancillaries and small industries. Otherwise if the situation remains the same and the inspectors are depended upon and disorderliness is not removed, this step will not at all be appreciated.

I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is introduced by the hon. Minister for Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Indus-

trial Undertakings.

Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing this piece of legislation for protecting the small scale sector. In our country, there are 20 lakhs of small scale units and they are providing employment for 126 lakhs of people. Out of these units, 95 per cent of them belong to the tiny sector.

The main problem which all these small scale units are facing is working capital. There are innumerable problems, but the main problem which they are facing is the lack of working capital. The financial crunch is the main obstacle for the progress and further development of the small scale units.

Sir, apart from this, they are facing, the delay in the payment by the buyer will also affect them very adversely. Considering all these aspects, the Government has issued an ordinance. Now the Bill is before this House to replace this ordinance. Definitely the Government must have discussed this policy with various small scale entrepreneurs, their associations and the opinion of the small scale industry board also would have been taken into account. This piece of legislation is brought forward after consulting all the concerned people. I agree that some security will be definitely given to small scale industrial units. The main problem is financial access. It was always a topic of discussion and debate. Many committees were constituted which have submitted their reports. Institutional agency including RBI studied about the working capital, term loan component. The main problem which all the small entrepreneurs facing are the rigid approach of the commercial banks regarding working capital. Their rigid and inflexible attitude is one of the major and important problems confronting the industry and small entrepreneurs. Over the years, small scale industry sector has made rapid stride in size in number of units, in generating employment and in contribution towards export earnings in our country.

In 1975-76 5.46 lakh small scale units were in operation. In 1991 it rose to 19.8

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

lakh. There is an increase of 250 per cent. Correspondingly, it is a significant increase in employment and production. SSI sector constitutes about 91 per cent of the units in factories sector and 38 per cent of total employment is provided by this small and tiny sector. It is 23 per cent of the gross output and 18 per cent of the value added products with only six per cent fixed capital. The export increased by 13 per cent to 28 per cent. This itself will give a clear example that in our country, small and tiny units are developing. They are giving more employment opportunities. In the field of exports, they are sharing a very nice picture. We have to protect this industry; we have to give all incentives. Finance should be made available to them in time, which is an urgent necessity of such a unit. Due to lack of capital lack of finance these factories are in a difficult situation.

Certain features in the Bill are very important. Those units registered with the Directorate of Industry will definitely get the benefit according to this Bill. If there is a written contract, it will not affect. Otherwise the period will be 30 days. I am congratulating the Minister for putting this provision as the limit of payment is stipulated for 30 days. If the buyer does not make payment by the stipulated date as fixed in the Bill, he will be liable to pay interest on the outstanding which will be five per cent over the rate fixed by the RBI

Therefore, it will become 23 percent. My request to the hon. Minister is please consider about enhancing the rate of interest. 5 per cent is inadequate. If you really want to protect the small-scale and tiny units of this country, please enhance the rate of interest from 5 to 8 or 9 per cent. That is the most relevant point that I want to make.

The amount together with the interest payable under this Act by way of suits, as the hon. Members on the other side pointed out, the legal formalities are very complicated and a poor man who is running a small unit cannot resort to court to recover the

amount. This legal proceedings will definitely affect the prospects of the unit. My humble request to the hon. Minister is to constitute some tribunal or something like that so that these legal complications will not affect the unit negatively. Unnecessary delay is there in our legal cases. In order to avert the delay, please constitute some tribunal or some arrangement like that.

Finally I want to urge upon the Government to study the present situation of the small-scale and tiny units in our country. Definitely they are making their contribution to our economy. Of course, there are certain units which are not running properly. Some are dead. Some are sick. But their contribution to our economy cannot be ignored. They are contributing to our country. They are giving more employment. We have to help them. My considered view is that, in spite of these difficulties, our tiny units are performing very well. We are proud of them. In the coming days we have to protect them. There are shortage of raw materials, transport and other facilities. Hence, my humble request to the hon. Minister is considering the importance of this sector, you have to study the entire problem. I know our hon. Minister Shri M. Arunachalam was earlier also the Minister of Small-scale Industries. The hon. Minister knows the problems of the poor and small-scale entrepreneurs. So, a Committee should be appointed for going into the details of the problem. What are the problems confronting the poor entrepreneurs, the small-scale entrepreneurs, the tiny entrepreneurs? You should go into the details and on that recommendation, there must be some measures to be taken from the side of the Government.

Small Industries Board of India should formulate a special fund for providing necessary equity and other support to SSI units to meet at least a part of their equity contribution and a part of public issue. This scheme should be operated through the State-level financial institutions. If that can be provided, it will be highly helpful to all the units which are facing financial difficulties.

Secondly, a separate Small Business

Investment Company may be established exclusively for dealing in the shares of small, medium entrepreneurs notwithstanding operation of over-all counter-exchanges of India. The main reason of the sickness of the industrial units is the non-accessibility of finance. In order to solve this problem, I am making these two suggestions, finally, once again I congratulate the hon. Minister for this piece of legislation. Definitely this legislation is welcome from all the corners. Everybody is waiting for a comprehensive Bill. Before coming with a comprehensive Bill, a study is necessary about the present situation of the SSI and tiny units in our country.

I urge upon the hon. Minister to constitute a Committee to go into details and submit a report on that basis if it is found necessary please come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak something.

This Bill on the interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industrial Undertakings should have come much earlier so as to save the national loss we have been incurring so far. Our small scale and ancillary industries are facing great difficulties for want of adequate capital. This is the reason that these industries are incurring heavy losses.

The first and foremost thing is that due to their incurring losses our small scale industries are lagging behind. There is a need to improve their condition for the progress of small industries and prosperity of the country. Secondly, the small scale industries are unable to utilise their full production capacity because of non-availability of raw material of required quantity. The raw material they get is half the requirement which is also not available to them in time. This makes them unprofitable. One more reason is that due to acute shortage of

electricity in Bihar these industries become unprofitable. You are requested to ensure them regular supply of electricity so that there is no fall in their production.

The fourth reason is that the items which were earlier being produced only by the small scale sector are now being produced by big industrialists. If multi-national companies will also start this, who will purchase productions of the small sectors. We see that a large number of people have become jobless. For example, a blacksmith makes hammers and spades. Now a days the Tatas have also started production of these tools. Both the productions come to the market. We find less number of customers for blacksmith's production and more numbers for Tatas' production, because the Tatas make them with the help of modern technology and these have fine finishing, whereas tools made by blacksmith are generally rough. That is why the blacksmith incurs loss. Handloom also comes under small scale industries. Cloth produced by the small scale sector is not much in demand. People buy cloths of mills for their fineness and low price. Small scale industries provide employment to two crore people. If you want to keep them employed, you have to think of improvement in the small scale industry. Small scale industries make the country strong. In today's world Japan has the highest number of small industries and their currency is a hard currency. Our country is lagging behind in the field of small industries. We have to make improvement in them. In this Bill, the interest aspect should be discussed in detail to remove its shortcomings.

In our country, we have 20 lakh small scale industries and fifteen percent of them are sick. I would like to cite two-three examples in this regard.

In Gaya district of Bihar there is an NTPC unit. There is also a cotton and a jute mill. There are good machines in the mill and the workers are also very active, but due to timely non-availability of cotton, the mill is running in loss. First, you should know the reasons behind the loss. If you cannot pro-

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

vide raw material, that is not the reason for the industry running in loss, because it proves your own inactiveness and mismanagement. The cotton mill in Gaya is unable to utilise its full capacity due to non-availability of required quantity of raw cotton. The mill remains closed for four to six months for non-availability of cotton.

There is a yarn mill in Mokama. Its condition is almost the same.

16.31 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

I think, if the small scale industries get raw material in time and function with full capacity, they will be able to provide strong economic base for the country. I would like to request the Government to pay heed to this.

There is a scooter factory in the constituency of the previous hon. Chairman who just left the Chair. Crores of rupees of the Government had been invested in this factory. That factory was closed within two years. That factory was set up in Fatuha but its condition is also very bad. The whole machinery is lying useless. It is not being utilised: Government is paying wages to the employees of the factory without any work. I would like to know whether there is anyone to see why these factories are incurring such loss, no matter whether they are under the Central Government or the State Governments which also do not pay any attention to their factories. The Central Government should pay attention towards it and take steps to restart Fatuha factory. If the Central Government takes the management of this factory in its own hands and restart it, it will earn much profit. The land of the local farmers was acquired for it. Therefore, there is double loss. Firstly, the factory is incurring losses and secondly, there is no agricultural production on the land acquired for the factory. This is a double loss to the country. Government should also pay attention towards this fact. We have drawn the attention

of the Government, from time to time, but nothing has so far been done in this regard either by the State Government or the Central Government.

It is our request that Central Government should pay attention towards it and provide required funds to the State Government and take the control of Fatuha factory in its own hands. Initially, scooters were manufactured there but if it has no market then some other items can be manufactured there for which a good market is available.

There are other small scale units which manufacture goods in support of Tatas for example there all small units which manufacture and supply goods to Tatas. But the Tatas do not make payments in time on some or the other pretends, sometimes they start complaining about the quality of the goods produced but in reality they want to exploit them. All big industries want to put an end to small scale industry. Government should pay attention towards it because everywhere big industries want to swallow small scale industries.

Therefore Government should bring a fresh bill for the development of small-scale industries so that their sickness could be removed and become self-reliant. The development of small-scale industries is very important for the economic development of the country. As a matter of fact, everywhere in the world small-scale industries play an important role in the development of the country. A total of 40% of the goods that we export to other countries are manufactured in the small-scale industries. When the Government earn a large amount of foreign exchange through small-scale industry, it should pay attention towards it. I conclude with this.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been brought in connection with small scale industries. This Bill could have been introduced much earlier. But it is better late than never. But I would like to request the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that Mahatma Gandhi made two categories of industries. He called small-scale industries as 'Tarak' industry i.e. which bring prosperity and big industries as 'Marak' industry. But after independence the 'Tarak' industry were reduced to nothing and for the development of the 'Marak' industries, big multi-national companies are being invited in this country. Government is going for privatisation. We are forgetting the Father of the Nation. In small scale industries, more people are provided employment and the less capital is required. But in big industries a large capital is required and very less people get employment. That is why the problem of unemployment is so acute in this country. Crores of youth are unemployed. If we want our country to be prosperous and if it is to march ahead on the path of success we must pay due attention to the development of small scale industries. Khadi Commission was founded for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the office of the Khadi Commission should have been in some village of Bihar whereas it is located in Bombay. That is why many obstacles are faced in getting Khadi certificates from the Khadi Commission. Similarly, many problems are faced in getting capital the persons who want to set up industries. New entrepreneurs have to face a lot of difficulty in getting capital. They have to face serious bureaucratic hurdles. Therefore I would like to state that if we want to develop the small-scale industries and want our country to make progress, more facilities should be provided to them. Mere providing relief in interest would not serve the purpose. Banks charge compound rate of interest on the amount provided by them and the capital gets exhausted in paying interest; they do not get running capital, as a result majority of the industries are either on the verge of closure or have fallen sick.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that small-scale industries cannot incur much expenditure on publicity of their goods as is done by the big industries through T.V., Radio and Newspapers, with the help of wide publicity, they sell goods even if they

are of inferior quality. Our small-scale industries lag behind while multi-national companies sell their bad quality goods in India with the help of wide publicity through various media. I would like to state that some restriction should be imposed so that the goods manufactured by small-scale industries are not manufactured by big industries. Small-scale industries manufacture soaps and candles and if Birla's start manufacturing the some articles in big factories, goods produced in small scale factory cannot compete with them. Previously in villages, potters earned their living by making pots. Now Birla has become the master of potter, because they are manufacturing all types of hindolium and alluminium utensils. Similarly, Batas has now become the great shoemaker, a job which was solely done by chamar community in villages. Village cobler are starving these days whereas Bata is prospering day by day. Same is the case with the village smiths who earned their living by making small agriculture implements like spade, etc. which are now being manufactured by the Tata's in big mills and the rural artisans are starving. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should impose a ban on manufacturing of such articles which are produced by small scale industries by big industries so that the big industries do not manufacture those articles in big factories. The slogans of self-reliance and Swadeshi given by Mahatma Gandhi are relevant even today in view of the poverty in the country. Today we are allowing the multi-national companies to manufacture small goods as a result thereof the small-scale industry would be closed and they would render us beggars. When a Single East India Company made us slaves for two hundred years, one could well imagine the fate of the country when a large number of multi-national companies are being allowed to operate their business in this country. Therefore, their entry should be stopped and a comprehensive Bill should be brought to do the needful.

Our forty percent of the import is contributed by small scale industries. We lend money to big industrialists but do not lend money to small-scale industries. If we lend

[Sh. Manjaya Lal]

money to small scale industries, our country would make progress and move towards prosperity.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I think I must support the Bill brought in the House in connection with payment of penal interest to the small scale industries. Government has brought this Bill. It has always encouraged big industries. But the country can make progress only if attention is paid to the small scale industries. Babu had thought of swadeshi only. Good ideas should be adopted at any level. Therefore I support the Bill.

This Bill is not comprehensive. Government should have analysed the causes for downfall of small scale industries and the Bill should have made provision for improvement of small scale industries, India is a rural country. India can only make progress if the villages make progress. Only the village people set up small scale industries. Unemployed village youth set up small scale industries. The Bill does not take note of the causes of downfall of small scale industries. Government has tackled only a very small part of the problem namely the problem of interest.

As one of my friends has remarked, the items which were previously produced by the village artisans are produced by Tata's in big industries when this question was raised yesterday, hon. Minister stated that the goods which are produced in small scale industries would not be allowed to be produced by big industries. Goods manufactured by small scale industries do not have any market. They are not sold. Therefore, the manufactures are forced to sell their produce to the big industrialists. The articles which used to be sold for one rupee in the villages is sold for ten rupees after brand names of Tata and Birla are stamped on them. Big industrialists take full advantage of this situation. Poverty which was earlier made by the potter is now being made by

Birla. The small and cottage industry is on the verge of extinction in the villages. No attention is being paid in this regard by the Government. In this age of publicity and advertisement blacksmith, carpenter and potter cannot stand competition against Birla and Tata. Now through this actions multinational companies are entering the country. When foreigners came in the country they enslaved it. But now the country will not become slave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no use of repeating the points already made by the previous speakers. Raise some new points.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Now I want to ask another question which arises from the first point.

An attempt is being made to ruin the small scale industry through misuse of the provisions of child labour in the labour laws. Today some voluntary organisation have sprung up which are launching campaigns in the name of emancipation of bonded child labour. These voluntary organisations are receiving assistance worth crores of rupees from abroad. The Government as well as people of the country also provide them assistance. Swami Agnivesh has formed an organisation by name of 'Bal Bandhua Mukti Morcha'. The Government should be aware of the fact that it is a traitor organisation. This organisation is working for the destruction of small industry. Under our social system the farmer and his son both work in the fields. In such a situation, will the son of a farmer be regarded a child labour? I would like to ask the Government whether this law would also be applicable to the son of a farmer who is below 14 years in age and works with his father in the fields. The Government should define it properly. What is the definition of bonded labour in real sense? A case of treason should be instituted against those persons who are launching bonded labour emancipation and child labour emancipation campaigns. This issue was raised in the Parliament also. Bal Bandhua Mukti Morcha receives publicity through the media of foreign countries.

Carpet industry is being run through

small scale units in my constituency. Labourer in the villages are engaged in carpet industry. Child labourer Act is being used against these poor people. They are being put behind the bars. 15 lakh people are engaged in this industry. A conspiracy is being made to ruin them. As a result, the flow of foreign exchange worth crores of rupees has stopped. Organisers of Bal Bandhua Mukti Morcha are out to destroy this industry. An allegation has been levelled against the hon Member from Rabertsganj that he is dancing to the tune of industrialists of the carpet industry. If to work to the tune of carpet industrialists is against the interests of the country such people should be tried on the charge of treason. The Government should think over it and thorough inquiry should be ordered into it. These people are destroying small industries in the name of Child Labour Law and Bonded Labour law.

Babu had laid emphasis on Swarajya and self-reliance. It was aimed at not only getting independence but also to instil a sense of self-respect among the youth of the country through self-reliance. In a country where the number of unemployed persons is very large, the unemployed youth will certainly be forced to take to crime. But the Government has not formulated any schemes to deal with this situation. The youth who have been given employment through small industries are finding it difficult to run these units in the absence of a proper market for the products manufactured by these units. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to provide market for the goods manufactured in the small scale industries being run by the unemployed youth. Besides, the price of these products should also be fixed. Dr Lohia had launched 'fix price' (dam bandho) movement. Prices of the goods should be fixed whether they are manufactured in the small scale industry or in the big industry. Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyay had also a vision as to how the country could progress on the basis of swadeshi and self-reliance. At present some voluntary organisations are formulating schemes through a forum called Swadeshi Jagran Manch for the expansion and pro-

motion of small scale industries. I would like to tell the Government that implementation of such a scheme would be successful and certainly there would be expansion of small scale industries in India.

With these words, I support this Bill half heartedly. I request the Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this regard. Then the whole House will support it.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa) Mr Chairman, Sir, there is no scope of speaking much on the Bill introduced by the hon Minister. The Government should implement the suggestions given by all the hon Members regarding this Bill because only small scale industries can lead the country on the path of progress. But as Shri Ramashray Babu has said these industries are facing odd conditions. He also cited an example of a scooter factory that was opened in Patwah but that factory could not run. The Government had provided funds for a lot of industries but the goods manufactured by them could not be sold in the market.

The small scale industries cannot compete with big industries. Therefore, there is a need for enacting a comprehensive law through which a provision should be made to the effect that the items being manufactured in the small scale industries should not be allowed to be manufactured in big industries. For instance oil, surf and several other items can be manufactured in small scale industry. If the Government allow the big industries to manufacture these items, the small scale industry cannot compete with them and will become sick ultimately. Therefore, a Bill to this effect should also have been brought forward. Two years ago when we were elected to this House, it was decided that after giving a serious thought a Bill on the subject would be introduced. Mr Arunachalam, I am talking of 1990-91. You have recently taken charge of this department.

There is a provision in the Bill for the payment of interest at the rate of 5 percent. The Government had adopted a policy of

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

double standard in this matter. This is not good. In the event of non-payment of their dues, the small industry owner will get interest at the rate of 5 per cent. But if a small scale industrialist takes loan from the bank, he pays interest at the rate of 11 per cent. Therefore, at least the Government should have made provision of paying interest at the rate of 11 per cent in this Bill.

Though I support this Bill yet I demand that after incorporating all the suggestion given by the Hon Members a Comprehensive Bill should be brought to provide relief to the small scale industries.

[English]

SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ(Perambalur): Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK, I would like to say a few words on the Bill, namely, Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Bill. 1993.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that this Bill is brought to ensure prompt payment to small industrial units. This will also help the exercise of the ancillaries getting their dues quickly even when the courts intervention is required. I would like to mention one thing here. At a time when credit squeeze is effected on the Banks, the small scale sector is perhaps the worst sufferer. It not only faces the liquidity problem on account of stoppage of overdraft, it is also forced to finance large industry and trade through enlarged trade and supply credit. Therefore, I would like to emphasise that as far as tiny and small scale sectors are concerned, this credit squeeze should not be made applicable to them. Here I would also like to remind what Shri Manmohan Singh had stated in last September, when he arrived in Delhi from an IMF-World Bank meeting in Washington. He said:

*"The era of concessional lending is coming to an end.*

But referring to the role of the small and

medium scale industries in the new economic environment, Dr. Singh said:

*"Though the current market-friendly global economic scenario gives rise to a period of uncertainty, it also offers a period of opportunity."*

So, the hon. Finance Minister admits that there is uncertainty. But perhaps it also creates opportunities. One thing comes to my mind in this context.

When people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities want to stand on their own legs and when they try to improve their social and economic conditions, I don't think the Banks which are supposed to help them, are giving a helping hand. The hon. Minister knows it very well. Of course, we keep on advertising and we keep on telling our people that we have helped these weekers sections. But actually, what is happening? When we approach the Banks, they never help us on time. Even when they help, they do it very reluctantly, Help never comes easily from them.

For example, the Central Government's IRDP assistance is given to the States. When the State Government releases the subsidy, most of the Banks do not provide help in time. Three weeks back, I attended the district level review committee meeting in Tiruchinapalli. We know from our experience that only cooperative banks are extending their help in this regard. Though there are so many hundred of branches of many nationalised banks, in those areas, they are not lending any help and they refuse to help. Not only that, they also indulge in unscrupulous activities which are not at all good for the society and the nation. Even after the release of subsidy, the Banks are not coming forward to help. And assets are not created.

The next aspect that I would like to mention is about the wooden handicrafts in my constituency. In Arumbalur of Perambalur Taluk of Tiruchinapalli District, we have the wooden handicrafts industry. There is a cooperative society. These wooden

handicrafts are sold even in Delhi. But the middlemen who purchase these things at a very low price, do not even pay them at one time. It takes three or four years for them to pay these poor people who are engaged in making the wooden handicrafts. They give only one-fourth or one-third of the amount actually due to them and that too after a long time. The Government-owned agencies, which are supposed to buy these handicrafts, are not at all extending any help to the cooperatives of handicrafts. So, there people are suffering a lot on account of all these things. I would like the hon. Minister to personally look into these things because this industry mainly consists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I request that the hon. Minister should see to it that all these flaws are removed and actual help is extended to the beneficiaries.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our colleague Shri Girdhan Lal ji does not actually intend to disapprove the contents of the Ordinance which is now going to be given the shape of a Bill; but the half hearted way in which the present Bill has been introduced is really objectionable. I am thankful to the hon. Minister who, through this Bill, has tried to provide relief to the people. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that promotion of Small Scale industries is now the only ray of hope left for the country. There is no other country in the world whose schemes, that are implemented fail to provide employment to the people. In India even the Eighth-Five Year Plan does not envisage anything to contain the rising number of unemployed person. Unemployment is increasing day by day. The number of unemployed persons is now more than four crore. The man behind seating up of big industries was late Pt. Nehru, who thought that industrialisation would provide employments to the people of this country. But the rapid advancement in technology would in no way provide employment to the people. The Chambal Fertilizer Industry established at the cost of rupees all crore is going to be functional after 14th April in my Constituency of Kota city. I represent that constitu-

ency from where 10-15 boys come to me daily seeking employment. Such a big industry is going to be set-up, but even those who are behind it are helpless because the introduction of modern technology in it, would provide employment to three hundred or three hundred and fifty persons at the most. The increase in the number of unemployed youth has become a great problem in the country. I would like to submit to you that the problem of unemployment can be solved only by encouraging small-scale industries. The Government is, therefore, required to bring about a radical change in its policy. Our political party is of the opinion that Pandit Nehru had formulated all his policies keeping in view the exploitation. There was a growing demand at that time for the nationalisation of industries. There was a demand for nationalisation of everything. If the cotton mills were sick, there was then the same suggestion to nationalise them. Nationalisation was considered to be the only solution which totally failed. This policy failed even in Russia. Unless industries are made labor-oriented, the industries in the country cannot prosper. The Government will have to change its policy. Indian culture expects everyone of making prayers when one gets up in the morning. When one gets up first of all one pays reverential salutation rubs one's palms, watches them and first of all offers prayers.

'Karage Baste Laxmi Kar Madhye  
Saraswati,

Karmule To Govindam Prabhata Kar  
Darshnam"

With the hope that Laxmi (Goddess of wealth) will dwell in palms, he watches them. God was not fool to send man on the earth. Man was bestowed with two hands so that he could earn Laxmi (wealth). It is only unfortunate that despite our industrial policy continuing for 40-45 years, people are fed-up as they are not getting any job.

I would like to submit that the Government should thoughtfully reconsider its industrial policy. The Government can itself think that when Tata group manufactures

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

self and advertise it on Doordarshan, what would then be the fate of small scale industries engaged in manufacturing salt. Similarly, when the Hindustan Lever manufactures and markets 'Dalda' vegetable oil, Lifebuoy Sunlight soaps etc, what would be the fate of village-based small-scale industries manufacturing those items. I, therefore, request that the Government should give a rethinking these things. There should be a survey regarding the existing small-scale industries. The Government should for example try to know the number of small-scale industries running in Faridabad. I am sure the data will stun the Government. I would therefore like to repeat that if the Government is serious about providing employment to the people it will then have to accept the challenge ahead and it would bring about radical change in its policy in the interest of small scale industries to provide relief. With these words I conclude.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Bikaner)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, rise to oppose this Bill. The reason is that these small scale industries are in such a bad State that they are always running in loss, moreover the growth of big companies is adversely affecting them. The recent provisions the Government is making will hit them all the more. Consequently unemployment will increase and then I do not think even God may save this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the Government statistics the number of educated unemployed persons in the country is around five crore. Farm labourers are not included in that list. The working condition of Small Scale Industries will further worsen the condition of the farm labourers as well. I would, therefore, like to submit that the hon. Minister should introduce the Bill after re-considering it, otherwise the condition of small-scale industries will worsen further. There is nothing to complain against the allocation made by the Government but the sum of Rs 1,000 crore invested by the Government in our area will surely be wasted. This is why I oppose this Bill and this is why I submit that this Bill should be introduced

only after giving a rethinking to it so that the small-scale industries may be saved from ruination.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAMNIHOR RAI (Robertsganj)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as India is agriculture-oriented country, it is also a country that is mainly suitable for small-scale industries. We can recall our late leader Chaudhan Charan Singh whose policies are being followed by the Janata Dal (A). It was his policy that attention should be paid to small-scale industries. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay also held the opinion that the country can develop only when small-scale industries in the country are encouraged and that is the way to solve the problem of unemployment faced by poor farmers, labourers etc. We have been observing that the items so far being prepared by blacksmiths, carpenters, potters etc. are now being manufactured by Tata and Birla. What will be its result? The money being allocated for small-scale industries in the manner in which it is being allocated is improper. This leads to price rise only because when loan is disbursed half of loan amount is grabbed by the government employees and officials as also by leaders. There is no doubt about it. Only a little amount of the actual loan amount reaches to the actual persons. What I want to suggest is that the youths who are interested in setting up small scale industries should be given interest free loan for five years. Moreover I would like to suggest that the loan thus given to them should be recovered during a period of fifteen years.

They should be provided with electricity on priority basis and arrangements should be made to sell their products as per the system prevailing at Tatas and Birlas. There is a company called Hindalco of Birla group which is considered as one of the biggest companies in Asia. It deals in manufacturing of small utensils. Through this House I want to submit that the Adivasis and Harijans living there intend to start small factories to

manufacture such utensils like plates, Iota, katori and glasses etc. Therefore Hindalco should give some quota of the aluminium to the locals and thus help in establishing cottage industries. Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts are the most backward areas of my constituency which is inhabited by poor Adivasis. Our area is the largest producer of the electricity and the fifty percent of the power generated by Sonbhadra and Mirzapur thermal stations are being supplied to the other parts of the country. I do not oppose this Bill. I only want that local poor youth and educated unemployed youth should be provided employment in the industries which are being established there and they should also be encouraged by providing loans to start their own small scale units

Secondly, our area is most backward and stone-work is the main profession of the people there. The local carpet industry is also famous. I would like to submit that the poor are being exploited there as they are being kept as bonded labourers. If this carpet industry is closed the people will starve to death. Apart from this yarn should be provided on loan basis to the handloom weavers there for the next five years so that they may be able to earn their livelihood. Then only they will be able to make some progress. Through you, I want to know from your leaders, Sh. Kailash Satyarthi and Shri Agnivesh ji about the locations where they have kept those labourers of Mizrapur, Sonbhadra and Bhandohi for whom they claim that they have been freed from the clutches of exploiters and it has been done by organising Bandhua Mukti Morcha. In which college they are studying and where are those hostels which have been constructed for them? What is this going on? They are collecting funds from foreign sources to destroy Mirzapur and Bhandohi.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, it is with reference to the question raised by Shri Ram Nihor Rai that Shri Kailash Satyarthi and Shri Agnivesh Ji who run a voluntary organisation in the name of Bandhua Mukti Morcha are reported to have collected crores of rupees

from foreign countries as well as from our country in the name of voluntary organisations and claim to make many bonded labourers free. I want to know the details from the Government as to how many bonded labourers have been freed and at which places they are living happily.

SHRI RAM NIHAOR RAI: While supporting this Bill I also want to submit as most of the people in my area belong to poor tribal community. They do stone work in the mines, make utensils they work with the help of a small hammer and chisel, these people should be provided special facilities. I want to submit that the items manufactured by people who are working manually in cottage industries should be totally exempted from sales tax and lease should directly be given to the workers. We are the followers of Chaudhari Charan Singh and even our leader Shri Ajit Singh also champions this principal that justice should be meted out to the rural farmers. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill seeks to provide interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industries. The objective is very limited. It is to ensure payments to money by buyers to the small industries. While supporting the Bill, I demand the Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation which would touch upon apart from the problems of working capital of these industries, the question of supply of raw material and other infrastructural facilities.

In this context, I would submit that with the change in policies, small scale and ancillary industries are faced with competition from medium and large industries. We should consider the importance of these industries in creating employment and in augmenting exports and in generating a sense of pride in our own ability.

I urge upon the Minister to meet the needs of these industries sympathetically.

[Sh. Thayil John Thayil John Anjalose]

I would have been happier if I could say that the Government have risen to the occasion. The fact is that the sickness in the SSI sector is on the increase. The role of the banks and other financial institutions are not so susmpathetic as it should have been. Regular supply of raw material is not guaranteed. The money should be given in time to these small units. There is a very much delay in getting the loan applications processed and get the loans in time.

Dearth of power supply is evident. Ha-rassment by inspectors is rampant.

The proposed comprehensive relgisation, that will be brought soon, should take all these factors into account.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, I support this Bill because it responds at least partially to the persistent demands made from time to time by the small scale industries.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-  
ISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF  
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO  
AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M.  
ARUNACHALAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am  
very much thankful to all the hon. Members  
who have participated and suggested vari-  
ous measures for the health of the small  
scale and tiny sectors.

The whole gamut of small and tiny indus-  
trial sectors has been discussed here. The  
hon. Members have given valuable sugges-  
tions and ideas for the protection of small  
scale and tiny industrial. But, this Bill is  
brought to the House with a limited purpose,  
that is to provide for and regulate the pay-  
ment of interest on delayed payments to  
small scale and ancillary industries.

The hon. Member who has mooted the  
statutory Resolution, Shri Girdhari Lal  
Bhargava, has raised many very valid points.

He has said that the scope of the Bill is  
narrow. I too agree with him that the scope  
of this Bill is very limited. Our limited object  
is to ensure prompt payment of the delays to  
the small scale sectors. There are various  
aspects of small industries like availability of  
credit, sickness etc. These problems have  
to be tackled separately. He has also raised  
the issue of credit and about the report of the  
Nayak Committee. He had already submit-  
ted the report in September, 1992. The  
report is under consideration of the Reserve  
Bank of India. I hope the decision will be  
taken very shortly.

The hon. Member has suggested to  
increase the excise exemption limit from Rs.  
20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs for small scale  
sector. The hon. Finance Minister is very  
kind towards this sector. He has already  
announced in the current Budget, raising  
the limit of small scale and excise from Rs.  
20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs.

Shri A Charles and Prof. Rasa Singh  
Rawat have suggested for setting up of  
special tribunal for this purpose. This is also  
in our mind. After the Act comes into opera-  
tion, we will study its working. If it is felt that  
a Tribunal is required, steps will be taken to  
constitute a Tribunal.

Our hon. friend Shri A. Charles has  
raised a point about the bee-keeping in his  
State. The Khadi Commission has already  
earmarked Rs. two crores to rehabilitate the  
bee industry in the State. We have already  
released Rs. 50 lakhs to that sector. There  
are some suggestions from the hon. Mem-  
bers from the State to convene a meeting of  
the Members of Parliament. I am thinking of  
convening a meeting in the first week of April  
at Trivandrum to discuss how to distribute  
this money to the real farmers.

Coming to our friend Shri Mumtaz  
Ansari, he has mentioned about the impedi-  
ments to the growth of small scale sector.  
He has said about the gap between sanction  
and the release of loans. These are the  
issues we have to discuss separately. Of  
course he has given valuable suggestions.  
We will definitely take them into consider-

ation.

Coming to Shri Ajay Mukhopadhyay, he has said that multi-nationals are being allowed free entry in the small scale sector and this will destroy the small scale sector. This is not correct. I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are about 836 items which have been reserved for the exclusive manufacture by the small scale sector and in that area no multi-nationals can enter unless they commit an export obligation of 75 per cent. And now, under the recent new policy, we have allowed large industries to have the equity participation of 20 per cent to improve the quality of the small scale sector.

My friend Shri Ramesh Chennithala has given a number of useful suggestions. I will definitely examine the suggestions given by him. He has taken a keen interest in the small scale sector. I am very much thankful to him.

Hon. Member Shri Virendra Singh has raised the issue of child labour. It is well known that there is child labour in many industries like match industry - which is in my area also - and carpet industry. It is our policy to remove such social exploitation. We cannot support such exploitation of children. This is an issue which is being taken care of by the Ministry of Labour.

Shri Sriballav Panigrachi mentioned about participation of D.I.Cs (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems to me that the question raised by me is not being followed by the hon. Minister. He has spoke about abolition of employing child labourers. I have also said the same thing that country should be saved from the clutches of those who are running organisation in the name of Bal bandhua Mazdoor Mukti Morcha and are usurping crores of rupees from Government of India as well as foreign countries in the Same of salvation of Bonded Child Labourers

and are leading an amorous life. The children who are learning the skills of carpet weaving should not be removed of learnings the skill. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Singh, how hon. Minister can tell about it so quickly?

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has stated that bonded child labourers should not be employed in carpet industry. I also have supported it that the people working in this industry are being exploited but the children working in the carpet industry our just learning this skill, they are not working there as bonded labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question pertains to labour Ministry, you may take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM (Timivanam): What you said is because of the State Government, You have to tell them.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, the child labour comes under the labour Ministry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHARMAN: Hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I have said that there are child labour problems. It is the policy of the Government to remove such social exploitations. Therefore, I have said that we cannot support that exploitation.

Coming to our friend Shri Sriballav Panigrachi, he has said that he has been invited for D.I.C. Evaluation Committee meetings and other things. He has to be happy that he has been involved at least in D.I.C. programmes. There are Members who have complained to us that they have not been involved and they have not been invited for any meetings of the DIC programmes at all.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE  
TINDIVANAM: We have not been invited.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That I do not know.

Coming to our friend Dr. Laxminaryan Pandeya..

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE  
TINDIVANAM: We, Member of Parliament, have no role in Tamil Nadu in the District Industrial Development Council. We have no role, we are not members, we are not invited and we are not informed. We are kept out of it.

SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ: No, it is not so. You are not attending those meetings. Officially all Members of Parliament as well as State Legislature are called for that meeting. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I have not mentioned any particular State. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, a number of Members have suggested about the National Commission for the promotion of small scale industries. Sir, I have to go back to my desk and I have to find out what possibilities are there.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR  
JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): He never attends the meetings. I cite one example. For the past ten years... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ: It is highly unfair, Sir. All are called, I know that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Minister to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I wanted to put a pertinent question to the hon. Minister regarding the enhancement of the rate of interest. That is the most important point, to safeguard the interests of the small scale units. So, I want to know whether the Gov-

ernment is contemplating to enhance the rate of interest from 5 per cent to 10 per cent or 8 per cent.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, this is an initial stage. Let us see the working of the Act. Then we will consider this aspect.

Sir, our hon. friend from Tamil Nadu, Shri Asokaraj, has raised many issues. He has made many suggestions also towards the betterment of weaker sections of society. Sir, we will take it up with the appropriate Ministry.

With these words, I am once again thankful to all the Members who have participated and made suggestions, and I request the House to pass the Bill without...

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Are you giving any assurance to bring a comprehensive Bill improving the position of this sector?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is what I have said, I will go back and I will study the situation, I will discuss with other industrial associations and other people and I will come back to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

*[ Translation ]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: The hon. Minister has not answered any of the questions asked by me. He has not followed my point as he is a new Minister. Intellect is not available in the market it can only be sharpened by exchanging views in the House. hon. Minister has answered all other questions but.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that he will consider it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: When will he consider. What is hurry of getting the Bill passed today only. There are many other points which should have been included in this Bill before presenting it in the

House. This point has also been supported by the members of the Congress Party. I disapproved this Ordinance because during this session 24 ordinances have been issued, which has broken the record till date. While supporting the Bill, I have raised a point that it should be brought in the form of a consolidated Bill. I have not mentioned this thing that Gandhiji worked on spinning wheel and, it comes under small sector. Doctor Lohia had spoken about "Dam bandho" you forgot the "Swadeshi" adopted by Shri Din Dayal Upadhyaya. You have forgotten Lohia ji Din Dayal Upadhyaya ji and also Gandhiji, on whose name you get votes... you forget his spinning wheel as well as his ideals. I request you to consider this point.

You have mentioned about 20 lakh units, 10 lakh units out of these have become sick... as a result of which lakhs of units of small scale sector have been closed down. Their critical condition has thrown lakhs of workers out of employment. What will happen to these workers? You say that the interest on the loans given to them will be waived off. You go on singing this song. You must think about the workers rendered unemployed due to closure of these small scale units. How will you revive them? It is very important to revive them. You will certainly get revenue out of it. Leaving this point you are singing another tune from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Kindly tell us, what will happen to those unemployed persons. Supreme Court as well as High Court has ordered to revive these sick units at any cost. Do not let these units close. On the one hand you do not obey the Supreme Court orders and on the other hand you are forcibly referring the Ram Mandir case to the Supreme Court. (Interruptions) I am adding to the knowledge of the hon. Minister

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, for the kind information of the hon. Member, I would like to inform that I am not a new Member. I am here in the Lok Sabha from 1977 onwards and I am not here by accident also

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I feel that he was not there in the previous cabinet.. (Interruptions) He might have got another portfolio. It might be the Department of Family Planning,

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I was looking after this department in the previous Government for four-and-a-half years.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I have come here for the second term. Will we be able to get rid of inspector Raj for the development of small scale sector? If we do not get rid of it, then there is no hope for the development of the small scale sector. Small scale sector should be liberated from the inspectors Raj. It is very essential to give importance to small scale sector and private sector while formulating Industrial and Economic policies. It is necessary to give it financial assistance as well as concession in taxes like Corporate Sector. Manmohan Singh ji as well as Kurien Saheb have said that the Nair Committee was constituted. What is there in that report? That Committee observed that the rate of interest on loans advanced by banks should be reduced. What happened to the report of that Committee. Whether it was submitted or not? Whether it was implemented or not. The former Minister Shri Kurien had said that if Nair Committee gave its report against small scale sector then they would tear it off and throw away, they would definitely reduce the rate of interest on the loans advanced by bank. What have you done about that? He should inform us categorically whether he has reduced the rate of interest being charged by banks or not?

Then he said that in order to avoid delay in repayment and to provide loan on justified rate of interest 5 per cent more interest would be charged and if anybody wants to make an appeal a decree, then would have to deposit 75 per cent of the amount. Only

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

then he will be entitled to file an appeal. I think in the wake of all these things the small scale industries will not be able to prosper. What items will be included by the Government of India in the list of the items to be produced in small scale industries? Shri Manmohan Singh has made a long speech that multinational and foreign companies would come to India. And if it happens, then the small scale industries will not be able to compete them and in this way they will perish. This is a serious matter, Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a result of which the small scale industries would be ruined. Then, there is no use of giving such concessions to small scale sector. I think, if you reserve certain particular items to be produced by small scale sector alone, which cannot be produced either by multinational companies or by big industries, only then the small scale sector would survive.

If we look at the Seventh Plan, we find that the amount growth rate of small scale sector has been 12.9 percent. Of the total export of the country, 40.40 percent was made from this sector. These is an increase in the employment opportunities by 5.46 percent. Similarly, during 1990-91 its growth rate came down to 8.5 percent whereas during 1991-92 it has reduced to just 3 percent, this is the position of small scale sector..

MR. CHAIRMAN: These points have already been converted.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Not covered.

MR. CHAIRMAN Covered.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Not covered. You may go through the proceedings. I never repeat what I have already spoken. Whatever I speak this year, I will not repeat it next year. Next year I will raise new points. I remain attentive about it because I am matriculate. I am not B.A. or M.A. so before speaking I think twice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: While speaking you also stress that whatever you speak is right.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I want to submit that during 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 25,000 crore was invested in small scale sector which provided employment opportunities to 1 crore 65 lakh people whereas a sum of Rs. 200,000 crore was invested in large scale industries which provided jobs to only 66 lakh people. I also suggested the hon. Minister for setting up of a fund for the development of small scale sector. The fund would be exempted from the income tax and would be raised by the small scale entrepreneurs. It would loan to new industries, sick industries and for the revival of the dead industries. If small scale industries development fund comes into existence, as was announced by Shri Manmohan Singh, then all sick industries would get loan from it and they would not pay any income tax. I think, hon. Minister would certainly answer to it.

Mr. Minister, I do not have any hostility against you. I have opposed the ordinance but I am half-heatedly supporting the Bill. I request you with folded hands that for the sake of Gandhiji for the sake of small scale industries and for the sake of upliftment of the poor, you should bring a comprehensive Bill within this session because so far as I know this session will last up to 20th May. You should not pass it in a haste.

I am still firm on my resolution for disapproval of the ordinance and I request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill and also include my suggestions to this Bill.

Thank you for giving me time to speak. I am thanking the hon. Minister in anticipation, who is approving my resolution by maintaining silence.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings

Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No.4 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1993."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up consideration motion of Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Bill, 1993.

[Translation]

Shri Bhargava, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I have already moved it. If hon. Minister accepts my suggestions, I will withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We says that he is considering it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir if there is consensus in the House that I should withdraw my amendment. then I will obey it. If the House asks me to withdraw it, then I have to withdraw it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to the consideration motion, moved by Shri Girdhan Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No.2 was put and negatived.*

MR CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment No. 5 to the consideration motion moved by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment No 5 was put and negatived*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dau Dayal Joshi Amendment No 6

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOHSI. (Kota) Sir, I want to withdraw my amendment with the permission of the House

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Dau Dayal Joshi be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS Yes.

*Amendment No. 6 was, by leave withdrawn.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put consideration motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for and regulate the payment of interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industrial undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE GOLD BONDS  
(IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS)  
ORDINANCE;

AND

GOLD BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND  
EXEMPTIONS) BILL.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGUAVA  
(Jaipur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to work .

" That this House disapproves of the Gold Bonds( Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1993, ( Ordinance No. 22 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 31st January 1993".

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at first I would like to congratulate the hon Minister for becoming a Minister I submit that at the instance of the leader of my party Shri Atal Bihan Vajpayee, the Government has brought this Gold Bonds Bill in the House. There is no two opinion about it that Shri Atal Bihan Vajpayee had referred to it while speaking on the Budget.

I am again requesting that the Gold Bonds Bill should be repealed because the said ordinance was promulgated during the current session and was issued too late.

During the last budget session, honourable Shri Atal Bihan Vajpayee, while speaking on the Budget, had stated that Gold Bond is beneficial for the country, but at that time you had ignored this advice and neither you had promulgated an ordinance nor any action had been taken in this regard. 'What ever I am stating is a fact, you can remember it You have named this ' The Gold Bond Scheme, 1993' Under this

scheme, the buyers of the Gold Bonds will get the relief in Wealth tax Gift tax, Income tax, Customs, Foreign Exchange Regulation and foreign subscription regulation etc. You have said thisthing.

Secondly, you have said that the buyers will not be forced to reveal the source of the gold and the money for the purchase of gold. I would also like to point out that this Gold Bond Scheme was announced by the Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in his last budget speech. You have brought it late, you should have no objection in admitting this fact. You had pramised for it during the last February and after a period of one year you are bringing it. You have also pramised that Gold Bonds bearers will be exempted from Income tax and Gift tax and this scheme will continue from 15th March to 14th June. It has been enforced since 15th March. Today, it is 18th March, three days have been passed since the scheme is enforced. It has become effective since the date of promulgation of the Ordinance. I mean to say that a period of only three months has been mentioned in it i.e. from 15th March to 14th June. I would like to submit that this period of three months is not sufficient; so, you please think over it

Thirdly you have stated that the buyers of these Gold Bonds will get the same amount of gold back after five years I would like to point out that condition of returning back the same amount of gold after five years will have no attraction for the people so I would like to suggest that you should propose to give them some acres of land along with the gold for constructing the house etc It would be a better proposition to attract the people. The attraction of land will be more effective. The land has more attraction than the gold 'Indira Vikas Patra' also doubles the money in five years. Thus the proposed Gold Bond Scheme does not benefit the people in any form

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV  
(Sahasra): Why are you asking for the land?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:  
Today land has become so costly, that the

people are unable to get it. Yadavji, you will also get a house. I think you do not have your own house in Delhi. Bhabhiji will remember for ever that you have got house on my suggestion. I am speaking for your welfare. The attraction of land and house is a must.

Fourthly I would like to point out that the people have lost their faith in Banks, because you are going on decreasing the rate of interest frequently, Some time it is 12% sometime it is 11% and sometime it is 10% and sometimes there happens to be a security scam.

There is a security scam and Harshad Mehta and Hiten Dalal are behind it. Banks coffers are empty and people have lost their faith in banks Which person will get his wife's ornaments melted and deposit them in banks on just your saying. The Government should only check whether the gold being deposited with it is pure or not and should keep with it as it is. Five years later Government can either give back the gold or give land in live thereof People have no faith on banks No body will be prepared to deposit with banks A non-Government council should be formed with some industrialists, people's representatives and elected honest leaders If you will ask the people to deposit their gold with this council, they will readily agree

Ladies cup gold in bank lockers without the knowledge of their husbands.. (*Interruptions*) I will have to make my wife understand and I will take your name while doing so No one will believe the hon. Minister's words as no one has faith in banks. (*Interruptions*). The people have lost their faith in you Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee while speaking on the budget had also suggested this thing and I am also saying that if you ask about depositing the gold in a non-Government council and it a mass-movement, we will be with you. We will ask the people that the Government has mortgaged the country and it is going around with a begging bowl. This is a prosperous country and it should be made self-reliant. But the Government is obeying the IMF. It is trying to cause damage to the industries in

the country by doing treaties with Russia and America. It is our insult in the Government obeys the American dictates. This tendency should be done away with. I would like to say that this should be turned into a mass-movement, so that we can get rid of foreign debts. I have given four suggestions. Government have fixed the lower limit of depositing gold at 500 grams and have not fixed any upper limit. When the gold will be deposited in the bank it will issue a promissory note and a certificate to the depositor. I oppose this Ordinance and so far as the form of bill is concerned this is incomplete and no purpose would be served by it. Only three months of time has left, then this Bill will be passed and sent for the Hon. President's assent. Only two months will be left after this month of March. I put forth the motion to disapprove this bill and suggest that four suggestions given by me should be incorporated in this Bill and then presented. The Minister of Energy was saying that he will not do, but you are fair and look good and you will certainly accept my points.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Gold Bonds Communities and exemptions. Ordinance 1993 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1993) Promulgated by the president on the 31st January, 1993."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): Sir, I beg to move: \*

" That the Bill to provide for certain immunities to the subscribers of the Gold Bonds and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such Bonds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it may be recalled that the Finance Minister in his Budget speech for 1992-93, has stated that the

[Sh. M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

Section 5 of the Bill.

Government would introduce Gold Bonds Scheme to mobilise Gold reserves which are idle from the ordinary citizens of this country to supplement the official reserves, that is, the national reserves. (*Interruptions*) .They are also citizens, you cannot say they are not citizens. Citizen will have a different meaning. That is why, we have said "ordinary citizens". We are all ordinary citizens. Even Birlss and Tatas, they are also ordinary citizens.

Sir, the President had issue an ordinance on 30.01.1993 to Provide for certain immunities and exemptions to the subscribers. The present Bill seeks to replace this ordinance. The scheme has already been notified on 18.02. 93. The subscription for the Bonds has already been opened from 15. 03. 93 and will close on 14.06.93.

The Gold bond is opened to subscription by a resident in India, a Hindu Undivided Family ( HUF), the trustees of a trust, a firm or a company. Gold will be returned at the end of five years along with a jumpsun interest at the rate of Rs. 40 per gram. Minimum subscription is 500 grams and there is no maximum limit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the initial subscribers to this Bond, will enjoy certain immunities and exemptions under Section 4 of the Bill, under Wealth Tax Act, Gift Tax, Income Tax Act, Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Act, Foreign Contributions Regulation Act. By virtue of these immunites, the initial subscriber will not be required to disclose the nature and the source of acquisition of this gold including the source of money by which the gold was purchased. However, these immunities will not be available where proceedings have already been initiated before the date of promulgation of this ordinance. The interest accrued to the initial subscriber will also be exempted from Income Tax and Gift made by an individual subscriber to his spouse or to a child or to the parents will be exempted from Gift Tax,

18.00hrs.

Sir, I would like to deal more in detail, after detailed discussion of the Bill. Hence, I commend this Bill for consideration and passion by this House

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

" That the Bill to provide for certain immunities to the subscribers of the Gold Bonds and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such Bonds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ( SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : Sir, we have got a very long list of business which we have to complete within a time limit. Therefore, I would just like to request that the House may continue its sitting for a longer period today so that we may sit upto 10 p.m. or 10.30 p.m. There are three, four Bills which it is very necessary that we will have to pass. Therefore, I will just like to request the hon. Members to agree to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the consent of the House?

Some hon. Members: No.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA ( Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members and Shri Atalji had said yesterday that they would like to speak on this Bill today. Two hours have been fixed for this Bill. Only 15 to 20 minutes have passed. We had decided that we will sit here upto 7.00 p.m. It is not necessary today This Bill can be passed tomorrow

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, we have made arrangements for dinner for the hon. Members as well as staff.

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at 6 o'clock. I have to go to attend Roza Iftaar' which is our religious duty. If we do not go, it will be against the tenets of our religion.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: During the last few days, we have agreed to complete the business which was scheduled and which was listed; and it has to be done...(interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: It has been decided that we will sit upto 7.00 p.m. Let it be so. After that we will not sit.

SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV( Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 7.00 p.m. is all right. Who will sit upto 10.00 p.m. ? It may be your compulsion, but we will not sit upto 10 or 10.30 p.m.

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: We will sit only upto 7.00 p.m. and not a minute after that. This is not a play ground.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, we go on to complete the business. This business is very important; If we have to sit late, I do not think, there will be any problem. (interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Can we do it without the cansent of the House?  
(interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH( Anola) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are very important

Bills, but the Government wants to pass them in a hurry. When it was decided by the B.A. C. that the House will sit upto 7.00 p.m. They why does the hon. Minister want the House to sit upto 10.00 p.m. ? If this Bill has to be passed , let us discuss it tomorrow and not today. Let the House be sit upto 7.00 p.m.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA( Bankura) : Sir, how long are we sitting.. ( Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: At present, the House will sit upto 7.00 p.m. and when the hon. Deputy Speaker comes, he will decide about it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: We will not sit at all after 7.00 p.m.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are certain amendments to the consideration motion. First amemdment is by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 12th July, 1993."

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT(Ajmer): I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 26th July, 1993."

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : I beg to move:-

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th June, 1993."

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemption) Bill, 1993 moved by the Finance Minister. As stated by the Minister himself, a reference was already made to this subject by the Finance Minister last year in his speech in paragraph 20 on page 6 and I will quote some observations made by him:

Many hon. Members of this House have suggested that the Government should introduce a gold bond which would help to mobilise the idle gold resources of ordinary citizens to supplement official reserves. I had indicated in Parliament that this should be considered only when the balance of payments situation improves and adequate confidence has been built in the capacity of the government to manage the economy. This has now been achieved and our reserves are large and do not need supplementing. But I see no reason why patriotic citizens should be denied the development of India's economy. ."

The indication was given last year only in the budget speech by the Finance Minister that opportunity should be given to the patriotic citizens of this country to contribute their mite as far as the development of this country is concerned.

**18.7hrs.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*

This Bill is a very simple Bill. The main clauses are only clauses 3 and 4. Clause 3 authorises the Central Government to frame a scheme for subscription in the gold bonds. Clause 4 gives certain immunities to the contributors of the bonds in respect of wealth Tax Act, Gift Tax act, the Income-Tax act, the Customs Act, the Foreign Exchange regulation Act and the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act as far as these bonds are concerned.

Now, pursuant to the Ordinance which was issued in this respect, the Government

had already issued a notification of 18th February, 1993 laying down a scheme for the issuance of gold bonds, known as Gold Bonds Scheme 1993. According to that scheme, the maturity period is five years.

Subscription is in the form of gold of 0.995; fineness to be decided by the Government Mint; number three, ornaments to be melted after removing stones; number four, one bond will be for a minimum denomination of 500 Grammies of gold; number five, bonds in the form of Government promissory note or they will be in the form of stock certificates according to the options of the subscriber; and then number six, that can be subscribed by residents, individuals, Hindu undivided families, trustees, firms and companies. And lastly, there are facilities of nomination and they are transferable. This is, in short, the scheme issued by the Finance Department pursuant to the Provisions of this Bill. Now, in short, the benefits appear to be this that the interest is tax free and the earning by way of interest will be Rs. 20,000 in five years and with the present maximum marginal rate of concessions of 40 per cent tax plus 12 per cent surcharge, the effective earning, for an individual, comes to Rs. 28, 960 who purchases a bond of 500 grams. Then the source of acquisition of gold is not to be disclosed. Then, as I said, immunity is there from Gift Tax, wealth tax, Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Act and Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. Further, the bonds are in the nature of security which can be accepted by the banks by way of securities for loans and benefit consequent to this appreciation that may take place after five years would also be given to the contributors. These are some of the benefits for the contributors under the scheme which has been issued under this Bill. From this point of view, we have to see the usefulness, or otherwise, of the Bill that is before the House today.

As far as gold reserves are concerned, they are sometimes very useful for a country like ours. We have seen that in 1991, when we faced payments crisis, our gold reserves came to our rescue and spared us

from humiliation of default as far as world commitments were concerned. At that time, in February 1991, as the figures show, the Reserve Bank of India raised 405 million dollars by pledging gold with the Bank of England. So, the gold reserves is as good as foreign currency reserves and can be deployed for meeting short-term external payments gap. This is the most useful reserve which will be useful to this country if these bonds issued under the scheme succeeds and if we are able to garner the reserves of gold from the public, if there is a proper response. It will naturally supplement official gold reserves and will, as stated by the Finance Minister, enable a patriotic citizen to contribute his might to the development of this country. Now, these dare some of the virtues of this Bill and the expectations of good results of the scheme, if the scheme succeeds. Only one doubt comes in my mind as to whether it is necessary to encrease our gold reserves in the present situation of our country. This adtttempt was made thrice as far as our country is concerned. If I may refer to the past attempts, the Government had issued 15 year gold bond at 16.5 per cent simple interest in November, 1962. At that time, they were raised to meet the funding requirements to provide arms and to support service to the army against the Chinese invasion

Then Sir, at that time the authorities could monbilise 16.3 tonnes of gold. Again in March 1965, a new series of 7 per cent gold bonds with a maturity of 15 years were issued to map up unaccounted money and the authorities at that time could receive only 6.1 tonnes of gold. Again it was followed by National Defence Gold Bonds in October 1965, carrying an interest rate of 6.5 per cent and maturity period of 15 years. At that time, authorities could mobilise 30.7 tonnes of gold. Therefore, it is our experience that there was not much response from the public, as far as past experiments are concerned.

As per the records of the Reserve Bank of India, the country's official gold reserves

amount to about 350 tonnes. The Reserve Bank itself feels that it is in line with the international standards and we are not in a difficult situation as far as balance of payment is concerned. Therefore, my question to the hon. Minister is whether it is necessary to introduce such a scheme now, when the past schemes also showed that there was very poor response. If the report of the RBI is in concert, we have sufficient reserves as far as gold is concerned. Therefore, the Minister may explain as to why it necessary to increase our gold reserved.

Another point that I would like to mention is whether this scheme will really encourage a patriotic citizen to contribute towards the development of the country. The scheme in itself is not so attractive for middle class and even upper middle class people. As I have stated 500 grams of gold is rarely held by a middle-class or upper-middle-class family. Generally, what they have is much less than this quantity. In India there is a craving for gold ornaments and gold is a sort of status symbol for a middle-class or upper middle-class family. The status of a family is generally considered by the number of ornaments that a lady in the house has. So, sufficient ornaments are always preserved by middle-class and upper middle-class families as far as India is concerned. Therefore, I feel that this may not be very attractive and hence it may not get a good response.

Moreover, the return is also not very attractive. The minimum quantity at 500 grams is rather on the high side. If the scheme were to be made attractive, I would suggest that there should be a smaller quantity. The criterion fixed should be 10 or 15 or 50 grams. 500 grams would be a very large quantity and the middle-class and upper middle-class families may not be able to contribute, even if they desire to do so. Just now, I was saying that the return is also not attractive. Rs. 40 per gram is the return and it works out to just half the labour charges for making the ornaments. Therefore, there is a direct loss of approximately

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

[Translation]

half of the labour charges for making the gold ornaments, and the middle-class families may not be attracted to this scheme at all.

Otherwise also, the depreciation of gold price will also give him more than this return. For the upper middle class family also the return is too meager and may not be an attractive proposal. He can otherwise gain more by pledging his ornaments with banks and taking loan, etc. which he can invest in some business. Therefore, this proposal may not be an attractive proposal.

I now come to the last point, namely that this scheme would generate perhaps undesirable pressure on the economy. There will be excessive demand of gold which may perhaps encourage smuggling and smugglers may get advantage of this. Further on the scheme would give a wrong signal to the honest citizens who are otherwise abiding by the income tax act and other such acts. They will feel that here is a scheme which gives scope for condoning their defaults as far as income tax and other such things are concerned. By purchasing these bonds they can get immunity from all these acts. From this point of view I feel that a wrong signal might be given to the society which would demoralise the law abiding citizens. It will even boost the morale of unscrupulous elements in the economy. From this point of view the Government may consider whether they should pursue this scheme under the Act. Is it necessary?

I will conclude by saying that even when reserves are not necessary; when the scheme is not attractive for the upper middle class family from whom the Government expect a better response; when this scheme gives a wrong signal to the society who follow the income tax laws and when it boosts the morale of unscrupulous elements in the society, from that point of view the Government may give a re-thinking to this scheme. But, as far as the Bill is concerned. I support the Bill.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL( Hamirpur):  
Mr. sean, Sir, whenever the country passes through a period of national crisis, the leaders rise above party politics and try to find out some solutions. During the Chinese Aggression in 1962, Pandit Nehru exhorted the people to donate gold in the National Defence Fund. At that time, people had faith in the leadership and they donated gold. when the country was passing through a serious economic crisis last year and we were unable to pay our instalments of loan, we were forced to mortgage the gold. At that time, one of our senior leaders, Shri Vajpayee gave a suggestion for gold bonds and he stated there was enough gold available in the country and only need is to generate faith among the people and they would of forward for donating gold to enable to country to honour its debt liabilities and to add to its gold reserves.

18.24 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

Shri Atal ji had stated that as per his calculation, 150 tonnes of gold could come from foreign countries. Our Government had hoped for a just 35 tons of gold.

As per the figures of first eleven months, the country got 120 tons of gold and earned foreign exchange worth 3 1/2 crores of rupees in custom duty. Our party still firmly believe that if the suggestion of Shri Atal ji is accepted and if we adopt proper policy and fix a 2 1/2% sale of interest for a period of 10 years, we can collect 2000 tons of gold through Gold Bonds. The figures reveal that 120-125 tons of gold was collected during a period 11 months. This is not much. If we encourage the people of this country we would get more gold. Otherwise also, people have lost much of the interest in gold. To collect 2000 tons of gold is not a difficult task. Though although Government's estimate was of only 3000 tons of gold We have faith in the people and in the leadership of the country. But it is

unfortunate that people have lost faith in Reserve Bank due to security scam. Try to win the faith of the people. If people start having faith in the system they would donate gold in Reserve Bank and the economic condition of the country would also improve through Gold Bonds.

The suggestions made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are very valuable. When Shri Bhargava was speaking, our leftist friends were saying something. Shri Bhargava had suggested that urban land should be given in exchange of gold. Lot of urban land is with Government. Government has so much of urban land lying unused. People would prefer urban land to gold where a house could be constructed. Government can opt to allot a plot of land at reasonable cost and if the person has given gold an year ago, the plot of land can be allowed at the then prevailing price. There are two ore benefits for doing so. Government is disinvesting public undertaking shares and the incurring loss can be set off if the Government follows right policy. Government has invested money in profitable public sector units. Government can exchange the shares of the public sector undertakings with gold. Public financial Institutions have invested money in some of the good private sector companies. When Government disinvests its shares, these can be offered to a person who can give gold in exchange Government would be able to reap good fruits of that money which otherwise is not giving full returns.

I hold Shri dighe in High esteem. He is a very senior Parliamentarian. He has said that the position of balance of payment is very good, therefore there is no need to do so. If Government has to take another loan to pay off the previous debt I do not think that position of balance of payment is good. If Government has to take another loan to pay off the previous debt I do not think that position of balance of payment is good. If Government good reserves of gold, it is a good position. This is a good scheme. Government is bringing this scheme to utilise the hoarded gold which is lying unproductive and the gold which is not in circulation in

being utilised. Government would be relieved of the burden of foreign debt and we are able to pay off our debt in easy installments. If we get foreign loan on a low rate of interest, for a long period, then it would be easier to pay the installments and at the same time we would be able to march towards self-reliance and swadeshi and our economic conditions would improve and above all, Government would be able to reap good reserves of gold and the land lying unused would also be utilised. If the country is able to pay its share of debt India would move towards swadeshi and self-reliance.

I support this Bill and keeping in view the suggestions and considering the patriotic feeling of the person who gave these for the good of the nation, the implementation of this Bill would help in solving the problem of the country.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I remind the hon. Members that we still have many Statutory Resolutions and Bills to come? Please stick to the time of five to six minutes so that we get one more Bill / Statutory Resolution passed today.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. But I find that some of my arguments have already been anticipated by the hon. Shri Sharad Dighe. The only thing I do not understand is why or how after given all these arguments, he is still supporting the Bill.

[Translation]

It seems that these are some political compulsions for it. Perhaps he has no interest in it.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The Bill only authorises the government to issue such

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

bonds; when they should issue, that is for them.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Actually we find that first of all it was only in 1992-93 Budget Speech that reference to this Gold Bond Scheme was made. It was said that it was at the suggestion of some MPs that the Government thought about the introduction of this Scheme. I do not know from where this *Janadesh* was derived by the Finance Minister. But I think that a number of MPs in this House are very strongly opposed to it, like the MPs from our party.

Anyway, what had been said in that Budget Speech? It had been said already in 1992-93 that our reserves are large and do not need supplementing. As Shri Sharad Dighe has already mentioned, now our gold reserves are 350 tonnes, so, there does not seem to be any urgency in implementing this Gold Bond Scheme at all and yet it is being done.

Originally it was to have been installed from May 1992 but at that time it was not done, then year elapsed and subsequently we suddenly find that with the help of an ordinance this has been passed and already the scheme seems to be partly in operation as a result of that ordinance. So, we cannot understand, to satisfy whom is this hasty step is being taken at this stage when there is no crisis in the gold situation.

Then the Finance Minister had said:

"I see no reason why patriotic citizens should be denied the opportunity to contribute their might, might to the development of India's economy."

Now, who are these patriotic citizens? What kind of patriotic citizens does this scheme have in mind? We know of course most people in India have nothing to do with gold. They do not have even an iota of gold. But in many middle class families, ordinary middle class families we find that there are

some ornaments passing from the mother to the daughter-in-law or to the daughter and so it goes on. But is it with these people in mind that this scheme is being installed? If that is so then what was the reason for this provision; this clause? In 4(1) (a) it is mentioned and I quote:

"no subscriber shall be required to disclose, for any purpose whatsoever, the nature and source of acquisition of the gold subscribed for the 'Gold Bonds, including three source of money with which the gold was acquired".

Now, in an ordinary family is a woman having ornaments unwilling to divulge the source of her ornaments? I do not think so, it comes down from the mother to the daughter. That is how it comes. Then who are the people; who are anxious not to disclose the sources from which their gold derives? That is the question I want to ask to the Ministry. Is it for their benefit that you are having this Gold Bond scheme? It seems that primarily it is these people who are going to be benefited. Then, it has been said that not only it is necessary to disclose the source of the gold, but even the source of money with which the gold has been acquired need not be disclosed. What is the meaning of it? Is not it likely that the scheme will provide incentive for converting even current incomes in Gold Bonds by purchasing gold from the market? So, they seem to be bent on benefiting one particular class of persons with this Gold Bond scheme and other patriotic citizens.

Now, I remember the Finance Minister in his last Budget Speech had ended with a very famous quotation that is,

"sarfaroshi ki Tamanna Ab  
hamare Dil main Hai

Is it *Sarfaroshi* that you are asking for from these patriotic citizens? What is the proof of patriotism that you are asking for from these people who are to purchase Gold Bonds? What are they going to sacrifice? They are not going to sacrifice anything. Rather, they are going to gain double or

perhaps triple benefits by investing in these Gold Bonds. How? Firstly, in clause 5. it has been said that this will be interest free. Secondly, it has been said that it will be exempt from the provisions of the Gift Tax Act also. Thirdly, it has been said that no enquiry or investigation shall be commenced against any subscriber under any of the said Acts, that is the Wealth Tax Act, Gift Tax Act, Income-Tax Act etc. on the basis of their having purchased these Gold Bonds. So, people who have acquired gold by dishonest means; by perpetrating a fraud on the people of the country; by perpetrating a fraud on the Government, you are allowing these people by instituting this Gold Bond scheme not only to get away with their ill-gotten gains but also to make further profit out of their ill-gotten gains. From this point of view also, I think, that this is a form of offering more and more benefit to people, who are parasites on the economy; who are perpetuating our black money; who are enabling this black economy to expand, why should you go on giving concessions to them in the form of such schemes?

One of the hon. Members of B.J.P. has talked about the question of the people's faith in Government. He has said that if people have faith in Government then they will invest in this Gold Bond scheme; if they do not have faith in the Government then they will not invest in the Gold Bond scheme. But, why should this particular class of gentlemen, this particular class of so-called patriotic citizens have any faith in these Gold Bond schemes? They would, as a matter of fact, wait for further concessions. If you have given them some concessions they will wait for more. You gave them some concessions to make black money into white in 1991-92. Now you are giving them further concessions. In 1991-92 did the Government get any benefit out of the kind of concessions that were promised to people who have black money? They did not get much benefit out of it. The people were asked; the Government was entreating, appealing to people having black money to come out with it; no-one will be punished; they will not be asked about the source of their income and so on. What was the

result? Did you gain much from these exercises? You did not.

And this is not just what I am saying but many export committees have said so. For instance, one survey which was made by the National Institute of Public Finance under the guidance of Mr. Chellaiah has said that by giving these kinds of concessions to owners of black money the Government, in fact, cannot benefit. It cannot hope to get these people to invest in the schemes that had been given by the Government. Because it would be more profitable for them to hold on to their ill-gotten gains for a further period.

Therefore, the argument of the Government that this is one way of resource mobilisation fails—I think there are other alternative ways of resource mobilisation. There are people who are not paying wealth tax. There are people who do not pay their income tax—particularly in the upper slabs of our economy. It is not the ordinary middle class people who evade income tax. It is people who have more money; it is people in the upper slabs whose income is unlimited, it is these people who must not evade government taxes.

So, by this method of resource mobilisation, giving more concessions to such people, you are only inciting their greed for more and more profit.

At the end I will say that we can have nothing to do with this scheme, with this Bill which is just meant to line the pockets of people who already have their pockets heavy with their ill-gotten gain and we are going to have no part in the passing of this Bill and we strongly oppose this Bill and with these words I thank you for your indulgence and I sit down.

SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR (Chengalpatu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill of Gold Bond Scheme. I would like to first appreciate the hon. ble Finance Minister for his Master Plan to develop the economy of the country.

[Sh. S.S.R. Rajendra Kumar]

Initially the Minister came out with the Removal of Gold Control Act which allowed anybody to possess Gold of any quantity. Later, he allowed N. R. Is. to bring gold into the country by which flow of gold started bringing down smuggling.

Then the conversion of rupee into dollar system in the open market came which will definitely help not only NRIs to bring gold but also enabled the resident Indians as well to avail the facility of getting gold.

Now, presently to utilise the idle Gold resources of ordinary citizens in supplementing official resources, our hon. Finance Minister has come forward with the Gold Bond Scheme.

Earlier the Government issued 15 year Gold Bond at 6.5 per cent interest in November, 1962 and mobilised 16.3 tonnes of gold.

Again in March 1965, a new series of 7 per cent Gold Bond with a maturity of 15 years, the authorities received only 6.1 tonnes of Gold.

Then it was followed by National Defence Gold Bond in 1965 October carrying 6.5 percent at 15 year maturity which fetched 13.7 tonnes of gold.

Analysing the mathematical calculation where the Gold stock has been doubled from 3,700 tonnes in 1965 to 7,500 tonnes at present, the authorities will only be able to mobilise about 30 tonnes of gold.

Having appreciated the Gold Bond Scheme, I would like to present before the House a few of my observations and suggestions for improvement.

Firstly, the rate of return at less than two per cent per annum is very discouraging and should be raised to a reasonable level of 5 to 6 per cent.

Secondly, our hon. Finance Minister

has only concentrated on the rich people with lot of black money for his estimation of gold stock of 7,500 tonnes of gold, as the minimum stipulated quantity restricting the participation of the Gold Bond Scheme to 500 grams.

As we all know, there are 20,000 tonnes of gold in the Indian household and why are these small people not taken into account? They are the ones who with small efforts can easily be multiplied into huge unimaginable collections.

If the Government really wants to mobilise the idle gold resources of ordinary citizens to supplement official resources, the minimum quantity offered should be brought down to at least 50 grams, if not 100 grams.

I suppose the hon. Minister has offered only three months from now. This will restrict the total idea of mobilisation creating a similar feature of only lower collection of gold as in the case of 1965 Gold Bond Scheme.

This limited three months availability will create hesitation and delay in decision making in the minds of individuals to take appropriate decision of Gold Bond Scheme. And again, the limited time will also endanger the price of gold to go up.

By extending the limited time, the Gold Bond Scheme can be made a continuous process because the Government always requires the ordinary citizens' resources because of the shortage in the official gold stock.

The Bond holder should have free and easy availability of gold and the necessary assurance. The assurance of giving gold as loan 75 per cent (or less) any time before the expiry of the bond will eliminate any misconceptions. Now, taking all this into consideration, I would like to point out the following:-

(1) To increase the past experienced gold mobilisation record of 13.7 tonnes of gold into more than double.

(2) In not only tapping the general gold stock of 7,500 tonnes but also the virtually untouched Indian household gold of 20,000 tonnes.

(3) And to make the Gold Bond Scheme a continuous process.

Sir, before ending my speech, I would like to present before the House a suggestion in regard to this scheme for further implementation.

The Government should start a Gold Saving Bank in all the nationalised banks.

The ordinary citizens should be able to deposit gold in savings bank account in a nationalised bank as we deposit rupees into the Savings Bank Account. This small quantity of gold deposit in the Bank will create a historic collection of unbelievable huge amount. I think that this would definitely help our nation's financial development in future.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the proposed gold Bond Scheme has been envisaged to distract the attention of the people from the general deteriorating conditions of the country. The loans that country is taking have reached a saturation point. We have come to such a pass that our policies and plans are now being decided by the people from whom we take loans. It is they who decide the way we should govern our country. We have brought our country to such a pass. Was the country always in such a condition?

We talk about the times when Raghu was the ruling king. Gold reserves were kept open. People were not greedy and so they used to get the gold as per their requirements. It is said that there were times when one could roam throughout the country carrying gold in a wooden stand. Why such a

situation has arisen today? If this country was such a prosperous country, how come it has reached such an economic crisis? What is the reason? This country was extremely rich. How far Government is responsible for it is a point for introspection. The Government is responsible for bringing the country to such a state of bankruptcy during the last forty years. There is need for introspection on this count. Government formulated numerous plans. One of them is gold bond scheme but the big question is whether people are ready to give gold or not? During Chinese Aggression in 1962, an appeal was made to the people to donate gold for defending the country and they did so without asking any question. The women of the country came forward to give their gold. They did not expect any benefit in it. Shri Dighe has observed that the general mentality of the people is that nobody is ready to give one's gold without earning any profit on it. It is considered as a secured capital. Now, there is no credibility. We had previously also asked the public that if they declare their undeclared wealth, they would not be asked about the source of income and some interest would also be given. If you are telling such things to the countrymen, it would affect the credibility. This means Government is telling people that earn black money and then give it to Government which would convert it into white money. It is the same as a gentleman thief is asking for help from a black thief. When plans are formulated for a country these should have credibility.

Alongwith the credibility of the scheme it should be attractive and long lasting. The Government is providing three months, time but people have to think a lot to give away their gold to the Government. The scheme should be attractive and people should know as to what will be returned to them. The credibility of the gold will be determined by the Government. The Government should have introspection whether public have faith in the Government. Therefore, I would like to say that inspite of this being decided by the Government officials, it should be decided by a committee, which should comprise of reputed persons of the

[Sh. Sumitra Mahajan]

country in whom people have confidence. If a committee comprising of such persons is constituted and it implements this scheme and appeals to the people, I think this scheme can be more successful and if the Government launches this scheme through banks, then this scheme will not have credibility. It is, therefore, necessary to make this scheme attractive. My party has put up some amendments. The Government had started a scheme earlier for NRI's. Then the rates were low and the minimum quantity of gold required to invest in this scheme was 5 kg. That is why the scheme was successful. I would like to request again that the amendments moved by the Bharatiya Janata Party should be considered properly. Only then the scheme will be successful. Along with it. The Government should enhance its credibility also and should reduce the feeling of suspicion among the people to make this scheme a success. Therefore, the scheme should be made attractive. Only then we can support it.

[English]

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I support this Bill. This is a very good legislation being brought to this House. All the Members who have spoken on this were elaborating on this subject. The scope of this Bill should be widened to make it more beneficial to the country. In fact, a scheme like this, once introduced, can always be pursued and further improvements and further amendments can be made to make it a foolproof scheme.

When the first Budget was presented to this House by the Finance Minister, this scheme was announced and it was welcomed by the people of this country with very great enthusiasm. So, this legislation is being brought forward to update the scheme which has generated real public interest.

The reserves of gold in this country, in the villages and homes in India, is estimated to be to the tune of 40,000 tonnes and this country is facing a foreign exchange

crisis and balance of payment crisis. With the right policies being pursued by the Government, to an extent, we are able to overcome this problem. One hon. Member on the other side has said that we have overcome this problem only by borrowing. It is not correct. The fiscal management during the last two years is the real reason why we could overcome this crisis. We have seen that at a time of crisis, it was our gold reserves which came to the rescue of this country. The basic objective of this bill is to raise gold reserves. How it has to be utilised and other details of the scheme can be worked out. Naturally the suggestions which are made in the House, I am sure, the Government and the hon. Minister will consider them carefully. I remember the discussion took place on the question of taking our gold outside bar plodging. When the payment crisis was at its worst height. It was the gold reserves which saved our country and the Government could take back that gold. we could overcome that crisis temporarily and when the fiscal situation improved we could bring back the gold this country. We do not hope that such a situation will recur in the near future. But at the same time, gold reserve is always one solid thing on which we can rely on. The gold reserves which are in the homes and in the rural side of our country an astronomical figure of 40,000 tonnes. These are unofficial estimates. This is the biggest non-productive asset. Of course, we cannot ask the people to part with their gold completely due to various reasons, the entire thing cannot be taken out. At the same time, considerable portion of the gold which is non-productive can be mobilised. to mop up that gold to the advantage of the citizens and at the same time, to the advantage of the Government, this scheme is being brought forward. Tax evasion and other things are being cited as the objections to this Bill. We can think of removing such irritants because we are announcing schemes where incentives are there and tax exemptions are also there.

19.00hrs.

These maladies are not something which is exclusive to the gold bond scheme. I hope

the hon. Minister will clarify how these things can be rectified. Shri Sharad Dighe, in his speech, brought many valid points before this House. I hope the hon. Minister will explain what the Government is going to do on that. But how the gold reserve in this country can be raised to the advantage of the country, for the development of the country and, at the same time, for the benefit of the citizens, is the intention behind this Bill.

I think all the party members in this House are to agree on one point. That this is a good piece of legislation. Government is making a honest attempt to mobilise this gold. Those left parties who are deadly opposed to any sort of assistance from World Bank, and international agencies, should support this Bill because this is the right substitute. At the time of crisis, without relying on anybody, we can depend on that. This legislation is very important and is any drawback, as pointed out by Mr. Sharad Dighe, can always be rectified. But More than that, if there is any minor drawbannk this legislation for that

I agree with some points raised by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya and others. They are very relevant. We can think about them. At the same time, this basic idea must not be given up.

I support this legislation and I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr., Chairman, Sir, we have to go. It is seven o' clock now-(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three or four hon. Members to speak. Let them speak. We will adjourn the House after that.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to attend 'roza iftar'.

It is a matter relating to our religion. Should we ignore our religion? If you order so we will not go. If we obey you, we will not attend 'roza if tar'. How can we offer namaz after sunset. The sun god is not going to stop by your order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait. There are four Members. Let them speak. Tomorrow the hon. Minister will reply and this Bill will be passed tomorrow.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): This Scheme has been introduced with the exemption of Wealth Tax, Gift Tax, Income-tax, Customs Tax, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. for various purposes, with all the immunities that have been developed. Though some of our friends have mentioned that we have reserves of 350 tonnes in the Reserve Bank, it is not really that very dependable amount because we have already some consequences earlier. Already we find percolation in our country's resources for exports and imports on account of the recent policy of liberalisation. Naturally, lot of more imports will be coming. Our exports will also pick up. It will take some time. In the meanwhile, to mobilise our resources, gold bonds are very essential.

As our friends have mentioned, earlier also in 1962, in 1965 and many times we have introduced schemes but the mobilisation was not that much. We can also see what has happened in the various schemes starting from Tyagi disclosure scheme of 1951 followed by two voluntary disclosure schemes of 1965, a VDS again in 1975, special bearer bond scheme of 1981, amnesty scheme in 1985-87 and National Housing Bank scheme of 1991-92. They have all been a disappointment and not so encouraging.

But the total amount is not much as was expected. We hope, this time the Government and the Finance Minister will make a little modification. As our friends have earlier mentioned, the amount of return on this is not sufficient even to repair the jewellery.

[Sh. Bolla Bulli Ramalah]

Sir, I want to say two things. One is the increase in the interest and the other is to reduce the quantity to 100 gms. from 500 gms. so that the accessibility for the smaller and middle class will be much more. I hope the Finance Minister will take these suggestions into consideration and give his thought. If he can look into these things, the mobilisation of the resources of the country will increase and help for increased productivity of the nation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak on this Bill. Earlier also such bonds had been issued but the Government could not achieve its objectives. This scheme will also not succeed and will rather encourage black money because the manner in which exemptions have been announced under this scheme that will certainly encourage black-money and the measures of the Government to control the black-money reveal that Government has surrendered to the black-marketeers and they will definitely try to take benefit of the exemptions. Liberalisation and other economic policies are going in their favour and that will prove fatal to this country. I, therefore, oppose this Bill.

With these words I conclude and would like to thank you for giving me time to express my views.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL MOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this Bill because it will be fatal for the country. The contents of the Bill clearly reveal that only those persons will get advantage from it who possess gold. Shri Dighe has clearly said that the Government will not pay the sale tax on the jewellery used by women which they had paid at the time of purchase. The people who have gold in the form of bricks, biscuits etc, will deposit it. Though I agree with Shri Dighe, I feel people belonging to middle class and upper middle class will also deposit the gold.

Though they will not deposit their jewellery and they will purchase gold and deposit it under this scheme, because they are getting exemption in income tax. The result will be that the small saving schemes like Indra Vikas Patra, Kisan Vikas Patra, NSC, N.S.S. etc. will suffer a set back and as a result the largest source of income of the State Government will not be available any more. Under the scheme there is no need to revealing the source of income or source of purchase. Exemption in income tax is going to be given. The result will be that state Governments will suffer most because they have to depend heavily on small savings. Therefore, I urge to reconsider the scheme and withdraw the Bill. Another Bill can be introduced later on after giving a serious thought over the matter. With these works I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA(Kottayam): Sir, this is an Ordinance on Gold Bonds of 31st of January. Now the hon. Minister is here to replace that Ordinance. This piece of legislation will, as the Minister said, definitely help the developmental activities of our country, by mobilising the idle gold reserves of the residents of India. Subscriptions to the bonds will be accepted in the form of gold. And at the end of five years, as it is mentioned, the equivalent quantity of gold will be returned to the subscriber with the interest of Rs. 40 per gram of gold.

As the Minister has already mentioned about the advantages of the scheme, I do not want to go into the details of advantages. It will definitely give an opportunity to disclose the hidden wealth which is idle. Gold is an idle wealth and this can be utilised for the developmental activities. As the Finance Minister's Budget Speech says, the objective of the scheme is to enable the patriotic citizens to contribute all their might to the development of India, as a resource mobilisation. We are accepting this version. I would like to caution the Government and the hon. Minister that the undesirable pressure on our economy will also be develop-

ing. We must take care of that. Most of the subscribers are either the hoarders of unaccounted cash, jewellery or gold. No poor people will be its subscriber. Most of the subscribers are utilising the unaccounted money to purchase the gold. As a result of purchase of gold by the unaccounted money, the demand pressure on the gold market will increase. And the scheme will, I agree with the Bill, enable us to give more funds for the developmental activities. But my apprehension is that it will give a wrong signal. Not only this scheme but all the voluntary disclosure schemes will definitely give a wrong signal to the law-abiding citizens of our country. It will definitely demoralise the tax authorities and also unhealthy tax culture will be developed. These voluntary disclosure schemes will only give a moral boost to the unscrupulous businessmen who are trying to violate the laws. Our Government's endeavour is to fight against black money and the black money economy. We should not allow a parallel economy to run. We have to take adequate measures, stringent measures to detect this black money. Half-hearted, ill-conceived efforts will be avoided.

Now the need of the hour is to have a well-coordinated scheme to fight against this black money economy. I do not want to go into details. There are people and committees whose opinion is the same. The Wancho Committee Report has also mentioned about the voluntary disclosure scheme. I do not want to quote all these things. Prof. Chelliah has also in his report described about the voluntary disclosure

scheme. The expert committee on voluntary disclosure scheme or bonds is not a solution to the problem. I am congratulating the Finance Minister. I am congratulating Shri M.V. Chandrashekhar Murthy. He is a very humble and honest man. I am not questioning his sincerity in fighting against the black money. The Government must take care of this aspect. We do not want tax evadors. We do not want to encourage the black-marketeers. We do not want to have demoralisation among the tax authorities.

Finally, further transferability will be a convenient shield to the tax-evadors. I will request the hon. Minister to come forward with effective schemes to fight against the black market economy and black money market. Otherwise, this parallel economy will definitely harm the prospects of our country and of the nation. The moral of the law abiding citizens should be high and the law abiding people should not think that it is a way for corrupt practices. So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to come forward with bold initiatives which the people of this country will definitely welcome.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Friday the 19th March, 1993, at 11.00 a.m.

19.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 19, 1993 / Phalguna 28, 1914 (Saka).*

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