

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 22 1993/Vaisakha 2, 1915
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MEXICO

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Senator Mr. Alfonso Martinez Dominguez and the Hon. Members of the Mexican Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon. Members of the Delegation are:-

1. Mr. Luis Danton Rodriguez, Deputy
2. Senator Jose Joaquin Gonzalez
3. Senator Mr. Carlos Jimenez Macias
4. Senator Hector Teran Teran
5. Mr. Mael Terrazas, Deputy
6. Mr. Martin Tavira Uriostegui, Deputy
7. Mrs. Yolanda Elizondo Maltos, Deputy

The Delegation arrived Delhi yesterday

evening. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, Parliament, Government and the friendly people of Mexico.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Number: 701.

RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask my question, I would like to know regarding my question that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not discuss that here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would like to raise a procedural question. My question has been referred to the Ministry of Welfare, but the issue raised therein is of the killings. My question is whether it is a fact.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask that as a supplementary also. Don't you want this question to be answered? You are following a procedure which we never followed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It has been followed. When I was the Minister of Welfare, Shri Rabi Ray was the Speaker. Once, when I rose to reply to a question, a lot of hullo bala was made in the House on the issue, that the Minister

of Welfare was responsible for looking after welfare and not the matters pertaining to killings. This question is regarding the incidents of murders of the people belonging to the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes. How can the Ministry of Welfare look into the incidents of killings? Only the person looking after the work of the Ministry of Home Affairs can look into these incidents of killings. This is a procedural matter. It is nowhere mentioned in the book—“Responsibility of the Government of India—Demarcation”. Please go through my question it is about the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes killed after the imposition of the President’s Rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of asking the main question you are muddling it in such a way that it is not replied to at all.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would like to submit only that this question may be transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Question Number: 701.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Atrocities on SCs/STs in U.P.

701. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of murders of and atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh have increased after the imposition of President’s rule in the State;

(b) if so, the special steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes killed between December 7, 1992 and March 31, 1993?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE: (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Intensive monitoring is going on.

(c) The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes killed between December 7, 1992 and March 31, 1993 was 135 in Uttar Pradesh as against 151 during August, 1992 to November, 1992.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to reiterate that no information is being furnished to the Ministry of Welfare.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You understand that the law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments. Central Government does not have its police in the States.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There is the President’s rule in that States.

MR. SPEAKER: This has to be applicable to all the States, not only to the states where President’s rule is there. Please let us not go into that controversy. You can discuss it with the Home Minister and others later on.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs had always been looking after the matters pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to again submit to you to get it re-

examined.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You ask that question. Why do you put it to the Home Minister? Now, instead of asking the question to the Minister, you are asking the question to the Speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was regarding the incidents of atrocities committed during the President's rule between 7th December, 1992 and 31st March, 1993 and whether these incidents have increased in comparison to the period when the State was not under the President's rule? The reply is "No, Sir". The comparison was to be made with the period from 7th December, 1991 to 31st March, 1992 but it has been made with the period from August, 1992 to November, 1992. You made the comparison with the period which suited you the most.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again I have raised the issue of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House and have also stated that despite the President's rule in the state the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the minorities have been increasing. Same Officers are on duty there. Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, the former Home Minister and myself have come from Meerut only yesterday. Houses of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been demolished there even when they enjoy property rights.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Prevention of Atrocities Act' was notified during our regime. I would like to know from the Government the number of special courts which have been set up in Uttar Pradesh as per the provisions of the 'Prevention of Atrocities Act' and the number of cases referred to the special courts and decided by them and the number of persons prosecuted? Since the question pertains to the Uttar Pradesh

that's why I am asking specific question about Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, Shri Paswan has asked the question regarding the atrocities committed between 7th December, 1992 and 31st March, 1993. (interruptions)

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is regarding atrocities and we are taking it very seriously. I would like to submit that the Government should also take it quite seriously as this is no other issue but of the killings.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

(Interruption)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he wanted to seek information for the period between 7th December, 1992 and 31st March, 1993 and further wanted to know whether there has been any decline in the number of killings during the President's rule or not. The comparative information supplied does not pertain to that period. We have furnished comparative figures that during the BJP Government 151 persons were killed and under the President's rule 135 persons were killed. The number of killings has gone down.

(Interruptions)

The number of killings has gone down as is evident from the figures that during the 4 months period in the B.J.P.'s regime 151 persons were killed and during the same 4 months period under the President's rule 135 persons were killed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite all this, it is our endeavour to bring down the rate of the heinous atrocities of this nature.

Regarding special courts I would like to mention that the former Government converted the ordinary courts into the special courts instead of setting up separate special courts. I would like

to assure that special courts will be set up on the desired lines.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I want protection from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I think you should collect the statistics asked for and give it to Mr. Paswan in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: (*Interruptions*)
The reply has already been given.

[*English*]

"There are no special courts in UP as such. however, the District and Sessions judges of (*interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked as to how many courts have been set up, how many cases were filed, in how many cases judgment was delivered and in how many cases punishment awarded. If these statistics are not available with you at present, you may supply it in writing later on.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: The direction issued by us was not followed during the rule by B.J.P. when you are insisting, we will get special courts set up now..(*interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the government is government. It is always written on official papers 'Government of India' or 'Government of Uttar Pradesh', 'Government of Congress' or Government of Janata Dal' or 'Government of B.J.P.' is never written on papers. Had we wanted to have this reply from the hon. Minister, we would have raised it in the Zero

Hour. The Home Minister might have said that the Government is worried over it and it is doing this thing or that thing and the special Courts would be set up. I have asked a specific question that in U.P....(*Interruptions*) Through you I would like to ask but we will never received information. I would like to submit that within the period of 11 months, 425 special Courts had been set up during our period. I am saying with full responsibility that if these special Courts are not functioning, then it may be on paper. I doubt the sincerity of the Government. The Government is not sincere. Murders are being committed daily and an assurance is given by the Minister of Home Affairs daily that he would make a statement. But that statement is never made. After proclamation of the President's Rule two major incidents have occurred in U.P. One incident had occurred on 7th April, in which a body was thrown after cutting off hands and legs and taking out eyes. Prior to this, an incident had occurred in Kumher and another Chundur. I would like to ask the Government whether it has taken action against any person while it is having report with it. Since it is a policy matter, I would like to ask the Minister of Home Affairs whether he would like to assure the House to suspend the D.M. and the S.P. of the area concerned where atrocities are committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If they are efficient no such incident can take place.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU): According to the available reports with us with regard to Mathura, on 28.2.93 an attraction between two communities took place which left three persons dead, one from caste Hindus and two from Scheduled Castes. Six houses were also damaged due to arson and sabotage. The State Government has further informed that conflicting reports were filed by both the communities. We would like to inform the House that on behalf of the Scheduled Castes, case No. 18A/93/S 147/ 148/149/307/436/427/302 IPC and 3(1) Sub-

Section 11 and 3(2) Sub-Section 4 under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was registered. During the investigation of the case, 41 persons of caste Hindus were found guilty of whom 11 were arrested. Efforts are being made to arrest the remaining accused. Another case was filed by caste Hindus Cr.No. 18/93 u/s323/302 IPC, in which one accused Neksha was killed on the spot and another was absconding for his home. From security point of view, a platoon of PAC was deployed in the village and orders have been issued to deposit arms immediately in the areas near Andua village.

The families of two Scheduled Caste persons burnt alive in the incident were given Rs. 10,000 each and a sum of Rs. 11434 was distributed among the affected families of Scheduled Castes as immediate relief.

Secondly, Sir, with regard to Kanpur, the case was investigated by S.P. Rural, Kanpur on 9.3.93. in which four persons belonging to Scheduled Caste community were murdered by the upper castes. In this connection, a case of murder under Section 147/148/302/34-IPC and 3(1)(x) under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was registered in Rush Police Station, District Kanpur (Rural). Of the 12 people named in FIR, 8 including leader of the gang Navin Dubey alias Guddu, have been arrested by the police. The murders were a sequel to an old enmity between the members of upper caste and Scheduled Castes. It was reported that about 10 month ago, the Scheduled Castes had allegedly killed one, raja Dubey of the same village belonging to the upper caste. Several Scheduled Castes had been arrested in connection with the murder, when arrested persons belonging to Scheduled Caste were released from jail, the brother of deceased Raja Dubey determined to take revenge on the Scheduled Caste persons and accordingly on 7.3.93, 12 persons including the brother of late Raja Dubey named in FIR murdered the members of Scheduled Castes. The four murdered persons have been identified

as Ram Gopal, Kalko, Dhruvapal and Sri Chand.

The families of the deceased persons were given Rs. 10,000 each and efforts are being made to provide old age pension and other economic relief to the members of the deceased families.

The Superintendent of police, Rural Kanpur, along with the additional force are investigating the case. The PAC is camping in the village to instil a sense of security among the Scheduled Caste persons in the village.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had said that we had taken a policy decision that the area D.M. and S.P. will be held responsible for atrocities on the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Is the Government of India ready to formulate such a policy?

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan's suggestion is quite constructive. The Government will think over it.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the Minister has given a comparative statement of the killing and action taken on the incident. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has ascertained the main reasons leading to this incident and murder. I would also like to know the type of intensive monitoring being done in order to bring down the number of murder and also atrocities on the SC/ST people.

SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Sir, the causes of atrocities are different but they can be divided under two main headings. The first is Agrarian causes which include landlessness among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, small holdings of SCs and STs, land disputes land grabbing and trespassing by higher castes, disputes about irrigation facilities, demand for minimum wages, objection of higher

castes to the allotment of surplus land to SCs and STs and share cropping rights.

And the other is Social and Educational causes which include spread of education in the SCs and STs, increase of social awareness among SCs and STs, economic betterment and improvements in the living standards of SCs and STs, political awakening among SCs and STs and participation in common socio-political activities by SCs and STs.

So, these are the major factors contributing to the atrocities on SCs and STs. This is a national issue. An issue of such a serious nature cannot be solved by Government alone. All the political parties will have to join together and see that this community at large is helped. We have to create awakening among SCs and STs for which the House as well as the society should come forward. Then only we can help the society at large. Time and again Government is taking steps in this regard. In fact we have got a control room in the Welfare Ministry which is monitoring the situation. We are advising the State Government to see that the problem is sorted out then and there.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel happy that the hon. Minister has laid emphasis on it in his reply that if the atrocities are committed on SCs and STs or if there is any increase in such cases then it is a national issue. Actually it is not a party issue as Shri Sitaram Kesari is trying to make it so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two parts of my question. Recently, riots took place in U.P. in which attacks were made on Harijans and their houses were set on fire in Lohta village near Varanasi. Does the Government have any information in this regard? The second thing, I would like to know, and for which I am addressing Shri Kesari, whether it is a fact that the poison of casteism that is being spread in the country is affecting the administration as well? Even

police force is not immune to it. Whenever such incidents of atrocities take place, the Police and the District Administration do not take action as quickly and as strictly as they should because the casteism is affecting them in some way or the other. Mr. Kesari, what are you doing to overcome such situation, please throw some light on it.

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Sir, Shri Atalji has rightly said that the nation is badly affected by casteism, and it is also a fact that feeling of casteism becomes more violent whenever an attack is made on SCs and STs. Therefore, the word "constructive" used by me for Shri Ram Vilas Paswan's suggestion is very mild. In fact, strict action should be taken against such people. They must not only be dismissed from service but punished also. As he has said that this question may or may not be related to the Ministry of Home Affairs, as far as collective responsibility is concerned, I express my personal opinion. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: How are you expressing your personal opinion? Are you not expressing it as a Minister?

[English]

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: I withdraw that comment.

[Translation]

I realise this responsibility as a Minister. I have to say with great sorrow that the virus of communal feelings is working behind all such incidents. In understand that the leaders belonging to all the parties should sit together at national level and find out its solution. Until and unless some solution is found out, such incidents would continue to occur. I may say one thing again. It is not a new incident. Such incidents have been taking place since time immemorial. I agree with Shri Atalji that this problem could be taken as national problem and solved at national level. It is also true that the feelings of casteism are

assuming alarming propositions in the country. As a result, a large number of murders of the weaker sections of the society are taking place in villages. Therefore, I would like that guilty persons should be punished immediately so that such incidents may not recur. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked about the Lohita incident occurred near Varanasi in which excesses were committed on Harijans. If he has the details, he may please place them.

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Sir, though detailed information is not available with me, yet I have heard of it. As such, we condemn such incidents and will conduct an inquiry into it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original question was asked with regard to Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISITARAMKESARI: I am saying that the Government would place detailed information before the House. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The other questions are equally important you will come to know.

[*Translation*]

Strategy to Tackle Terrorism

702. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate an international strategy to tackle the problem of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to obtain the help of some friendly countries in sharing vital information regarding international terrorism; and

(d) if so, the details along with the names of such countries?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIS. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Government of India have constantly sought to heighten international awareness regarding the global threat posed by terrorism. Organisations such as the NAM, SAARC and the UN, of which India is a member, have expressed their strong condemnation of terrorism.

Assistance of friendly countries, willing to cooperate, is sought for the exchange of information, sharing of intelligence and the need to develop common strategies regarding terrorism. Government seeks such assistance from time to time, depending on the circumstances of each case and the expertise required. It is not in the national security interest to furnish further details.

MR. SPEAKER: Before you put a question, I would like to explain to you that this is a very good question, but it has international connotations. Please bear that in mind while putting supplementaries.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has reiterated a number of times that Pakistan is responsible for terrorist activities in Kashmir and Punjab. Sir, the statements by the Home Minister yesterday decry the involvement of Pakistan in the bomb blasts in Bombay. He has termed it as an international conspiracy and added that instead of giving information, Pakistan is hiding the facts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when Pakistan is behind most of the terrorist

activities, what efforts are being made by our Government at the international level to get Pakistan declared as terrorist country?

[English]

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: The entire matter is being looked into by the major political powers. According to my information, Pakistan is on the watch list of some of these major powers. Every effort is being to see that whatever information that we have, we can supply to them so that necessary action in furtherance of their activities can be taken by their respective States.

[Translation]

DR.RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my next supplementary is that hon. Minister has said in his reply that Government of India has been making constant efforts to create awareness at international level against the universal danger of terrorism. India has raised this issue in NAM, UN and SAARC and these organisations have condemned it strongly. Condemnation helps in containing the incidents of terrorism but on the contrary such incidents are on increase. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what effective steps are being taken by the Government to curb terrorism and protect the life of innocent and poor people?

[English]

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: These are exhortations made by either UN council or NAM or even by SAARC. This has to be translated into concrete plan of action, by having bilateral treaties with different countries.

So far as SAARC countries are concerned, a committee of experts have submitted their report and also a draft legislation. According to my information, which was supplied to me by the External Affairs Ministry, most of the countries are taking further steps in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an objection. He has mentioned NAM, UNO and SAARC but the names of organisations like has made no mention of the I.P.U. Conference, hosted by us last week. A resolution was adopted there after a long discussion, but I am sorry to state that he has not made a mention about that here.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably, such type of question was asked two-three days ago.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: This must be the latest reply. He could have corrected here itself.

[Translation]

Secondly, this question is about terrorism at international level but while giving reply interstate aspects are also being taken up. As it was reported here earlier Maharashtra Government did not ask the Centre for an enquiry, therefore we are not handing over this case to C.B.I. for further investigation. When it can happen at international level, why can't it be applied at the interstate level?

MR.SPEAKER: I told you earlier also not to rake up inter state issues while dealing with a question about international affairs.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The bomb blasts at Bombay is an international incident and if Home Minister says that the Maharashtra Government does not provide facts regarding that international incident.....

MR.SPEAKER: That is not relevant.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government regarding such dreadful incident. I am of the firm opinion that West Asian Islamic Fundamental Group is behind this incident and everybody is

aware of it. For the last so many years Israel has been fighting against this West Asian Islamic Fundamental Group and for this purpose she has a very competent and strong secret agency. We have Intelligence bureau and RAW and these two agencies have totally failed to combat the terrorism. In view of this, will the Government establish a special agency to combat terrorism which is spreading from Punjab and Kashmir to other parts of the country? While forming such an agency does the Government intend to consult the expert countries in this field like Israel the name of which I have mentioned just now. You have not provided any information regarding Interpol here.

[English]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I do not agree with the hon. Member that our intelligence agencies as well as RAW have failed and some substitute agency should be appointed. The Government does not agree with this point of view. Wherever the technology is available and friendly countries are prepared to cooperate with us, we try to approach them and see that we succeed in curbing the terrorist activity by taking whatever appropriate steps that are necessary through the international agencies.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The hon. Minister has not said whether they have approached Interpol or not.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Interpol supplies information. So far as the terrorist activity is concerned the kind of legislation which is required can be enacted by the respective Government and not by Interpol.

[Translation]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on one hand we say that it is the responsibility of State Governments to maintain law and order and on the other crime is being internationalised. All of us know that terrorism is an off shoot of

drug-trade which is also called Narco-terrorism. Our agencies working at international level are facing a lot of difficulty in performing their work within the country. For example, due to provision of Custom Act our State police and other agencies like C. B. I. Intelligence Bureau cannot investigate into and prosecute the matters relating to smuggling which is the cradle of crime i.e. where crime flourishes. The incident of Bombay took place due to this because the State police did not have a right to investigate into that matter.

My question is whether the Government have received any demand from different agencies and States regarding amending the Custom Act in order to empower State police and other agencies combating International terrorism to investigate and prosecute in the smuggling cases, specially the drug smuggling cases.

[English]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It will be difficult for me to answer. I require another notice.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to state that the reply given by the Home Minister in connection with the question asked here is hopeless. We are fortunate enough that Minister of External Affairs is also present in the House. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he knows as to what was published in the Washington Post yesterday. Generally we do not get such types of news here but it was published in the Washington Post that some proofs have been recovered regarding a conspiracy between I. S. I. of Pakistan and an officer of C. I. A. during Afghan war.

[English]

It says:

"Western forces 'familiar' with CIA's reports and a former official of Pakistan's InterServices

Intelligence (ISI) were today reported to have confirmed India's charge of Pakistani support for terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir..”

It further Says:

“Western forces have further said that the State Department has solid information that Pakistan has trained, funded and supplied such rebels.”

[Translation]

Keeping in view the news items published in the Washington Post. I would like to submit to the Government that a conference of the Heads of the Government is going to be convened by UNO to discuss the subject of human rights. Indian delegation raised the problem of terrorism spreading all over the world in the preparatory committee of this conference but made no mention of this particular point. Therefore, while furnishing this information to the Government, I would like to know as to why, despite having an ample evidence against Pakistan and a vast scope to use those evidences for making propaganda against that count in our friendly countries like United States etc, as Shri Singhvi has done, we failed to take advantage of it? In this context I would like to know from Shri Chavan such a propaganda is likely to help us a lot to try check terrorism at international level in future what steps does the hon. Minister propose to take in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, at the international level, wherever the countries are prepared to co-operate with us, we are pursuing the matter with them. The hon. Member has given some information. I am sure the State Department must be aware of what has been published in the Washington Post. This in fact will strengthen their position because they are now already moving in the matter to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State. First, Pakistan is on the Watchlist and they have given them

sufficient time to prove that they are in fact not involved in sponsoring terrorism in the neighbouring country, that is, India. And that is being seriously considered by them. I would not be able to say anything more on this.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker. Sir, my question has not been replied to My submission is that when Shri Singhvi is saying clearly.....

[English]

“to create an effective international legal regime against terrorism.”

[Translation]

then why does the Government speak indirectly, why does it not take the matter directly? When there are solid evidences to this effect, why does the Government not speak directly? When Pakistan can dare to speak against us in our own contry, why can't we have the courage to take up the matter in a straight forward manner? Why the hon. Minister is speaking indirectly, this is my simple question? The hon. Minister has said nothing about it.

MR. SPEAKER: What he has said, it is not known.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am stating clearly that he has said

“to create an effective international legal regime against terrorism.”

[Translation]

and thus instead of raising the matter indirectly, he should raise it directly.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this respect the hon. Minister has referred to the assistance regarding exchange of

information, sharing of intelligence, etc. I would like to know in this connection, with how many countries we have got extradition treaty and what is the experience of the Government. I also want to know whether those countries are cooperating with us or not as far as honouring those treaties are concerned, particularly with reference to the investigation of the bomb blast in Bombay.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, so far as the extradition treaty is concerned, we had a very detailed discussion and thereafter a treaty was signed between Government of India and Government of U.K. We have a similar kind of treaty with Canada. The third country with which we had the intention to sign a treaty was Russia. But a kind of protocol was signed with Russia. And the fourth country is Spain. These are the four countries where either we have signed the treaty or we are in advance stage of signing the treaty.

Sofar as the treaty with U.K. is concerned, we are getting a useful information from that country.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I agree with the Home Minister that during the last few months, the Government of India has succeeded at least in creating an international atmosphere against this international terrorism, particularly about Pakistan's involvement in all the terrorists activities in our country. This is an achievement. Certain international organisations have condemned it. But, Pakistan is very successfully using, for example, Organisation of Islamic Conference and certain Gulf countries, on the basis of religion and also on other compulsion.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government of India has taken any initiative at least with such Organisations. For example, Organisation of Islamic Conference had also made an attempt with some Gulf countries where Pakistan is able to exploit the situation so that public opinion can be created to isolate Pakistan in these areas also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as Islamic Organisation is concerned, every effort is being made to see that we are able to take up this issue on diplomatic channels and first create the necessary atmosphere so that in the name of religion, this kind of atmosphere is not vitiated by Pakistan.

As far as the other part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I will certainly look into it. I cannot straight way give the answer.

[Translation]

Medical Facilities To SCs/STs In Rural Areas

704. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELAFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to the scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward people residing in remota rural areas; and

(b) the total number of primary health centres, sub-centres and community health centres functioning in Madhya Pradesh?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(a) Special guidelines have been issued to the State to set up at least 15% of the sub-centres in Scheduled Caste bastis or villages having 20% or more Scheduled Caste population and 7.5% of their annual targets in tribal areas.

The State Governments have also been advised to give further relaxation for setting up Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres in case of tribal hamlets and Scheduled Caste bastis which

are 5 k.m. away from available Health and Family Welfare delivery points.

Differential population norms have been prescribed for setting up of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in Tribal areas and hilly areas.

(b) 1,241 Primary Health Centres; 11,936 Sub-Centres; and 190 Community Health Centres are functioning in Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I belong to Sagar district where bidis are manufactured on a large scale. Bidis cause tuberculosis. A large number of the people get infected by this disease and become victims of untimely death. The maximum number among them is that of children. Mine is a reserved constituency. I had asked the number of health centres opened in the villages predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that guidelines have been issued to open Health centres in scheduled Caste areas having 20% or more scheduled caste population and 7.5% of their annual targets in tribal areas. There are a number of villages in Madhya Pradesh having more than 20% Scheduled Caste population. But Health centres have not been opened there, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a survey to this effect is proposed to be conducted and whether there is any scheme to open Health centres in these areas?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the health is a State subject and the public health centres and sub-centres are established by the State Governments. But, from the Central Government side, we have given guidelines to the State Governments for establishing a primary health centre, the normal population is 30000 for sub-centre it is 5000; for establishing

in the tribal area, the population is reduced to 20000 for P.H.C. and for the sub-centre it is reduced to 3000.

Accordingly, we have asked the State Governments to establish those Public Health Centres and Sub-centres.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Part (b) of my question. I have asked the total number of primary health centres, sub-centres and community health centres functioning in Madhya Pradesh. With regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know the number of such health centres working in the areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe people?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, according to the guidelines given to the State Governments, at least fifteen (15%) per cent of the Sub-Centres should be in Scheduled Caste basis and villages having twenty per cent or more Scheduled Caste population. The States have also been desired to set up 7.5 per cent of their annual target for infrastructure in the tribal area.

As regards the number of Sub-Centres under the Tribal Sub-Plan in Madhya Pradesh, it is 4,935 and that of PHCS. is 633.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is about providing medical facilities to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class people living in rural areas. The reply given by the hon. minister is about the setting up of primary health centres and sub-centres. However, medical facilities to the people cannot be ensured by merely setting up health centres and sub centres. On the basis of our experience we do know that doctors do not

go to rural areas, particularly, to the areas having population of backward people and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. The hon. Minister has pointed out that it is a State Subject. Through you, I would like to submit that can the Central Government only issue guidelines to the States? Can it monitor their working also? Generally, doctors do not go to these remote areas nor do the medical staff in required number. Buildings for Health centres are constructed, but medical facilities are not available there. I would like to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to the people in such areas.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, the observation made by the hon. Member is absolutely correct. Though we have created a large infrastructure in the country, though thousands of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres are created and necessary facilities are provided, but who should go there to provide the services delivery to the people, that is the question that comes and that the hon. Member has asked. No doubt, we have created Primary Health Centres, we have given the staff, but the monitoring is basically done by the State Governments. Monitoring by the Centre is physically not possible because we have to depend upon the State Governments for monitoring aspect of the health care delivery.

The suggestion given by the hon. Member is very good. It is true that we have to create conditions so that the people who are supposed to give the health care delivery to the people and also the health facilities, are as near as possible, to the doors of the people who are to be served. We have to create such conditions and we will take the State Governments into confidence to provide such facilities.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Just

now, the hon. Minister has stated that health is a State subject and it is their responsibility to monitor it. The Central Government has no active role in it. The hon. Minister furnished information with regard to the setting up of health centres and sub-centres. Shri Nitish Kumar has rightly pointed out that neither the doctors, nurses etc go to these centres nor other medical facilities are available in the health centres. Patients die due to lack of proper medical treatment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to adopt tribal health policy on the lines of tribal area education policy formulated by it so as to ensure the availability of the medical staff like doctors, nurses etc and other medical facilities in those areas?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, perhaps the House is aware that the National Health Policy was adopted by Parliament in 1983, about 10 years ago. This Health Policy did take into account the suggestions and the recommendations made by the Bhor Committee as back as in 1946. The very purpose of this was to see that people should not be denied the medical and health facilities because they do not have the purchasing capacity. It is not the case. The state has to accept the responsibility of giving medical and health care facilities which we accept. On this basis the Health Policy was adopted. A large infrastructure has been created. It is true that the tribal areas and hajan bastis are not given the necessary facilities which were intended in the Health Policy document. Efforts will be made in this regard.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What are they?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is providing health care and medical facilities to the people. This is the basic health policy. Without the cooperation of the State Governments this is simply not achievable.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that 15 per cent the sub-centres and 7.5 per cent of the sub-centres will be opened in the areas having 20 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population respectively. In many a district in Uttar Pradesh even two per cent of the sub-centres have not been opened up and wherever these have been opened neither medicines nor doctors are available. The hon. Minister stated in the reply that this is a state subject but when the State Government is approached it gives the excuse of shortage of funds for not making available medicines and other facilities. Therefore, will the Union Government issue instructions to the State Governments to strictly implement the guidelines and will also ponder over providing funds to the State Government?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, all that I can say in this regard is that this is a suggestion for action

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, malaria, Kala azar and tuberculosis are still killing diseases in our country, particularly in situation of poverty. The Centre has a number of programmes for the eradication of malaria, kala azar and tuberculosis. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any special grants have been made in that areas specified in the question, that is scheduled castes and tribes and backward areas for malaria, kala azar and tuberculosis eradication programme and if there are grants, whether there has been any enhancement of grants. Already the grants have been reduced in the recent past.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the question relates to Madhy Pradesh and I have the figures of Madhya Pradesh regarding grant of allocations given in tribal sub-plan and

special component plan. For malaria, in 1992, under tribal sub-plan Rs. 874.31 lakhs were given and Rs. 1,088.84 lakhs given under central sector special component plan.

We have got the figures for leprosy also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You can supply the information later.

EYE Camps

705. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:**
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that 50 persons have lost their eye sight after being operated upon in eye camps in the villages of Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh in February, 1993;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have, from time to time, issued guidelines to be observed in eye camps;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for these guidelines being ignored by the organisers of eye camps; and

(g) the amount of compensation and other relief provided/proposed to be provided to the victims of eye camps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that 60 eye operations were performed by Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh,

a privately managed trust in November, 1992 in three villages of Aligarh. The enquiry conducted by the State Government has revealed that out of the 45 cases which could be contacted, 5 cases have been unsuccessful due to infection, patients' own negligence or due to post-operative complications.

(d) to (g). Government of India has laid down detailed technical guidelines for organising eye camps. The Chief Medical Officer of the District grants permission for holding eye camps and ensures strict compliance of the guidelines.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this incident in Uttar Pradesh 50 persons lost eye sight. Such camps are organised mostly in rural areas and the poor who are unable to afford to go to reputed doctors and hospitals visit these camps. The reply of the Government has perturbed me because negligence on the part of the patients has been assigned the reason. Is the hon. Minister himself satisfied with the reply? If so, then it is a different matter. Negligence on the part of the doctors has been shifted on to the patients. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to institute a fresh inquiry into the incident?

[*English*]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: This incident was widely reported in the newspapers and the State Government has constituted an enquiry committee. This committee enquired into the matter and they have given a report. On 26th March, 1993, the District Magistrate, Aligarh, ordered an enquiry into the incident. The enquiry team consisted of Dr. V.P. Agarwal, CMO, Aligarh as Chairman and Dr. R. Gogi, chairman of ophthalmology department, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Dr. S.C. Jain, Deputy CMO and Mr. R.K. Singh, SDM, Hathras Sub Division as members. The enquiry committee has enquired into the incident

and submitted a report.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: I would like to know whether the Government propose to give compensation to the persons who have lost their eyesight.

[*English*]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: This operation was performed by a voluntary organisation and there is no such scheme to give any compensation in this case.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that due to nonavailability of medical facilities in the rural areas such medical camps are time and again organised by incompetent doctors in rural areas. This does not happen in Aligarh alone but is being seen all over the country. Thousands of person lose their eye sight after getting operated upon by incompetent doctors. This is a common phenomenon. Despite all the efforts, the State Governments have not been able to stop such camps from being organised. I would like to know whether the Government will enact some stringent laws to stop such camps from being organised and to prohibit incompetent doctors to perform such operations by making the provision of life imprisonment or deterrent punishment? I would like to know whether such a law will be enacted by the Government?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not just the question of the operations being performed by incompetent doctors. The Central Government has issued specific guidelines to the State Governments to the effect that operations should be performed by competent doctors alone and the State Governments have been instructed to strictly implement these guidelines.

[English]

It is the responsibility of the State Government to see the strict compliance of the guideline issued by the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action likely to be taken against the officers who grant permission to the All India Organisations which do not observe guidelines, for organising eye camps, so that this phenomenon of damaging eye sight comes to an end?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The organisers before organising the eye camp have to take the permission of the State Government. The district Chief Medical Officer is the appropriate person to give permission. Before giving permission for holding any eye camp, they have to see that these guidelines are strictly observed by the organisers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Family Welfare Programme in Bihar

*703. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Union Government to Bihar for the family welfare programmes during 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any special programmes for the backward and tribal areas of Bihar under the family welfare programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Statewise outlays for 1993-94, including for Bihar are under finalisation.

(b) and (c). Under the World Bank assisted social Safety Net Programme, in five districts of Bihar i.e. Nawda, Saharas, Samastipur, Katihar and Gaya, Rs. 50 lakh has been released in 1992-93 for each district for promoting institutional deliveries to reduce maternal mortality by equipping Primary Health Centres with Operation Theatre, Labour Room etc. Rs. 10 lakh per PHC will be spent on 5 PHCs to be selected in each of the above five districts, Another Rs. 50 lakhs per district will be released in 1993-94.

[English]

Royalty and Gradation of Coal

*706. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for fixation of royalty and gradation of coal for different States;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the State Governments against such gradation and criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The criterion for gradation of coals classified as non-coking is the Useful Heat Value (UHV) and for coals classified as coking coals is the ash content and further for coals classified as semi-coking and weakly coking, the ash plus moisture content of such coals. Rates of royalty on coal are being fixed under

Section 9 of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. Coals have been formed into several groups (depending on their grades) for fixation of royalty. Rates of royalty are generally fixed based on useful heat value for coals in a group with adjustment for conservation of higher grades of coal. Since all the coals being produced in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) fall within a few limited grades, a uniform rate of royalty has been fixed for such coals produced in SCCL. Coals produced in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalay and Nagaland which are not being graded have been placed in Group I and Group II for fixation of royalty depending upon whether coal is handpicked or run of mine.

When the rates of royalty were last revised w.e.f. 1.8.91, the cesses of coal had been abolished in almost all States except Assam and West Bengal. As such rates of royalty were not revised in case of these two States and old rates have been continued only so far as these two states are concerned

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. After the rates of royalty were increased with effect from 1.8.91, representations have been received from some State Governments demanding upward revisions in the rates, specially as regards lower grades. Some States have also requested for fixation of coal royalty on advalorem basis.

(d) Section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals

(Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 allows upward revision in the rates of royalty only once during a period of 3 years. Since the last revision was done on 1.8.1991, any further increase could be considered only after the period of 3 years is over. *

Investment by CIL

*707. DR. D.VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has adopted any strategy of investment in projects of short gestation period to augment production capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it has helped in coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (c). Coal India Limited has decided to concentrate their efforts on the on-going projects and take up short gestation (upto 5 years) and viable new projects for augmenting coal production. During 1992-93, 31.37 million tonnes of coal production has been realised from such short gestation projects. The details of such projects are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

List of ongoing projects with short gestation period

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	1. Abhirampur	OC	0.24	0.00
ECL	2. Nakrakunda (B)	OC	0.30	0.00
ECL	3. North Searsole RPR	UG	0.60	0.31
ECL	4. Raibati RPR	UG	0.60	0.15
ECL	5. Madhujore R-x Seam	UG	0.54	0.15
ECL	6. Patmohana B.C. INC	UG	0.38	0.17
ECL	7. Kushadanga	UG	0.33	0.02
ECL	8. Madhusudanpur RPR	UG	0.36	0.11
ECL	9. Dubeswari	UG	0.23	0.13
ECL	10. Central Kajora	UG	0.18	0.04
ECL	11. New Kenda (B&P MECH)	UG	0.15	0.05
BCCL	12. PlantPool (Coking)	OC	0.30	0.53

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
BCCL	13. North Tista	OC	0.70	0.64
BCCL	14. Khas Kusunda	OC	0.24	0.12
BCCL	15. Godhur	OC	0.21	0.19
BCCL	16. Akashkinaree	OC	0.47	0.32
BCCL	17. E. Bhaggatdih 9&10 Pit	UG	0.21	0.05
BCCL	18. Godhur 3 Pit Aug	UG	0.12	0.00
BCCL	19. Maheshpur IX (B) Seam	UG	0.09	0.08
CCL	20. Purnadih	OC	0.60	0.59
CCL	21. ARA (RO) RCE	OC	0.76	0.17
CCL	22. Khas Mahal	OC	0.60	0.59
CCL	23. Phusro	OC	0.35	0.30
CCL	24. Pipradih	OC	0.40	0.00
CCL	25. Urimari	UG	0.36	0.02

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
CCL	26. Hailong	UG	0.15	0.00
CCL	27. Mech of Bermo sm	UG	0.15	0.10
WCL	28. Kawadi	OC	0.40	0.59
WCL	29. Umter Addl. Prodn. SCH.	OC	0.50	0.35
WCL	30. Sirna	OC	0.24	0.00
WCL	31. Patanswangi Expn.	UG	0.25	0.17
WCL	32. Vishnupuri-1	UG	0.21	0.00
WCL	33. Gajandoh	UG	0.18	0.09
WCL	34. Sasti Marginal SCHM	UG	0.21	0.00
SECL	35. Dipka Augmentation	OC	1.00	0.80
SECL	36. Churcha West B & P	UG	0.24	0.14
SECL	37. Dharam Pilot Incline	UG	0.14	0.00

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
SECL	38. Chhal Incline	UG	0.14	0.00
SECL	39. Mand Incline	UG	0.14	0.00
SECL	40. Dhanpuri RO	UG	0.12	0.05
MCL	41. Nandira Mech. Expn.	UG	0.38	0.13
MCL	42. Orient No. 3	UG	0.10	0.09
MCL	43. Deulbera Mech	UG	0.18	0.16
A. Total Ongoing			14.00	6.81

List of completed projects with short gestation period

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	1. Mohanpur	OC	0.40	0.26
ECL	2. Ardhagram	OC	0.16	0.10
ECL	3. Banjemehari	OC	0.30	0.21

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	4. Gengaramchak	OC	0.16	0.03
ECL	5. Pusai	OC	0.24	0.00
ECL	6. Girija	OC	0.24	0.11
ECL	7. Sangramgarh	OC	0.24	0.28
ECL	8. Jorekuri/Palasthal	OC	0.08	0.04
ECL	9. Bankola RPR	UG	0.90	0.44
ECL	10. Bahula RPR	UG	1.20	0.50
ECL	11. Chora 10 PIT	UG	0.24	0.06
ECL	12. Sch. Reorg. Khoodia	UG	0.24	0.07
ECL	13. Parasea 6&7 Inc	UG	0.35	0.19
ECL	14. Harijam 27 & 28 Inc	UG	0.30	0.18
ECL	15. Sch. Aug. Chinakuri-III	UG	0.30	0.03
ECL	16. Narsamunda	UG	0.24	0.12
ECL	17. Sch. S.D.L. Haripur	UG	0.09	0.02

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	18. Chapapur (with Hirzīm)	UG	0.30	0.24
BCCL	19. Beneih Block-II (NC)	OC	0.90	0.80
BCCL	20. South Tisra (NC)	OC	0.60	0.66
BCCL	21. Bāṅṅī (NC) JOG-Kuridih	OC	0.75	0.72
BCCL	22. Block-II Nudkharkee	OC	0.80	1.35
BCCL	23. Ghanoodih PatchOB	OC	0.44	0.59
BCCL	24. Keshalpur RCE	OC	0.51	0.00
BCCL	25. Bhowrah (Patch)	OC	0.36	0.03
BCCL	26. New Laikdih	OC	0.36	0.17
BCCL	27. Jamunia	OC	0.27	0.25
BCCL	28. Borea/Chaptorla	OC	0.18	0.00
BCCL	29. Ramkrishna OCP	OC	0.18	0.00
BCCL	30. Bhowra south	OC	0.20	0.26

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
BCCL	31. Albion B-J (Patch)	OC	0.21	0.18
BCCL	32. Salanpur	OC	0.23	0.00
BCCL	33. Jeenagora (Patch)	OC	0.10	0.18
BCCL	34. Tisra (Patch)	OC	0.13	0.00
BCCL	35. South Jharra	OC	0.13	0.31
BCCL	36. Murulidih 20/21 RPR	UG	0.57	0.22
BCCL	37. Madhuband Sector A	UG	0.21	0.18
BCCL	38. Lodna (Aug)	UG	0.24	0.11
BCCL	39. Bhagaband XVIII	UG	0.18	0.05
BCCL	40. Loyabad X SM (Aug)	UG	0.15	0.13
BCCL	41. Baratee Group (Ro)	UG	0.17	0.02
BCCL	42. Basantimata Mech Load	UG	0.13	0.06
BCCL	43. Maheshpur Mech. Extn	UG	0.09	0.03

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
CCL	44. Dhori East	OC	0.60	0.73
CCL	45. Jarangdih	OC	0.45	0.40
CCL	46. Pundi R.P.	OC	0.55	0.55
CCL	47. New Gidi 'C'	OC	0.60	0.41
CCL	48. Jharkhand South	OC	0.60	0.26
CCL	49. Religera Int. RPT.	OC	0.50	0.51
CCL	50. Kabribad	OC	0.50	0.40
CCL	51. Rajhara North West	OC	0.50	0.40
CCL	52. Kedla North	OC	0.30	0.28
CCL	53. Urimari Exp RPR	OC	0.50	0.96
CCL	54. New Sawang	OC	0.30	0.28
CCL	55. Sayal 'D'	OC	0.35	0.37
CCL	56. Tapin North PH-II	OC	0.35	0.26
CCL	57. Gidi 'A'	OC	0.60	0.39

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
CCL	58. A. Karanpura	UG	0.28	0.09
NCL	59. Gorbi Expm.>	OC	0.50	0.58
NCL	60. Gorbi B	OC	0.60	0.56
WCL	61. Hindustan Lalpeth REC	OC	0.55	0.42
WCL	62. Gouri-II	OC	0.35	0.00
WCL	63. Chargaon	OC	0.38	0.25
WCL	64. Bhatadi	OC	0.25	0.10
WCL	65. Sethia	OC	0.22	0.15
WCL	66. Shivpuri-II (Haran.)	OC	0.14	0.10
WCL	67. Ambara	OC	0.12	0.18
WCL	68. Satpura	UG	0.60	0.74
WCL	69. Inder	UG	0.40	0.28
WCL	70. Jharna	UG	0.27	0.33

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MT)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
WCL	71. Damua	UG	0.40	0.28
WCL	72. Rajur RO	UG	0.09	0.00
SECL	73. Sharda Patch	OC	0.50	0.44
SECL	74. Jamuna	OC	0.60	0.80
SECL	75. Jamuna Ro	UG	0.50	0.35
SECL	76. Kotma RO	UG	0.60	0.53
SECL	77. West J.K.D.B-SEAM	UG	0.27	0.16
SECL	78. Bistrampur RO	UG	0.26	0.25
SECL	79. Balarampur Inclines	UG	- 0.18	0.20
SECL	80. Surakachar RO	UG	0.18	0.06
SECL	81. Banki RO	UG	0.20	0.24
SECL	82. Nowrozabad 9/10 INC	UG	0.18	0.16
SECL	83. Behraband Pilot	UG	0.10	0.18

Company	Project	Type	Capacity (MTY)	Actual Prod. 92-93 (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
SECL	84. Mech. DEP. Churcha-85DL	UG	0.08	0.00
SECL	85. Jaynagar 5/6 Mech	UG	0.09	0.12
SECL	86. Kumda 3/4 Mech	UG	0.10	0.21
MCL	87. Lilari	OC	0.80	1.06
MCL	88. Lajkura	UG	0.50	0.35
	B. Total Completed		31.07	24.56
	A+B		45.07	31.37

Steel Plant in Orissa

*708. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Government of Orissa to set up a steel plant at Daitari in Orissa is pending for approval with the Foreign Investment Promotion Board;

(b) since when it is pending; and

(c) the steps taken to accord approval expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) to (c). The proposal submitted by Kalinga Steels India Ltd. has already been considered recently by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. It is now awaiting further Government consideration.

Health Problems Due to Computers

*709. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuous exposure to computers by operators causes health problems;

(b) whether the Government have studied the report of ILO published in 1989 confirming agreement among various Government agencies, Trade Unions, etc. that video display units directly affect the eyes and the skeletal-muscular system; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to overcome the above problem faced by computer users?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Although ICMR has not conducted an independent study on the subject, it has reported that several authoritative studies including that

of WHO bring out some discomforts to workers on prolonged exposure to Visual Display Terminals. The ILO study also broadly endorses the same view and suggests that these adverse health affects are preventable by good work practices including appropriate work station design and use of correct furniture and education of operators.

[Translation]

Noise Pollution in Coal Mines

*710. SHRI TEJSINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that hearing capacity of the coal mine workers is decreasing day by day due to noise pollution in the coal mines;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) to (d). However, in view of some indications of marginal hearing loss in case of workers exposed to very high noise levels for a very long period. Central Mining Research Stations (CMRS), Dhanbad has done scientific studies on the effect of noise pollution in coal mines and their recommendations and suggestions have been taken note of by the coal industry. The main features for reducing the sound are generally integral part of the equipment design.

Some of the important remedial measures for controlling noise pollution in the coal mines are:-

- (i) increasing the distance between the operator and the source of noise;
- (ii) providing sound proof cabins to the operators;
- (iii) provision of silencers in the exhaust fans and other such equipments;
- (iv) providing suitable ear-muffs and ear-plugs to workers exposed to noise;
- (v) providing vibration absorbing foundations and rubber linings for vibrating equipment;
- (vi) providing green belts between mines and housing colonies, hospitals, schools etc. for absorption of excessive noise.

Limestone Deposits in Maharashtra

*711. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are deposits of limestone in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for exploration of more deposits and their excavation?

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have estimated a total reserves of 965 million tonnes of limestone in the State out of which 623 million tonnes are in Chandrapur district, 226 million tonnes in Yavatmal, 82 million tonnes in

Gadchiroli, 31 million tonnes in Nagpur and 3 million tonnes in Nanded districts.

(c) The State Government has reported that almost all the major limestone bearing areas in Maharashtra have been explored and presently exploration work in Pimpalgaon Lakhmapur area of Chandrapur district and Borda-Wagaon-Dongragaon area in Yavatmal district is in progress. 21 mining leases in Chandrapur district and 19 in Yavatmal district for exploitation of limestone have been granted by the State Government in Maharashtra State.

All India Hospitals Post-Partum Programme

*712. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether an All India Hospitals Post-partum programme is being implemented in the country with the assistance from the Norwegian Agency for the International Development (NORAD);

(b) if so, the names of places where the programme has been launched; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) and (c). Partial financial assistance for 550 Post Partum Centres at National, State and District Level hospitals has been provided by NORAD from 1971 to 1985. From 1981 to December, 1993, assistance has been provided by NORAD for 1012 sub-district Level Post Partum Centres. The names of places where assistance has been given are shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement*List of Post Partum Institutions at National, State and District Level*

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	I/1	Cndhi Medical College, Secundrabad	A
2.	2	Govt. Medical College Hospital, (Osmania Medical College), Hyderabad.	A
3.	3	Govt. Medical College, (Govt. General Hospital), Guntur	A
4.	4	Rangaraya Medical College, (Govt. General Hospital), Kakinada	A
5.	II/1	King George Hospital (attached to Andhra Medical College), Vishakhapatnam	A
6.	2	Govt. General Hospital (attached to Kurnool, Medical College), Kurnool.	A
7.	3	K.M.G.M. Hospital (Karatiya Medical Collage), Warrangal.	A
8	4	Sri V. Ramanarain Rubia Hospital (attached to Shri S. V. Medical College) Tirupathi.	A
9.	5	Nilouter Hospital, Hyderabad.	A
10	III/1	Distt. Hospital, Hyderabad.	B

Sl. No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
11	2	Distt. Hospital, Machilipatnam, Distt. Krishna	B
12	3	Distt. Hospital, Karimnagar	B
13	4	Distt. Hospital, Chittoor	B
14	5	Distt. Hospital, Eluru	B
15	6	Distt. Hospital, Nellore	B
16	7	Distt. Hospital, Nalgonda	B
17	8	Distt. Hospital, Nizamabad	C
18	9	Distt. Hospital, Ongola	C
19	10	Distt. Hospital, Adilabad	C
20	11	Distt Hospital, Sangaroddy	C
21	12	Distt. Hospital, Khamman, Medak	C
22	13	Distt. Hospital, Mehboobnagar	B
23	IV/1	Distt. Hospital Cuddapah.	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
24.	2	Distt. Hospital, Srikakulam	C
25.	VI/1	Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad	B
26.	2	Govt. Head Qtrs. Hospital, Rajmundhri, Distt. East Godavari.	C
27.	3	Govt. Hospital, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad	A
28.	VII/1	E.S.I. Hospital, Sant Nagar, Hyderabad	B
		Assam	
29.	I/1	Assam Medical College & Hospital, Dibrugarh.	A
30.	2	Medical College Hospital, Gauhati	A
31.	II/1	Medical College, Silchar	A
32.	IV/1	Civil Hospital, Jorhat, Sibsagar	C
33.	2	Civil Hospital, Tezpur	C
34.	3	Civil Hospital Nowgong	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
35.	C/1	Civil Hospital, Diphu	C
36.	2	Civil Hospital, Haflong	C
37.	V/3	Civil Hospital, Lakhimpur	C
38.	4	Civil Hospital, Dhubri	C
39.	VIII/1	Civil Hospital, Colaghat, Sibsagar	C
Bihar			
40.	I/1	Patna Medical College & Hospital, Patna.	A
41.	2	Darbhanga Medical College & Hospital, Laheriasarai	A
42.	II/1	Sadar Hospital (attached to Rajendra Medical College), Ranchi.	A
43.	2	Govt. Hospital (attached to Medical College), Jamshedpur	A
44.	III/1	Bhagalpur Medical College & Hospital, Bhagalpur.	A
45.	21	Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya.	A
46.	3	Sadar Hospital, Monghyr	B

Sl. No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
47.	4	Sadar Hospital, Chapra	B
48.	IV/1	M.K. Hospital, Batiah, Champaran.	A
49.	2	Sadar Hospital, Muzzafarpur	B
50.	3	Sadar Hospital, Arrah, Distt. Shahbad	B
51.	4	Sadar Hospital, Purnea	B
52.	5	Sadar Hospital, Hazaribagh	B
53.	V/1	Maghadha Medical College, Gaya	A
54.	2	Distt. Hospital, Chaibasa	A
55.	3	Sadar Hospital, Aurangabad	A
56.	4	Sadar Hospital Siwan	A
57.	5	Sadar Hospital, Girdih	A
58.	6	Sadar Hospital, Madhubani	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
59.	7	Sadar Hospital, Samasthipur	A
60.	8	Sadar Hospital, Vaishali	A
61.	9	Sadar Hospital, Sitamarhi.	A
62	10	Sadar Hospital, Motihari	A
63.	11	Sadar Hospital, Dhanbad	A
64.	12	Sadar Hospital, Dumka	B
65.	13	Distt. Hospital, Daltanganj	B
66	14	Sadar Hospital, Bihar Sharif	B
67.	15	Sadar Hospital, Nawadah	B
68.	16	Sadar Hospital, Saaram	B
69	17	Sadar Hospital, Begusarai	B
70	18	Sadar Hospital, Saharsa	B

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Type of P. P Centre</i>
1	2	3	4
71.	19	Sadar Hospital, Katinar	B
72.	20	Sadar Hospital, Gopalganj	B
73.	VI/1	Nalanda Medical College, Patna	A
74.	2	Patiputra Medical College, Dhanbad	A
75.	3	Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzzafarpur	A
76.	VIII/1	Distt. Hospital, Ranchi	B
		<i>Gujarat</i>	
77.	I/1	V.S. General Hospital (attached to Municipal Medical College), Ahmedabad	A
78.	2	B.J. Medical College (Civil Hospital) Ahmedabad	A
79.	3	M.P. Shah Medical College, (Irwin Group of Hospitals), Jamnagar	A
80.	4.	Jamnabai Hospital, Baroda	A
81.	II/1	S.S.G. Hospital (attached to Medical College), Baroda	A

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Type of P. P Centre</i>
1	2	3	4
82.	2	Medical College, Surat.	A
83.	3	Govt. Hospital, (attached to Rasulkhanji Zanana Hospital, Rajkot	A
84.	4	Shardaven Municipal Hospital Ahmedabad	A
85.	III/1	General Hospital, Visnagar, Mehsana	A
86.	2	G.K. Hospital, Bhuj	B
87.	3	General Hospital, Junagarh	B
88.	4	Sir T. Hospital & C.M. Home Bhavnagar	C
89.	5	Civil Hospital, Mehsana	C
90.	6	Civil Hospital, Godhra, Panch Mahal	C
91.	7	Civil Hospital, Palanpur, Bahaskantha	C
92.	8	K.K. Hospital, Savar Kundia, Bhavnagar	C
93.	9	General Hospital, Patna, Mehsana	C
94.	10	Civil Hospital, Amrali	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
95.	11	M.G.G. Hospital, Mavsari Sulsar	C
96.	12	F.S.I. General Hospital, Bapunagar, Ahmedabad.	A
97.	13	Distt. Hospital, Kaira	C
98.	IV/1	Distt. Hospital, Ahwa-Dang	C
99.	2	Distt. Hospital, Broach	C
100.	V/1	R.K. Hospital. (Distt. Hospital), Limbdi	C
101.	2	Civil Hospital, Himainagar	C
102.	3	Civil Hospital, Gandhinagar	C
103.	4	Civil Hospital, Nadiad	C
104.	VI/1	Sheeth L. G. General Hospital, Maninagar, Ahmedabad	A
105.	2	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Ahmedabad	B
106.	3	M.G. Smarak Hospital, Surendranagar	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
107.	4	Municipal General Hospital, Sidhpur, Distt. Mehsana	B
108.	5	Municipal General Hospital, Kalol, Distt. Mehsans.	C
109.	VIII/1	Municipal Hospital, Anand, Distt. Kaire.	C
		Hayrana	
110.	I/1	Medical College, Rohtak	A
111.	III/1	Civil Hospital, Karnal	C
112.	2	Civil Hospital, Shiwani	C
113.	3	Civil Hospital, Hissar	C
114.	IV/1	Civil Hospital Ambals	C
115.	VIII/1	Distt. Hospital, Gurgaon	B
116.	2	Distt. Hospital, Sonapat.	B
117.	VIII/3	Civil Hospital, Narnaul	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P. Centre
1	2	3	4
118.	4	B.M.C. Hospital, Kurukshetra	B
119.	5	Civil Hospital Dind	C
120	6	Civil Hospital, Rohtak	C
121	7	Civil Hospital, Rohtak	C
122	VIII/1	E. S. I. Hospital, Faridabad	C
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
123	II/1	Govt. Medical College, Simla	A
124	IV/1	Distt. Hospital, Mandi	C
125	V/1	Disst. Hospital Chamba	C
126	2	Distt. Hospital, Bilaspur	C
127	3	Distt. Hospital, Hamirpur	C
128.	4	Distt. Hospital, Dharamshala	C
129	5	Distt Hospital, Una	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
130.	6	Distt. Hospital, Solan	C
131.	7	Distt. Hospital, Kullu	C
132.	8	Distt. Hospital, Nahan	C
133	9	Rippon Hospital, Simla	C
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>			
134.	I/1	Medical College Hospital, Srinagar	A
135.	2	S.N.G.S. Hospital (attached to Medical College), Jammu	A
136.	IV/1	Distt. Hospital, Kathua	C
137.	2	Distt. Hospital, Ananthiag	C
138.	V/1	Distt. Hospital Udhampur	C
139.	2	Distt. Hospital Baramulla	C
140.	3	Distt. Hospital, Doda	C

Sl. No.	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
141.	4	Distt. Hospital, Rajouri	C
142.	5	Distt. Hospital, Lah	C
143.	6	Distt. Hospital, Sandhinagar, Jammu Tawi	C
144.	7	J.L.N.H. Hospital, Srinagar	C
		Karnaka	
145.	I/1	Vani Vilas Hospital (Bangalore Medical College), Bangalore.	A
146.	2	Karnataka Medical College, Hubli	A
147.	3	Chaluvamba Hospital (Mysore Medical College), Mysore	A
148.	III/1	Medical College Gulbarga	A
149.	2	Medical College, Davongare	A
150.	3	Medical College Hospital, Beilary	A
151.	4	Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore	A
152.	5	Distt. Hospital (attached to Medical College), Belgaum	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
153	6	Govt. Hospital (Attached to Kasturba Medical College), Manipal	A
154	III/1	Wenlock & Lady Goshem Hospital, Mangalore	A
155	2	E. S. I. Hospital, (General), Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore.	A
156	3	Sir Chama Rajendra Hospital, Hassan	A
157	4	Distt. Hospital, Chikmagalur	B
158	5	Distt. Hospital, Bidar	B
159	6	Distt. Hospital, Raichur	C
160	7	General Hospital, Mandya	B
161	8	Civil Hospital, Dharwar	C
162	9	Distt Hospital Bijapur	C
163	10	Civil Hospital, Merpara	C
164	11	Civil Hospital, Karwar	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. Centre
1	2	3	4
165.	IV/1	K.C. general Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore.	A
166.	2	H.S.I.S. Coshon Hospital, Bangalore	A
167.	3	S.N.R. Hospital, Shimoga	B
168.	4	M.G. General Hospital, Shimoga	B
169	5	General Hospital, Tumkur	B
170	6	Distt. Hospital, Chitraguda	B
171.	7	Saiti Mohandas Tulasi Das Women's Hospital Mysore	B
172	8	Civil Hospital, K. S. F., Dist. Kolar	B*
173	VIII/1	Govt. Hospital, Savanur, Dharwar	C
174.	2	Chitgupi Hospital, Hubli, Dharwar	C
175	3	General Hospital, Somwarpath, Kodagu	C
176	4	General Hospital, Vijayapet, Kodagu	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
177.	5	Civil Hospital, Harihora, Chitradurga	C
178.	6	Municipal Hospital, Baithongal, Distt. Bolgaum	C
179.	7	J.c. Hospital, Triuthahalli, Distt. Shimoga	C
180.	8	Municipal Dispensary, Nipshi, Selgaum	C
181.	9	Municipal Dispensary, Ramadurg, Belgaum	C
182.	10	Municipal Dispensary, Athani, Belgaum	C
183.	11	T.B. Dispensary, Chikkodi, Balgaum	C
Kerala			
184. -	I/1	S.A.T. Hospital, Trivandrum (attached to Medical College, Trivandrum)	A
185.	2	Women & Children Hospital, Trivandrum	A
186.	3	Women & Children Hospital, Alloppey	A
187.	4	General Hospital, Ernakulam	A
188.	II/1	Distt. Hospital (attached to Medical college), Calicut	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
189.	2	Medical College, Kottayam	A
190.	3	Medical College Alleppey	A
191.	4	District Hospital, Trichur	A
192.	III/1	Victoris Hospital, Quilon	A
193.	2	Distt. Hospital, Palghat	A
194.	3	Distt. Hospital, Cannanore	A
195.	4	Women & Children Hospital, Mattancherry Distt. Ernakulam	A
196.	VI/1	Distt. Head Qtrs. Hospital, Malepuram	C
197.	V/1	Distt. Hospital Kottayam	A
198.	2	Govt. Hospital, Thodupuzha	C
199.	VI/1	Malankara Medical Mission Hospital Kolanchnerry, Distt. Ernakulam	C
200.	2	M. S. S. Medical Mission Hospital, Pandalam, Distt. Alleppey	C

Sl No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
201.	3	Sivagiri Sree Narayana Medical Mission, Varkala, Distt. Trivandrum	C
202	VIII/1	Govt. Hospital, Kunnankulam, Trichur	C
203	VIII/1	St. Thomas Mission Hospital, Kattanam, Distt. Kottayam	B
204	2	Women & Children Hospital, Calicut	B
205.	3	Distt. Hospital, Manatody	C
Madhya Pradesh			
206	I/1	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	A
207.	2	Sultani Zanana Hospital (attached to Gandhi Medical College), Bhopal	A
208.	3	Medical College Hospital, Jabalpur	A
209	4	Meharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital & M.g. Memorial Medical College, Indore	A
210.	II/1	Medical College, Rewa	A
211.	2	Maternity Hospital (attached to Medical College), Raipur	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P. Centre
1	2	3	4
212.	3	Distt. Hospital, Ujjain	A
213.	III/1	Distt. Hospital, Bilaspur	B
214.	2	Distt. Hospital, Mandsaaur	B
215.	3	Distt. Hospital, Morena	A
216.	4	Distt. Hospital, Dewas	B
217.	5	Distt. Hospital, Durg	B
218.	6	Distt. Hospital, Khandwa	B
219.	7	Distt. Hospital, Ratlam	B
220.	8	Distt. Hospital, Sarwahi	B
221.	9	Distt. Hospital, Satna	B
222.	10	Distt. Hospital, Sagar	B
223.	11	Distt. Hospital, Chattarpur	B
224.	12	Distt. Hospital, Shivpuri	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
225.	13	Distt. Hospital, Gurga	B
226.	14	Distt. Hospital, Jagdalpur, Bastar	B
227.	15	Distt. Hospital, Chindwara	B
228.	IV/1	Distt. Hospital, Bhand	B
229.	2	Distt. Hospital, Dhar	B
230.	3	Distt. Hospital, Sehore	B
231.	4	Distt. Hospital, Shejapur	B
232.	5	Distt. Hospital, Hoehangabad	B
233.	6	Distt. Hospital, Vidisha	B
234.	7	Distt. Hospital, Baitia	B
235.	V/1	Tulsi Nagar Hospital, Bhopal	C
236.	2	Distt. Hospital, Raigarh	C

Sl. No.	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
237.	3	Distt. Hospital, Narsinghpur	C
238.	4	Distt. Hospital, Tikamgarh	C
239.	5	Distt. Hospital, Dampah	C
240.	6	Distt. Hospital, Balaghat	C
241.	7	Distt. Hospital, Sidhi	C
242.	8	Distt. Hospital, Jhabua	C
243	9	Distt. Hospital, Shahdoj	C
244.	10	Raghnath Hospital, Surguja, Distt. Ambikapur	C
245.	11	Distt. Hospital, Panna	C
246.	12	Distt. Hospital, Betal	C
247.	13	Distt. Hospital, Rajnandgaon	C
248	14	Maternity Hospital, Mandla	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
249.	15	Distt. Hospital, Raissen	C
250.	VIII/1	K.G. Hospital, Raigarh	C
251.	VIII/1	Distt. Hospital, Sooni	C
252.	2	Dhamtari Christian Hospital Dhamtari, Distt. Raipur	C
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
253.	I/1	J.J. Group of Hospitals (Grant Medical College, Bombay.	A
254.	2	Jkmanya Tilak Memorial Hospital, (attached to Medical Colege & Hospital), Sion, Bomaby	A
255.	3	Newrasjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay	A
256.	4	Govt. Medical College Hospital Nagpur	A
257.	5	Sath G.S. Medical College, (MEM Hospital) Ferel, Bomaby	A
258.	6	Sassoon General Hospital, (N.J. Medical College), Poohar	A
259.	II/1	Topiwala National Medical College and B.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay	A
260	2	Carra & Albess Hospital, Bombay	A

Sl. No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
261.	3	Sonawane Maternity Hospital, Bhawani Peth, Puna	A
262.	4	Distt. Hospital for Women, Amravati	A
263.	5	Boyee Maternity Home (Muncpl. Corpn. Hospital), Sholapur	A
264.	II/6	Mayc General Hospital (attached to Municipal Medical College), Nagpur	A
265.	7	Distt. Hospital for Women, Akola	A
266.	8	General Hospital (attached to Medical College), Aurangabad	A
267.	9	General Hospital (Miraj Medical College), Miraj, Distt. Sangli.	A
268.	10	Generl Hospital (attached to V. M. Medical College), Sholapur	A
269.	11	Mahatma Gandhi Instt. of Medical Sciences, (Med College), Sewagram, Distt. Wardha	A
270.	III/1	Daga Memorial Hospital, Nagpur	A
271.	2	Matru Sewa Sangh Hospital, sifabuldi, Nagpur	A
272.	3	Civil Hospital, Nasik	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
273.	4	C.P.R. General Hospital, Kolhapur	A
274.	5	General Hospital, Chandrapur	A
275.	6	Women's Hospital, Yeotmal	A
276.	7	K.E.M. Hospital, Rasta Pots, Pune	B
277.	8	V.S. General Hospital, Thana	B
278.	9	Shri Guru Govind Singhji Memorial Hospital, Nanded.	B
279.	10	General Hospital, Ghandare	C
280.	11	General Hospital, Buldhana	B
281.	12	General Hospital, Dhule	B
282.	13	General Hospital, Ahmedabad	C
283.	14	General Hospital, Jalgaon	B
284.	15	Distt. Hospital, Perbhani	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
285.	IV/1	Savitri Bai Phule Hospital, Kolhapur	B
286.	2	B.S. Women's Hospital, Gondia, Distt. Bhandara	B
287.	3	Distt. Hospital Beed	C
288.	4	General Hospital, Wardha	C
289.	V/1	Swarni Rama Nand Terth Rural Medical College, & Hospital, Ambajogai, Bhir.	A
290.	2	N.M. Wadia Charitable Hospital, Sholapur	C
291.	3	N.M. Wadia Hospital, Shukrawar Peth, Pune.	C
292.	4	Family Welfare Hospital, Parel, Bombay	C
293.	5	General Hospital, Raiged, Alibag	C
294.	6	Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri	C
295.	7	General Hospital, Oemanabad	C
296.	8	Civil Hospital, Satara	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
297.	VII/1	Dr. R. N. Cooper Municipal General Hospital, Juhu, Bombay	A
298.	2	St. George Hospital, Bombay	C
299.	4	Telegaon General Hospital and Convalescent Home, Telegaon (Central Rly.)	C
300.	5	Lady Defferin Hospital, Murtizapur Distt. Amravati	C
301.	VIII/1	Municipal Hospital, Murtizapur Distt. Amravati	C
302.	2	Municipal Hospital, Pusad, Yeotmal	B
303.	3	Cottage Hospital, Jaina Aurangabad	B
304.	4	S. B. Govt Hospital Tumsar, Bhandara	B
Manipur			
305.	IV/1	Regional Medical, College, Imphal	A
306.	VII/1	Central Distt. Hospital, Imphal	A
307.	2	South Distt. Hospital, Churachandpur, Imphal	C

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Type of P. P. Centre</i>
1	2	3	4
<i>Meghalaya</i>			
308.	III/1	Genesh Dass Hospital, Shillong	A
309.	VIII/1	Civil Hospital, Turs, Distt. Garohills	C
310.	VIII/1	Distt. Hospital, Jowai.	C
<i>Nagaland</i>			
311.	V/1	Central Hospital, Kohima	C
<i>Orissa</i>			
312.	I/1	S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack	A
313.	III/1	V. S. S. Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur	A
314.	2	M. K. G. G. Medical College, Berhampur	A
315.	III/1	Capital Hospital, Bhubanashwar	B
316.	2	Head Qtr. Hospital, Puri	C
317.	3	Head Qtr. Hospital, Balasore	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
318.	III/4	Head Qtr. Hospital, Bolangir	B
319.	5	Head Qtr. Hospital, Saripada, Mayurbhanj	A
320.	IV/1	Distt. Hospital, Dhankanal	C
321.	2	Head Qtr. Hospital, Sundargarh	C
322.	//1	Distt. Head Qtrs. Hospital, Keonjhar	C
323.	2	Head Qtr. Hospital, Bhawahipatna, Distt. Kalahandi	C
324.	3	Distt. Hospital, Phulbani	C
325.	4	Distt. Head Qtr. Hospital, Koraput	C
326.	VI/1	Baptist Mission Hospital, Berhampur, Distt. Ganjam	B
327.	2	City Hospital, Cuttack	C
328.	4	Distt. Head Qtr. Hospital, Sambalpur	B
329.	VIII/1	N.A.C. Hospital, Bhubaneswar	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
330.	2	Distt Hospital, Berhampur, Ganjam	C
<i>Punjab</i>			
331.	I/1	Medical Collage Hospital, Amritsar.	A
332.	2	Medical College (Ranjendra Hospital) Patiala	A
333.	II/1	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala	A
334.	2	C.M.C. Hospital, Ludhiana	A
335.	III/1	Ludhiana Maternity Hospital, Ludhiana	B
336.	2	Civil Hospital, Jullunder	A
337.	IV/1	Civil Hospital, Hochiarpur	C
338.	V/1	Langsdown Hospital, Nabha	B
339.	2	Civil Hospital, Bhatinda	B
340.	3	Guru gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkut	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
341.	4	Civil Hospital, Kapoorthala	C
342.	5	Civil Hospital, Sangrur	B
343.	6	Civil Hospital, Roopnagar, Ropar	B
344.	7	Civil Hospital, Ferozepur	C
345.	8	L.M. Hospital, Ludhiana	C
346.	9	Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur	C
347.	VIII/1	Maternity Hospital, Batala	C
348.	2	Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana	A
349.	3	P. W. Z. Municipal Corporation Hospital, Amritsar	C
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
350.	I/1	S.M.S. Medical College, (Zanana Hospital), Jaipur	A
351.	2	Jodhpur Medical College (Urmaid Hospital), Jodhpur	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
352.	3	Zanana Hospital (R. N. T. Medical College), Udaipur	A
353.	IV/1	P. B. M. Women's Hospital (attached to Medical College), Bikanar	A
354.	2	* J. L. N. Medical College, Ajmer	A
355.	III/1	General Hospital, Alwar	A
356.	2	General Hospital, Bharatpur	A
357.	3	J. K. Lon Hospital, Kota	A
358	4	Sadar Hospital, Dhalpur	C
359.	5	General Hospital, Banswar.	C
360.	6	General Hospital, Dungarpur	C
361.	7	Govt. General Hospital, Ganganagar	C
362.	8	Govt. General Hospital, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur	C
363	9	Mahila Chikitsalaya, Jhalwar	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
364.	10	Maternity Hospital, Bundi	C
365.	11	Maternity Hospital, Bhiwara	C
366.	12	Distt. Hospital, Chittorgarh	C
367.	13	General Hospital, Barmer	C
368.	14	Bangar Hospital, Pali	C
369.	15	S R.B. Women's Hospital, Ratnagarh, Churu	C
370.	IV/1	Zanana Hospital, Sirohi	C
371.	2	Sri Kalayan Hospital, Sikar	C
372.	3	Zanana Hospital, Tonk	C
373.	4	General Hospital, Jalore	C
374.	V/1	Govt. Hospital, Nagaur	C
375.	2	B.D.K. Hospital, Jhunjhunu	C
376.	3	Shri Jawahar Hospital, Jaisalmer	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
377.	4	General Hospital, Sawai Madhopur	C
378.	VII/1	A.K. Hospital, Beawar	C
379.	2	Zanana Hospital, Pratapgadh	C
380.	3	M.C.W. and UFWC, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur	C
381.	4	Muncpl. Medical Hospital, Ganganagar	C
382.	5	Kasturba Matru Mandir Nursing Home	C
383.	VII/1	Indian Red Cross Society, Jaipur	C
384.	2	MCW & UFWC, Ramjani, Jaipur	C
		<i>Sikkim</i>	
385.	IV/1	S.T.N.M. Hospital, Gantok	C
		<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
386.	I/1	Instt. of Obst. & gynae. (attached to Madras Medical Collage, Egmore Madras	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
387.	2	Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Madras	A
388.	3	Govt Erskine Hospital (Rajaji Hospital) Madurai	A
389.	II/2	Govt. R.S.R.M. Lying-in-Hospital, (attached to Stanlay Medical College), Madras	A
390.	2	Govt. Kilpauk Medical Collage. Madras	A
391.	3	Govt. Raja Mirsadar Hospital (attached to Thanjavur Med. College), Thanjavur.	A
392.	4	Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore	A
393.	5	Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	A
394.	6	Distt. head Qtr. Hospital, Salem	A
395.	7	Medical Collage Hospital, Chingleput	A
396.	8	Christian Medical College, Hospital, Vellore, Distt. North Arcot	A
397.	III/1	Distt. Hospital, Vellore	A
398.	2	Distt. Hospital, Tiruchirappally	A
399.	3	Distt. Hospital, Cuddalore	A

SI.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
400.	4	Distt. Hospital Ramanathapuram	B
401.	5	Distt. Hospital, Dindigul	A
402.	6	Distt. Hospital, Nagapatnam	B
403.	7	distt. Hospital, Octacamund	B
404.	8	Distt. Hospital, Nagorcoil	B
405.	9	Distt. Hospital, Kancheepuram	A
406.	10	Distt. Hospital, Tuticorin, Chingloput	B
407.	11	Distt. Hospital, Erode	A
408.	12	Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home Madras	A
409.	13	Distt. Hospital, Dharmapuri	B
410.	V/1	Govt. Head Qtr. Hospital, Madurai	A
411.	VI/1	Christian Mission Hospital, Madurai	B

Sl No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
412	2	Maternity House, Sanjeevarasanpettai, Madras	B
413	3	C.W.C. Pullianthone Madras	B
414	4	C.W.C. Vadapalani, Madras	B
415	5	Maternity House, Saidapat, Madras	B
416	6	Kasturba Hospital, gandhigram, Madurai	C
417	7	Maternity Centre, Tiruchirapalli	C
<i>Tripura</i>			
418	I/I	G.B. Pant Hospital, Agartala	A
419	I/I	Kamla Nehru Hospital, Allahabad	A
420	2	Queen Mary's Hospital (King George Medical College), Lucknow.	A
421	3	S.N. Medical College & Hospital, Agra	A
422	4	U.S.I.E. maternity Hospital, (GSVM Medical college), Kanpur	A
423	5	Ishwan Memorial Hospital, Varanasi	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
424.	II/1	Instt. of Medical Sciences (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi	A
425.	2	Distt. Hospital, Gorakhpur	A
426.	III/1	L.M. & Dufferin Hospital, Agra	A
427.	2	Women's Hospital, Lucknow	A
428.	3	Dufferin Hospital, Meerut	A
429.	4	Women's Hospital, Dehradun	A
430.	5	Women's Hospital, Jhansi	A
431.	6	Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad	A
432.	7	A.H.M. Durrein's Hospital, Kanpur	A
433.	8	L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut	A
434.	9	M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi	A
435.	10	Women's Hospital, Moradabad	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P.Centre
1	2	3	4
436.	11	Dufferrin's Hospital, Faizabad	A
437.	12	Women's Hospital, Basfi	A
438.	13	Female Hospital, Mirzapur	B
439.	14	J.L.W. Medical College, Aligarh	A
440.	IV/1	Distt. Hospital, Ghazipur	A
441.	2	Distt. Hospital, Bareilly	A
442.	3	Distt. Hospital, Şitapur	A
443.	4	Distt. Hospital, Ballia	A
444.	5	Distt. Hospital, Barabanki	A
445.	6	Distt. Hospital, Deoria	B
446.	7	Distt. Hospital, Mathura	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
447.	8	Women's Hospital, Shahjahanpur	B
448.	9	Women's Hospital, Bulandshahar	B
449.	10	Distt. Hospital, Almora	C
450.	11	Women's Hospital, Aligarh	A
451.	12	Distt. Hospital, Bahraich	B
452.	13	Distt. Hospital, Bijnor	C
453.	14	Distt. Hospital, Fatehgarh	B
454.	15	Distt. Hospital, Gonda	A
455.	16	Distt. Hospital, Fatehpur	C
456.	17	Distt. Hospital, Etah	B
457.	18	Distt. Hospital, Badaun	B
458.	19	Women's Hospital, Mainpuri	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
459.	20	Distt. Hospital, Hardoi	B
460	21	Distt. Hospital, Dari, Distt. Jalaun	B
461.	22	Distt. Hospital, Khori	B
462	23	Women's Hospital, Pilibhit	B
463.	V/1	Medical College & Hospital, Gorakhpur	A
464.	2	M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad	A
465.	3	Distt. Hospital, Azamgarh	A
466.	4	Distt. Hospital, Jaunpur	A
467.	5	Distt. Hospital, Etawah	A
468.	6	L.D. Bhatt Hospital, Kashipur Nainital	C
469.	7	Distt. Women's Hospital, Unnao	C
470.	8	Distt. Women's Hospital, Pithoragarh	C

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P. Centre
1	2	3	4
471	9	Women's Hospital, Tehrigarhwal	C
472	10	Distt. Hospital, Hamirpur	C
473	11	Women's Hospital Lalitpur	C
474	12	Women's Hospital, Ultarkasi	C
475	13	Women's Hospital, Rampur	C
476	14	Distt. Women's Hospital, Banda	C
477	15	Distt. Hospital, Chamoli	C.
478	16	Distt. Hospital, Pauri Garhwal	C
479	17	Distt Hospital, Ghaziabad	A
480	VI/1	Distt. Hospital, Rao Baroli	B
481	2	Distt. Hospital, Sultanpur	B
482	3	Distt. Hospital, Sharanpur	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
483.	4	Distt. Hospital, Partapgarh	A
484	5	Distt. Hospital, Muzzafarnagar	A
485.	6	Sri Ram Lakshmi Narayan Marwari Hindu Hospital, Varanasi	B
486.	VII/1	J.A.M Hospital, Govindnagar, Kanpur	B
487.	2	Christian Hospital, Azamgarh	C
488.	3	Christian Hospital, Etah	C
489.	4	Methodist Mission Hospital, Jaisinghpura, Mathura	C
490.	5	Ackarman Holy Memorial Nespital, JokaBagh, Jhansi	C
West Bengal			
491	I/1	Medical College Hospital, Calcutta	A
492.	2	Milratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta	A
493.	3	Post Graduate Medical Insttt, Calcutta	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P. Centre
1	2	3	4
494.	4	R. C. Kar Medical College, Calcutta	A
495.	III/1	General Hospital (attached to Calcutta National Medical College Instt.) Calcutta	A
496	2	General Hospital (attached to Medical College, Bankura	A
497.	3	B. chand Hospital (attached to Medical College), Burdwan	A
498.	4	Sunder K. F. M. Hospital, Midnapur	A
499.	5	Distt. Hospital, Hooghly	A
500	6	Chittaranjan Seva Sadan Hospital, Bhoanipur, Calcutta	A
501.	III/1	Berhampur Sadar Hospital, Murshidabad	A
502	2	Howrah General Hospital, Howrah	A
503	3	Sadar Hospital, Krishna Nagar	A
504.	IV/1	Victoria Hospital, Darjeeling	A
505	2	J.N.M. Hospital, Kalyani	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
506.	3	Sadar Hospital, Jalpaiguri	A
507.	4	M.R. Bangur Hospital, Tollyganj, Distt. 24-Parganas	A
508.	5	Distt. Hospital, Malda	A
509.	6	M.J.N. Hospital, Cooch Behar	A
510.	IV/7	North Bengal University, Medical College, Darjeeling.	A
511.	8	Sadar Hospital, Purulia	A
512.	9	Sadar Hospital, Balurghat	A
513.	VI/1	Distt. Hospital, Suri, Birbhum	A
514.	VII/1	Lady Duffarin Victoria Hospital, Calcutta	A
515.	2	R.K.Mission Save Pratisihan, Calcutta	A
516.	3	Avinash Datta Mat. Home, Calcutta	A
517.	4	T.L. Jaiswal Hospital, Howrah	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
	A&N Islands		
518.	IV/1	G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair	B
	Chandigarh		
519.	I/1	Post Graduate Instt. Of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	A
520.	IV/1	Civil Hospital, Chandigarh	A
	Delhi		
521.	I/1	Maulana Azad Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	A
522.	2	Klaturba Hospital, Delhi	A
523.	3	St. Stephen's Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi	A
524.	IV/1	Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, New Delhi	A
525.	III/1	Dr. B. L. Kapoor Maternity Hospital New Delhi	A
526.	V/1	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	A

Sl No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P Centre
1	2	3	4
527.	2	Dayanand Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi	A
528.	VIII/1	E.S.I. Hospital, Basaidarapur, Delhi	B
529.	VIII/1	Family Planning Association of India, New Delhi	C
<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>			
530.	I/1	Govt. Medical College, (Ribandar Hospital), Panaji	A
531.	VI/1	Hospicio Hospital, Margao	B
532.	2	Cottage Hospital Chicalim	C
533.	3	Paediatric Ward, Siolin, Asilo, Mapucca	C
<i>Mizoram</i>			
534.	IV/1	Civil Hospital, Aizwal	C
535.	V/1	Civil Hospital, Lunglei	C
<i>Pondichery</i>			
536.	I/1	Govt. Maternity Hospital, Pondichery	A

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P.P. Centre
1	2	3	4
37.	V/1	General Hospital, Karaikal	B
538.	VII/1	General Hospital, Mahe	C
		<i>Central Sector</i>	
539.	V/1	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	A
540.	2	Saidarjang Hospital, New Delhi	A
541.	II/1	ISPAT General Hospital, Rourkela, Orissa	A
542.	2	Jawaharlal Instt. of Postgraduate Medics Education & Research, Pondicherry	A
543.	3	All India Instt. of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	A
544.	III/1	Armed Forces Medical College, Pooná, Maharashtra	A
545.	V/1	Central Hospital, Dhaonbad, Bihar	B
546.	2	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	A
547.	VII/1	Rural Family Planning Training Centre, Bombay, Maharashtra	B

Sl.No	Phase	Name of the Hospital	Type of P. P Centre
1	2	3	4
548.	2	Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh, New Delhi	B
549.	VIII/1	C.G.H.S. Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	B
550.	2	Central Hospital, Kalia, Burdwan, West Bengal	C

II List of Post Partum Institutions at Sub-district Level

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Si/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
Anuhra Pradesh	I/1	1. Govt. Hospital,	Sattanapelli	Guntur	
	2	2. Govt. Women & Children Hospital	Adani	Kumool	
	3	3. Govt. Hospital,	Pithapuram	East Godawari	
	IV/1	4. Govt. Hospital,	Cirqilla	Karimnagar	
	2	5. Govt. Hospital,	Joglapet	Medak	
	3	6. Govt. Hospital,	Hazurabad	Karimnagar	
	4	7. Govt. Hospital,	Belkenda	Nizamabad	
	5	8. Govt. Hospital,	Narayana-pet	Mahbubnagar	
	6	9. Govt. Hospital,	Tandur	Ranna Reddy	
	7	10. Govt. Hospital,	Raichety	Guddapath	
	8	11. Govt. Hospital,	Kalyandurg	Anantapur	
	9	12. Govt. Hospital,	Salur	Srikakulam	

Phase	Si No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	13	Govt Hospital,	Jaggaipeet	Krishna	
11	14	Govt. Hospital,	Giddalur	Prakasam	
12	15	Govt. Hospital,	Madhira	Khammam	
13	16	Govt Hospital,	Singaarapukoda	Vizianagaram	
14	17	Govt. Hospital,	Kailkuntala	Kurnool	
15	18	Govt Hospital,	Vrukonda	Guntur	
16	19	Govt Hospital,	Pedapuram	East Godavari	
17	20	Taluk Hospital,	Proddatur	Cuddapah	
18	21	Taluk Hospital,	Nuzvid	Krishna	
19	22	Taluk Hospital,	Kavali	Ongole	
20	23	Taluk Hospital,	Chirala	Prakasam	
21	24	Taluk Hospital,	Kowuru	West Godavary	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-disit.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
III/1	25.	Taluk Hospital,	Madanpally	Chittoor
2	26.	Taluk Hospital,	Narsasopet	guntur
3	27.	Taluk Hospital,	Amalepuram	East Godavari
IV/1	28.	Govt. Hospital,	Zaheerabad	Modak
2	29.	Govt. Hospital,	Chanyal	Warangal
3	30.	Govt. Hospital,	Tanali	Guntur
4	31.	Govt. Hospital,	Baptla	Guntur
5	32.	Govt. Hospital,	Gudlwada	Krishna
6	33.	Govt. Hospital,	Tiruvur	Krishna
7	34.	Govt. Hospital,	Nandigama	Krishna
8	35.	Govt. Hospital,	Avanigadda	Krishna
9	36.	Govt. Hospital,	Parvathipuram	Srikakulam

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-disit.	District
1	2	3	4	5
10	37.	Govt. Hospital,	Hindupur	Anantapur
11	38.	Govt. Hospital,	Ramachandrapuram	East Godavari
12	39.	Govt. Hospital,	Taniuku	West Godavari
13	40.	Govt. Hospital,	Mandyal	Kurnool
14	41.	Govt. Hospital,	Nirmal	Adilabad
15	42.	Govt. Hospital,	Suryapet	Nalgonda
V/1	80.	Red Cross Hospital run by IRCS, Guwahti Distt. Branch, Chandmar*		Guwahati
2	81.	Jaoni Hospital,	Lakhimpur*	Lakhimpur
VI/1	82.	S.D. Hospital, Chapakhwar	Tinsukia	
2	83.	S.D. Hospital,	Hamren	Karbi-Anglong
VII/1	84.			
2	85.			

	Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	I/1	86.	Taluk Hospital,	Danapure	Patna
	2	87.	Taluk Hospital,	Hathwai	Gopalganj
	3	88.	Taluk Hospital.	Nabhua	Rohtas
	IV/1	89.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Latehar	Palamau
	2	90.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Sahebganj	Dumka
	3	91.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Banka*	Bhojpur
	4	92.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Kishanganj	Kishanganj
	5	93.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Jahanabad	Gaya
	6	94.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Khunti	Ranchi
	7	95.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Vagaha	W. Champaran
	8	96.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Madhepura	Saharsa
	9	97.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Barh	Patna

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
10	98.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Pusa	Samastipur
11	99.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Khagana	Minghyr
12	100.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Deoghary	Santhal
13	101.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Kodarma	Hazarabagh
14	102.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Araria	Purnia
15	103.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Rajgir	Nalenda
16	104.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Buxor	Bhojpur
17	105.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Godda	Santhal Pargana
18	106.	Referral Hospital,	Tenudam	Giridih
III/1	107.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Nevgachia	Bhagalpur
2	108.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Jugsalai	Singhbhum
3	109.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Lakhisarai	Munger

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
1	2	3	4	5
4	110.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Hilsa	Nalanda
5	111.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Birpur	Saharsa
IV/1	112.	Rejendra Nagar Hospital		Patna
2	113.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Perma	Giridh
3	114.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Supaul	Saharsa
4	115.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Jamui	Monghyr
5	116.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Jamtara	Santal Parganas
6	117.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Pakur	Santal Parganas
7	118.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Chatra	Hazaribach
8	119.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Singega	Ranchi
9	120.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Gumla	Ranchi
10	121.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Lohardega	Ranchi

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
11	122.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Gathwa	Palamau
12	123.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Jamshedpur	Sinobhum
13	124.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Karbisgamj	Aroria
14	125.	Referral Hospital,	Thakurgagti	Gindhih
15	126.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Rosara	Samstipur
16	127.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Barasolinganj	Patna
17	128.	Referral Hospital	Jhanjhapur	Madhubani
V/1	129.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Patna City	Patna
2	130.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Srikela	Singhbhum
3	131.	Referral Hospital,	Dalsing Sarai	Samastipur
4	132.	Referral Hospital,	Bikramganj	Rohlas
5	133	Referral Hospital,	Rajmahal	sahebganj

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
	VI/1	134. Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Sikarhna	east Champaran	
	2	135. Referral Hospital,	Nawababpur	Patna	
	VIII/1	136. Referral Hospital,	Islampur	Nalanda	
	2	137. Referral Hospital,	Bhore	Gopalganj	
	3	138. Referral Hospital,	Jhajha	Munger	
	4	139. Referral Hospital,	Bindu	Ranchi	
	I/1	140. Referral Hospital,	Dakur	Kheda	
Gujarat	2	141. Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Manavadar	Junagarh	
	3	142. Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Deesa	Banaskantha	
	II/1	143. Referral Hospital,	Rajpipla	Broach	
	2	144. Govt. Hospital,	Una	Rajkot	
	3	145. Cottage Hosp.	Bhiland	Bulsar	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
4	146.	Govt. Hospital,	Mandarala	Junagarh
5	147	Referral Hospital,	Vyara	Sural
6	148	Referral Hospital,	Chotaudepur	Vadodara
7	149	Referral Hospital,	Sola	Ahmedabad
8	150	Govt. Hospital,	Mangrol	Junagarh
9	151	Govt. Hospital,	Dhrangdhra	Surendranagar
10	152	Govt. Hospital,	Jas Dan	Rajkot
11	153	Referral Hospital,	Rijula	Amreli
12	154	Referral Hospital,	Khambhalian	Jamnagar
13	155	Referral Hospital,	Mansa	Mehsana
III/1	156	Referral Hospital,	Anjar	Kutch
2	157	Referral Hospital,	Jamausar	Bharuch

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
IV/1	158.	Govt. Hospital,	Dharampur	Bulsad
2	159.	E.S.I. Hospital	Baragda	Baroda
3	160.	Govt. Hospital, (Community Health Centre)	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad
4	161.	Govt. Hospital,	Marbi	Rajkot
5	162.	Govt. Hospital,	Pettad	Kheda
6	163.	Govt. Hospital,	Gondal	Rajkot
7	164.	Govt. Hospital,	Mandvi	Kutch
8	165.	Govt. Hospital,	Deogadh Baria	Panchmahal
9	166.	Govt. Hospital,	Palitana	Bhavnagar
10	167.	Govt. Hospital,	Jeipur	Rajkot
11	168.	Govt. Hospital,	Seprampur	Panchmahals
12	169.	Govt. Hospital,	Dheraji	Rajkot

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
13	170.	Govt. Hospital,	Gandhidham	Kutch
VI/1	171.	Govt. Cattedg Hos	Dahod	Panchmahals
2	172.	Govt. Cattedg Hos	Lunavoda	Panchmahols
3	173.	Govt. Cattedg Hos	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
4	174.	Govt. Cattedg Hos	Loleta	Rajkot
5	175.	Govt. Cattedg Hos	Lathi	Amreli
VI/1	176.	Govt. Hospital,	Porbandar	Junagarh
2	177.	Govt. Hospital,	Valsad	Valsad
3	178.	Cottage Hospital	Iniha	Mahsana
4	179.	Community Health Centre,	Rachanpur	*Banaskanta
5	180.	Community Health Centre.	Wankanor	Rajkot
6	181.	Community Health Centre,	Dwarka	Jamnagar

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
1	2	3	4	5
7	182.	Community Health Centre.	Mandvi	Surat
8	183.	Community Health Centre.	Halol	Panchmahals
9	184.	Community Health Centre.	Chotila	Surendranagar
10	185.	Padma Kunvarbha Hosp.	Rajkot	Rajkot
VII/1	186.	Cottage Hosp.	Dabohi	Baroda
2	187.	Community Health Centre.	Batad.	Bhavnagar
3	188.	Cottage Hospital.	Vansda	Bulsar
4	189.	Community Health Centre.	Idar.	Sabarkantha
5	190.	Community Health Centre.	Bakra.	Amreli
6	191.	Community Health Centre.	Gandevi.	Valsad
7	192.	Community Health Centre.	Dharol.	Jamnagar
8	193.	Community Health Centre.	Gadhada	Bhavnagar

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
	9	194.	Community Health Centre,	Padra,	Baroda
Haryana	V1	195.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Bahadurgarh	Ronitak
	2	196.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Fatchabad	Missar
	3	197.	Mukandilal Civil Hosp.	Yamunagar	Ambala
	4	198.	Civil Hospital	Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh
	5	199.	Civil Hospital	Safidon	Jind
	11/4	200.	Civil Hospital	Ladwa	Kurukshetra
	5	201.	Civil Hospital	Dabwali	Sirsa
	6	202.	Civil Hospital	Charkhi Dabri	Bhiwani
	7	203.	Civil Hospital	Ferozpur	Jhirka
	8	204.	Civil Hospital	Manwana	Jind
	9	205.	Civil Hospital	Kaithal	Kamal

1	Phase	SI No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
	2	3	4	5	6
	10	206.	Civil Hospital	Palwal	Fendeabad
	III-1	207.	Civil Hospital	Hansi	Rohtak
	IV-1	208	Civil Hospital	Jhajhar	Rohtak
	2	209.	Civil Hospital	Kalka	Ambala
	3	210.	Civil Hospital	Panipat	Karnal
	4	211.	Civil Hospital	Gohana	Sonapat
	5	212.	Civil Hospital	Nuh	Gurgaon
	V-1	213	Civil Hospital	Rowari	Rawari
	2	214.	Civil Hospital	Guhla	Kaithal
	II-1	215.	Civil Hospital	Jogindar	Mandi
	2	216.	Civil Hospital	Nagar	
	3	217.	Civil Hospital	Dehra	Kangra
	4	218.	Civil Hospital	Nurpur	Kangra

Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
5	219.	CivilHospital	Korgarh	Simla	
6	220.	ReferralHospital,	Ghumarwin	Bilaspur	
7	221.	ReferralHospital,	Amlahar*	Una	
8	222.	Comm. HealthCentre	Ratti	Mandi	
III/1	223.	ReferralHospital,	Banjar	Kullu	
2	224.	ReferralHospital,	Chowari,	Chamba	
IV/1	225.	CivilHospital	Sorkaghat	Mandi	
2	226.	CivilHospital	Palampur	Kangra	
3	227.	CivilHospital	Dharampur	Chamba	
4	228.	CivilHospital	Karsog	Mandi	
V/1	229.	Comm. HealthCentre	Arki	Solan	
VI/1	230	CivilHospital	Kangra	Kangra	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist	District	
1	2	3	4	5	
				6	
	2	231.	Civil Hospital	Chopal	Shimla
	3	232.	Civil Hospital	Sundernagar	Mandi
	4	233.	Rural Hospital	Ani	Kullu
	VIII/1	234	Civil Hospital	Rohru	Shimla
	2	235.	Rural Hospital	Nalagarh	Solan
	3	236.	Rural Hospital	Sandhole	Mani
Jammu & Kashmir	VI	237.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Kishtwar	Jammu
	2	238	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Sopure	Srinagar
	III/1	239.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Deonu	
	2	240.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Kangan	
	III/1	241.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Billawar	
	2	242.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Nowshara	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Si/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
Karnataka	I/1	243. Govt. Gen. Hospital.	Coondapur	South Karnataka	
	2	244. General Hospital	Belur	Hassan	
	3	245. Combined dispensary	Srirangapatna	Mandya	
	4	246. P. P. Centre	Indi	Bijapur	
	5	247. P. P. Centre	Mudhol	Bijapur	
	6	248. Primary Health Unit.	Koppal	Raichur	
	II/1	249. Combined Dispensary	Konnatur	Hssan	
	2	250. General Hospital	Medigore	Chikmagalur	
	3	251. Civil Dispensary	Gangavathi	Raichur	
	4	252. General Hospital	Puttur	South	
	5	253. Civil Hospital	Deodurg	Raichur	
	6	254. Civil Dispensary	Jewargi	Gulbarga	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
7	255.	Civil Dispensary	Chirchol	Gulbarga
8	256.	Govt. Hospital	Chamrajanagar	Mysore
9	257.	Civil Dispensary	Yadgiri	Gulbarga
10	258.	General Hospital	Shahpur	Gulbarga
11	259	General Hospital	Nagamangala	Mandya
12	260.	General Hospital	Sagar	Shimoga
III/1	261.	General Hospital	Hunnabad	Bidar
2	262.	General Hospital	Kadlura	Chikmagalur
IV/1	263	Civil Dispensary	Kastagi	Raichur
2	264.	Combined Dispensary	Medduru	Mandya
3	265.	Urban F. W. Centre	Hospet	Bellary
4	266	Urban F. w. Centre	Bagalkot	Bijapur

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
5	267.	General Hospital	Basava Kalyana	Bidar
6	268.	General Hospital	Gokak	Belgaum
7	269.	Urban F. W. Centre	Udupi	South Kanara
8	270.	Combined Dispansary	Challakera	Chitradurga
9	271.	General Hospital	Arsikere	Hassan
10	272.	General Hospital	Godaga	Dharwad
11	273.	Combined Dispensary	Madhugiri	Tumkur
12	274.	Combined Dispensary	Chinnagiri	Shimoga
13	275.	Rural Health Training Centre	Narjagud	Mysore
14	276.	Civil Dispensary	Bangarpet	Kolar
15	277.	General Hospital	Sirisi	North Ranara
16	278.	General Hospital	Dandeli	Haliyar Korwar

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
17	279.	Primary Health Centre	Sirai	Tumkur
18	280.	Civil Dispensary	Chittapur	Gulbarga
19	281.	General Hospital	Shahpur	Gulbarga
V/1	282.	General Hospital	Channepatna	Bangalore
2	283.	General Hospital	Jamkhandi	Dijapur
3	284.	General Hospital	Chikkaballipur	Kolar
4	285.	General Hospital	Sakalesapur	Hassan
5	286.	General Hospital	Tipatur	Tumkur
6	287.	General Hospital	Haveri	Dharwar
7	288.	General Hospital	K.R. Nagar	Mysore
8	289.	General Hospital	Bhadravati	Shimega
V/1	290.	Govt. Hospital.	Kanakpura	Bongalore
2	291.	Govt. Hospital.	Koppa	Chikmagalur

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Sl No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
3	292	Govt. Hospital.	Sadam	Gulbarga	
4	293	Govt Hospital.	Channarayapatha	Hassan	
5	294	Govt. Hospital.	Hunsur	Mysore	
6	295	General Hospital	Sitguppa	Bellary	
7	296	General Hospital	Hosadurga	Chitradurga	
8	297	General Hospital	Chinthamani	Kolar	
9	298	General Hospital	Bhalaki	Bidar	
10	299	General Hospital	K.R. Pet.	Mandya	
VIII:1	300	General Hospital	Doddaballpur	Bangalore	
2	301	General Hospital	Sooundhati	Belgaum	
3	302	General Hospital	Hunagund	Bijapur	
4	303	General Hospital	Tarikere	Chikmagalur	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
	5	304.	General Hospital	Manvi	Raichur
	6	305.	General Hospital	Shikaripura	Shimoga
	7	306.	General Hospital	Gundlupet	Mysore
	I/1	307.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Karunagapalli	Qullon
	2	308.	Govt. Hospital.	Chenganur	Alapuzha
	3	309.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Alathur	Palakkad
	4	310.	Govt. Hospital.	Tirur	Malappuram
	II/1	311.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Vaithiri	Wynad
	2	312.	Govt. Hospital.	Kothamangalam	Ernakulam
	3	313.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Chyrynkil	Trivandrum
	4	314.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Mannarghat	Palakkad
	5	315.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Nayyatinkara	Trivandrum
Kerala					

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
6	316.	Govt. Hospital.	Taliparamba	Kottayam
7	317.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Chavakkad	Trichur
8	318.	Govt. Hospital.	Changanaserry	Kottayam
9	319.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta.
10	320.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Perumbavoor	Ernakulam
11	321.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Palai	Kottayam
12	322.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Sultan Battery	Wynad
13	323.	Govt. Hospital.	Perinthalmanna	Malapuram
14	224.	Govt. Hospital.	Irinjalakudai	Trichur
15	225.	Govt. Hospital.	Moovattupuzha	Ernakulam
III/1	326.	Govt. Hospital.	Ottapalam	Paigal
2	327.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Punalur	Pathanamthitta

Phase	Sl No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
	328	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Nedumangad	Trivandrum
IV-1	329	Govt. Hospital	Kanhangad	Kasaragod
2	330	Govt. Hospital	Chalākudy	Thirissur
3	331	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Ponnani	Malappuram
4	332	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Vaikom	Kottayam
5	333	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Mavalikara	Alappuzha
6	334	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Thiruvalla	Pathanamthitta
7	335	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Kottarakara	
8	336	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	North Parur	Ernakulam
9	337	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Vadakara	Kozhikoda
10	338	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Thalassery	Kannur
11	339	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Payyannoor	Kannur

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
12	340.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Kadalundi	Kazhikoda
13	341.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Kasaragod	Kasaragod
14	342.	Govt Hospital	Perorkada	
15	343.	Govt. Hospital	Malappuram	Mallappuram
V/1	344.	Govt. Hospital	Thirurangadi	
2	345.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Cochin	Ernakulam
3	346.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Palikunnu	Kannur
4	347.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Kanjirapally	Kottayam
5	348.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Nedumangad	Trivandrum
VI/1	349.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Alwaya	Ernakulam
2	350.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Kodungalloor	Trichur
3	351.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Hampad	Alappuzha

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt	District
1	2	3	4	5
4	352.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Adoor	Pathanamthitta
5	353.	Govt. Hospital	Kayamkulam	Alappuzha
6	354.	Govt. Hospital.	Parassala	Trivandrum
7	355.	Taluk H.Q. Hospital	Chittoor	Palakad
8	356.	Govt. Hospital	Adimali	Idukki
9	357.	Govt. Hospital	Kuthuparamba	Kannur
10	358.	Ayurveda College	Poojapura	Trivandrum
VIII/1	359.	Govt. Hospital	Nemom	Trivandrum
2	360.	Govt. Hospital	Kadakkal	Kollam
3	361.	Govt. Hospital	Kailoopara	Pathanamthitta
4	362.	Govt. Hospital	Trippunithura	Ernakulam
5	363.	Taluk Hospital	Vadakkanchery	Trichur

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distr.	District	
	6	364.	Taluk Hospital.	Shertalai	Alappuzha
	7	365.	Govt. Hospital.	Nonmara	Palakad
	8	366.	Govt. Hospital.	Nilambur	Malappuram
Madhya Pradesh	I/1	367.	Civil Hospital	Allot	Ratlam
	2	368.	Civil Hospital	Jashpurnagar	Rajgarh
	3	369.	Civil Hospital	Sihere	Jabalpur
	II/1	370.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Bhainsdehi	Betul
	2	371.	Civil Hospital	Sinha, Bioara	Rajgarh
	3	372.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Shujalpur	Shejapur
	4	373.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Basoda	Vidisha
	5	374.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Seveda	Datta
	6	375.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Chacheda	Guna

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk Sub-districts	District
1	2	3	4	5
7	376.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Subalgarh	Morena
8	377.	Sub-Distt Hospital,	Sahas	Dewas ⁴
9	378.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Mhow	Indero
10	379.	Civil Hospital	Manasa	Mandsaur
11	380.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Garod	Mandsaur
12	381.	Civil Hospital	Jaora	Ratlam
13	382.	Sub-Distt Hospital,	Tarana	Ujjain
14	383.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Bemetara	Durg
15	384.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Bijawar	Chattarpur
16	385.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Maihar	Satna
17	386.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Bamagar	Ujjain
18	387.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Harsud	Khandwa

Phase	1	2	3	Hospitals	4	Taluk/Sub-distt	5	District	6
19			388	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Balod Bazar		Raipur	
20			389	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Kharari		Sagar	
21			390	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Katni		Jabalpur	
22			391	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Amba		Morena	
23			392	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Mungaoli		Guna	
24			393	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Khargone		Barwani	
25			394	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Gaganwada		Narsinghpur	
26			395	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Multai		Betul	
27			396	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Jangir		Bilaspur	
28			397	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Badnawar		Dhar	
29			398	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Dondi		Durg	
30			399	Sub-Distt. Hospital.		Mahasamund		Raipur	

Phase	Si/No	Hospitals.	Taluk/Sub-distt	District
1	2	3	5	6
31	400.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Chapra	Seconi
III/1	401.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Johat	Jhabua
2	402.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Sanwar	Indore
3	403.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Ashta	Sehore
IV/1	404.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Harda	Heshangabad
2	405.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Barharpur	Khandwa
3	406.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Khargone	West Nima
4	407.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Neemuch	Mandsaur
5	408.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Khachrod	Ujjain
6	409.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Warsenoi	Balaghat
7	410.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Kanker	Bastar
8	411.	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Dhamtari	Raipur

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
	9	412. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Ashoknagai	Guna
	10	413. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Sandhwad	West Nimar
	11	414. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Itarsi	Hoshangabad
	12	415. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Kharsia	Raigarh
	13	416. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Champa	Bilaspur
	14	417. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Khairagarh	Rajnandgaon
	15	418. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Kannad	Dewas
	16	419. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Kukshi	Dhar
	17	420. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Bharipura	Mandsaur
	18	421. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Ahrajpur	Jhabua
	19	422. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Jawad	Mandsaur
	20	423. Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Rampura	Mandsaur

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
21	424	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Mahidpura	Ujjain
22	425	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Umoria	Shahdol
23	426	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Korba	Bilaspur
24	427	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Mungeli	Bilaspur
25	428	E. S. I. General Hospital	Mandanagar, Indore	Indore
V/1	429	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Katangi	Balgaht
2	430	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Kaundagaon	Bastar
3	431	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Dante Warda	Bastar
4	432	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Amia	Betul
5	433	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Ghar Ghoda	Raigarh
6	434	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Takht Pur	Bilaspur
7	435	Sub-Distt. Hospital.	Amar Barda	Chinchwara

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
8	436.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Bhandar	Gwalior	
9	437.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Suhagpur	Heshangabad	
10	438.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Vizayaragaoghad	Jabalpur	
11	439.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Saraipalia	Raipur	
VII/1	440.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Chandan	Chhatterpur	
2	441.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Dannad	Dhar	
VIII/1	462.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Shyampur	Sihere	
2	463.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Navgaon	Chhatterpur	
3	464.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Sakti	Bilaspur	
4	465.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Ganyaland,	Raipur	
5	466.	Sub-Distt. Hospital,	Matta	Damoh	
Maharashtra	442.	Cottage Hospital	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	

Phase	Si/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
2	443.	Civil Dispensary	Georais	Beed
3	444.	Muni Hospital	Warara	Chanda
II/1	445.	Muni Hospital	Washin	Akola
2	446.	R. P. Uttarwar Hospital	Umaikhed	Yectmal
3	447.	Cottage Hospital	Shivpur	Dhule
4	448.	Cottage Hospital	Shalpur	Thane
5	449.	General Hospital	Sevenwadi	Sindhurg
6	450.	Cottage Hospital	Ashelbur	Amravati
7	451.	Distt. Hospital for Women	Khamraon	Suldhana
8	452.	Saibai Mote Hospital	Shegaon	Akola
9	453.	Cottage Hospital	Maikapur	Buldhana
10	454.	Rural Hospital	Lohr	Yectmal

Phase	Sl No	Hc	Is	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
2	3			5	6
11	455	Cottage Hosp.		Danwaha	Yeotmal
III/1	456	Dr. M N Aga Maternity Ho	tribial Hospital &	Satara	Satara
2	457	Municipal Ma	ome	Ramtek	Nagpur
IV/1	458	Rural Hospita		Bhor	Pune
2	459	Zilla Parishad D	rsary	Phaltan	Satara
3	460	Cottage Hospita		Karmala	Solapur
4	461	Rural Hospital		Pahur	Jalgaon
5	462	Rural Hospital		Rajur	Ahmednagar
6	463	Cottage Hospital		Katwan	Nasik
7	464	Rural Hospital		Nesori	Kohlapur
8	465	Rural Hospital		Atpadi	Sangli
9	466	Cottage Hospital		Karad	Satara

Phase	Sl No	Hospitals	Taluk Sub-distt	District
1	2	3	4	5
10	467	Rural Hospital	Sahef	Aurangabad
11	468	Rural Hospital	Manthia	Jalana
12	469	Civil Hospital	Katy	Deed
13	470	Rural Hospital	Naigaon	Nandext
14	471	Rural Hospital	Udgir	Latur
15	472	Muni Dispansary	Tolzapur	Osmanabad
16	473	Rural Hospital	Hingoli	Parbhani
17	474	Rural Hospital	Mangrulkur	Akola
18	475	Rural Hospital	Merhu	Amravati
19	476	Rural Hospital	Dauigaon Mahi	Buldana
20	477	Cottage Hosp	Saoli	Bhandara
21	478	Rural Hospital	Aheri	Gadchirali

Phase	S/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
1	2	3	4	5
	22	479. Rural Hospital	Deolpur	Nagpur
	23	480. Wanless Hospital	Miraj	Sangli
	24	481. Silver Jubilee Hospital	Saramati	Pune
	25	482. Muktanya Medical Foundation	Chinchwad	Pune
V/1	483.	New Hospita. Complex	Bhiwani	Thane
	2	484. Rural Hospital	Akaluj	Solapur
	3	485. Cottage Hospital	Dahanu	Thane
	4	486. Govt Mat. Home	Ulhasnagar Camp 4	Thane
	5	487. Municipal disp.	Khed	Rainagiri
	6	488. Primary Health Con.	Saswad	Pune
	7	489. Rural Hosp.	Tiwasa	Amravati
	8	490. Rajwadi Mun. Hos.	Ghatkapa	Bombay

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	491.	Dvarka Sangamnerkar Med Foundation	Pune	Pune	Pune
10	492.	Zilla Parishad Dis.	Kudal	Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg
11	493.	Rural Hospital	Pandharkawada	Yeotmal	Yeotmal
12	494.	Municipal Disp.	Maiwan	Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg
Vii/1	495.	Rural Hospital	Maregaon	Yeotmal	Yeotmal
2	496.	Municipal Disp.	Manmad	Nasik	Nasik
3	497.	Maharashtra Aragya	Mandal Hadopsar	Pune	Pune
4	498.	Pavant Med. Truist.	Loni	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
Viii/1	499.	Sotnarbad Hosp	Malegaon	Nasik	Nasik
2	500.	PHC, Nar.		Yeotmal	Yeotmal
3	501.	Municipal Disp.	Sinnur	Nasik	Nasik
4	502.	Rural Hospital	Tubani	Jalna	Jalna

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	S/No	Hospitals	Sub-dist	District	
5	503	Rural Hospital	Pachol	Aurangabad	
6	504	Municipal Dispensary	Nangaon	Nasik	
7	505	Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya		Kolhapur	
8	506	Anand Medical Four	Kohrad	Pune	
9	507	Nanded Medical III F		Nanded	
10	508	KEM Hospital	Inchalkmji	Kolhapur	
11	509	Dr. Dalvi Memorial		Nagpur	
12	510	Chaya Hospital	Ambarnath	Thane	
13	511	Rural Hospital	Murud Latur		
III/1	512	Taluk Level Hosp.	Kakching	Manipur	
			Mairang		
			Kangpola		

Manipur

	Phase	Sl No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt	District
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya					
	III/1	513	Civil Hospital.	William Nagar	West Garo Hills
Nagaland					
	II/1	514	Civil Hospital	Dimapur	Kohima
Orissa					
	I/1	515	R. G. Pur Hospital	Rajangpur	Sungergarh
	2	516	Sub-district Hosp.	Deogarh	Sambalpur
	III/1	517		Jaipur	Cuttack
	2	518		Angul	Dhenkanal
	3	519		Dharangarh	Kalhandi
	4	520		Udala	Mayurbhanj
	5	521		Titila	Balangir

Phase	S/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	522	.	Banki	Cuttack	
7	523	.	Anantapur	Keonjhar	
8	524	.	Bhanjanagar	Ganjam	
9	525	.	Champua	Keonjhar	
10	526	.	Paralakhemundi	Ganjam	
11	527	.	Chatrapur	Ganjam	
12	528	.	Sor	Balasore	
13	529	.	Bargah	Sambalpur	
14	530	.	Talcher	Dherikanal	
15	531	.	Nayapara	Kalahandi	
16	532	.	Roukela	Sundargarh	
17	533	.	Boudh	Phulbani	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk Sub-distt.	District	
18	534	"	Sakigopal	Puri	
19	535	"	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj	
20	536	"	Jharsiguda	Sambalpur	
21	537	"	Parmanapur	Sambalpur	
22	538	"	Boliguda	Phulabani	
23	539	"	Karangia	Mayurbhanj	
III/1	540	"	Jayapur	Koraput	
2	541	"	Kendrapara	Cuttack	
3	542	"	Bonaigarh	Sundargarh	
IV/1	543	"	Shaktak	Balasore	
2	544	Sub-district Hosp	Kamtarganj	Balangir	
3	545	"	Flayagada	Koraput	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	546	"	Nayagarh	Puri	
5	547	"	Nilgiri	Balasore	
6	548	"	Patnagarh	Balangir	
7	549	"	Alhagarh	Cuttack	
8	550	"	Narsinghpur	Cuttack	
9	551	"	Kasmakhya Ngr.	Dhenkanal	
10	552	"	Attamalik	Dhenkahal	
11	553	"	Maikangiri	Joraput	
12	554	"	Navarangpur	Koraput	
13	555	"	Aska	Ganjam	
V/1	556	"	Sonepur	Balangir	
2	557	"	Jagatsinghpur	Cuttack	
3	558	"	Hindol	Dhenkanal	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	District
4	559	"	Palahara	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal
5	560	"	Gunupur	Koraput	Koraput
6	561	"	Khurda	Puri	Puri
7	562	"	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	Sambalpur
8	563	"	Rairakhol	Sambalpur	Sambalpur
VII/1	564	"	Balaswar	Balasore	Balasore
2	565	"	Paradeep	Cuttack	Cuttack
3	566	"	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal
4	567	"	Junagarh	Kalahandi	Kalahandi
5	568	"	Barabil	Keonjhar	Keonjhar
6	569	"	Umarkote	Koraput	Koraput
VIII/1	570	"	Jajpurroad	Cuttack	Cuttack
2	571	"	Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Sl/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
	3	572	Ranapur	Puri	
	4	573	Hirakud	Balangirā	
	5	574	Shandra Gira	Ganjam	
Punjab	I/1	575	Civil Hospital	Fazilka	Ferozepur
	2	576		Phagwara	Kapurthala
	II/1	577		Raman	Bhatinda
	2	578		Khanna	Ludhiana
	3	579		Malerkotla	Sangrur
	4	580		Nakodar	Jalandhar
	5	581		Mansa	Bhatinda
	6	582		Kharar	Fopar
	7	583		Naqwanshahar	Jalandhar

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
8	584	"	Tarantaran	Amritsar	
9	585	"	Mukatsar	Fardkot	
III/1	586	"	Barhala	Sangrur	
2	587	"	Garnsharkar	Hoshiarpur	
3	588	A.P. Jain Hospital	Rajpura	Patiala	
IV/1	589	"	Dhuri	Sabgrur	
2	590	"	Abohar	Ferozepur	
3	591	"	Ajnala	Anritsar	
4	592	"	Patti	Amritsar	
5	593	"	Dasuya	Hoshiarpur	
6	594	"	Sunam	Sangrur	
7	595	"	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	
8	596	"	Zira	Ferozepur	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
9	597	"	Rampuraphul	Bhatinda	
10	598	"	Moga	Fardkot	
11	599	ESI Hospital	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	
V/1	600	Civil Hospital	Samana	Ludhiana	
2	601	"	Taiwandi Saboo	Bhatinda	
3	602	"	Sarana	Patiata	
4	603	"	Anandpur Sahib	Ropar	
VI/1	604	"	Fatehgarh Sahib	Patiata	
VIII/1	605	"	Jagroan	Ludhiana	
2	606	"	Sultanpur Lodhi	Kapurthala	
3	607	"	Balchaur	Hoshiarpur	
4	608	"	Baba-Bakala	Amritsar	
5	609	"	Phillaur	Jullandar	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
Rajasthan					
I/1	610	Govt. Hospital	Rajgadh	Alwar	
2	611	Sub-dist Hospital	Bijainagar	Ajmer	
II/1	612	Govt. Hospital	Taranagar	Churu	
2	613	"	Baraun	Kota	
3	614	"	Phalodi	Jodhpur	
4	615	"	Neemkathana	Sikar	
5	616	"	Jhalrapatan	Jhalwar	
6	617	"	Chomu	Jaipur	
7	618	"	Kekri	Ajmer	
8	619	"	Kesoraipatan	Bundi	
9	620	"	Balotra	Barmen	
10	621	"	Deeg	Bharatpur	

Phase	Sl No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
11	622	"	Dungargarh	Chunna
12	623	"	Sambhar	Jaipur
13	624	M.C.W.C.I.	Lalsot	Jaipur
14	625	M.C.W.C.II		Jaipur
15	626	Govt. Hospital	Metro City	Nagaur
16	627	"	Kuchaman City	Nagaur
17	628	"	Sheoganj	Sirohi
18	629	"	Ramganj Mandi	Kota
19	630	"	Sojat	Pali
20	631	Sub-district Hosp.	Gulabpur	Bhiliwara
21	632	General Hospital	Mt. Abu	Sirohi
22	633	Govt. Hospital	Nainwa	Bundi
23	634	"	Chhalra	Kota

Phase	SI No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
24	635	Y. N. Hospital	Kishangarh	Jaipur
25	636	Govt. Hospital	Navasigarh	Jhunjhunu
III/1	637	General Hospital	Begun	Chittorgarh
2	638	Referral Hospital	Mandagarh	Bhilwara
IV/1	639	Civil Hospital	Behror	Alwar
2	640	"	Shahpura	Bhilwara
3	641	"	Chhapar	Churu
4	642	"	Bhadra	Ganganagar
5	643	"	Dausa	Jaipur
6	644	"	Bhawani Mandi	Jhalawar
7	645	"	Chirawa	Jhunjhunu
8	646	"	Ladnu	Nagaur
9	647	"	Bali	Pali

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	Distict	
10	648	Govt. Hospital	Kushaolgar	Banswara	
11	649	"	Pantapur	Banswara	
12	650	M.C.W.C	Sindri	Barmer	
13	651	Govt. Hospital	Bayana	Bharatpur	
14	652	"	Nokha	Bikaner	
15	653	"	Nimbahera	Chittorgarh	
16	654	"	Aagwara	Dungarpur	
17	655	"	Suratgarh	Ganganagar	
18	656	"	Pokran	Jaisalmer	
19	657	"	Sanchora	Jalore	
20	658	"	Billara	Jodhpur	
21	659	"	Hindaun	SawaiMadhopur	
22	660	"	Losal	Sikar	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
23	661	"	Bhimmal	Jalore	
24	662	"	Bhinder	Udaipur	
25	663	"	Bagar	Jhunjhunu	
26	664	"	Salumber	Udaipur	
27	665	"	Gangapur	Bhilwara	
28	666	"	Kapasin	Chittorgarh	
29	667	"	Deoli	Tonk	
30	668	"	Jaitaran	Pali	
31	669	"	Fatehpur	Sikar	
32	670	"	Malpura	Tonk	
33	671	E.S.I. Hospital	Jaipur	Jaipur	
V/1	672	Govt. Hospital	Tizra	Alwar	
2	673	"	Katputli	Jaipur	

Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
3	674	"	Gwngapur City	Sawai Modhopur
4	675	"	Sardar Sahor	Churu
5	676	"	Pipar City	Jodhpur
6	677	"	Khetari	Jhunjhunu
7	678	"	Jahajpur	Bhilwara
8	679	"	Arnet	Udaipur
9	680	"	thdwara	Udaipur
10	681	|	samund	Udaipur
VII	682	Sub. distt. Hospital	Churu	Churu
2	683	"	Rajgarh	Churu
3	684	"	Rajgarh	Churu
4	685	"	Hamumanerch	Ganganagar
5	686	"	Karanpur	Ganganagar

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	687	"	Deodwana	Nagaur	
7	688	"	Parbatsar	Nagaur	
8.	689	"	Bheem	Udaipur	
V/9	690	Sub-dist. Hospital	Jhadol	Udaipur	
10	691	Govt. Hospital	Niwai	Tonk	
11	692	"	Shahpura	Jaipur City,	
12	693	"	Adarhpura	Jaipur City	
13	694	Ugraded PHC	Simalwara	Dungarpur	
14	695	"	Sbu. Road	Sirohi	
15	696	"	Govindagarh	Alwar	
16	697	MCW Centre	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	
17	698	Health & FWC	Ajmer	Ajmer	
18	699	MCW Centre	Koonkaransar	Bikaner	

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
VIII/1	700	Sarvodaya Sewa Kendra	Udaipur	Bikaner
2	701	Govt. Hospital	Kama	Bharatpur
3	702	Upgraded PHC	Basi	Dholpur
4	703	"	Bargon	Jaipore
5	704	Govt. Hospital	Nohar	Ganganagast
6	705	P.H.C.	Choriton	Barmer
7	706	P.H.C.	Sivana	Jalore
8	707	Govt. Hospital	Sumerpur	Pali
9	708	MCW Centre	Aklera	Jhaladwar
10	709	Govt. Hospital	Makrana	Nagaur
II/1	710	District Hospital	Namchi	
2	711	District Hospital	Oratshing	

Sikkim

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
Tamil Nadu					
V/1	712	Govt. Hospital	Arakkonam	North Arcot	
2	713	"	Ariyalur	Tiruchirapalli	
3	714	"	Hosur	Dharmapury	
4	715	"	Sivaganga	Ramnad	
5	716	"	palani	Anna	
IV/1	717	"	Gingee	South Arcot	
2	718	"	Mettur Dam	Salem	
3	719	"	Tiruvellore	Chengalpattu	
4	720	"	Tirukoilur	South Arcot	
5	721	"	Aranlangi	Pudhukottai	
6	722	"	Thirumayam	Pudhukottai	
7	723	"	Coonoor	Nilgiris	

Phase	Sl.No.	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	724	"	Pollachi	Coimbatore	
9	725	"	Thiruvannamalai	North Arcot	
10	726	"	Karur	Tiruchirapalli	
11	727	"	Virudhunagar	Ramanathapuram	
12	728	"	Chidambaram	South Arcot	
13	729	"	Gobichettipalayam	Feriyar	
14	730	"	Pundhukottai	Thanjavur	
15	731	"	Tenkasi	Tirunelveli	
16	732	"	Periyakulam	Madurai	
17	733	"	Athur	Salem	
18	734	"	Karaikudi	Rampad	
III/1	735	Govt. Hospital	Kumbakonam	Thaqqjavur	
2	736	"	Namakkal	Salem	

Phase	SI No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
3	737	"	Anuppukottai	Ramnad
IV/1	738	"	Kumarapalayam	Salem
2	739	"	Tirupathur	North Arcot
3	740	"	Tirumangalam	Madurai
4	741	"	Melur	Madurai
5	742	"	Cumburn	Madurai
6	743	"	Koipatti	Tirunelveli
7	744	"	Sankarankoil	Tirunelveli
8	745	"	Ambasamudram	Tirunelveli
9	746	"	Krishnagiri	Dharmapuri
10	747	"	Udumalpet	Coimbatore
11	748	"	Mettupalayam	Coimbatore
12	749	"	Dharmapuram	Periyar

Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	750	"	Sholingar	North Arcot	
14	751	"	Chayyar	North Arcot	
15	752	"	Tirdivanam	South Arcot	
16	753	"	Kallakurichi	South Arcot	
17	754	"	Perambalur	Tiruchirapalli	
18	755	"	Mannargudi	Thanjavur	
19	756	"	Tiruvayyar	Thanjavur	
20	757	"	Padmanabhapuram	Kanyakumari	
21	758	"	Gudalur	Nilgris	
22	759	"	Tiruchengode	Salem	
23	760	"	Rajapalayam	Kannarajar	
24	761	"	Tirupathur	Pasumpon	
V/1	762	"	Tambaram	Chengal Anna	

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	763	"	Vilupuram	South Arcot	
27	764	"	Gudiyattam	North Arcot	
4	765	"	Jayankontam	Trichy	
5	766	"	Theni	Madurai	
6	767	"	Truchandur	Chidambaranar	
7	768	"	Karur	Trichy	
8	769	"	Palladam	Coimbatore	
9	770	"	Bhavani	Periyar	
10	771	"	Srivilliputhur	Kamarajar	
11	772	"	Sirkali	Thanjavur	
12	773	"	Truthuraiipoondi	Thanjavur	
13	774	"	Kuzhithurai	Kanyakumari	
14	775	"	Sankari	Salern	

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	776	"	Sivakasi	Kamarajar	
16	777	"	Peramakudi	Ramnad	
17	778	E.S.I. Hospital	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	
VII/1	779	Govt. Hospital	Maduranthagam	Chingleput	
2	780	"	Arni	North Arcot	
3	781	"	Vandavasi	North Arcot	
4	782	"	Virudhechalam	South Arcot	
5	783	"	Ulundurpet	South Arcot	
6	784	"	Musiri	Trichy	
7	785	"	Battagundu	Madurai	
8	786	"	Kaveripattinam	Dharmapuri	
9	787	"	Mayiladuthurai	Thanjavur	
10	788	"	Kamuthi	Ramnad	

Phase	Sl/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII/1	789	"	Usilampatti	Madurai	
2	790	"	Shencottai	Tirunelveli	
3	791	"	Nilakottai	Anna	
4	792	"	Uthangarai	Dharmapuri	
5	793	"	Valparai	Coimbatore	
6	794	"	Sathiamangalam	Periyar	
7	795	"	Polur	North Arcot	
8	796	"	Lalgudi	Trichy	
9	797	"	Colachel	Kanyakumari	
10	798	"	Poravurani	Thanjavur	
Tripura					
II/1	799	Kalishar Hospital	Kalishahar	North Tripura	
III/1	800	Sub-district Hosp.	Dharmanagar	North Tripura	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII/1	801	Utaipur Hospital	South Tripura		
2		Tripura Council for Child Welfare Agartala			
Uttar Pradesh					
V/1	802	Mahila Chikitsalaya	Nijibabad	Rijnor	
2	803	"	Siswabazar	Gorakhpur	
II/1	804	"	Manunath BBhanjan	Azamgarh	
2	805	"	Gyanpur	Varanasi	
3	806	"	Charkhari	Hamirpur	
4	807	"	Kaisarganj	Baharaich	
5	808	"	Kalpi	Jala-un	
6	809	"	Pindrauna	Deoria	
7	810	"	Attara	Banda	
8	811	"	Zamania	Gazipur	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-district	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	812	"	Amroha	Moradabad	
10	813	"	Masauli	Barabanki	
11	814	"	Rishikesh	Dehradun	
12	815	"	Chunar	Mirzapur	
13	816	"	Haldwani	Neinital	
14	817	"	Achnera	Agra	
15	818	"	Tanda	Faizabad	
16	819	"	Navinagar	Ballai	
17	820	"	Chandausi	Moradabad	
18	821	"	Mohammadi	Kheri	
19	822	"	Rasara	Ballia	
20	823	"	Karchana	Allahabad	
21	824	"	Kaimganj	Farakhabad	

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
22	825	Z. Z. Hospital	Mahmoodabad	Sitapur
23	826	Mahila Chikitsalaya	Anupshahar	Bulandshar
24	827	Joint Hospital	Sikandarabad	Bulandshar
25	828	Mahila Chikitsalaya	Kasganj	Etab
26	829	"	Ramnagar	Varanasi
27	830	"	Shahabad	Hardoi
28	831	"	Pilkuwa	Ghaziabad
29	832	"	Kosi Kalan	Mathura
30	833	"	Chibramau	Farukhabad
31	834	"	Maurampur	Jhansi
32	835	"	Mawana	Meerut
33	836	"	Vilgram	Hardoi
34	837	"	Bisalpur	Pilibhit

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
35	838	"	Shehganj	Jaunpur
36	839	"	Bidhuna	Etawah
37	840	"	Ganjundwara	Etah
38	841	"	Mahowa	Hamirpur
39	842	"	Bewar	Mainpuri
40	843	"	Bahedi	Bareilly
41	844	"	Nanpara	Bahraich
42	845	"	Vandaban	Mathura
43	846	"	Machlishhar	Jaunpur
44	847	"	Hasanpur	Moradabad
45	848	"	Chakia	Baranasi
46	849	"	Atrauli	Aligarh
47	850	"	Shamli	Muzaffarnagar

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
48	851	*	Phulpur	Allahabad	
49	852	*	Nandia	Allahabad	
50	853	*	Auraiya	Etawah	
51	854	*	Sharnhabad	Farrukhabad	
52	855	*	Karvi	Banda	
III/1	856	*	Talbehat	Lalpur	
2	857	*	Gaurganj	Sultanpur	
3	858	*	Bindaki	Fatehpur	
4	859	*	Gatampur	Kanpur	
IV/1	860	*	Jalesar	Etah	
2	861	*	Shikohabad	Ferozabad	
3	862	*	Kanauj	Farrukhabad	
4	863	*	Kaunabi	Jalaun	

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
2	3	4	5	6
5	864	"	Tankohi	Deoria
6	865	"	Rudrapur	Nainital
7	866	"	Tanakpur	Nainital
8	867	"	Palla	Kheri
9	868	"	Sampoornagar	Kheri
10	869	"	Anmla	Bareilly
11	870	"	Rural	Kanpur
12	871	"	Mauraven	Unnao
13	872	"	Beh	Agra
14	873	"	Mauaima	Allahabad
15	874	"	Bharthana	Etawah
16	875	"	Bhinga	Bahraich
17	876	"	Bilhaur	Kanpur

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
18	877	"	Pukhrava	Kanpur
19	878	"	Rathi	Hamirpur
20	879	"	Hastinapur	Meerut
21	880	"	Samthani	Jhansi
22	881	Mahila Chikitsalaya	Alkarpur	Faizabad
23	882	"	Ayodhya	Faizabad
24	883	"	Fatepur	Barabanki
25	884	"	Bairampur	Gonda
26	885	"	Koldwar	Pauri Garhwal
27	886	"	Nainital	Nainital
28	887	"	Planikhet	Almora
29	888	"	Sarojini Nagar	Lucknow
30	889	"	Laganj	Raebareilly

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6-
31	890	"	Jala	Raebaraili
32	891	"	Biswan	Sitapur
33	892	"	Dadri	Ghaziabad
34	893	"	Safipur	Unnao
35	894	"	Dhanpur	Bijnor
36	895	"	Khurja	Bulandshahar
37	896	"	Hapur	Ghaziabad
38	897	"	Khatauli	Muzzafarnagar
39	896	"	Hardwai	Saharanpur
40	899	"	Dex	Saharanpur
41	900	"	Anc	Bareilly
42	901	"	Far	Bareilly
43	902	"	Ujhaini	Badaun

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
44	903	"	Boshioli	Bedaun	
45	904	"	Sambhal	Moradabad	
46	905	"	Puranpur	Pilibhit	
47	906	"	Tilhar	Shahjahanpur	
48	907	"	Jalalabad	Shahjahanpur	
49	908	"	Bansdih	Ballia	
50	909	"	Saidpur	Ghazipur	
51	910	"	Madiyan	Jaunpur	
52	911	"	Robert Garij	Milzapur	
53	912	"	Moghul-Sarai	Varanasi	
V/1	913	"	Sikandararap	Aligarh	
2	914	"	Sadebad	Mathura5	
3	915	"	Misrikh	Sitapur	

Phase	SI.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	916	"	Bagharmau	Unneo	
5	917	"	Jalaun	Jalaun	
6	918	"	Ulraul	Gonda	
7	919	"	Patti	Pratapgarh	
8	920	"	Musafirkhan	Sultanpur	
9	921	"	Joshimath	Chamoli	
10	922	"	Vikasnagar	De3hradun	
11	923	"	Srinagar	Paurigarhwal	
12	924	"	Khalliabad	Basti	
13	925	"	Naugarh	Basti	
14	926	"	Lohaghat	Pithoragarh	
15	927	"	Ramnagar	Nainital	
16	928	"	Sandila	Hardoi	

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
17	929	"	Gola Gokaranath	Kheri
18	930	"	Mohan Latganj	Lucknow
19	931	"	Hathras	Aligarh
20	932	"	Nagina	Bijnor
V/1	933	Tehsil Hospital	Ferozabad	Ferozabad
2	934	"	Khair	Aligarh
3	935	"	Mant	Mathura
4	936	"	Sirathnu	Allahabad
5	937	"	Derapur	Kanpur
6	938	"	Manikpur	Gonda
7	939	"	Kadipur	Sultanpur
8	940	"	Rajgarh (Radrikot)	Uttar Kashi
9	941	Tehri	Tehri	Tehri Garhwal

Phase	2	3	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	942	"	"	Lalganj	Azamgarh
11	943	"	"	Hala	Deorai
12	944	"	"	Bansgaon	Gorakhpur
13	945	"	"	Maharajuni	Rae Bareilly
14	946	"	"	Sardhana	Meerut
15	947	Women's Hospital		Kairana	Muzaffarnagar
16	948	Tahsil Hospital		Jansath	Muzaffarnagar
West Bengal					
3	950	Sub-div. Hospital		Durgapur	Burdwan
11/1	951	"		Rampurhat	Birbhum
2	952	"		Barasat	24 parganas

Phase	SI/No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
				6
3	953	Govt. Hospital	Tamluk	Midnapur
4	954	Sub. Div. Hospital	Vishnupur	Bankara
5	955	"	Katwe	Burdwan
6	956	"	Kalimpong	Darjeeling
7	957	"	Alipurduar	Jalpaiguri
8	958	Vidya Sagar Hospital	Bahala	Cabutti
9	959	Sub-div. Hospital	Arambag	Hooghly
III/1	960	Sub-div. Hospital	Asansol	Burdwan
2	961	"	Jhargram	Midnapur
3	962	"	Diamond Harbor	24 Parganas
IV/1	963	"	Kalna	Burdwan
2	964	"	Kurseong	Darjeeling
3	965	"	Siliguri	Darjeeling
4	966	"	Chandan Nagore	Hooghly
5	967	"	Sarampore	Hooghly
6	968	"	Uluberja	Howrah

Phase	Si.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
7	969	"	Contai	Midnapur
8	970	"	Ghatti	Midnapur
9	971	"	Jangipur	Murshidabad
10	972	"	Lalbag	Murshidabad
11	973	"	Planaghat	Nadia
12	974	"	Barrackpur	24 Parganas
13	975	"	Basirhat	24 Parganas
14	976	"	Bongaon	24 Parganas
15	977	"	Islampur	West Dinajpur
16	978	"	Bhatpara	24 Parganas
17	979	General Hospital	Habra State	24 Parganas
18	980	"	Gabberia State	Howrah
V/1	981	Sub-div. Hospital	Dinhatia	Cooch Behar
2	982	General Hospital	Ultara	Hooghly
3	983	"	Panihati	North Parganas

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-distt.	District
1	2	3	4	5
	2	3	4	5
	4	984	"	Nharagpur
	5	985	"	Digha
	6	986	S N Pandit Hospital	Calcutta
	7	987	General Hospital	Naihati
	8	988	"	Birpara
	9	989	"	Bolpur
	10	990	Rural Hospital	Mal
VI/1	991	Sub-div Hospital	Mathabhanga	
2	992	Rural Hospital	Chanditala	
3	993	Rural Hospital	Manbazar	
4	994	I R C S	Midnapore Branch	
I/1	995	Kondi G G Hospital	Kondi	
2	996	Sub-div. Hospital	Raiganj	
VII/1	997	General Hospital	Kamathati	
2	998	General Hospital	Cossipore	
3	999	Rural Hospital	Naxalbari	
4	1000	"	Bhatar	
5	1001	"	Canning	
				Midnapore
				Midnapore
				Calcutta
				North Parganas
				Jalpaiguri
				Birbhurn
				Jalpaiguri
				Cooch Bahar
				Hoochly
				Purulia
				Midnapore
				Murshidabad
				West Dinajpur
				North Parganas
				Calcutta
				Darjeeling
				Burdwan
				South Parganas

Phase	Sl.No	Hospitals	Taluk/Sub-dist.	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	1002	"	Bagnana	Howrah
	7	1003	"	Ganga Rampur	West Dinajpur
	8	1004	General Hospital	Belighatta	Calcutta
Delhi	II/1	1005	Tilak Nagar Hospital	M.C.D.	
	2	1006	Malviya Nagar Hospital		M.C.D.
	3	1007	Kalkaji Hospital		M.C.D.
	4	1008	Din Dayal Upadhyay Hos.	New Delhi Admn.	
	VII/1	1009	Mool Chand Hospital	New Delhi	
Mizoram	II/1	1010	Sub-div. Hospital	Kolashib	Aizwal
	IV/1	1011	Champai Hospital	Aizwal	
	VII/1	1012	Sorenip Hospital	Aizwal	
	VIII/1	1013	Tlabung Hospital	Lunglei	

Cost of Coal Production

*713. SHRINAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of coal production in the country is more in comparison to other coal producing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the country having minimum cost of production along with amount thereof and the techniques being adopted there for coal production;

(d) whether any action is being taken by the Government to adopt such techniques in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE *MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (e). Average cost of production of net saleable raw coal for Coal India Ltd. for the year 92-93 was Rs. 322.04 per tonne (Provisional). The average cost for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. for 92-93 was Rs. 490.00 per tonne (provisional). Most of the producers treat cost of production as confidential information and do not readily divulge it. As such no data about cost of production in other countries is available.

Cost of production of coal depends on several factors including geo-mining conditions and type of technology adopted. A particular technology may not be cost effective in all cases. Besides, highly mechanised, capital intensive technologies may not always be appropriate in view of the need for creating employment opportunities for our large labour force. However, continuous efforts are made in Coal India Ltd. for cost reduction and cost control. For this purpose optimisation of output in relation to investment manpower and other inputs is being continuously strived. As a result of efforts made the rate of increase in the cost of production

of coal during last six to seven years has been pegged well below the general price rise in the economy as measured by Wholesale price Index.

Import of Oil

*714. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil proposed to be imported by India during 1993-94, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government have also negotiated with some other countries which are willing to supply oil at cheaper rates to India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The import of crude oil and petroleum products will be in accordance with the approved Oil Economy Budget for the year 1993-94 both under term contracts with National Oil Companies of Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, UAE etc. and also through spot purchases. Spot purchases are not always reliable to specific countries. The negotiations for term contracts with various National Oil Companies have not yet been completed.

Coal Washeries

*715. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of best quality of coal in the country is as per its demand in the country;

(b) the position in this regard during 1992-93.

(c) whether coal-washeries have been set up

for washing coal during 1992-93'

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their capacity, separately;

(e) whether these washeries have been utilising their full capacity;

(f) if not, the percentage of capacity utilised during 1992-93; and

(g) the reasons for non-utilisation of full capacity by these coal washeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b). The current level of production of best quality coal ('A' and 'B' grades) is adequate to meet its current demand. However, there is shortage of coking coal required for steel plants and to meet its gap the integrated steel plants imported 6.33 million tonnes (Provisional) of coking coal during 1992-93.

(c) No new washery has come on stream during 1992-93 in the subsidiary companies under Coal India Limited.

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

(f) and (g). During 1992-93 the capacity utilisation of existing 15 washeries of Coal India Limited was 68 per cent. Main reasons of lower capacity utilisation were inadequate availability of right type of raw coking coal matching with the design parameters of washeries, frequent power trippings, bandhs, economic blockades and strike by truck transporters which disrupted work for a part of the year 1992-93.

Import of Petrol, Kerosene and LPG by Private Sector

*716. SHRI RAMPRASAD SINGH;
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme regarding production, import and marketing of petrol, kerosene oil and LPG by private sector besides public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies whose proposals have been received in this regard; and

(d) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented and LPG is likely to be made available to the consumers, in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). In order to increase the availability of LPG and kerosene in the country, besides allowing the setting up of new refineries in the private joint sector, the Govt. have also permitted import and sale of these products at market determined prices by the private sector. This parallel marketing system is an enabling measure for the private enterprise to enter these fields and no proposals are required to be sent to the Govt. in this regard by them. The time by which LPG would be available under this system depends upon the efforts of the private entrepreneurs in this regard.

Supply of Diesel to States

*717. SHRI LAL BABU RAI;
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for the allocation of diesel to States;

(b) whether the diesel is being supplied to States as per their demands;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to meet their demands in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Statewise allocation of diesel is not being made. The demand of diesel in all States/UTs is, by and large, being met in full.

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

[English]

Detection of Explosives

*718. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bomb disposal squads are well-equipped to deal with sophisticated explosives;

(b) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation;

(c) whether any new technologies have been developed for detecting concealed explosives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the advantage of new technologies over the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The bomb disposal squads of some Central para-military forces are provided with necessary equipment and other resources to deal with sophisticated explosives. Certain States have also constituted special squads for the detection and disposal of explosive devices. These squads have technical equipment like explosive detectors, metal detectors, etc., for detection of explosive devices and facilities required for their disposal.

(c) to (e). Technology upgradation is a continuing process. Sophistication in the field of explosives and its consequent effect on explosive devices has led to a search for improved technology for the detection/disposal of explosives/explosive devices. Equipments using the latest technologies based on advanced principles of natural sciences have been devised in some parts of the world.

Production in Steel Plants

*719. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 4, 1993 to starred Question No. 157 and state:

(a) the factors responsible for low output of steel at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel plants as compared to Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure production in Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants upto the optimum capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) *Durgapur Steel plant.*

During the year 1992-93, the low crude steel production at Durgapur Steel Plant was primarily due to lower hot metal availability from the running Blast Furnaces which are over-due for modernisation.

Rourkela Steel Plant

During the year 1992-93, crude steel production was marginally lower at Rourkela Steel Plant compared to the Annual Plan, due to lower Hot Metal availability from the existing Blast Furnance on account of unhealthy condition of Blast Furnance No. 1 and 4 for which capital repairs have been planned during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

(b) In order to achieve the capacity production

at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plant, comprehensive schemes of Renovation and Technological Upgradation (Modernisation) are already under execution.

[*Translation*]

Commission to LPG Dealers

*720. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of commission being given to LPG dealers on domestic and commercial LPG cylinders;

(b) whether the LPG dealers have been demanding increase in the commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

(a) The present rate of commission is Rs. 5.70 per cylinder of 14.2 kg and Rs. 7.63 per Cylinder of 19 Kg.

(b) to (d). The request for increased commission is under the consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Consumption of Petroleum Products

6351. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) the estimated break-up of consumption of petroleum products, during 1992-93 by agriculture, industry, power, transport sector-wise;

(b) the rate of growth of consumption, sector-wise, during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the relative scope for reduction of consumption in the various sectors; and

(d) the rate of growth of indigenous production during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

(a) The sector-wise consumption of petroleum products for the period April, 1992 to January, 1993 is in Statement I.

(b) The sector-wise rate of growth of consumption of major petroleum products during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as in Statement-II.

(c) The Petroleum Conservation Research Association and the Oil Companies have identified various areas where the use of petroleum products can be optimised and conservation achieved. These include replacement of inefficient boilers and engines, introduction of long-drain lubricants, interfuel substitution, etc.

(d) The growth rate of the indigenous production of petroleum products during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under:

production of Petroleum Products					
	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
Growth	20.00	7.50	4.66	2.54	6.53

STATEMENT

(Figs. in 'MT)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	85/86		86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	
LPG							
DOMESTIC	1100	1341	1415	1592	1810		
%GROWTH	28.8	21.9	5.5	12.5	13.7		
COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRY	144	243	326	400	492		
%GROWTH	41.4	2.9	68.8	34.2	29.4		
MS							
TRANSPORT	2275	2505	2810	3062	3491		
%GROWTH	9.2	10.1	12.2	8.6	14.4		
NAPHTHA							
FERTILISER	2360	2488	2057	2391	2291		
%GROWTH	-0.2	5.4	-17.3	16.2	-4.2		

(Figs. in TMT)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90
PETROCHEMICALS	718	724	750	898	903		
%GROWTH		-1.1	0.8	3.6	19.7		10.6
OTHERS		28	37	42	75		68
%GROWTH		-17.6	32.1	13.5	78.6		-9.3
HSD							
TRANSPORT			12880	14008	15360	16822	18341
%GROWTH			8.8	8.8	9.7	9.5	9.0
INDUSTRY			1412	1448	1677	1450	1782
%GROWTH			13.0	2.5	15.8	-13.5	22.9

(Figs. in TMT)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90
POWER	160	161	209	132	126		
%GROWTH		14.3	0.6	29.8	-36.8		-4.5
		LDO					
TRANSPORT			86	101	96		98
%GROWTH			-9.5	17.4	-5.0		2.1
INDUSTRY	27		427	552	638		614
%GROWTH			5.2	19.2	15.6		-3.8
POWER	255		273	346	325		
%GROWTH			9.4	-8.1	37.8		-6.1
		FO/LSHS					
TRANSPORT			294	418	464		469
%GROWTH			-17.4	15.5	11.0		1.1

(Figs. in TMT)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90
INDUSTRY			4868	5288	5173	5626	5811
%GROWTH			5.6	8.6	-2.2	8.8	3.3
POWER		2330	2201	2295	2188	2322	
%GROWTH			-6.6	-5.5	4.3	-4.7	6.1

STATEMENT II

(Figs. in TMT)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	HSD	FOLSHS	LDO	Naphtha	LPG		
1	Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	2143
2	Industry/ Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	213
3	Transport	179045	485	356	-	-	-
4	Industry	1997	5219	661	-	-	-
5	Power	87	1976	178	-	-	-
6	Fertilizer	-	-	-	1850.6	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	17.9	-

Promulgation of Disturbed Areas Act

6352. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promulgate the Disturbed Areas Act in the insurgency ridden parts of the North-East to curb the menace of various outfits active in the region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) and (b). The following insurgency ridden areas of the North-East have already been declared as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. These are:

- (i) Whole of Manipur;
- (ii) Whole of Assam;
- (iii) Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh;
- (iv) Mon district in Nagaland;
- (v) 5 km. belt along Indo-Myanmar border in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya;
- (vi) A 20 km. belt from Assam border in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

Mobile Medical Vans

6353. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mobile vans sanctioned under Medical education scheme of rural health services are lying unused in the court yards of

various medical colleges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to put into use these vans?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The utilisation of mobile vans were not always satisfactory as they could not always be easily manouvered on many rural roads. On receiving reports regarding non-utilisation of the mobile vans supplied under the British Assistance Programme to various medical colleges, instructions are issued to all the State Govts. on 24.7.85 to utilise these vehicles in implementation of national programmes like the Family Welfare Programmes control of Tuberculosis, eradication of leprosy, control of blindness, control of diarrhoeal diseases. Further instructions were issued on 19.3.87 to all State Govts. that such mobile vans as cannot be utilised properly, may be transferred to well established voluntary agencies in the Health and Family Welfare field in accordance with the prescribed guidelines. On the basis of this decision, 2 mobile vans in Tamil Nadu and 7 mobile vans in Kerala have been transferred to Voluntary organisations.

All India Entrance Exam for MBBS/BDS

6354. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) the number of candidates competed and passed the All India Entrance Examination, 1992, for admission to 1st year All India MBBS/BDS Course conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) the number of successful candidates allotted seats by his Ministry for admission in the above courses in different medical Colleges of the country and also actual number of candidates joined so far;

(c) whether all the successful candidates have been allotted seats for MBBS/BDS in accordance with their preference;

(d) if not, whether the Government are considering to reallocate seats, in accordance with the options given by the candidates against the vacant seats of MBBS/BDS; and

(e) by what time the vacant seats are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIB. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education registered 1,35,322 candidates for the All India pre-medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination 1992. A merit list of 1556 students and a waiting list of 1056 students was declared by the Board.

(b) 1533 candidates were allotted seats in the first allotment, and 623 candidates did not join the colleges allotted to them.

(c) All the successful candidates of the merit list including wait listed have been offered MBBS/BDS seats in accordance with their rank and preference within the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court upto rank number 2245.

(d) and (e). The last allotment was made on 29.1.93. Further allocation is subject to the orders of the Supreme Court who are seized of the matter.

Sale of Kidneys

6355. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has

been drawn to the news item captioned 'Probe panel indicates transplants surgeons' appearing in the Indian Express dated March 26, 1993;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is taking appropriate action regarding the alleged incidents in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Regarding Adulteration in Petrol

6356. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to adulteration of some other oils in petrol by various petrol pumps in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such petrol pumps in Gujarat against whom complaints have been received during 1992 and in 1993 (upto March); and

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

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

(b) Complaints were received against six

retail outlets in Gujarat. One enquiry, no complaint was established.

(c) The following measures are taken to check adulteration in petrol:

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

Fake LPG Cylinders

6357. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of the fake LPG cylinders are being used in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of fake cylinders seized in the State during the year 1992; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

(a) and (b). 319 suspected spurious cylinders were detected at the LPG bottling plants located in Gujarat during 1992.

(c) Field Officers of the Oil Companies keep a watch on the circulation of spurious cylinders in the system. Raids are conducted on suspected premises. Whenever spurious cylinders are detected by the Oil Marketing Companies, they are immediately destroyed. When such cylinders are detected from the LPG agencies/transporters, they are issued caution/warning letters and a penalty of Rs. 1550 per spurious cylinder is levied.

Supply and Demand of LPG

6358. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

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

(a) the total demand of LPG during the last three years and the extent of LPG supplied against it, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts made for smooth supply of LPG in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

(a) The State-wise demand of packed LPG in the country during the last three years is given in the Statement. Demand is being, by and large, met in full.

(b) Whenever any shortage is reported, prompt action is taken by the Oil Companies to clear the backlogs at the earliest by augmenting LPG supplies through operation of LPG Bottling Plants of the area during extended hours and on holidays as well as from LPG Bottling plants located elsewhere, for meeting the full demand of the affected markets.

STATEMENT

LPG Supply

Fig. in MT

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Apr 92-Jan 93
Andhra Pradesh	148946	179910	172260
Arunachal Pradesh	1288	1781	1649

Fig. in MT

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Apr 92-Jan 93
Assam	34621	40560	36262
Bihar	60853	68470	62725
Goa	12472	13576	11805
Gujarat	175985	205526	180253
Haryana	64060	72853	64032
Himachal Pradesh	9066	12136	11671
Jammu & Kashmir	15943	20284	19662
Karnataka	102628	118678	109037
Kerala	57669	65102	58838
Madhya Pradesh	110456	124352	112361
Maharashtra	415422	448771	409507
Manipur	3669	4737	4409
Meghalaya	2712	3386	3030
Mizoram	1543	2198	2320
Nagaland	2011	2589	2253
Orissa	18181	22145	20762
Punjab	87203	102682	93509
Rajasthan	73761	87265	80468
Sikkim	702	837	904
Tamilnadu	191566	214606	191657
Tripura	2446	2897	2455
Uttar Pradesh	271964	276917	256456

Fig. in MT

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Apr 92-Jan 93
West Bengal	120550	131241	117785
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman & Nicobar	440	457	454
Chandigarh	14399	14666	12849
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	319	363	339
Delhi	202806	218647	191118
Daman & Diu	582	506	450
Lakshadweep	18	-	-
Pondicherry	3641	4153	5581
Silvasia	-	-	-

Sale of Liquor in U.P.

6359. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sell liquor in Uttar Pradesh through Public or Co-operative Sector to put an end to the possibilities of adulteration and to check illegal sale of liquor as is being done in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that a Policy of partial prohibition is being followed in Almora, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal,

Chamoli and Uttar Kashi districts and only foreign liquor in regulated manner and fixed quantities is being sold to permit holders in these districts through Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd.

In other districts of Uttar Pradesh, sale of liquor is done by the private contractors. The liquor shops in these districts are being settled by public/Tender-cum-auction system. At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to sell liquor through public or cooperative sector in these remaining districts. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are fully aware of the dangers of adulteration and vigilant to check the menace, with this end in view, liquor shops are being regularly inspected and checked by the authorised State Excise and police staff

(b) The question does not arise in the light of the answer given in Part (a) above.

[English]

Oil and Gas Drilled from Krishna-Godavari Basins

6360. SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crude oil and gas drilled from the wells of Krishna-Godavari basins of Andhra Pradesh till the end of 1992; and

(b) the crude oil and gas estimated to be drilled by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) About 0.07 MMT of crude oil and about 585 MMm³ of gas has been produced upto December, 1992 from this basin.

(b) Crude oil production of 0.160 MMT and gas production of 3.32 MMSCMD is estimated in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan.

Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

6361. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade facilities at the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital for the care of new born babies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Adequate facilities for new born infants are already available at the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital which inter-alia include the

services of Paediatricians, a six-bedded nursery unit equipped with a phototherapy unit and incubators.

Aid to Voluntary Organisations in Maharashtra

6362. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary organisations in Maharashtra which were provided grants by the Union Government for family welfare during the last three years and current year;

(b) the amount given to each such organisation;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry to find out the utility of this expenditure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The names of the organisations in Maharashtra who were given grants for family welfare work during the last three years along with amount of grants released to each are shown in the statement attached. No grant has been released to such organisations during the current financial year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The utilisation of funds is checked by getting audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificates. Recommendations are also obtained from the State Governments.

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grants released during		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1	The family Planning Association of India, Bombay (FPAI)	1,39,664	9,18,850	42,000
2	Matru Mandir, Oni, Raibnagiri	64,638	63m,389	-
3	Yusuf Meherally Centre, Tara Panvel Taluk, Rajgat	57,795	56,806	-
4	National Integrated Medical Association,	14,97,325	4,28,000	2,11,800
5	Pravara Medical Trust, Loni	14,97,325	4,28,000	2,11,800
6	Jawahar Medical Foundation, Dhule	-	14,63,230	11,09,712
7	K.E.M. Hospital, Pune	-	7,78,370	7,20,000
8	Sewadham Trust, Pune	-	10,80,900	7,75,000
9	Comprehensive Community Health and Village Development Society,	-	-	2,73,200
10.	Phaita Arogya Mandal, Satara	-	-	3,78,400

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grants released during				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Alert India, Bombay	-	-	2,35,000		
12.	Yerala Project Society, Sangli	-	-	2,58,000		
13.	Matru Manjar, Dusrakh, Distt. Ratnagin	-	-	2,74,6000		
14	Matru Seva Sangh, Akala, Maharashtra	-	-	1,28,000		
15	Mobile Creches, Bombay	-	-	2,49,000		
16	Marati Mission Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Pune	-	-	2,26,000		
17	Community Development Trust, Asha Kendra, Ahmednagar	-	-	1,16,000		
18	Bal Asha Trust, Bombay	-	-	1,33,000		
19	Satpurq Vikas Mandal, Jalgaon	-	-	2,53,200		
20	Maharashtra Kalyan Seva Mandal, Bombay	-	-	1,56,000		
21	Society for Human and environmental Develop, Bombay	-	-	2,32,800		

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grants released during				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5		
22	Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Nasik	-	-	3,24,000		
23	Rachna Society for Social reconstruction, Pune	1,71,000	-	-		
24	Kasturba Sarvodya Mandal, Amravati	-	-	1,48,600		
25	Nanded Medical Foundation, Nanded	-	-	2,30,000		
26	Village uplift Society, Nagpur	-	-	1,69,000		
27	Janiv Jagruti Sanstha, Distt. Satara	-	-	2,93,600		
28	Ashik Kala Niketan Trust, Pune	-	-	1,66,600		
29	Maharashtra Technicasal Education Society, Pune	-	-	3m50,00		
30	Sant AVALIYA Kautukbabe Sanhor, Distt. Chagnndrapur	-	-	1,91,200		
31	Pune Mahila Mandal, Pune	-	-	1,07,600		
32	Yusuf Meherally Centre, Bombay	-	-	1,80,800		
33	Sandhi Niketan Shiksha Sansthan Nanded	-	-	2,31,000		

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grants released during				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1		3	4	5		
34.	Christ Seva Mandir Sholdar					
35	SAPCVQ (Pune)	.	.	21,03,000		
36	Sanskritik & Sadbhavana Mandal, Nanded	.	36,850	.		
37	Sant Niketan Shikshan Sansthan, Nanded	.	36,850	.		

[*Translation*]

Amendments to Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955

6363. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make some amendment in Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the post of Nazim in 'Durgah Committee' is lying vacant;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the post is likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) No proposal to amend the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). The post of Nazim fell vacant with effect from 20.2.1991 after it was relinquish by Lt. Col. (Retd.), Mohd. Usman. The Durgah Committee held an interview for filling up the

post of Nazim on 10.9.1991 but none of the candidates was found suitable. This necessitated holding of a fresh interview and selection.

(e) The Officer selected by the Central Government in consultation with the Durgah Committee to function as the Nazim has been released by his employer on 12.4.93 to enable him to join his new assignment as Nazim.

[*English*]

Allocation for Health Centres and Family Welfare Centres

6364. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount allocated for the health centres and the family planning centres in the country during each of the last three years. State/Union Territory-wise and its percentage of utilization?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): A statement indicating the State/Union Territory-wise position of release of funds for various types of centres being financed under the Family Welfare Programme and their utilization during the last three years is annexed herewith.

STATEMENT

Rural Family Welfare Centre

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1109.44	1011.39	91	877.70	1606.43	183	1738.08	3793.29	216
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.08	2.30	213		2.54	254	5.00		
3	Assam	146.81	220.48	150	305.35	227.08	74	309.00	305.19	98
4	Bihar	827.36	954.53	115	1227.18	1227.16	100	2141.73	2991.56	139
5	Goa	34.94	38.73	111	31.67	36.02	112	42.05	45.90	109
6	Gujarat	442.49	869.16	196	524.80	1414.57	270	1211.02	2105.83	173
7	Haryana	178.40	223.99	126	185.47	242.75	131	187.60	256.28	136
8	Himachal Pradesh	152.31	218.91	144	160.61	220.73	137	162.51	277.42	170

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Jammu & Kashmir	104.18	146.49	141	170.77	98.35	57	172.80	121.65	70
10	Karnataka	637.27	790.88	124	562.12	799.30	142	598.52	1018.87	170
11	Kerala	977.03	663.88	68	340.44	1399.27	411	704.49*	2126.00	301
12	Madhya Pradesh	1106.22	1229.68	111	961.38	1063.47	113	972.77	1738.14	178
13	Maharashtra	819.66	1228.60	150	894.66	1320.50	147	905.26	1274.50	140
14	Manipur	37.04	55.13	149	64.45	77.63	120	64.96	91.30	140
15	Meghalaya	40.55	46.45	115	47.47	39.92	84	48.05	46.38	96
16	Mizoram	23.37	22.68	97	29.39	27.45	90	29.81	24.24	81
17	Nagaland	7.22	28.37	393	14.89	12.89	87	14.77		(Not received)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)										
		1989-90				1990-91				1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Unili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Unili- sation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
18	Orissa	1077.57	765.30	71	656.00	851.63	130	1155.76	1756.95	152		
19	Punjab	521.40	400.26	77	269.19			417.37*	726.09	174		
20	Rajasthan	353.86	463.50	131	485.20	534.00	110	490.96	601.67	122		
21	Sikkim	29.78	30.42	102	31/67	48.80	153	47.05*	84.19	178		
22	TamilNadu	364.88	541.45	141	800.78	693.09	85	810.29	1370.53	169		
23	Tripura	116.13	116.93	101	73.50	143.06	193	116.4*	234.75	201		
24	Uttar Pradesh	2215.78	3332.72	150	1895.80	3854.80	203	1938.22	3824.90	197		
25	West Bengal	806.87	1031.22	128	700.12	700.12	100	704.43	855.08	120		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Chandigarh	6.42	3.15	127	6.50	5.86	90	7.00	3.90	56
28	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Delhi	5.00	6.00	120	5.00	8.22	164	8.00*	9.00	112
30	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.02	-
32	Pondicherry	18.05	20.46	113	22.00	20.54	93	20.00	-	-

* Figures include sub-centres also.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92			
		Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- isation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Unli- isation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Unli- isation	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490.23	2007.61	135	748.27	1362.85	182	850.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	3.30	41	9.12	6.33	69	5.00	6.42	120	
3.	Assam	388.59	543.28	140	357.08	704.21	197	400.00	949.21	237	
4.	Bihar	941.54	1066.27	113	830.50	830.50	100	900.00			
5.	Goa	6.66			9.99	11.36	114	10.00			
6.	Gujarat	297.42	1025.05	345	594.83	672.75	113	680.00			
7.	Haryana	208.08	316.61	152	186.35	304.94	164	200.00	360.44	160	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	96.68	242.72	251	70.89	206.86	242	80.00	273.29	342	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90				1990-91				1991-92	
		Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.92	133.47	141	120.56	147.73	123	125.00	189.88	152	
10.	Karnataka	464.95	487.53	105	475.10	521.85	110	490.00	740.61	151	
11.	Kerala	210.09	852.55	408	320.17	984.35	307	360.00			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	724.16	824.18	114	722.35	814.08	113	750.00	398.85	53	
13.	Maharashtra	730.04	1667.37	-228	892.75	1495.54	151	900.00	2170.60	241	
14.	Manipur	49.75	87.01	175	28.20	69.16	248	50.00	90.79	182	
15.	Meghalaya	23.46	28.41	121	36.61	47.50	130	39.00	46.63	120	
16.	Mizoram	3.83			7.66	7.66	100	10.00	6.36	64	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90				1990-91				1991-92			
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
17.	Nagaland	34.20	74.03	216	16.37	54.43	332	25.00	N.R.	-			
18.	Orissa	238.08	578.00	243	476.15	618.15	130	492.00	.	.			
19.	Punjab	70.19	223.88	319	140.38	-	-	145.00	.	.			
20.	Rajasthan	605.07	1133.92	187	600.10	1397.20	233	630.00	1720.65	273			
21.	Sikkim	5.91	9.27	185	9.27	14.28	154	15.00	.	.			
22.	Tamil Nadu	330.21	617.89	187	650.40	680.70	103	680.00	232.85	34			
23.	Tripura	15.84	51.44	325	31.69	61.68	195	42.00	.	.			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	225.74	3649.15	1617	1447.77	4598.16	318	1650.45	4494.32	272			

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)										
		1989-90			1990-91			1991-92			10	11
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
25.	West Bengal	1026.66	1278.75	125	1200.59	1200.59	100	1450.00	887.30	61		
26	A & N Islands	5.33	N.R.	-	6.00	6.00	0.07	6.00	5.97	95		
27.	Chandigarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.00	3.90	56		
28	D & N Haveli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29.	Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30.	Daman & Diu	0.30	.	.	0.50	0.65	130	0.90	1.20	133		
31.	Lakshweep	0.36	0.29	83	0.35	0.08	0.23	0.52	0.02	4		
32	Pondichery	.	.	.	.	.	.	20.00	24.69	124		

URBAN FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.21	187.34	156	112.48	176.05	157	125.05	202.74	162
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.06	0.82	40	3.97	1.94	49	4.45	1.34	30
3.	Assam	18.12	19.53	108	20.51	24.55	120	22.90	34.63	151
4.	Bihar	28.00	21.08	75	27.13	27.13	100	30.05	46.09	153
5.	Goa	1.37	-	-	2.64	-	-	3.00	-	-
6.	Gujarat	65.14	197.03	302	86.92	172.44	198	96.45	207.81	215
7.	Haryana	16.72	24.51	147	13.96	29.81	214	15.10	28.68	190
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.33	-	-	0.65	-	-	0.75	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)										
		1989-90					1990-91					1991-92
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.70	6.61	141	0.22	-	-	0.25	12.13	4852		
10.	Karnataka	117.49	118.60	101	61.36	142.53	232	69.45	157.12	233		
11.	Kerala	22.13	-	-	42.82	17.34	40	47.50	-	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	186.63	146.85	79	140.17	213.65	182	153.85	253.49	165		
13.	Maharashtra	214.99	347.82	162	356.62	374.82	105	399.70	401.40	103		
14.	Manipur	2.86	2.15	75	3.30	2.04	62	3.70	5.06	137		
15.	Meghalaya	1.95	3.21	165	0.67	2.07	309	0.76	2.28	300		
16.	Mizoram	5.40	1.08	20	0.65	1.98	305	0.75	1.60	213		

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not received	-
18.	Orissa	27.76	28.42	102	11.76	26.69	227	12.80	12.76	102
19.	Punjab	112.24	114.46	102	95.73	96.28	101	104.85	140.76	134
20.	Rajasthan	146.74	146.26	100	112.38	168.53	150	123.00	165.37	151
21.	Sikkim	1.38	-	-	0.65	-	-	0.75	4.46	555
22.	Tamil Nadu	153.69	464.17	302	171.86	175.71	102	188.70	261.38	139
23.	Tripura	3.82	4.36	115	7.27	4.81	66	8.10	7.11	88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	361.28	361.12	100	170.14	453.76	267	185.92	424.20	228

POSTFARTUM AT DISTRICT LEVEL

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	% Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.04	134.93	109	66.09	140.93	213	70.00	231.08	330
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	-	-	2.00	0.40	20	4.00	-	-
3.	Assam	14.84	24.77	167	25.03	45.37	181	30.00	45.69	159
4.	Bihar	65.00	79.26	122	65.09	65.09	100	130.00	62.26	48
5.	Goa	8.54	7.99	94	5.00	9.07	181	7.00	9.36	134
6.	Gujarat	202.65	140.00	69	65.09	163.37	251	70.00	2.62	4
7.	Haryana	43.54	41.50	95	25.03	54.22	217	30.00	57.17	191

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90				1990-91				1991-92			
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.67	23.43	160	25.03	27.54	110	30.00	25.85	86			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.67	31.88	141	20.03	27.49	137	25.00					
10.	Karnataka	154.83	191.07	123	75.11	158.41	211	90.00	141.95	158			
11.	Kerala	42.26	42.81	101	50.07	121.42	243	60.00	80.63	134			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.91	167.63	119	85.12	160.49	189	100.00	182.70	183			
13.	Maharashtra	186.39	305.20	164	100.15	386.60	386	110.00	313.24	285			
14.	Manipur	11.76	18.28	155	5.00	4.48	90	7.00	16.75	268			
15.	Meghalaya	7.64	8.72	114	5.00	9.47	189	7.00	11.24	161			

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)											
		1989-90			1990-91			1991-92			Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utili- sation
		Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
16.	Mizoram	2.98	4.99	167	3.00	5.78	193	5.00	6.19	124			
17.	Nagaland	3.50	2.59	74	5.00	2.68	54	8.00	NR				
18.	Orissa	69.41	76.60	111	40.06	78.63	196	45.00	80.85	180			
19.	Punjab	66.25	94.80	143	30.04	58.00	193	35.00	91.62	282			
20.	Rajasthan	135.60	111.27	82	65.09	126.56	194	215.00*	415.77	193			
21.	Sikkim	3.17	1.67	53	2.00	7.96	398	7.00*	6.37	91			
22.	Tamil Nadu	172.23	178.92	104	65.09	235.22	361	75.00	183.18	244			
23.	Tripura	2.61	1.04	40	2.00	3.89	194	9.00*	7.77	66			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	181.52	251.03	138	125.32	243.68	194	140.00	291.62	208			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	West Bengal	56.70	79.87	141	50.07	50.07	100	65.00	116.08	179
26.	A & N Islands	1.00	1.15	115	1.10	0.80	72	1.00	0.50	50
27.	Chandigarh	11.96	6.57	55	11.00	7.00	64	12.00	4.96	41
28.	New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	29.92	30.01	100	33.00	33.56	102	42.00	33.05	79
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	6.38	5.765	90	5.50	3.71	67	6.50	12.69	194

* includes post partum centres at sub-district level also.

POST PARTUM CENTRES AT SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.99	119.77	135	72.20	126.15	175	115.00	157.23	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.25	-	-	2.51	-	-	3.00	0.58	19
3.	Assam	24.27	57.55	237	32.72	25.32	77	35.00	38.05	109
4.	Bihar	55.00	64.73	118	55.38	55.38	100	60.00	-	-
5.	Goa	1.50	-	-	3.02	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	33.15	140.01	422	66.76	163.37	245	80.00	317.84	397
7.	Haryana	24.25	44.84	185	26.58	39.63	149	30.00	55.26	184

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90					1990-91					1991-92				
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.65	5.57	52	15.44	5.74	37	20.00	6.09	30						
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.77	13.77	141	10.20			12.00	30.04	250						
10.	Karnataka	110.33	125.75	114	78.14	157.21	201	90.00	233.97	260						
11.	Kerala	93.03	196.19	211	73.00	156.02	214	80.00	193.83	242						
12.	Madhya Pradesh	156.05	174.17	112	81.16	167.40	206	100.00	191.30	191						
13.	Maharashtra	35.33	47.07	133	51.56	50.81	99	91.22	66.22	73						
14.	Manipur	1.95	3.08	158	3.92	3.81	97	5.00	3.30	66						
5.	Meghalaya	1.29	1.31	102	1.00	1.61	161	2.00	1.83	92						

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation	Funds Released	Expend- iture Reported	%age Utili- sation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Mizoram	2.19	1.79	82	4.43	3.07	69	7.00	3.37	48
17.	Nagaland	0.50	-	-	5.00	-	-	6.00	-	Not received
18.	Orissa	128.91	137.50	107	68.27	146.78	215	174.35	177.62	102
19.	Punjab	39.98	62.49	156	32.82	59.13	180	40.00	109.58	274
20.	Rajasthan	116.67	222.02	190	130.60	283.95	217	140.00	-	-
21.	Sikkim	3.70	2.60	70	3.12	-	-	3.00	-	-
22.	TamilNadu	109.00	154.02	141	98.68	249.47	253	125.00	259.50	208
23.	Tripura	2.49	9.60	386	0.03	-	-	5.00	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	210.31	253.04	120	198.49	446.65	225	320.00	565.45	177
25.	West Bengal	66.66	85.63	128	75.97	75.97	100	100.00	43.36	43

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)										
		1989-90					1990-91					1991-92
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	%age Utilisation
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	14.50	6.00	41	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	-	-	-	16.00	9.45	59	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	4.00	3.50	87	-	-	-	-	-

* Expenditure included with Post Partum Centres at District level.

Surplus Employees of Census

6365. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had absorbed all surplus employees deployed for 1981 census in the Government Jobs;

(b) if so, whether the employees deployed for 1991 census have also been absorbed in Government Jobs by the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to absorb these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) to (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that for absorption of 1981 surplus census employees, orders were issued giving them preference in selection, all other things being equal. These orders have also been extended to cover the persons employed by the State Government temporarily in connection with the Census work of 1991 and whose services were terminated on 31.5.91. No count is however kept of the persons.

(e) The Government of India have issued circular instructions giving concessions like age relaxation priority in employment through Employment Exchanges, absorption in vacancies in Group 'C' posts in census organisation provided they fulfil the recruitment qualifications and the post is not otherwise required to be filled in through the Staff Selection Commission, etc. The Home Minister has also addressed letters to Chief Minister/Lt. Governors of State/Union Territories for providing similar concessions of age relaxation and priority in

employment to such employees retrenched recently.

[*Translation*]

Arms Licensing System

6366. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish the arms licensing system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Police Academy in Assam

6367. SHRI PROBINDEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sought any financial assistance for setting up of a Police Academy in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No proposal from the State Government has been received. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments inter-alia, for police training under the Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces. In the current financial year, Rs. 95.43 lakhs has been allocated to Assam under the Scheme.

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

Delay in Post-Mortems

6368. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in conduction of the post-mortems in Delhi as a result of which the citizens are inconvenienced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure their conduction without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such delay has been reported by concerned hospital authorities.

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

Financial Assistance to Widows

6369. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, provide financial assistance to widows;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria adopted in this regard; and

(c) the assistance provided during each of the last three years?

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

(b) Scheme: the types of financial assistance provided exclusively to widows are:

(i) Solatium @ Rs.300/- per case.

(ii) Lump-sum assistance upto Rs. 1500/-

once in life for starting any income-generating profession/vocation.

Eligibility criteria: Widow should be a domicile of UT of Delhi and residing in Delhi for the last 5 years.

In case of solatium the widow has to submit her application within 90 days from the death of her husband.

For lump-sum assistance widow should not have adequate means of livelihood and monthly income of the family should not exceed Rs. 750/- per month and she should be below 50 years of age.

(c) The assistance given during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount of assistance given
1990-91	Rs. 4,07,800/-
1991-92	Rs. 9,89,700/-
1992-93	Rs. 6,39,900/-

Foreign Assistance for Coal Projects

6370. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU LANTYE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign assistance likely to be received for the on-going and new projects during 1993-94, project-wise;

(b) the monitoring arrangement for execution of these projects;

(c) the projects which have witnessed more than 25 per cent of cost and time over run alongwith the reasons therefor, and

(d) the names of the countries and the coal projects being funded/technologically supported by them alongwith the review of working of such

projects containing highlights of achievement and failures?

2. Khadia Opencast, NCL.
3. Sonopur Bazari, ECL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The foreign assistance likely to be received for the on-going and new coal projects during 1993-94, Project-wise is indicated in statement-I. (b) The progress of such projects is regularly reviewed at various levels by the concerned coal companies. All projects costing Rs. 20.00 crores and above are also regularly monitored in the Ministry of Coal and by the Ministry of Programme implementation. Besides, the progress of all bilateral projects is reviewed during the annual meetings of the Joint Working Group on Coal with the various donor countries.

(c) The on-going externally aided projects which are suffering cost and time over-run of more than 25 per cent are as follows:-

I. Projects reporting cost and time over-runs:

1. Jhanjra Uderground, ECL

II. Projects with only cost over-run but no time over-run has been reported so far:

1. Rajmahal Opencast, ECL.
2. Piparwar Opencast, CCL.
3. Nigahi Opencast, NCL.

The main reasons for time over-run in projects are; delay in acquisition of land, adverse geomining conditions, delay in supply of equipment and delay in execution. Factors leading to Cost over-run of the Projects are the normal inflation during the period of execution, and changes in the scope of the project.

(d) The names of the Countries and the Coal Projects being funded/technologically supported by them along with review of the working of these projects is given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Likely Utilization of foreign assistance in 1993-94

Name of the Project				
1. Rajmahal	Cdn\$	8.912	millions	
2. Piparwar	Aus\$	68.200	millions	
3. Patherdih Washery	Rbl.	1.543	millions	
4. Central Longwall Workshop		0.233	millions	
5. Kottadih	FF.	31.870	millions	
6. Tr. Centre Burradhemu	FF.	7.756	millions	
7. GDK-10B	FF.	5.732	millions	
8. GDK-8B	FF.	16.992	millions	
9. Chinakuri	DM.	0.477	millions	
10. Bina Deshalling	DM.	0.522	millions	
11. Ramagundam OC-II	DM.	82.190	millions	
12. GDK 11-A		0.500	millions	
13. Vakilapalli		2.264	millions	
14. Gevra	US\$	11.430	millions	
15. Sonepur Bazar	US\$	36.960	millions	

STATEMENT-II

Highlights of achievement and failures

Country	Project	3
1	2	
Russia	1. Nigahi, NCL 2. Khadia OCP, NCO 3. Jhanjira Underground ECL 4. Modernisation of Patherdih Washery. Kottadih UG, ECL	The projects are under implementation. However, the disintegration of the erstwhile Soviet Union has created certain uncertainties in the line of credit, supply of equipment as well as spare parts for Soviet manufactured equipment. Negotiations are being held with the concerned Russian Organisations in this regard. After initial delay of about six months, the project has been rescheduled to complete the same time. Shaft sinig has been completed. The longwall face is expected to be commissioned in December, 1993.
France	GDK 10 and 8 Inclines, SCCL	The final agreement was signed on 23.1.92 and revised letter of instruction issued on 5.6.92. The effective date of coming into force of the agreement is 3.8.92.
Canada	Rajmahal OCP, ECL	All major equipment such as Rope Shovels, Dumpers, Dozers, Drills are in operation. The project is one schedule and likely to be completed in 1994-95.
Australia	Pipanwar OCP, CCL	The Project is on schedule. Likely completion in 1995-96. Acquisition of forest land is a critical activity.
Germany	Ramagundam OC II SCCL	The Civil work pertaining to erection, yard, approach road, power supply are progressing as schedule. The civil works pertaining to mine service facilities are under execution. Box-cut operations are under progress.
U.K.	GDK 11-A, SCCL	All the three Longwall faces with high capacity belt conveyors have already been commissioned under the capital aid scheme.
World Bank	GDK 9-A SCCL GDK 10-A SCCL Sonepur Bazari OCP, ECL Gevra (SECL) OCP	ODA UK have agreed to supply the imported content of longwall package at this project. -do- Due to land acquisition problems there had been delay of about 2/3 years. Land problem has been resolved. Project is under execution. Scheduled completion is in 1996-97. Targetted production achieved and project ahead of schedule against targetted completion of 1994-95.

Activities of TSR Drivers in Delhi

6371. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Enter, goons on three wheels" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated March 30, 1993;

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

(c) the action taken against the culprits so far;

(d) the number of TSR drivers booked by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years;

(e) the accounts on which they have been booked;

(f) the action taken against them; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken to assure the passengers of safe and fearless travel in these vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All the cases mentioned in the news item have been registered in the concerned police stations and 11 persons arrested.

(d) The TSR drivers booked by the Delhi Police during the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto 31.3.93) is as under:

Year	No. of TSR drivers
1990	15
1991	28
1992	34
1993 (upto 31.3.93)	17

(e) and (f). The year-wise account on which the TSR drivers were booked and action taken against them is given in the enclosed statement.

(g) The patrolling/picket staff have been briefed to check the TSR carrying passengers especially at night. The passengers are being advised to note down the registration number of the TSR while hiring the same. Patrolling in the areas have also been intensified. Round-the-clock traffic complaints centre has been set-up at Telephone No.3319334.

Crime	No. of cases reported	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons challaned in the Court	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	Cases pending trial	No. of persons against who cases pending investigal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Molestation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Robbery	7	12	12	-	-	12	-
6. Other crime	14	16	16	-	-	16	-
7. Snatching	4	10	10	-	-	10	-
Year 1992							
1. Murder	2	3	3	-	-	3	-
2. Rape	3	8	1	-	-	1	7
3. Attempt to Murder	3	8	3	-	-	3	5
4. Molestation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Robbery	7	21	20	-	-	20	1
6. Other crime	17	29	22	4	-	18	7
7. Snatching	2	3	3	-	-	3	-

Crime	No. of cases reported	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons challaned in the Court	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	Cases pending trial	No. of persons against who cases pending investigal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year 1993 (upto 31.3.93)							
1. Murder	2	3	-	-	-	-	3
2. Rape	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Attempt to Murder	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Robbery	2	8	-	-	-	-	8
6. Other crime	10	24	2	-	-	2	12
7. Snatching	2	1	-	-	-	-	1

**Closure of Bauxite Mines in Orissa,
Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**

6372. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of iron ore and bauxite mines have been closed down in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such mines and since when these mines have been closed down; and

(c) the steps taken to revive these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRIBALRAMSINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

**National Leprosy Eradication
Programme**

6373. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the academic districts identified under the National Leprosy Eradication programme in the country;

(b) the funds earmarked by the Government to each State for 1992-93;

(c) whether any external assistance has been received under this programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the leprosy is likely to be eradicated from the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A total of 201 districts having disease prevalence rate of 5 or more per thousand population have been identified as endemic districts.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 29 endemic districts have received assistance from international agencies under various bilateral agreements.

(e) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims to achieve elimination of Leprosy by 2000 A.D., which has been defined by the WHO as bringing down the prevalence rate to less than 1 per ten thousand population.

STATEMENT

National Leprosy Eradication Programme Revised Estimates-1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/Sector	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	130.00	330.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	.50	9.00
3.	Assam	18.00	5.00	23.00
4.	Bihar	110.00	90.00	200.00
5.	Goa	.50	.50	1.00
6.	Gujarat	30.00	50.00	80.00
7.	Haryana	7.00	6.00	13.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	6.00	13.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	.50	5.00
10.	Karnataka	100.00	80.00	180.00
11.	Kerala	75.00	60.00	135.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	114.00	90.00	204.00

Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	State/Sector	Cash	Kind	Total
13.	Maharashtra	30.00	100.00	130.00
14.	Manipur	1.50	1.50	3.00
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	1.50	6.50
16.	Mizoram	5.00	1.50	6.50
17.	Nagaland	3.00	1.50	4.50
18.	Orissa	110.00	90.00	200.00
19.	Punjab	8.00	1.00	9.00
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	12.00	41.00
21.	Sikkim	16.00	1.00	17.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	90.50	210.50
23.	Tripura	8.00	2.00	10.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	175.00	110.00	285.00
25.	West Bengal	80.00	70.00	150.00

(MS. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/Sector	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N Islands	7.50	.50	8.00
27.	Chandigarh	.50	.50	1.00
28.	D & N Haveli	.50	.50	1.00
29.	Delhi	.50	.50	1.00
30.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	2.00
31.	Daman & Diu	1.00	.50	1.50
32.	Pondicherry	2.00	7.50	9.50
	Central Sector	1090.00	.00	1090.00
	Grand Total	2368.00	1012.00	3380.00

C.G.H.S. Unani Dispensary

physicians.

6374. SHRI AMARROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.G.H.S. Unani Dispensaries in the country are functioning without female physicians;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such dispensaries without female physicians; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to post female physicians?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Four dispensaries/units do not have female

(d) there are no separate posts of female physicians.

Survey for Exploration of Minerals in States

6375. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have conducted any survey in different States for exploration of minerals; and

(b) if so, the details of places and outcome thereof?

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

(b) As a result of surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other agencies following reserves of major ores/minerals have been estimated in the country:-

<i>Ores/minerals</i>	<i>Reserves</i>	<i>States (in million tonnes)</i>
<i>Hematitic Iron Ore.</i>	10267.07	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Kamataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.
<i>Magnetitic Iron Ore:</i>	1709.56	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Kamataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
<i>Maganese Ore.</i>	154.16	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.
<i>Chromite.</i>	107.94	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kamataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, and Tamil Nadu.
<i>Lead-Zinc Ore.</i>	160.48	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

<i>Ores/minerals</i>	<i>Reserves</i>	<i>States (in million tonnes)</i>
<i>Copper Ore:</i>	324.40	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Kaharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajesthan, U.P. and West Bengal.
<i>Tin Ore:</i>	29.19	Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
<i>Tungsten Ore:</i>	7.02	Kamataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
<i>Rock Pjosphate:</i>	114.86	Madhya Pradesh, Rajesthan and Uttar Pradesh.
<i>Apatite:</i>	2.02	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
<i>Asbestos:</i>	1.50	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajesthan and Uttar Pradesh.
<i>Bauxite:</i>	2333.40	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and U.P.
<i>Diamond:</i>	1001.16 (Carats)	Madhya Predesh.
<i>Dolomite:</i>	4607.74	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Oriss, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
<i>Graphite:</i>	4.65	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
<i>Gypsum:</i>	319.15	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
<i>Limestone:</i>	69353.76	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goad, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J &K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, PUnjab, Rajesthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

<i>Ores/minerals</i>	<i>Reserves</i>	<i>States (in million tonnes)</i>
<i>Magnetite:</i>	221.80	Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
<i>Gold:</i>	15.552	Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
<i>Coal: 193777.13</i>		West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh.
<i>Lignite:</i>	6354.11	Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

Deposits of Bauxite at Balco

6376. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of bauxite deposits at BALCO and the quantity of bauxite extracted so far;

(b) the year by which the remaining bauxite is likely to be extracted;

(c) the year by which the lease of BALCO is likely to expire;

(d) the number of officers and workers likely to be rendered unemployment after expiry of lease; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to protect the interests of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALARAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) holds mining lease for 1052 hectares near Amarkantak in Mandla District and 281 hectares at Phutkapahar in Bilaspur District, both in Madhya Pradesh. BALCO has also acquired in 1992 mining lease

covering 639 hectares at Mainpat in Sarguja District in Madhya Pradesh. In all about 6.0 million tonnes of bauxite has been extracted from Amarkantak and Phutkapahar. Regular mining is yet to be started at Mainpat.

(b) The Phutkapahar and Amarkantak deposits are almost depleted and would be exhausted in about 4 to 5 years from now at reduced rate of excavation.

(c) BALCO'S leases at Amarkantak, Phutkapahar and Mainpat will expire on 12.9.1999, 30.6.1999 and 9.7.2012 respectively.

(d) and (e). It will be Company's effort to absorb most of its serving Executives and Department work force in the new mining project at Mainpat and in other mines likely to be acquired by the Company in Madhya Pradesh.

Seizure of Arms and Explosives

6377. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY
MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN
CHANDRAKHANDURI:
SHRI BOLLABULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRIMANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and type of arms, explosives and bombs seized in the country after the recent series of bomb blasts in Bombay and Calcutta, State-wise;

(b) the details of such seizures made in Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow, separately;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection, State wise;

(d) the action taken against them;

(e) whether the Government have identified the sources of these materials;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Watch Over Foreign Remittances

6378. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agency of the Government is responsible for keeping an account and watch over foreign remittances to Associations/Private Bodies and Political Parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on the information regarding the remittance during the last three years;

(d) whether the remittances with the names of the receiving/donor organisations are available in the accessible documents;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 which is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs regulates inter-alia the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution by certain types of persons/associations as specified in the said Act.

(c) The details of accounts relating to Foreign contribution are scrutinised and necessary follow-up action is taken where ever necessary as provided in the Act.

(d) to (f). The total amount of Foreign Contribution as reported by the recipient associations is reflected in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is not possible to include other details which are of voluminous nature.

Illegal Transportation of Cattles to Bangladesh

6379. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale illegal transportation of cattles to Bangladesh from the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected by the Border Security Force during 1992 and 1993 so far; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) yes, Sir,

(b) Number of cases detected by the Border Security Force yearwise is as follows:

1992 (upto Feb. 93)	31,587
1993	9,324

(c) The steps taken to prevent smuggling include strengthening of Border Security Force to reduce the gaps between the border outposts, intensified patrolling, erection of OP Towers along the international border and supply of nightvision devices, binoculars etc. for better observations, patrolling in the river-line areas, etc.

[Translation]

Admission in Medical and Dental Colleges

6380. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the admission made on the basis of fake documents in the medical and dental colleges covered under the Central quota;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during 1993;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the concrete measures taken by the Government to check such admissions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Complete of such cases have been received in 117 cases to date which have been taken up with the police authorities including the CBI for investigation. The State Authorities and the Principals of the Colleges have been advised to cancel the admission of such students and also to lodge reports with the Police directly. They have been advised to admit students only after confirming the candidature with the allotting authority.

Eye Donation

6381. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a new scheme to promote eye-donation among masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Under the National Programme for control of Blindness financial assistance is being provided to all States in the country to establish Eye Banks. 92 Eye Banks have been established in the country till March, 1993 to encourage eye donation amongst public for corneal grafting.

Closure of Mica Mines

6382. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 20, 1992 to the Unstarred Question No. 1693 regarding closure of mica mines in Bihar State:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAMSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As on 1.4.1992 the number of closed mica mines in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan were 12, 162 and 79 respectively. In order to create additional jobs for those effected by closure of some mica mines the Government have taken steps like modification of procurement policy for mica scrap and establishment of industries providing mica based value added products so that mica mining can get a boost.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Homoeopathic Medical College in Bangalore

6383. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Homoeopathic Medical College in Bangalore has not been recognised by the Central Council of Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it would be recognised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) the Government Homoeopathic Medical College is a recognised Institution by the Central Council of Homoeopathy. However, the BHMS degree awarded by the Bangalore University to which

this Institution is affiliated has been recommended for recognition by Central Council of Homoeopathy. Necessary notification is being issued.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Alleged Irregularities by Delhi Police Personnel

6384. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRAMUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations/complaints regarding alleged irregularities committed by the police personnel in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the number of police personnel found guilty; and

(f) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) to (f). The Delhi Police has reported that there were eight complaints in 1992 and one in 1993 (upto 31.3.93) of irregularities committed by police personnel by misusing their offices. 18 police officials were involved in these cases. The action taken against these officials is as under:

1. Removal from Service	: 1 Sub-Inspector
2. Dismissal from service	: 1 Hd. Constable 2 Constables

3.	Censure awarded	:1 ASI
4.	Forefeiture of 5 Years' approved service	
5.	Forefeiture of 10 years approved service	:1 Costable
6.	Pay reduced by one stage for 1 year 1 Constable	:1 H.C.
7.	D.E. initiated	:4 S.I. 1 H.C. 1 Constable
8.	Placed under suspension	:1 Inspector 1 H.C. 1 Constable

Besides, the aforementioned complaints, 198 complaints were inquired into by the Vigilance Department of the Delhi Police in 1992 and 37 in 1993 of these cases, allegations in 31 have already been found to be substantiated. On the basis of the vigilance inquiries, action has been taken/initiated against the erring officials.

Looting Of Petrol Pumps in Delhi

6385. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of looting of petrol pumps reported in Delhi during 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far;

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

(c) the number of persons killed or injured therein;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(e) the details of the amount looted and recovered, separately;

and

(f) the effective steps taken by the Government to check such cases in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) 12 cases of looting of petrol pumps have been reported in Delhi. The year-wise break-up is as under:-

YEAR	NO OF CASES
1990	3
1991	-
1992	6
1993	3
(upto 31.3.93)	

(b) and (c): The number of cases solved; pending; number of persons Killed/ injured is as under:

SOLVED	UNTRACED	PENDING INVESTIGATION	NO. OF KILLED	NO. OF PERSONS INJURED
7	3	2	-	6

(d) 19.

(e) The year-wise details of the amount looted and recovered is as under:

YEAR	NO. OF CASES	AMOUNT LOOTED	AMOUNT RECOVERED
1990	(1)	Rs. 1500/-	Not recovered
	(2)	Nil.	-
	(3)	Rs. 6,500/-	Not recovered
1991	Nil.		
1992	(1)	Rs. 4100/-	Recovered
	(2)	Rs. 59,000/-	Not recovered
	(3)	Rs. 3,00,000/-	-do-
	(4)	Rs. 9,000/-	-do-
	(5)	Rs. 15,000/-	-do-
	(6)	Rs. 23,713/-	-do-
1993	(1)	Rs. 1,600/-	Not recovered
	(2)	Rs. 35,000/-	-do-
	(3)	-	-

(f) Intensive patrolling is being done. Owners of petrol pumps have been advised to appoint a Security Guards at their petrol pumps. Beat Constables and Division Officers have also been directed to keep vigil over the petrol pumps in their respective areas.

**Foreigners Involved in Sabotaging
Activities In Jammu And Kashmir**

6386. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreigners have recently been found to be involved in sabotaging activities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the manner in which and the extent to which they are involved in these activities;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such activities;

(d) whether the Government propose to expel such elements from the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f) A statement is annexed.

STATEMENT

1. According to available information some foreign nationals have infiltrated into the State of Jammu and Kashmir and, along with Pak trained militants have indulged in various types of terrorist activities. Fourteen foreign nationals have been arrested and twenty one killed in Jammu Kashmir since 1991.

2. These foreign national did not come to India on avlid documents, but infiltrated in a clandestine manner. As such, the question of their expulsion does not arise. But action, as required under the law, is taken against them.

3. A close vigil is being kept on the border to check infiltration of and to foil attempts to sneak into our territory.

[English]

Planting of Bombs in Delhi

6387. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI N. K. BALIYAN:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone calls/information received by the Government regarding planting of bombs at various places in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of telephone calls which were found to be genuine and the number of those which turned out to be hoax;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons giving wrong information; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to stemly deal with the incidents of bomb planting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) The number of telephone calls/information received by Delhi Police regarding planting of bombs at various places in Delhi during 1992 & 1993 (up to 31.3.93) is as under:

Year	No. of calls
1992	432
1993	127

(b) No call/information received by Delhi Police was found genuine.

(c) No person has been arrested in this regard.

(d) Action as per law is initiated against persons giving wrong information, when identified.

(e) Among the steps taken to deal with the

incidents of bomb planting in the capital are deployment of armed pickets at vulnerable/strategic points; intensive mobile patrolling; distribution of educative literature amongst the people to make them more vigilant, stationing of PCR vehicles at strategic places; coordination meetings with the adjoining States etc. Strict legal action is taken against persons involved in bomb blasts.

Accident Victims

6388. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether police proceedings are given priorities over treatment of accident victims in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of fatalities reported due to it during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to change this practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Delhi Police has reported that accident victims are removed immediately to nearby hospitals for treatment and police proceedings follows thereafter. The Delhi Police has further reported that no instance has come to their notice in which an accident victim died due to delay in removing him to the hospital on account of police proceedings.

[*Translation*]

Fire In Bombay Refinery

6389. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to inquire into the fire incident which occurred in a unit of the Bombay refinery of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited on June 28, 1991 has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee include installation of additional safety aids and fire-fighting equipments; improved plant layout; more rigorous systems and procedures; use of superior specifications of materials/equipments; better communication systems; better training in safety and emergency response procedure, etc.

(c) Out of the total 26 recommendations of the Committee, 18 have been implemented so far. Of the remaining 8 recommendations, 4 are in advanced stage of implementation, 2 have been taken as long-term projects and the balance two require review and follow-up by other agencies.

(d) In addition to following the recommendations of the Committee, HPCL has incorporated various additional safety features in the plant.

[*English*]

Shortage Of Copper-Ts

6390. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether there has been a shortage of Copper-Ts in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of the shortage;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Five Million copper-Ts languish in godowns' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi, dated March 30, 1993;

(d) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) the reasons why sub-standard pieces were accepted;

(g) how it is proposed to dispose of this huge stock; and

(h) the set-back to the family planning programme as a result of non-availability of these Copper-Ts particularly to the population in semi-urban and rural areas in the country?

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

(b) In 1992-93, 51.66 lakhs Copper-Ts (80.9%) against 63.84 lakhs were supplied for use in the Family Welfare Programme

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Components for assembling 5.25 million copper-Ts were received as commodity assistance by Hindustan Latex Ltd. (a Public Sector Undertaking) through UNFPA between

December, 1990 and March, 1991. Some of these components on test in India were found not conforming to the US-FDA-Population Council standard as per the terms of Agreement and therefore could not be used.

(e) to (g) UNFPA were requested to take back these components have regretted their inability to do so. A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Drug Controller has been entrusted with the task of drawing samples for testing the components which conform to the prescribed standards.

(h) Steps have been taken to ensure full supplies in 1993-94.

[Translation]

Abduction Incidents In U.P

6391. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of abduction which took place in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year;

(b) the comparative figures for the previous two years;

(c) whether the incidents of abduction in the State have increased recently;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) to (c): A statement showing incidents of kidnapping and Abduction in Uttar Pradesh during 1990, 1991, and 1992 is enclosed. Separate figures on 'Abduction' are not available

(d) and (e) 'Police' being a State subject, appropriate action for registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/ Union

Territory Administrations. It is, for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to check the incidents of abduction in the State.

STATEMENT

Incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction in Uttar Pradesh during 1990, 1991 & 1992

Year	Kidnapping and Abduction of					Total
	Children					
	For Ransom	For Begging	Women for Immoral Purposes	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1990	131	7	1299	2349		3786
1991	204	17	1577	2458		4256
1992	142	24	1265	2847		4278

Figures are based on Monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional

[English]

National Academy Of Burns India

6392. SHRIG. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether an Annual conference of the National Academy of Burns India was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the conference;

(c) whether the experts in burns treatment have urged the Government to set up low cost centres for burns in the country; and

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

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

(b) and (c): The deliberation at the Conference included the preventive aspects of burns, improvement of existing burn units, training of personnel, establishment of new units and development of low cost centres for the treatment of burns.

(d) Steps are already being initiated to disperse the facilities for treatment of burn cases to serve areas which have limited access to such services.

[Translation]

Unauthorised LPG Connections

6393. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA.
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of unauthorised LPG connections detected during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have regularised such unauthorised gas connections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAP. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

Year	Number of unauthorised Connections detected
(a) 1990	: 1600 (Approx)
1991	: 2700 (Approx)
1992	: 2600 (Approx)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Lifting Of Ban On Organisations

6394. SHRISUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURI:
PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lift ban from some organisations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

OLD Age Homes and Orphanages

SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA

RAO VAADE:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

6395. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old age homes and orphanages separately functioning in the country;

(b) the number out of them opened during the current financial year;

(c) whether some of these homes are managed by voluntary organisations; and

(d) if so, the amount allocated by the Union Government to such voluntary organisations during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a). So far 34 Old Age Homes have been financed by the Government of India. The financing of Orphanages and Destitute Homes under the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme is done on the basis of sanctions made by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned. The Scheme, called Children in Need of Care and Protection, has been transferred to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with effect from 1.4.1992. Information with regard to the number of Orphanages functioning under the Scheme is being collected from the State Government and Union Territory Administrations.

(b) Out of 34 Old Age Homes, 22 have been opened during 1992-93 financial year.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The amount released by the Union Government to the voluntary organisations during 1992-93 financial year for Old Age Homes, Orphanages and Destitute Homes is Rs. 546.21 lakhs; Rs. 25.83 lakhs for Old Age Homes and Rs. 520.38 lakhs for Orphanages and Destitute Homes respectively.

[*Translation*]

Cataract Operations

6396. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the estimated number of persons who have to undergo Glaucoma Cataract operation;

(b) the number of persons who are joining the list every year;

(c) the number of persons who are becoming blind every year due to deficiency of vitamin A; and

(d) the funds provided for prevention of blindness during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A WHO assisted Survey (1986-89) has estimated that there are 12 million blind persons in India out of which 80.1 per cent are blind on account of cataract and 1.7 per cent due to Glaucoma.

(b) and (c) No nation-wide survey has been conducted on the annual incidence of blindness on account of Glaucoma, Cataract and vitamin A deficiency. However, as per the survey of Blindness prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency among children under 6 years is 6.01%

(d) The funds released under National programme for control of Blindness during 1991-92 and 1992-93 were Rs. 9.70 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores respectively.

[*English*]

Hydrocarbons In Barak Valley Of Assam

6397. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bark Valley of Assam is a

highly potential source of hydrocarbons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to harness the source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) Certain areas of Bark Valley have been considered to be of good potential source of hydrocarbons. Oil has been discovered at Badarpur and Hiler fields; and gas at Adamtilla and Banaskandi fields. One block has been offered for exploration to private companies in the 5th Round of bidding.

In the Eighth Plan it is proposed to carry out 51,300 m. of exploratory drilling in Cachar (including part of Meghalaya)

Aids control

6398. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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 "Test Plants for anti-AIDS properties" appearing in the Statesman dated January 10, 1993;

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

(c) whether any of these seven plants is already known to stimulate the immune system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether China and Japan have already started clinical trials of their medical plants for anti-AIDS medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some Indian laboratories are investigating Indian medicinal plants for anti-AIDS activity.

(c) and (d) Anti-AIDS properties has been reported in a large number of plants belonging to the family of Cucurbitaceae. Some of them are commonly used vegetables such as Momordica Charantia (Kerals); Luffa acotanquala and Luffa cylindrica (Tori) and also Andrographis paniculate (Kalmegh).

(e) and (f) No information is available on the clinical trials on medicinal plants for AIDS in China and Japan.

[Translation]

Facilities To Handicapped

6399. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of misuse of the facilities being provided to the handicapped persons in the country have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the facilities meant for handicapped persons are made available only to them and are not misused?

(e) whether the World Bank have also provided

some assistance for the welfare of handicapped persons in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to ensure that the facilities meant for handicapped persons are made available only to them and are not misused include recommendations on the proposals of the state Government along with inspection report, getting Audited Statement of Accounts by a Chartered Accountant, progress reports & Utilisation Certificate. If any malpractice is reported, action is taken to suspend the release of grant.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Polymyositis Patients

6400. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of patients of Polymyositis (Steroid Resistant) in the age group of 25-35 in the country;

(b) whether any specific research has been carried out by medical centres in India/abroad in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have formulated any plan to set up special research centre in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d): The Indian Council of Medical Research has not conducted any study to find out the prevalence of polymyositis (steroid Resistant Type).

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal.

Theft Of Water Meters In New Delhi

6401. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale theft of water meters from Government quarters in New Delhi especially in Laxmi Bai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and R.K. Puram areas;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported to the police during 1992 and 1993 so far;

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

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(e) the measures being taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (d): In all, 25 cases in 1992 and 12 cases in 1993 (up to 31.3.93) regarding theft of water metres from Government quarters in New Delhi area have been registered in various police stations in Delhi. Of the 12 cases of 1993, 6 cases were reported from Sarojini Nagar and Laxmi Bai Nagar. The number of cases solved, pending and the number of persons arrested in this regard is as under:-

Year	No. of cases reported	No. of cases solved as untraced.	No. of cases filed	Pending investigation.	No. of persons arrested
1992	25	3	21	1	7
1993 (upto 31.3.93)	12	-	3	9	-

(e) The staff detailed for night patrolling has been briefed to be on the look out for suspicious persons and apprehend those committing thefts. Patrolling by Beat Constables has been intensified.

Kidnapping of Businessmen in Delhi

6402. SHRI B.N. REDDY:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Kidnapping cases on the rise in city: Delhi Police yet to solve any big strike' appearing in the Indian Express dated March 26, 1993;

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

(c) the number of businessmen kidnapped in Delhi during the first three months of 1993;

(d) the number of them rescued from the clutches of the kidnappers and those still held captive by them;

(e) the number of businessmen killed by the kidnappers; and

(f) the special measures being taken to check such incidents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A special squad has been set up for dealing with cases of kidnapping for ransom.

(c) The Delhi Police has reported that during the first three months of 1993, there were 2 cases of kidnapping of businessmen.

(d) In one of these cases, the victim was rescued from the kidnappers and in the other case the victim was freed by the kidnappers themselves.

(e) No businessman was killed by the kidnappers.

(f) Persons involved in cases of kidnapping are being kept under close surveillance. Intelligence has been strengthened and patrolling intensified.

Border Security Force

6403. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYAN NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision not to use the services of the Border Security Force for internal security; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Liver Failure

6404. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Foetus cells can cure liver failure' appearing in the Times of India dated January 23, 1993;

(b) whether the liver cells retrieved from aborted human foetuses are cheap and life saving alternative to expensive liver transplants for patients dying of liver failure; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The ICMR have reported that a study was conducted to assess the feasibility of using human foetal liver to provide liver cell transplantation therapy to patients. Whereas the strategy showed complete recovery in some cases, it has been observed that survival rates increase if the patients are taken up in the early stage of the disease.

Jobs to Displaced Persons in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

6405. SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons claimed jobs in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation being displaced

from their lands for the new projects of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) the number of displaced persons to whom jobs have been provided so far in the corporation, class-wise;

(c) The time by which the remaining claimants are likely to be provided jobs;

(d) whether any criteria has been laid down in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) 10617 persons under displaced category are claiming job opportunities in Neyveli Lignite Corporation upto March, 1993 for first Mine Expansion scheme, second mine and second mine expansion schemes and second thermal power station and second thermal power station expansion schemes.

(b) 1669 persons have been offered jobs in NLC so far. They are all industrial worker trainees.

(c) The number of vacancies arising in NLC annually is about 200 in unskilled category. As per the policy followed by NLC, 60 per cent of the actual vacancies are reserved for displaced persons. In addition to the existing claimants, every year about 300 persons are added to this list. Hence, it would take a very long time to clear the backlog.

(d) and (e). The criteria for providing employment to displaced families were laid down in 1981. Four categories of persons eligible for employment in order of priority are:-

(i) whose house/s have been acquired with house site/s; (priority I)

(ii) whose entire agricultural lands have been acquired along with house and house site; (priority II)

- (iii) whose entire agricultural lands have been acquired; (priority III)
- (iv) whose agricultural lands have been partly acquired; (priority IV)

Within the above priorities the date of award determines the inter-se priority of the applicants. Only one member per family is eligible for offer of employment.

[Translation]

Demand of Iron and Steel in States

6406. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand for iron and steel made by each state during 1992-93;
- (b) whether the demand of the State Governments was fully met;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to meet the demand as per their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) After de-regulation of pricing and distribution of Iron and Steel with effect from 16th January, 1992, the requirement of only five sectors, namely, Defence, Railways, Exporters of Engineering Goods, Small Scale Sector and North eastern region are being met on priority by main producers.

Demands of Small Scale units for pig iron and steel are received by the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel (DCI&S) from the small scale Industries corporations (SSICs) of various States. The demand of pig iron and steel as communicated by the respective Small Industries Corporations and allocations made by DCI & S in the year 1992-93 is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c). Since the demands indicated by the SSICs are on the higher side, allocations are made by DCI&S keeping in view the actual trend of past consumption and availability from the main producers. Apart from supplies made through the Small Industries Corporations, steel is also supplied directly to small scale units of certain categories by the main producers.

The average inventory level of pig iron and steel with the main producers during the year 1992-93 was much higher than the average level in the preceding year which indicates that there was generally no shortage of pig iron and steel in the country except for some specific items like thinner gauges of Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Coils.

(d) In order to augment the supply of iron and steel in the country, Government is encouraging the creation of additional capacities in the private sector. Modernisation/expansion of the public sector steel plants has also been taken up. The import of all items of iron and steel is freely allowed. In the recent budget, the import duties on a number of iron and steel items like Bileets, Pig iron, Hot Rolled Coils, Cold Rolled Coils, Galvanised plain/corrugation sheets have been reduced, thereby making imports cheaper.

STATEMENT
Demand for steel and Pig Iron communicated by Small Industries Corporations and allocation made by DCI&S.
1992-93

S.No.	Name of SSICs	Steel		Pig Iron	
		Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)	Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49,080	23120	30000	20500
2.	Andaman Nicobar	850	775	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	236	240	-	-
4.	Assam	28,340	8125	1200	500
5.	Bihar	75,750	20300	50000	10000
6.	Chandigarh	1,14,200	34295	20000	11000
7.	Delhi	1,04,230	41590	N.A.	15500
8.	Goa	20,210	8760	750	600
9.	Gujarat	73,660	32085	40000	137000
10.	Haryana	1,53,100	33685	120000	35000
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,14,354	17155	65000	10500
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,02,350	18640	18000	3500

1992-93

S.No.	Name of SSICs	Steel		Pig Iron	
		Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)	Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)
13.	Karnataka	81,030	31105	75000	24500
14.	Kerala	37,630	16535	8000	3600
15.	Madhya Pradesh	95,040	25380	25000	12000
16.	Maharashtra	1,13,300	53690	70000	34000
17.	Manipur	1,400	950	-	-
18.	Medhalaya	2,000	1195	-	-
19.	Mizoram	1,600	1200	-	-
20.	Nagaland	3,820	1715	-	-
21.	Orissa	67,540	19655	18500	3000
22.	Pondicherry	13,750	4975	1500	500
23.	Punjab	2,85,000	43170	275000	208290
24.	Rajasthan	1,20,000	21705	60000	19100
25.	Sikkim	28,800	2075	-	-

1992-93

S No	Name of SSICs	Steel		Pig Iron	
		Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)	Demand (Tonnes)	Allocation (Tonnes)
26.	Tamil Nadu	88,620	32930	N.A.	74000
27.	Tripura	1,800	1250	120	100
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,34,000	39880	30000	94900
29.	West Bengal	1,24,050	30020	286000	75000
	Total	21,35,740	566200	1824070	793090

Note: In West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab allocation of Pig iron also include allocation made to Associations of Small Scale Industries. In Tamilnadu and Delhi, SSI Corporations do not handle pig iron. Main Producers supply pig iron directly to Small Scale Industries.

[English]

Drilling of wells

6407. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells ONGC has drilled so far basin wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the number of them proved dry;

(d) the procedure for release of these wells; and

(e) the action contemplated in the event of becoming such exploratory wells dry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISHKUMAR SHARMA): (a) ONGC as on 1.1.93 has drilled 5904 wells the basin-wise area-wise details of which are an under:-

<i>Basin/Area</i>	<i>Wells</i>
Cambay	3213
Rajasthan	50
M.P.	1
Kutch-Saurashtra (onshore+offshore)	32
Upper Assam	906
Assam Araken Fold belt	97
Bengal (onshore+offshore)	42
Ganga Valley (Bihar)	6

<i>Basin/Area</i>	<i>Wells</i>
Ganga Valley (U.P.)	6
Himalayan Foothills	18
Krishna-Godavari (onshore+offshore)	192
Cauvery (onshore+offshore)	194
Andaman (offshore)	12
Bombay offshore	1124
Kerala-Konkan (offshore)	6
Gulf of Cambay	5
Total	5904

(b) Upto 31.3.92 ONGC has incurred about Rs. 15,136 crores on drilling.

(c) As on 1.1.93, 1527 wells have been declared as flooded/dry and have been abandoned/ earmarked for abandonment.

(d) The procedure is based on techno-economic considerations like data acquisition, processing and interpretation and the risks involved and commercial viability of exploitation.

(e) The exploratory wells in the event of becoming dry and found not to be suitable for any other purpose are abandoned.

Exploration of Oil/Gas in Bihar

6408. SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has been engaged in exploring oil/gas in Bihar;

(b) if so, since when and at what place; and

(c) the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). ONGC has been exploring for oil/gas in Bihar since 1960 and so far has drilled 6 exploratory wells (viz. Purnea-I, Raxual-I, Gandak-I, Madhubani-I, Ganaoli-I and Kadmaha-I,) which proved dry.

Filariasis Patients

6409 SHRIN. DENNIS:

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

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

(a) whether the incidents of filariasis is increasing in the country;

(b) the total number of patients treated in each state and Union territory during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to keep the incidents of this

disease under check?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a marginal increase in the incidents of Filaria.

(b) A statement is appended.

(c) The following steps are being taken to control incidents of filaria:-

1. *Anti-larval measures*

Recurrent weekly treatment of all breeding places with larvicides such as Mosquito Larvicidal Oil, Temephos, Fenthion.

2. *Bio-Environmental control measures*

Use of larvivorous fish, source reduction, engineering works to facilitate proper water disposal etc.

3. *Anti-Parasitic Measures*

Detection and treatment of Micro-filaria (MF) carrier, acute chronic case with anti-filaria drug namely Di-ethyl carbamazine Citrate (DEF)

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Year	Number of Patients treated
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1989	5040
		1990	5040
		1991	8292
2.	Assam	1989	-
		1990	36
		1991	2
3.	Bihar	1989	6862
		1990	6944
		1991	7180
4.	Goa	1989	8
		1990	3
		1991	51
5.	Gujarat	1989	107
		1990	147
		1991	106
6.	Karnataka	1989	1011
		1990	4750
		1991	106
7.	Kerala	1989	636
		1990	854
		1991	1313
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1989	850
		1990	872
		1991	1320
9.	Maharashtra	1989	5148
		1990	3282
		1991	4053

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	Year	Number of Patients treated
1	2	3	4
10.	Orissa	1989 1990 1991	2547 3000 2231
11.	Tamil Nadu	1989 1990 1991	1413 2691 2485
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1989 1990 1991	4627 8263 10442
13.	West Bengal	1989 1990 1991	1050 407 690
14.	Daman & Diu	1989 1990 1991	77 60 41
15.	Pondicherry	1989 1990 1991	70 60 41
16.	A & N Islands	1989 1990 1991	28 13 36
17.	Lakshadweep	1989 1990 1991	71 40 17
	India	1989 1990 1991	29745 40386 400032

Elections in Uttar Pradesh

6410. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 324 on March 18, 1993 regarding crimes in Uttar Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh is normal; and

(b) the time by which elections are likely to be conducted in the State keeping in view the aforesaid situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The decision regarding holding of elections in Uttar Pradesh will be taken at the appropriate time. The law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh continues to be sensitive and needs a watch.

World Bank Loan to Check Fire in Mines

6411. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is extending a loan of 300 million dollars to fight fire in Bihar mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b). The World Bank has agreed to finance a detailed diagnostic study which aims at developing a fire fighting programme for Jhana coalfield. For this purpose a credit equivalent to US\$ 12 million has been approved.

LPG Bottling Plant at Howrah

6412. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up LPG bottling plant in the Howrah district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c). There is a proposal to set up an LPG bottling Plant with an annual capacity of 44 TMT by M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation in Howrah District during the 8th plan period.

[*Translation*]

Death Sentence

6413. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of culprits awarded death sentence in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of culprits whose death sentence was condoned or converted into life imprisonment during that period; and

(c) the number of culprits awaiting execution of death sentence as on January 31, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, seventeen persons were awarded death sentence in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years. Of these, the death sentence of eight persons was condoned, and that of other eight was commuted to life imprisonment. Only one person was awaiting

execution of death sentence as on January 31, 1993.

LPG Connections out of MPs Quota

6414 SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons to whom LPG connections have been allotted out of the MP's Quota during the first three months of 1993 and the number of such cases pending at present;

(b) whether all the LPG connections out of the MP's Quota have been allotted for the year 1992; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) 5649 LPG connections have been sanctioned during the first three months of 1993 against the recommendations received from Member of Parliament. No such requests pertaining to the said period are pending.

(b) and (c). The recommendations received from MPs during 1992 for release of LPG connections out of the 1992 quota have been sanctioned. However, those connections of 1992 quota against which recommendations have been received in 1993 have not been sanctioned so far.

[English]

Oil Refineries in Joint Venture with Oman

6415. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: SHRI RAM NAIK:

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

(a) whether Oman is setting up two oil refineries in Joint venture in India to supply natural gas through a submarine pipeline;

(b) if so, whether any memoranda of understanding has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Three MOUs have been signed with Oman. Two of these relate to the setting up of two joint venture refineries, each with a capacity of 6 MMTPA, one with HPCL in Western India and the other with BPCL in Central India. Another MOU is regarding the possibilities of supplying natural gas from Oman to India through a pipeline.

Project in Cochin Refinery

6416. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Refinery has any proposal for setting up project of Rs. 300 crores to instal additional capacity for the manufacture of benzene and toluene;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy affects in sustaining the manufacturing operations in the existing unit;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the functioning of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government's approval for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.70 crores including a

foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.50 crores for the preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report by Cochin Refineries Limited for the production of additional Benzene in the Cochin Refinery was given on 31.3.1992. The detailed Feasibility Report is awaited.

(c) to (e). As per the new policy, import of benzene has been decanalised, and customs duty reduced on this item. As a result, some consumers are finding it cheaper to import their requirements of benzene. Existing units are accordingly taking various steps to make their prices competitive.

Community Health Centres

6417. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for opening of new Community Health Centres during the Eighth Plan, State/U.T-wise; and

(b) the number of Community Health Centers opened during 1992-93, State/U.T-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Statement I is enclosed.

(b) Statement II is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME UNDER HEALTH TARGETS FOR 8TH PLAN (1992-93)

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	Community Health Centres
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	Community Health Centres
3.	Assam	65
4.	Bihar	75
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	25
7.	Hayana	40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15
10.	Karnataka	20
11.	Kerala	31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100
13.	Maharashtra	50
14.	Manipur	4
15.	Meghalaya	10
16.	Mizoram	3
17.	Nagaland	5
18.	Orissa	162
19.	Punjab	52
20.	Rajasthan	75
21.	Sikkim	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	78
23.	Tripura	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	165
25.	West Bengal	100

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts.	Community Health Centres
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
27.	Chandigarh	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
29.	Daman & Diu	-
30.	Delhi	-
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	3
Total:-		1269

Source: Working Group discussions for Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93 - States/UTs.

STATEMENT-II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES OPENED DURING 1992-93

States/UTs.

1.	Andhra Pradesh	INR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	do
4.	Bihar	do
5.	Goa	do
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	do
9.	J & K	do

10.	Karnataka	2
11.	Kerala	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	do
13.	Maharashtra	2
14.	Manipur	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	do
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	do
18.	Orissa	do
19.	Punjab	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	15
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	INR
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil
25.	West Bengal	Nil
26.	A & N Islands	do
27.	Chandigarh	do
28.	D & N Haveli	do
29.	Daman and Diu	do
30.	Delhi	do
31.	Lakshadweep	do
32.	Pondicherry	do
Total:-		28

INR: Information Not Received.

Burns Ward in Delhi

6418. SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL: 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 'Burns ward a much neglected department' appearing in the Indian Express dated March 7, 1993

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

(c) the number of burn cases reported in the hospitals in the capital during the last one year;

(d) the number out of them saved by the hospital authorities; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to modernise the burns wards in the various hospitals in Delhi?

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

(b) to (d). The burns departments of the major Government hospitals are adequately equipped. The number of patients admitted and saved in major Government hospitals during the last one year are as under:-

No. of patients admitted	No. of patients saved
8157	68541

(e) Continuous efforts to up-grade the departments of the hospitals including the burns wards, are made within the overall availability of resources.

Anti-TB Drugs

6419. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA

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

(a) the number of people infected with Tuberculosis bacilli in Karnataka during 1992;

(b) the total requirement of anti-TB drugs in Karnataka per year;

(c) whether the anti-TB drugs are not available in Karnataka at present;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide anti-TB drugs to Karnataka/

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). Number of New TB Cases reported by State TB Officer during 1992-93 is 46533. The Central share of anti-TB drugs supplied during 1992-93 was Rs. 95.00 lakhs as compared to Rs. 44.00 lakhs in the previous year under the National T. B. Control Programme.

[Translation]

Profit earned by Coal Companies

6420. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit earned by the Coal Companies during 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount of royalty paid to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJIA): (a) The State-wise profit/loss accounts are not being maintained by the coal companies. The companywise profit/loss figures of various coal companies during the year 1991-92 are given below:

Company	(Rs. in crores) profit(+)/loss(-) (after Coal Price Account) Regulation
1. Eastern Coalfields Limited	(+)38.90
2. Bharat Coking Coal Limited	(-)48.12
3. Central Coalfields Limited	(+)103.77
4. Northern Coalfields limited	(+)34.24
5. Western Coalfields Limited	(+)33.17
6. South Eastern Coalfields Limited	(+)25.61
7. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	(+)2.12
8. CIL (HQ)/Dankuni Coal Complex/North Eastern Coalfields	(-)22.62
Total CIL	(+)167.07

The profit/loss figures of various coal companies for the year 1992-93 will be available only after the accounts are finalised and audited.

(b) According to coal India Limited total amount of royalty paid to the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the years 1991-92 were as under :-

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar
1991-92	240.20	317.80
1992-93	384.60	486.74

Birth/Death Rate

6421. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR(DEEPA): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the birth rate and the death rate have increased in country?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States having the highest and the lowest birth rate and the death rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The state having the highest birth rate is Madhya Pradesh; the three year moving average of the birth rate being 36.1 per thousand population during 1989-1991. The state having the lowest birth rate is Goa; the three year moving average of the birth rate being 16.1 per thousand population during 1989-1991. The state having the highest death rate is Arunachal Pradesh; the three year moving average of the death rate being 13.6 per

thousand population during 1989-1991. The state having the lowest death rate is Nagaland; the three year moving average of the death rate being 3.9 per thousand population during 1989-1991.

[English]

**Supreme Court Judgement on
Custodial Death Incident**

6422. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to the recent landmark judgement of the Supreme Court ruling that the state is not competent to enjoy sovereign immunity against custodial death or police excesses and awarding suitable monetary compensation to an aggrieved person for contravention of Fundamental Right under Article 21;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied its implication on custodial deaths as such; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):

(a) and (b). The Government's attention has been drawn to the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on the 24th March, 1993 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 488/1988 entitled Smt. Nilabati Behera Versus State of Orissa and others.

(c) and (d). The Government is studying the implications of the judgment.

**Acquisition of land for Rourkela Steel
Plant**

6423. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the

Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired by the Government for setting up of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the details of the area acquired from the tribals and the area that belonged to the State Government;

(c) the actual requirement of land for setting up of Steel Plant in other establishments like Bokaro, Durgapur, Bhilai etc.; and

(d) the area of acquired land utilised by Rourkela Steel Plant and the proposal before the Government for utilisation of vacant land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) A total of about 32,567.71 acres of land was acquired/taken over by Rourkela Steel Plant for construction of Steel Plant, Dam Mines etc. Land measuring 19,785.22 acres was taken possession for the setting up of the Steel Plant out of which land measuring 4,005.62 acres has already been/is being surrendered to the State Government leaving a balance of 15,779.60 acres of land with the plant.

(b) Out of a total 19,785.22 acres of land taken possession for setting up the Plant, about 11,241.11 acres of land belonged to the tribals and 5,010.65 acres of land belonged to Government.

(c) The details are given below:

(i) Bokaro Steel Plant	33,045.35 acres
(ii). Durgapur Steel Plant	16,424.00 acres
(iii) Bhilai Steel Plant	33,420.84 acres

(d) Rourkela Steel Plant has so far utilised 11,300.00 acres of land. Out of the balance vacant land available about 1,172.25 acres in plant zone is proposed to be utilised for future

construction, expansion and modernisation etc. of the Plant, and about 1,470.29 acres of land in the township zone is proposed to be utilised for expansion of township zone is provision of infrastructural and other public facilities. About 1,837.06 acres of land is under green belt, covered by rivers/nallahs etc. which cannot be utilised.

Agreement with French for Transfer of Technology

6424. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has signed an agreement with French for transfer of technology for catalytic reformer unit to be set up in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Indian Oil Corporation limited has signed on agreement for transfer of French technology for the Catalytic Reformer unit to be set up as a part of the Kamal Refinery project in Haryana, now under execution. The technology has been jointly licensed by IFP of France & IIP, Dehradun. EIL would be a partner with IFP in developing the Engineering package. The unit, when commissioned, will produce lead-free petrol.

[*Translation*]

Kidnappings in J & K

6425. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons kidnapped by militants in Jammu and Kashmir during 1992

and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of incidents of kidnapping reported in the state during the above period;

(c) whether the Government have taken any concrete steps to check such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 389 persons were abducted in J & K during 1992 and 1993 upto April 15.

(b) 376 incidents of abduction were reported in the J & K State during the period mentioned above.

(c) and (d). The terrorists frequently take recourse to abduction and kidnapping of innocent persons who are generally dubbed as informers, in order to maintain terror among the people. Sustained pressure is being maintained on the terrorists with a view to improving the situation and reducing the fear of the gun. This will be continued.

[*English*]

TRIFED

6426. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) incurred a loss of over Rs. 1 crore on a land deal in NOIDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) TRIFED took a loan of Rs. 7 crores from the Syndicate Bank to pay to New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) towards cost of 2 lakh sq. metres of land for the proposed International Research and Trade Centre and Herbal mart as resolved by the Board of Directors. Subsequently, the proposal was given up. TRIFED had to pay Rs. 114 lakhs as interest on the loan it took from the Bank.

(c) to (e). This is being inquired into.

Nursing Homes

6427. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unregistered Nursing Homes are increasing rapidly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to punish them;

(d) the total population of Delhi as also the

total bed capacity available in the hospitals, hospital-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand for health care in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). With increasing population, the number of Nursing Homes in Delhi is going up. Many of these nursing homes cannot be registered due to non-conformity with Zoning regulations of DDA. It is proposed to amend the Delhi Nursing Homes Act to make the enforcement more effective. The Rules have already been amended for this purpose.

(d) The population of Delhi as per 1991 census is 93,70,475. The total bed capacity hospital wise in Delhi Hospitals is given in the Statement attached.

(e) New health facilities in Delhi are planned keeping in mind the availability of health services for the people in different areas. One 500 bedded hospital and eight 100 bedded hospitals are at various stages of being set-up and continuous efforts are being made to upgrade the quality of services and also indoor and outdoor facilities in the within the overall availability of resources.

STATEMENT

Lists of the hospitals with Beds

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
1.	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	880
2.	Infectious Disease Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi	267
3.	Mrs. Gridhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Delhi	110
4.	Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital, Delhi	1155

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
5.	Swami Dayanad Hospital, Shahdra, Delhi	230
6.	Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Jama Masjid, Delhi	450
7.	Balak Ram Hospital, Timarpur, Delhi	24
8.	Civil Hospital, Shahdra, Delhi	12
9.	Hudson Lines Maternity Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi	30
10.	Kalkaji Hospital, New Delhi	31
11.	Lajpat Nagar Hospital, New Delhi	47
12.	Malviya Nagar Hospital, New Delhi	31:
13.	Moti Nagar Hospital, New Delhi	31
14.	Patal Nagar Hospital, New Delhi	25
15.	Tilak Nagar Hospital, New Delhi	47
16.	T.B. Clinic, & Hospital, Kilokari, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi	56
17.	T.B. Clinic, Narela, Delhi	22
18.	NDMC Hospital, Moti Bagh, New Delhi	152
19.	Paliika Maternity & Gynae. Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.	50
20.	Cantonment Board General Hospital, Delhi Cantt. Delhi	30
21.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar, New Delhi	430
22.	G.B. Pant Hospital, new Delhi	350
23.	Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdra, Delhi	604

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
24.	K.N.J.P. Hospital, New Delhi	1345
25.	Jail Hospital, Tihar, Delhi	84
26.	Dr. N.C. Joshi Memorial Hospital, Karol Bagh, Delhi	30
27.	Civil Hospital, Rajpur Road, Delhi	40
28.	Guru Teg Behadur Hospital, Shahdra, Delhi	748
29.	Guru Nanak Eye Centre, New Delhi	150
30.	Poor House Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi	60
31.	Kasturba Niketan Home, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	20
32.	S.G. Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri, Delhi	50
33.	CGHS Hospital, New Police Lines, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi	16
34.	CGHS Hospital, Old Police Lines, Rajpur Road, New Delhi	50
35.	CGHS Maternity & Gynae Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	45
36.	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	1531
37.	S.K. Hospital, New Delhi	775
38.	Dr. R.M. Hospital, New Delhi	929
39.	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi	286
40.	Base Hospital, Delhi Cantt. Delhi	873
41.	Northern Railway Central Hospital, Cannuaght Place, New Delhi	424
42.	Northern Railway Divisional Hospital, New Delhi	25

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
43.	ESI Hospital, Basai Darapur, New Delhi	400
44.	Dr. RAjendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi	300
45.	V.B.Patel Chest Institute, Delhi	60
46.	I.I.T. Hospital, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	14
47.	A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi	871
48.	ESI Indira Gandhi Hospital, Shahdra, Delhi	200
49.	All India Blind Relief Society Hospital, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	40
50.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi	150
51.	Dr. Shroff Charity Eye Hospital, Daryagang, Delhi	79
52.	Holy Family Hospital Jamia Nagar, Delhi	311
53.	Lalaram Srup T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi	420
54.	New Delhi T. B. Centre, D.L.N. Marg, New Delhi	15
55.	R. B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	84
56.	Jain Trust Charitable Hospital, Lawrence Road, Delhi	21
57.	Sant Parmanad Blind Relief Mission, 18, Alipur Road, Delhi	86
58.	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi	506
59.	Sant Parmanand Blind Relief Mission, 18/53, Ramjes School Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	7

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
60.	Sundar Lal Jain Charitable Hospital, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	133
61.	Shri Multan Sewa Samity Eye Hospital, Frash Khana, Delhi	48
62.	Sunder Lal Jain Eye Hospital, Deputy Ganj, Delhi	12
63.	St. Stephen's Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi	585
64.	Tireth Ram Safhai Hospital, Rajpur Road, Delhi	180
65.	Mate Chanan Devi Arya Charitable Eye Hospital, Janakpuri, New Delhi	60
66.	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, New Delhi	234
67.	Indian Red Cross Society Maternity F.W. and Child Care Hospital, Seemapuri, Delhi	55
68.	Leprosy Mission Hospital, Naud Nagni, Delhi	36
69.	Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, New Delhi	150
70.	M.C.D. Ayurvedic Hospital, Ballimarae, Delhi	40
71.	M.C.D. Ayurvedic Hospital Village Hydarpur, Delhi	80
72.	CGHS Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	25
73.	Central Research Institute for Ayurveda, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	50
74.	Mool Chand Kharati Ram Hospital, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	316
75.	A & U Tribbia College, Ajmal Khan Road Karol Bagh, New Delhi	110

S.No.	Name of the Hospital	No. of beds
76.	Mazeedia Hospital, I.H.M.M.R. Campus, Hamderd Nagar, New Delhi	150
77.	Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Defence Colony, New Delhi	100
78.	Dr. B.R. Sur Homoeopathy Charitable Trust, Vasant Vihar, Delhi	50
79.	CGHS Maternity & Gynae Hospital, Srinivaspuri	82
80.	Rao Tula Ram Hospital, Juffarpur, Delhi	-
81.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichripuri, Delhi	-

List of registered private nursing homes in Delhi and their bed strength

S.No.	Name of Nursing Home	No. of beds
1.	Agarwal Dharmarth Hospital, Shakti Nagar, Delhi	28
2.	Aggarwal Nursing Home & Children Hospital, Vishai Enclave, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi	9
3.	Anju Maternity & Nursing Home, Saket, New Delhi	5
4.	Arora Nursing Home, Rajouri Garden New Delhi	6
5.	Ashok Nursing Home Pvt Ltd, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi	20
6.	Ashok Nursing Home, Krishna Nagar, New Delhi	30
7.	Ashok Vihar Nursing Home Ashok Vihar, New Delhi	5
8.	Bansal Nursing Home, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi	8

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Nursing Home</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
9.	Bir Nursing Home, East of Kailash, New Delhi	5
10.	Capital Nursing Home & Hospital, Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi	10
11.	Chopra Hospital & Nursing Home, Gulmohar Park, Yusuf Sarai, Delhi	30
12.	Comprehensive Model Family Planning Clinic, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	25
13.	Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Vikas Marg Extension-II, Delhi	50
14.	Delhi Clinic Maternity & Surgical Nursing Home, Kamla Nagar, Delhi	8
15.	Delhi Nursing Home, Darya Ganj, New Delhi	25
16.	Desraj Nursing Home, Darya Ganj, New Delhi	8
17.	Dhawan Clinics, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	5
18.	Dhawan Nursing Home, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi	10
19.	Dr. R. Maternity & Nursing Home, Ashok Vihar-II, Delhi	10
20.	Dr. Bhutani's Clinic, Safdarjung, New Delhi	9
21.	Delhi Mid Town Rotary Eye Clinic-cum-Hospital, Trilokpuri, Delhi	15
22.	Doctor's clinic, Suryakiran Building, 19, K. C. Marg, New Delhi.	1
23.	Dr. Gupta's Community Maternity Nursing Home, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	4

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Nursing Home</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
24.	Dr. Gupta's Nursing Home & Hospital, Navin Shahdra, Delhi	100
25.	Dr. Grover's Nursing Home, Inderpuri, New Delhi	12
26.	Dr. Lal's Charitable Medical Welfare Society, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-31.	9
27.	Dr. Mehra Nursing Home, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	7
28.	Dr. Melick's Nursing Home, Model Town, Delhi-9	3
29.	Dr. Roshan Lal Nursing Home. Navin Shahdra, Delhi-32	9
30.	Dr. San Nursing Home, Nizamuddin East. New Delhi-13	10
31.	Sethi's nursing Home & Eye Clinic Kamla Nagar, Delhi-7	6
32.	Dr. Dr. Sethi's Panchsheel Maternity & Nursing Home, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7	6
33.	Dr. Sharma's Nursing Home, Kailash Colony New Delhi-48	20
34.	Dr. Talwar Nursing Home, Pusa Road New Delhi	16
35.	Dr. Trahan Nursing Home, Connaught Place New Delhi	2
36.	East West Medical Centre (P) Ltd., Golf Links, New Delhi	20
37.	Friends Medical Centre, Kalindi, New Delhi	30
38.	Friends Medical Centre, Ring Road, New Delhi	10
39.	Gouri Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd., Kamla Nagar, New Delhi	7

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Nursing Home</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
40.	Gyatri Nursing Home, Model Town, Delhi-9	6
41.	Gujarmai Modi Hospital, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi	52
42.	Dr. Gupta's Nursing Home, Shahdra, Delhi	18
43.	Hem Raj Jain Hospital Maternity Home, Janakpuri, New Delhi	12
44.	Holy Angles Hospital, Vasant Vihar, Delhi	30
45.	Holi Child Nursing Home, East Krishna Nagar Delhi-51	18
46.	Jeevan Hospital & Nursing Home, Jeevan Nagar, New Delhi	115
47.	Jeevan Hospital & Nursing Home, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi	32
48.	Jeevan Maternity and Nursing Home, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi	22
49.	Jeevan Nursing Home, Pusa Road, New Delhi	15
50.	Jivodaya Hospital, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52	65
51.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, Rohini, Delhi	98
52.	Kailash Nursing Home, South Patel Nagar, New Delhi	15
53.	Kamala Nursing Home, Kalkaji Extension, New Delhi	5
54.	Kataria Clinic & Nursing Home, West Mathura Road, New Delhi	5

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Nursing Home</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
55.	Khera Hospital, Opp. Shadipur Depot, New Delhi-8	40
56.	Indira Deep, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi	25
57.	Leokha's Nursing Home, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	6
58.	Mann Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Roop Nagar, Delhi-7	30
59.	Reghvir Nursing Home, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	10
60.	Dr. Marwah Nursing Home, Kailash Colony, New Delhi	10
61.	Mishra Surgical & Maternity Centre, Krishna Nagar, Delhi	7
62.	Mohan Eye Institute, Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, New Delhi	20
63.	Mohinder Hospital, Green Perk Extension, New Delhi	35
64.	M.M.R. Eye Institute, Swasthya Vihar, Delhi	10
65.	Mazar Kanwar Surane Memorial Eye Hospital, Gulabi Bagh, New Delhi	20
66.	National Heart Institute, East of Kailash, New Delhi	44
67.	Nirman Nursing Home, Model Town-II, Delhi-6	4
68.	North Delhi Nursing Home, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	14
69.	Northend Medical Centre, Azad Pur, Delhi	25

Sl. No.	Name of Nursing Home	No. of beds
70.	Ananth Mission Hospital-cum-Nursing Home, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7	30
71.	The Private Clinic Dr. Sachdev, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-48.	8
72.	Puri Maternity Nursing Home, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7	4
73.	Reheja Nursing Home, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	10
74.	Rajore Mission Hospital & Nursing Home, Bazar Site Ram, Delhi-6	10
75.	Ram Chand Memorial Nursing Home, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	8
76.	Rana Nursing Home, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi	12
77.	Roop Nagar Hospital & Research Centre, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7	12
78.	Rosen Nursing Home, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	2
79.	Roshan Lal Bajaj Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Institute, New Rothak Road New Delhi	4
80.	Sachedev Nursing Home & ENT Hospital, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	10
81.	Sahi Hospital, Jangpura, New Delhi	20
82.	Sai Nursing Home, Janakpu: New Delhi	12
83.	Sanjeevan Medical Research Centre Darya Ganj, New Delhi	30
84.	Sanjivani Nursing Home, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7	12

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Nursing Home</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
85.	Sanghi Nursing Home, Green Park Extn., New Delhi-16	4
86.	Saroj Nursing Home, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7	7
87.	Sehgal's Nursing Home, Kailash Colony, New Delhi	32
88.	Janki Das, Kapur Memorial Hospital, Naraina, New Delhi	32
89.	Marwari Ausdholaya Kineri Bazar, Delhi-6	25
90.	Sh. Sumermal Eye Hospital, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-15	10
91.	Dr. Shrivastava Nursing Home, Roop Nagar, Delhi-7	5
92.	Shyam Lal Nursing Home & Medical Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Darya Ganj, New Delhi	36
93.	Shyam Lal Eye Hospital, Malka Ganj, Delhi	10
94.	Skin Institute & School of Dermatology, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	32
95.	Sondhi Nursing Home, Kamala Nagar, Delhi	9
96.	South End Nursing Home, Nehru Place, New Delhi	5
97.	South Delhi Polyclinic & Nursing Home, Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi	8
98.	Sujan Mohinder Charitable Hospital, Friends Colony, New Delhi	20
99.	Sukhda Hospital, Pamposh Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi	25

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Nursing Home</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
100.	Summit Clinic, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	18
101.	Temple Nursing Home, Darya Ganj, New Delhi	9
102.	City Clinic, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi	35
103.	Top Delhi Clinic, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, N. Delhi	12
104.	Vrsurup International Hospital, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi	20
105.	Venu Eye Clinic, South Extn, Part-II, New Delhi	24
106.	Vohra Nursing Home, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi	19
107.	Walia Nursing & Maternity Home, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi	35

[*Translation*]

**Foreign Assistance Sought By Gujarat
for Exploration and Processing Minerals**

6428. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign assistance has been sought by the Government of Gujarat for the exploration and processing of the minerals during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRIBALRAMSINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). No foreign assistance has been sought for by the Government of Gujarat for exploration of minerals during the last three

years. However, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, a State Govt. Undertaking, has sought technical assistance from M/s. Mackay and Schnellmann of U.K. for improving beneficiation of Fluorspar.

[*English*]

Import of POL

6429. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of POL imported during 1992-93 and its value in rupees;

(b) the estimated quantity of POL to be imported during 1993-94 and its estimated cost;

(c) the balance in the oil pool account on April 1, 1992 and April 1, 1993; and

(d) the cost of subsidy in respect of kerosene and LPG during 1992-93 and estimated for 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). An import of about 39.895 MMT of POL for a value of approximately Rs. 16,618 crores was made during the year 1992-93. The import of POL for the year 1993-94 will be in accordance with the approved Oil Economy Budget and the value thereof will depend upon the quantity and prevalent price in the international market.

(c) While the balance in the Oil Pool Account has been in the deficit on 1.4.92 there is not likely to be deficit for the year 1992-93.

(d) The subsidy on the sale of Kerosene and LPG (domestic) during the year 1992-93 was about Rs.3276 crores and Rs.1145 crores respectively. Subsidy for 1993-94 would depend upon the volume of consumption of these products.

Production in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

6430. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for production of hot-metal, liquid steel, saleable steel and other materials in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fixed targets have been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the production in the said steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) to (c). The production targets fixed by the Board of Directors of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. and the actual production during 1991-92 and 1992-93 at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant were as under:

(In '000 tonnes)

Item	1991-92			1992-93		
	Target	Actual	%Achievement	Target	Actual	%Achievement
Hot Metal	1370	1246	91	2600	1981	76
Crude Steel	880	587	67	1800	1052	58
Saleable Steel	779	517	66	1520	879	58
Pig iron for sale	500	639	128	850	914	108

(d) Though the targets could not be achieved as the production units are still in the process of stabilisation yet there was satisfactory

improvement over the results of 1991-92. The operations were also adversely affected in view of the overlapping of activities pertaining to the

construction of production units under Stage-II and the operation of units under Stage-I during the same period.

(e) The Management of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has taken steps including engagement of foreign specialists for removal of bottlenecks and stabilisation of the production at the optimum level.

Punnapra-Vayalar Armed Revolt

6431. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punnapra-Vayalar armed revolt in Kerala has been considered by the Government as part of freedom struggle;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The issue regarding participation in the Punnapra Vayalar Armed Revolt in Kerala as a part of freedom struggle has been considered several times in the past but the same has not been recognised for the purpose of grant of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension.

(b) No, Sir. However, representations received in the past had been considered and decision communicated.

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

Government Hospitals in U.P.

6432. SHRI ARJUNSINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the number of the Government hospitals located in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of hospitals having bed facility for the patients;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the number of hospitals having the bed facility 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) There are 248 Community Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) All the Community Health Centres have been provided with bed facilities.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission has laid down the target of opening of 165 more Community Health Centres and 300 Primary Health Centres during the 8th Five Year Plan period in Uttar Pradesh under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Retirement Age of Doctors

6433. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the retirement age of medical personnel employed in Government medical colleges from 59 years to 60 years;

(b) whether a Committee of Secretaries has recommended 60 years as the retirement age for doctors working in medical colleges and possessing post-graduate qualifications; and

(c) if so, the final decision taken by the

Government in this regard?—

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

(b) The Committee of Secretaries had considered a proposal for raising the retirement age for ail service doctors who are required to have post graduate qualifications.

(c) No decision has been taken in the matter.

Pollution Control Scheme in Plants of Noonmati Refinery

6434. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Noonmati refinery (Guwahatti) propose to introduce a Pollution Control Scheme in its plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The refinery has full fledged treatment facilities for liquid effluents by way of physical, chemical and biological systems to treat pollutants. To minimise the treated effluent discharge rate, the refinery has embarked upon the control scheme for re-using/recycling the same.

MCH Care Package by ICMR

6435. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) has formulated a comprehensive material and Child Health (MCH) care package with a focus on high risk pregnant

women for implementation in 90 districts; ..

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIB. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had conducted a multi-centre study in 1985-90 entitled "Care of mothers and infants with comprehensive MCH care package utilising high risk strategy at Primary Health Centre", in 8 districts of the country.

(b) and (c). The salient suggestions, inter-alia, include training and re-training of health personnel in management of high risk mothers and new born, developing of a feasible referral system and educating the community and mobilising community resources in dealing with such cases which are being implemented under various Family Welfare Programmes.

Children Hospitals in Delhi

6436. DR. K.D. JESWANNI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan have shown keen interest in providing assistance for the establishment of a state of the art children hospitals in Delhi;

(b) the estimated cost of this project; and

(c) whether this project has been cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIB. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Government have forwarded a project proposal, estimated at about Rs. 1.50 crores, for obtaining Japanese assistance for a childrens Hospital in Delhi.

Investment by USA in Mining Sector**Letters of Intent for Alumina**

6437. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

6438. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a US delegation visited India during the month of February, 1993 to explore avenues for investment in mining sector;

(a) whether the Government have granted letters of intent for setting up of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units in Orissa to manufacture alumina in the private sector; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached and signed; and

(b) if so, the details of the manufacturers and total capacity of the proposed units?

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALARAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government has approved the following projects in the Private Sector for setting up of the 100 per cent export oriented units for alumina in the State of Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Party</i>	<i>Capacity (lakh T.P.A.)</i>
(i)	M/s. Larson & Toubro	10.0
(ii)	M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Limited.	10.00
(iii)	M/s. Karnataka Telecables Limited	5.0

Workers in Coal Mines in Raigarh District

operating mines in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh and the total number of personnel working in these mines is 171.

6439. KUMARI PUSHPADEVISINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

[Translation]

(a) the number of coal mines located in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh; and

Use of Rubber Bullets/Water Crane

(b) the number of workers working in those mines?

6440. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b). There are four small

(a) whether the Government have considered the use of rubber bullets/water crane during riots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The use of rubber bullets, which are less lethal as compared to the normal ammunition, has already been authorized to the State/UT police forces for crowd control purposes. A proto-type of water cannon (not water crane) has been developed by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and has been recently tried out, on experimental basis.

Indian Citizenship to Sindhi Migrants

6441. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received applications from Sindhi migrants for grant of Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the number of migrants out of them granted citizenship.

(d) the number of applications under consideration and those rejected; and

(e) the reasons for rejection of citizenship to the migrants who have applied for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). 60 applications have been received from Sindhi migrants doctors etc. for grant of Indian citizenship by way of naturalisation under section 6 (1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. 13 applications have been accepted for the grant of Indian citizenship and the remaining 47 applications have been rejected as they do not fulfil the requisite statutory requirement.

Royalty on Coal

6442. SHRIDEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of royalty on coal of coal mines in Bihar that is due from the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which the payment of the said amount is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b). According to Coal India Limited, an amount of Rs. 486.74 crores has been paid to Government of Bihar during 1992-93 on account of royalty on coal. A sum of Rs. 6.17 crores is reportedly outstanding on account of royalty which will be paid shortly.

[English]

C.G.H.S Doctors

6443. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors recruited during 1992-93 in C.G.H.S. dispensaries;

(b) whether the Government are aware that many C.G.H.S. dispensaries are functioning with inadequate number of doctors; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to post doctors in these dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 45 regular Medical Officers, 16 Medical Officers on adhoc basis, 6 Specialist Grade-II doctors and 4 Ayurvedic Physicians were posted in C.G.H.S. dispensaries during 1992-93.

(b) and (c). 97 per cent of the sanctioned posts for allopathic doctors and 88 per cent of the

sanctioned posts of I.S.M. and Homoeopathic Doctors in C.G.H.S. are filled up.

Efforts are made to fill up vacancies generally by direct recruitment through U.P.S.C. or by transfer on deputation.

[*Translation*]

Substitutes of DDT and BHC Pesticides

6444. SHRI TEJSINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.T. and B.H.C. pesticides are ineffective in controlling the malarial parasites;

(b) whether D.D.T. and B.H.C. pesticides are harmful for health;

(c) whether the Malaria Research Centre, Delhi has invented other substitutes of these pesticides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) of the nine types of mosquitoes, which transmit malaria, three have reportedly developed resistance to DDT and BHC in certain parts of the country.

(b) No harmful effect of the proper use of these pesticides in health programmes has been reported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Disabled

6445. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations functioning for the welfare of disabled persons and the beneficiaries thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the corresponding information regarding the implementation of the scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances; and

(d) the number of handicapped persons placed into employment by special employment exchanges and special cells in regular employment exchanges during each the last three years along with the number of handicapped persons registered in such exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE SHRI SITARAM KESARI: (a) and (b). Under the scheme of Assistance to Organisations for Disabled Persons, the details showing State/Union-Territory-wise number of organisations, beneficiaries and the financial assistance during the last three years are at Statement I, II & III.

(c) The corresponding information in respect of the scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances is at statement IV, V, VI. The information regarding Statewise number of beneficiaries under the scheme is not readily available.

(d) The number of handicapped persons registered and placed into employment exchange during the year 1985, 1990 and 1991 is as follows. Separate information regarding registration and placement of handicapped persons in special cells is not readily available.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registration</i>		<i>Placement</i>	
	<i>All Exch.</i>	<i>Spl. Exc.</i>	<i>All Exch.</i>	<i>Spl. Exc.</i>
1989	43497	9269	3949	1070
1990	43089	10402	3939	1220
1991	42074	10599	4599	1099

STATEMENT

STATE/UNION TERRITORY WISE DETAILS OF THE NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS FUNCTIONING FOR THE WELFARE OF THE THE GOVERNMENT DURING 1990-91 UNDER THE SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO ORGANISATIONS FOR THE DISABLED PERSONS.

Sl.	State/U.T.	Amount sanctioned	Number of Organisations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.41	13
2.	Assam	1.84	2
3.	Bihar	16.86	9
4.	Gujarat	24.54	10
5.	Haryana	3.81	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.94	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	1
8.	Karnataka	50.45	17
9.	Kerala	29.11	18
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.50	3
11.	Maharashtra	76.71	30
12.	Manipur	0.77	1
13.	Meghalaya	1.13	2

Sl	State/UT	Amount sanctioned	Number of Organisations
1	2	3	4
14.	Orissa	8.71	6
15.	Punjab	3.86	3
16.	Rajasthan	23.19	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.99	27
18.	Uttar Pradesh	51.42	23
19.	West Bengal	68.91	20
20.	Chandigarh	1.98	2
21.	Delhi	85.59	24
22.	Goa	4.04	2
23.	Ponichery	1.57	1
Total		540.00	215

*State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries is not available.

STATEMENT-II

STATE/UNION TERRITORY WISE DETAILS OF THE NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS FUNCTIONING FOR THE WELFARE OF DISABLED PERSONS, BENEFICIARIES THEREOF AND THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE "SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO ORGANISATIONS FOR THE DISABLED PERSONS."

Sl. No.	Name of State & U.T.	Amount Sanctioned	Number of	
			beneficiaries	organisations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	2677	18
2.	Assam	1.72	40	1
3.	Bihar	25.69	685	10
4.	Gujarat	34.00	6795	17
5.	Haryana	7.47	128	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.90	200	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.17	59	2
8.	Karnataka	57.90	60.00	25
9.	Kerala	51.96	2510	24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.70	277	5
11.	Maharashtra	67.04	4090	37
12.	Meghalaya	5.22	76	2

Sl No	Name of State & UT	Amount Sanctioned	Number of				
			beneficiaries	organisations			
1	2	3	4	5	5		
13.	Mizoram	0.99	60	1			
14.	Orissa	5.51	160	3			
15.	Punjab	3.21	391	3			
16.	Rajasthan	17.59	460	5			
17.	Tripura	1.57	60	1			
18.	Tamil Nadu	44.43	5000	27			
19.	Uttar Pradesh	97.24	2424	23			
20.	West Bengal	82.15	3575	26			
21.	Goa	5.24	115	2			
22.	Chandigarh	1.85	446	2			
23.	Delhi	80.79	3872	21			
24.	Pondicherry	0.78	75	1			
	Total	680.12	40175	262			

STATEMENT - III

STATE/UNION TERRITORY WISE DETAILS OF THE NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS FUNCTIONING FOR THE WELFARE OF THE DISABLED PERSONS, BENEFICIARIES THEREOF AND THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING 1992-93 UNDER THE "SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO ORGANISATIONS FOR THE DISABLED PERSONS."

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Amount Sanctioned	Number of	
			beneficiaries	organisations
1	Andhra Pradesh	133.12	3317	25
2.	Assam	1.11	43	1
3.	Bihar	45.65	725	11
4.	Gujarat	19.20	7005	19
5	Haryana	10.19	140	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.75	205	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	61	2
8	Karnataka	124.09	6410	33
9	Kerala	69.71	2615	28
10	Madhya Pradesh	5.95	280	5
11	Maharashtra	112.12	4250	40
12	Mizoram	0.49	62	1

Sl No	State /UT	Amount Sanctioned	Number of	
			beneficiaries	organisations
13	Manipur	8.37	75	1
14	Meghalaya	3.24	80	2
15	Orissa	12.29	165	3
16	Punjab	13.05	395	6
17	Rajasthan	18.16	472	5
18	Tamil Nadu	53.28	5200	32
19	Uttar Pradesh	122.00	3450	29
20	West Bengal	95.34	3245	24
21	Chandigarh	1.12	464	3
22	Delhi	88.96	3976	24
23	Goa	5.08	116	2
24	Tripura	0.79	60	1
		960.06	42811	302

STATEMENT-IV

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED PERSONS FOR PURCHASE/FITTING OF AIDS/APPLIANCES

Year 1991-92 (Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of organisations	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	8.50
2.	Bihar	5	13.50
3.	Gujarat	5	17.00
4.	Haryana	1	5.75
5.	Karnataka	2	5.00
6.	Kerala	1	1.00
7.	Manipur	2	2.00
8.	Maharashtra	6	22.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	12.22
10.	Orissa	1	15.00
11.	Punjab	1	1.00

Year 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of organisations	Amount
1	2	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	2	50.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	10	18.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4	430.50
15.	West Bengal	4	36.30
16.	Chandigarh	2	15.25
17.	Goa	1	0.30
18.	Delhi	5	46.37

STATEMENT-V

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED PERSONS FOR PURCHASE/FITTING OF AIDS/APPLIANCES.

Year 1992-93 (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of organisations	Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	8.79
2	Bihar	3	14.25
3	Gujarat	4	21.30
4	Haryana	1	6.50
5	Karnataka	1	2.00
6	Kerala	-	-
7	Manipur	2	3.00
8	Maharashtra	6	24.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	3	10.50
10	Orissa	2	10.36
11	Punjab	1	1.25
12	Rajasthan	2	60.70

Year 1992-93
(Rs in lakhs)

S No.	Name of the State	No. of organisations	Amount
13.	Tamil Nadu	12	20.59
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4	443.50
15.	West Bengal	4	12.50
16.	Chandigarh	2	30.35
17.	Goa	1	0.50
18.	Delhi	6	28.80

STATEMENT - VI

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED PERSONS FOR PURCHASE/FITTING OF AIDS/APPLIANCES. (YEAR 1990-91)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of organisations			Amount Released
		3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh			5	10.21
2.	Bihar			2	11.29
3.	Gujarat			4	15.22
4.	Haryana			1	5.50
5.	Karnataka			2	5.75
6.	Kerala			1	1.00
7.	Manipur			2	3.00
8.	Maharashtra			6	19.75
9.	Madhya Pradesh			3	4.78
10.	Orissa			1	12.00
11.	Punjab			1	1.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	Name of the State	No. of organisations	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	2	40.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	11	15.35
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3	31.50
15.	West Bengal	4	29.95
16.	Chandigarh	1	20.00
17.	Goa	1	0.18
18.	Delhi	4	39.25

Contagious Diseases

6446. SHRISATIYADEOSINGH:
SHRIRAM SINGH KASHWAN:

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

(a) the number of children deaths reported due to contagious diseases in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of children deaths reported due to tetanus during the said period;

(c) whether the Government have prepared any immunisation scheme to check the contagious diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per Registrar General of India's data for the year 1987/19, 133 out of total 79,450 deaths in the age-group of 0-4 years of age were due to infectious and parasitic diseases. Data for subsequent years is not available.

(b) The number of deaths due to neo-natal tetanus reported by the State health authorities in 1989, 1990 and 1991 was 1653, 1837 and 1101 respectively. Age specific data for older children and adults is not maintained.

(c) and (d). The Immunisation Programme aims at the control of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and childhood tuberculosis.

Iron and Steel Plants in Uttar Pradesh

6447. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Iron

and Steel Plants in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Government do not propose to set up new iron and steel plants in Uttar Pradesh during the 8th Five Year Plan. The new industrial policy announced in July, 1991, has removed 'Iron and Steel' from the list of industries reserved for the public sector and also exempted it from the requirements of compulsory licensing. No approval of Government is, therefore, required for establishment of iron and steel plants in the private sector except for locations within 25 kms. of a city with a population in excess of 10 lakhs as per the 1991 census.

Siddha System of Medicines

6448. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. CHINTAMOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up medical institutions in Siddha system of medicines in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether financial assistance is provided by the Government to encourage research work in Siddha System of medicines;

(d) if so, the assistance provided during the last three year to each institution; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of this research reach the common man?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Presently there is no such proposal.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is running 14

Siddha Units/Institutes for conducting research in Siddha system and the financial assistance provided to these units/Institutes during the last 3 years is given in the statement enclosed.

(e) All practitioners of Siddha System of medicine are free to adopt any such research gains for the benefit of their patients.

STATEMENT

LIST OF INSTITUTES/UNITES OF SIDDHA SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

S.No.	Name of the Institutes/Units	Financial Assistance provided during		
		1990-91 (in Lacs)	1991-92 (in Lacs)	1992-93 (in Lacs)
1.	Central Research Institute (Siddha), Madras.	31.80	32.30	33.15
2.	Regional Research Institute (Siddha), Pondicherry.	9.45	9.20	33.35
3.	Clinical Research Unit (Siddha), Palayamkottai.	1.85	2.32	2.85
4.	Clinical Research Unit (Siddha), New Delhi.	1.70	2.40	3.15
5.	Clinical Research Unit (Siddha), Trivendrum.	1.73	2.83	3.93
6.	Mobile Clinical Research Unit (Siddha), Madras.	1.75	1.88	1.98
7.	Drug Research Scheme (Multi-Disciplinary) Siddha, Madras.	6.35	9.18	10.95
8.	Drug Standardisation Research Unit (Siddha) Madras.	4.85	6.23	6.95

S.No.	Name of the Institutes/Units	Financial Assistance provided during		
		1990-91 (in Lacs)	1991-92 (in Lacs)	1992-93 (in Lacs)
9.	Drug Standardisation Research Unit (Siddha), Bangalore.	2.33	3.32	4.45
10.	Drug Standardisation Research Unit (Siddha), Trivandrum.	3.33	4.07	4.45
11.	Tribal Health Care Research Project (Siddha) Tirupathur North Arcot Distt., Madras. (T.N.)	1.65	1.95	2.55
12.	Tribal Health Care Research Project (Siddha) Kalasa, Chikmagalur Distt.	1.65	1.95	2.55
13.	Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit, (Siddha), Palayamkottai.	4.10	2.95	3.25
14.	Literary Research and Documentation Deptt. (Siddha), Madras.	3.20	3.00	3.15

[English]

Conversion of ONGC Into Public Limited Company

6449. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of ONGC into a public limited company would enhance the production of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The decision to convert ONGC into a public limited company would enable ONGC to function more efficiently and give it flexibility to raise resources. This should eventually enable it to perform better to meet its production targets.

Children Paralysed by Injections

6450. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Children paralysed by injections' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated March 8, 1993;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Unimmunized children incubating polio

viruses would be at risk of paralysis if given injections. The risk is now low as high immunization coverage against polio has been achieved. Injections given by private practitioners are not monitored. No inquiry into such injections practices has been conducted.

[Translation]

Capacity of Cochin Refinery

6451. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to increase the production of LPG in the Cochin Oil Refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated increase in production; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). Govt. of India has approved the expansion of the refining capacity of the Cochin Refineries Limited from the existing 4.5 MMTPA to 7.5 MMTPA. As a result of this, the increase in LPG production is expected to be from the present design level of 143000 tonnes to 231000 tonnes per annum. The estimated cost of the entire capacity expansion project is Rs. 481.24 crores.

Fire Incidents In Government Offices

6452. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government offices and Public Undertakings offices in Delhi where fire incidents occurred during 1992;

(b) the loss of life and property as a result thereof;

(c) the main causes for these incidents; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M SAYEED): (a) The Delhi Fire Service has reported that during 1992 fire incidents occurred in 133 Government offices and Public Undertakings Offices in Delhi.

(b) In these fire incidents no loss of life was reported. Property worth Rs.16,63,280/- approximately was damaged. The precise loss of property in the fire incidents in Kidwai Bhawan has not yet been determined.

(c) The main causes were electric short-circuit or over loading of electrical system.

(d) The Delhi Fire Service has reported that the following steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such fire incidents:

- (i) Providing of fire safety guidance at the time of sanctioning of plans.
- (ii) Issue of instructions to all Government buildings for safe use of electricity.

Mentally Retarded Children

6453. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mentally retarded children in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of schools institutions available for them, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of schools proposed to be opened by the Government for these children during 1993-94; and

(d) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken for the welfare of these children?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No precise information about the number of mentally retarded children is available. However, estimates of prevalence of mental retardation by research studies conducted in different parts of the country indicate that 2% of the population have mental retardation.

(b) A State/Union Territory-wise list of number of schools in States or UTs available for persons with mental retardation is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) A new Central scheme for establishment of special schools for handicapped children including mentally handicapped children is under consideration in Eighth Plan. The opening of Schools for mentally handicapped children during 1993-94 would be considered after finalisation of the scheme.

(d) The other measures are grants-in-aid of 90% financial assistance to such voluntary organisations who provide education, training and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons including mentally retarded children.

STATEMENT

State wise list of institutions/Special Schools for Persons with Mental Retardation in India

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U. T.</i>	<i>No. of Institutions/Special Schools</i>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Institutions/Special Schools</i>
3.	Assam	02
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chandigarh	02
6.	Delhi	22
7.	Goa	04
8.	Gujarat	33
9.	Haryana	02
10.	Himachal Pradesh	03
11.	Karnataka	75
12.	Kerala	82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	08
14.	Maharashtra	84
15.	Manipur	01
16.	Meghalaya	01
17.	Mizoram	01
18.	Orissa	18
19.	Pondicherry	02
20.	Punjab	01
21.	Rajasthan	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	64
23.	Tripura	01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17
25.	West Bengal	39

Agreement with Algeria for Supply of Diesel

6454. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered an agreement with Algeria for supply of Diesel (HSD);

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

(c) whether the existing agreement with Malaysia has expired; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL RESOURCES (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As part of the settlement of a long time dispute, Indian Oil Corporation has signed an agreement for import of 1.08 MMT of Diesel (HSD) from Algeria at market related price on C&F basis for the current financial year.

(c) and (d). The agreement for import of HSD from Malaysia expired on 31.10.92.

Control of Thalassemia

6455. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of thalassemia is increasing annually;

(b) the hospitals in the country where facility for treatment of thalassemia is available;

(c) whether "Discaral" the only medicine to prevent this fatal disease is not being manufactured in the country;

(d) whether any research work has been undertaken to manufacture the medicine or its

alternative medicines in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this fatal disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no evidence to support this conclusion.

(b) Treatment is available in all hospitals having adequate blood bank facilities.

(c) to (e). Desferal is at present being imported and is used to counter extra iron in the blood. However, there is no drug available for the specific treatment of the disease. Limited clinical trials are being conducted on a new indigenously manufactured drug called "KELFAR" at different hospitals in the country.

(f) Prenatal diagnosis can forewarn couples at risk for which public education is provided and screening camps organised. Research on Thalassemia is one of the thrust areas undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research through a number of centres in the country.

[English]

Provision of Sophisticated Arms to States

6456. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government for sophisticated arms and Central forces during the last one year;

(b) if so, the board details of such requests along with the names of such States; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The allotment of arms and ammunition for use of the State/UT police forces is made annually on the basis of the firm demands projected by them. In addition, some States/UTs raise additional demands on ad-hoc basis. During the last one year such ad-hoc demands were received from some State governments, like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Oriss, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Allocations against these demands were also made keeping in view the overall availability of the items demanded.

The demand for deployment of Central para-military forces are made by States/UTs from time to time. During the last one year most of the States/UTs demanded deployment of Central forces on different occasions. The para-military forces were made available taking into consideration the merit of the demand as well as the internal security situation obtaining in various parts of the country and availability of Central para-military forces from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of Languages

6457. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Bhojpuri and Maithili languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The demands of various languages (including Bhojpuri and Maithili) is being examined by the Government.

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

Cancer Treatment Institutes

6458. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the cancer treatment institutes functioning in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a cobalt plant at J.L.N. Medical College and Hospital at Ajmer city;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount proposed to be provided to the Union Government for this purpose

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) In Rajasthan, the teletherapy facilities for treatment of Cancer are available at the following institutions: -

1. Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner
2. Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur.
3. SNMC Hospital, Jodhpur.

(b) This Ministry provided an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to the Medical College at Bikaner for setting up of cobalt therapy unit during 1992. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was provided for development of oncology wing in the Medical College at Udaipur.

(c) to (e). There is a proposal for development of oncology wing in J.L.N. Medical College Hospital, Ajmer. A total amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided by the Govt. of Rajasthan.

procurement of equipments including a cobalt unit, for this institution.

[English]

By-Pass Surgery

6459. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised rates of coronary by-pass surgery for all recognised private hospitals under CGHS chargeable in respect of serving and retired employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revised rates are sufficient and enough to meet the expenses in full of the employee/pensioner has also to bear some burden;

(d) whether the procedure for reimbursement of charges to the hospital are very cumbersome; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Rates, which were ranging from Rs. 40,000 - Rs. 65,000 have been revised in January 1992 to Rs. 50,000 - Rs. 65,000 depending upon the basic pay of the beneficiaries.

(c) The revised rates are sufficient in case the procedure is undertaken in a Government Hospital. In respect of treatment undertaken in the general ward of a private recognised hospital, the concerned institutions are required to contain charges within the prescribed limit. However, if the beneficiary opts for treatment in a private/semi-private ward of a recognized private hospitals he has to incur additional expenditure.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pithead Stocks of Coal

6460. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been pithead stocks of coal with the Dhanbad based Bharat Coking Coal Company Ltd;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been initiated in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The pithead stock of coal with Bharat Coking Coal Ltd, Dhanbad as on 31.3.1993 was 13.52 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Some shortage in the pithead stocks have been reported in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. A committee has been set up to look into these reported shortages. The committee is yet to submit its report

Use of Soyabean Seed Oil in Place of Diesel

6461. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any plan to conduct experiments for substituting soyabean seed oil in place of diesel; and

(b) 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) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Ladies Tengel Tent

6462. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Ladies Tengel Tent an ayurvedic medicine, which can be used for family planning;

(b) if so, the details with its effectiveness; and

(c) the steps taken for its commercial use?

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

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

[*English*]

Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh Territory

6463. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian enclaves in Bangladesh territory where facilities such as police posts/police stations have been provided as on December 31, 1992;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend such facilities in some of such enclaves during 1993-94;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such enclaves; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). India does not have any administrative control over Indian enclaves

inside Bangladesh. Similarly, Bangladesh does not have any control over Bangladesh enclaves inside India. Indo-Bangladesh and Boundary Agreement, 1974 provides for the exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

Elisa Machines

6464. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ELISA machines for AIDS testing imported during the last three years;

(b) the average cost of an imported ELISA machine;

(c) whether there is any proposal to import more such machines; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure optimum utilisation of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Since the inception of the National AIDS Control Programme 180 Elisa Readers have been procured through WHO

(b) Average cost of an Elisa Readers Rs 2.5 lakhs.

(c) In the World Bank assisted project period i.e., 1992-97, Government of India have requested WHO to procure 5 Elisa Readers Every year.

(d) Out of 180 Elisa Readers, 140 Elisa Readers are fully operational. Requests received from 40 new centres are being met through stores held in stock.

Expansion Scheme of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

6465. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received an expansion scheme submitted by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company;

(b) the details thereof along with Central assistance sought; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) has submitted an investment proposal for expanding the capacity of its Pellet Plant at Mangalore from 3 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes per annum at a tentatively estimated cost of Rs. 382.27 crores inclusive of a foreign exchange component of Rs. 163.23 crores.

The project is expected to be financed entirely by KIOCL through resources generated internally and through borrowings. KIOCL does not propose to seek any budgetary support from Government for implementing the project.

(c) The proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Mining and Smuggling of Coal

6466. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal mining and smuggling of coal at Nirsha in Dhanbad 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 KUMAR

PANJA): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. reports of illegal mining of coal have been received from the following places within Nirsha Area in Dhanbad Distt.

(i) Abandoned opencast Sehidi Sanjoy Gandhi College, Nirsha near 27th incline of Hariazam Colliery.

(ii) 9/10 and 1/2 No. of Chapapur Colliery.

(iii) Khusani closed/abandoned incline near Badjna siding.

(iv) Khas Shyampur abandoned incline near Thaper Nagar Railway Station.

(v) Khouka/Lower/Upper river bed.

(vi) Barmuri Nbuza near Barakar River bed.

(vii) Sangamahal Jungle near Shyampur 'B' Colliery. Illegally mined coal is reportedly being transported through fake documents to different destinations.

(c) Following steps have been taken for prevention and stoppage of illegal mining:

(i) Cases of illegal mining are being reported to district authorities and FIRs are being lodged.

(ii) Surprise checks and raids being conducted by ECL security force, CISF separately and also jointly in association with district police.

(iii) Illegally mined coal as and when apprehended is handed over to district authorities and FIRs are lodged.

(iv) Dozing off and filling up of illegal mine sites with debris wherever possible.

(v) Close liaison with State and district authorities and seeking their help and

cooperation for stoppage of illegal mining and smuggling of coal.

appearing in the Hindustan Times dated March 30, 1993:

[English]

Supply of LPG in Southern Region

6467. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Petro-Chemicals Industry Company (SPIC) has decided to take up in big way distribution of imported liquified petroleum gas to the Southern Region;

(b) if so, whether any concrete policy has been adopted in regard to handling imports, storage and operating bottling plants and marketing outlets; and

(c) to what extent SPIC has agreed to supply LPG in Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Government have permitted the private sector to import LPG, develop necessary infrastructural facilities for its import, storage, bottling and sale through their own distribution network at market determined prices. Recently there was a press advertisement from Southern petro-chemical Industries Corporaotion Ltd. about their move to import and market LPG in the country, which they will distribute and sell in different areas according to their own decision.

Elephantiasis and Leishmaniasis

6468. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding spreading of Elephantiasis and Leishmaniasis in India

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

(c) the reasons for the spread of these diseases in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Growth of urban slums, stagnant dirty water and poor sanitation are the main reasons.

(b) and (d). Anti-larval and bio-environmental control measures alongwith detection and treatment of cases are being taken for filaria control.

Interruption of transmission through DDT spray in affected areas; early detection and treatment of cases and health education activities are being undertaken for Leishmaniasis control.

Acquisition of Land for Rourkela Steel Plant

6469. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed by the Steel Authority of India for acquiring land belonging to the tribals for setting up of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the compensation paid per acre and the norms adopted for rehabilitation of the displaced persons and their employment in the Steel Plant; and

(c) the number of displaced persons rehabilitated and provided employment so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Government of Orissa acquired land under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act, XVIII of 1948, and the Orissa Development of Industries, Irrigation, Agriculture, Capital Construction and Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948, for the purpose of setting up Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) The details of compensation paid for different types of land acquired under the State Government Notification dated 22.2.1954, on the basis of then prevailing market rates, are as under:

Type of land	Compensation paid per acre
Goda	Rs.200/-
Mala	Rs.401/-
Berna	Rs.600/-
Bahal	Rs.900/-

Rehabilitation of the displaced families was done by the Government of Orissa in resettlement colonies at Halda and Jhirpani. Displaced families were provided house site plots with Housing Subsidy ranging from Rs.200/- to Rs.400/- per family. Waste lands in fifteen reclamation blocks to the maximum extent of thirty three acres along with reclamation subsidy of Rs.100/- per acre were allotted to these families, in lieu of wet lands acquired.

Rourkela Steel Plant as a matter of policy has been according preference to the local displaced persons for employment against available vacancies.

(c) Till date 4671 displaced persons have been provided employment in Rourkela Steel Plant against 2901 families displaced. Displaced families have been rehabilitated by the State

Government and 50 per cent of the total cost of rehabilitation of displaced persons has been borne by the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Regional Oil Selection Boards

6470. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have scrapped the regional Oil Selection Boards;

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

(c) whether the job will henceforth be done by the State Level Selection Boards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Following complaints of delay and complexity of operation, in selection of dealers/distributors through the erstwhile Oil Selection Boards, all the six Regional Oil Selection Boards were suspended in November, 1990 and subsequently terminated in January, 1991.

(c) and (d). 17 State/Region level Oil Selection Boards have already been constituted in January, 1993. Each Oil Selection Board consists of a Chairman, who is a retired Judge of a High Court and two Members who are public figures including one from weaker sections.

Kandla-Bhatinda Pipe-Line Project

6471. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline project is likely to be started during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details of international companies to whom contract for the said project has been awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) Due to cost increases as a consequence of various factors, IOC has submitted a revised cost estimate for the project for Government's approval.

Import of Copper-Ts

6472. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper-Ts are imported every year to meet the needs of the family planning programme in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this not being manufactured in the country in the desired quantity;

(c) the quantity of copper-Ts imported during each of the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein;

(d) the countries from where this was imported;

(e) whether some of the imported quantity was found sub-standard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand in the country itself?

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

(b) Since 1992-93, only indigenously manufactured Copper-Ts are used in the Family Welfare Programme.

(c) and (d). In 1990-91 and 1991-92, 30.00 lakh and 21.70 lakh finished Copper-Ts respectively were imported from USA through USAID as commodity assistance. No outgo of foreign exchange was involved.

(e) to (g). None of these Copper-Ts were found sub-standard.

Offices of TRIFED

6473. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any instructions to ensure that offices of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) are located in close vicinity of tribal living areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Even though the Government have not issued specific instructions to locate the offices in close vicinity of tribal areas, the field offices and the regional offices are located in and near tribal areas. TRIFED, as a national level apex organisation is to coordinate and support the efforts of State level organisations dealing with Minor Forest Produce operations.

(b) TRIFED has the following offices:

(i) Head Office: Delhi

(ii) Zonal Offices: Bombay, Calcutta and Guwahati.

(iii) Regional Offices: Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Jagdalpur, Kanpur, Madras and Ranchi.

(iv) Field Offices: Bhagalpur, Bhopal, Cochin, Imphal and Siliguri.

Land for RAF

6474. SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided any land to the Central Reserve Police Force to station the Rapid Action Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of RAF personnel likely to be stationed therein?

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

(b) 50 acres of land has been allotted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to C. R. P. F. for stationing a R. A. F. Bn. at Gajularamaram village of Rengareddy Distt.

(c) 1308 (approximately).

Copper Ore Deposits at Maljkhand

6475. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the extent of copper ore deposits at Malajkhand in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of copper ore extracted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAMSINGH YADEV): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Hindustan Copper Limited had engaged M. S. Bishmetal Exploration Co. Ltd., Japan in 1989 for carrying out a detailed feasibility study for the optimum exploration of the Malajkhand

deposits. As part of this study, a detailed survey was carried out by the Japanese company and this survey has established that the Malajkhand copper mineralisation extends over a length of 2.6 km. with a width of 60 to 100m.

(c) The quantity of copper ore extracted at Malajkhand during the last three years is as under :-

(In 1000 tonnes)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
2081	2051	2060

Cancer Treatment Centres

6476. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer treatment centres functioning in each State at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more such centres; and

(c) if so, the locations identified so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWARI): (a) A statement is attached

(b) and (c). This Ministry has no proposal to set up new cancer treatment centres. However, a scheme has been initiated under which financial assistance is provided to selected Medical Colleges/Hospitals for development of oncology wings.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State/UT Centres	No. of Cancer Treatment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Assam	2

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the</i>	<i>No. of Cancer</i>
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	8
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6
13.	Maharashtra	14
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Orissa	3
17.	Pondicherry	1
18.	Punjab	4
19.	Rajasthan	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	16

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the</i>	<i>No. of Cancer</i>
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10
23.	West Bengal	7
Total		111

Allocation of Funds to Organisations in Kerala

6477. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated funds to any cultural or social organization in Kerala for conducting camps/seminars/cultural events for the promotion of communal harmony and national integration during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any misutilisation of funds has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The facts are being ascertained.

STATEMENT

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO ORGANISATIONS IN KERALA FOR CONDUCTING CAMPS/SEMINARS/CULTURAL EVENTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNAL HARMONY AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION UNDER NIC SCHEME DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Institute for National Integration & Rural Development, Kottayam (Distt.) Manimala, Kerala.	1990-91	Rs. 6,400.00
2.	Kerala Association for Social and	1990-91	Rs. 10,000/- was sanctioned by the Ministry but the Association could Spent Rs. 8,723/- and the balance of Rs. 1,277/- was returned by the Organisation to Govt.
3.	Kuzhikkalidandaka Public	1990-91	Rs. 4,000/- was sanctioned on 11.2.91, but the Organisation requested for extension of time for conducting the programme on 28.4.91 i.e. for the next financial Year 1991-92 which was accepted by the Govt. and the Organisation was allowed to conduct the programme on 28.4.91 i.e. for 1991-92.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Year	Amount Sanctioned
4.	Mahatmaji Smaraka Grandhasala and Vayana Sala, Kunnathoor East P. O. Qulion, Kerala.	1990-91	Rs. 4,000/-
5.	Institute for National Integration and Rural Development, Mamimalla, Kerala.	1990-91	Rs. 6,400/-

No grant was sanctioned to any Organisation in Kerala during 1992-93.

Human Vaccines

6478. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the type of human vaccines produced in the country;

(b) the latest human vaccines developed;

(c) the human vaccines being imported at present; and

(d) the foreign exchange spent on the import of these vaccines during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are several vaccines which are produced in the country including (1) BCG (2) Rabies (3) Japanese encephalitis (mouse Brein) (4) Cholera (5) DPT (6) Plague (7) Typhoid (8) paratyphoid (9) yellow fever.

(b) the latest vaccines which are in the process of development includes the following:

1. Tissue culture (vero) Rabies Vaccine.
2. Measles Vaccine.
3. Newer Oral Polio Vaccine
4. Vaccine for influenza and other respiratory virus infections.

Alleged Atrocities in Police Stations in Delhi

6479. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of the Government in which citizens who

went to the police stations for lodging/reporting cases were tortured/beaten up by the police;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof

(e) the action taken against the erring police officials;

(f) the number of incidents of rape which occurred in Police stations in Delhi during the above period, month-wise; and

(g) the number of policemen found guilty and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) The Delhi Police has reported that only one case has been reported in Delhi during the period from 1.1.92 to 31.3.93.

(b) to (e). Following a complaint from Shri Manohar Singh, r/o A-250, Preet Vihar, Delhi, a case u/s 380 IPC was registered at P. S. Trilok Puri. Despite the complainant's visiting the police post several times he was not given a copy of the FIR. Instead he was alleged to be beaten and tortured by S. I. Subhash Vats and H. C. Baira Singh and was illegally detainee during the course of investigation of the theft case. The investigation of the case against the concerned policemen relating to the beating of the complainant was entrusted to the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police. Both the police officials were arrested and placed under suspension. The case has since been instituted in the court.

(f) The Delhi Police has reported that no such case has been reported during the period from 1.1.92 to 31.3.1993.

(g) Does not arise.

Oil Refinery

6480. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared a proposal to set up an oil refinery with an annual capacity of nine million tonnes;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the project;

(c) the place where it is proposed to be set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Government have granted LOIS to two private sector companies, viz. M/s. Reliance Industries Limited and M/s. Essar Investment Limited to set up 9 MMTPA capacity refineries each at Salaya/Jamnagar in Gujarat and Vadinar in Gujarat respectively. The estimated cost of the projects indicated is Rs. 5142 crores and Rs. 4050 crores respectively.

(d) While no specific target dates for completion have been given, they will be governed by the terms granted to them in the respective Letters of Intent.

Survey on Cancer

6481. SHRI TEJSINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients of blood and skin cancer has been increasing in Barmer, Jodhpur and Pali areas after the nuclear explosion experiment conducted in 1974 in Pokhran area of Rajasthan;

(b) whether any specific study or survey has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the reasons for spread of cancer in this area; and;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). According to Indian Council of Medical Research, no scientific report in the matter has been received.

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

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Maharashtra

6482. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding allotment of petrol/diesel retail outlets in the hilly areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided in these areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). On the basis of periodic surveys conducted by the Oil Industry regarding demand potential and feasibility, 76 new Retail Outlet dealerships have been included in the Marketing Plan 1988-93 for the State of Maharashtra including its hilly areas.

Oil Selection Board for the State of Maharashtra has been constituted. Advertisements of vacancies are being issued for selection of dealers. It normally takes 1 to 1 1/2 years for commissioning of a dealership after the process of selection begins.

Purification of Magnesite Site

6483. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purification of the Magnesite ores is possible now in the country;

(b) whether with the German assistance India has achieved success in developing a technique to extract 95 percent Magnesium from Magnesite;

(c) whether up till now India used to import Mangensium;

(d) the annual consumption of Magnesium Oxide in the country; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during each of the last three years;

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

(b) Some Magnesite beneficiation plants based on imported technology for producing concentrates with 99.5 per cent Magnesium Oxide are expected to be set up soon.

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Annual consumption of Magnesite in India is around 5 lakh tonnes per annum.

(e) The value of imports of Magnesite into India was Rs. 34 crores during 1988-89, Rs. 46

crores during 1990-91 and Rs. 65 crores 1991-92. Data for import in 1989-90 is not available.

[English]

Criteria for Legal Possession of Firearms

6484. SHRI G. DEVARAYANAIAK:
SHRI V. SPREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration propose to undertake a review of the criteria for legal possession of firearms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some land grabbers and land mafia in Delhi are holding licences for possession of firearms;

(d) whether the Government propose to the criteria more stringent in view of the recent disturbances in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (e). A districtwise review of land grabbers holding arms licences was carried out recently by the licensing authority in which six such cases were traced. Four of these were issued licences from outside Delhi. Two were possession of arms licences before they became involved in criminal cases of land grabbing. Action for cancellation of their arms licence has been initiated under Arms Act. In order to tackle the problem of illicit/ clandestine activities of unscrupulous elements in regard to manufacture/ sale/ possession of unauthorised fire-arms, the arms licences are issued to needy persons strictly in accordance with the provision of Arms Act and Rules.

[Translation]

Burn Deaths

6485. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNOHOTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deaths caused by burns in the country are the second largest next only to those caused by road accidents;

(b) the number of deaths due to burn injuries reported in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of hospitals having Burn Centres in each State;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more such hospitals in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to figures published by the National Crime Record Bureau, 1990, fire is the third largest cause of accidental deaths after road accidents and drowning. As per reports during 1989, 1990 and 1991 about 20288, 20552 and 22306 accidental deaths due to fire were reported in the country.

(c) Facilities for admission and treatment of burns cases exist in the emergency wards of major hospitals and some hospitals also have separate burns wards.

(quantity: Million Tonnes)
(Value: Rs./crores)

Item	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Export of NGL	0.598	222	0.648	274	0.793	368
Export of SKO	0.598	351	0.648	351	0.793	457

*Provisional.

(d) and (e). There is a proposal to start specialised burns Centres in the Din Deyal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar during 8th Five Year Plan and also at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital at Rohini in the second phase of completion.

[English]

Export of Natural Gas Liquid

6486. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Natural Gas liquid (NGL) exported by the Government Ex-Hazira during last three years;

(b) the revenue earned by the sale of NGL and expenditure incurred for importing corresponding quantity of kerosene oil;

(c) the tech-economic justification for this agreement;

(d) whether ONGC's proposal for fractionation of NGL is lying with the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for holding the proposal; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) The information is as Under:-

(c) to (f). In the absence of adequate fractionation facilities, NGL had to be exported in the past. It has now been decided that ONGC would be the agency executing the project for extraction of kerosene from NGL at Hazira.

Foreign Contributions

6487. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1604 on March 4, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the corresponding figures for 1991-92 are under compilation and if so, when they are likely to be available.

(b) the break-up of contributions for 1988, 1989 and 1990; and

(c) the break-up of the contributions during

these years by the nature and field of activity of the recipient organisations, whether educational, religious, social, cultural, political or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. Computerisation of foreign contribution data is under compilation. However computerisation of Foreign Contribution data of about ten thousand associations is a voluminous and time consuming process.

(b):-	1988	Rs. 685.12 crore
	1989	Rs. 760.86 crore
	1990	Rs. 945.48 crore

(c) Information is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

PROPOSE-WISE FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

(in Rs. Thousand)

	1988		1989		1990	
	4	5	4	5	4	5
1. Care of Orphans	514638	739005			600236	
2. Maintenance/Repair Religious Places	94713	124302				
3. Publish Religious Books & Literature	23322	87993			33524	
4. Publish Non-Religious Books Literature	5188	6910			3888	
5. Cons./Extension Religious Place	384822	438607			459548	
6. Help Poor Aged and Destitutes	436122	342122			355263	
7. Seminars and Conferences	51286	51653			81610	
8. Religious Education to Priests etc.	134799	150257			180549	
9. Religious Functions	334002	232016			252967	
10. Non-Religious Functions	12637	1674			10075	
11. Cons/Maint. of Schools/Colleges	282524	165671			371612	
12. Cons/Maint. of Hostels	357317	450327			498480	
13. Agricultural Activities	74288	66145			94639	

(in Rs. Thousand)

1	2	1988		1989		1990	
		4	5	4	5	4	5
14.	Animal Husbandry	9915	9487	24570			
15.	Rural Development	729052	724219	831527			
16.	Technical Education	25081	38591	28675			
17.	Research	80691	113177	138383			
18.	Stipends & Scholarships	98597	126092	204822			
19.	Vocational Training	64209	87409	162828			
20.	Health Care and Family Planning	663925	747589	818253			
21.	Relief for Natural Calamities	191260	174627	148105			
22.	Relief for Riot Victims	12343	8743	5463			
23.	Other than the above	2270456	2667133	3825262			
	Total	6851188	7608581	945470			

[*Translation*]

Ancillary units of Oil refineries in Gujarat

6488. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government propose to set up ancillary units of oil refineries/companies of the oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat, particularly in Chhota-Udipur tribal areas of the State; and

(b) 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) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Centres/Institutes of Para-Military forces by Rajasthan

6489. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centres/Institutes of para-military forces established in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to set up more such Centres/Institutes in Rajasthan.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of jawans recruited in the various para-military forces from Rajasthan during each of the last three years, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a), Names of Centres/Institutes of para-military forces established in Rajasthan are as under:-

- | | | |
|------|--------|---|
| I. | B.S.F. | Subsidiary Training Centre, Jodhpur. |
| II. | CRPF | (i) Internal Security Academy, Mt. Abu.

(ii) Group Centre-I Ajmer.

(iii) Group Centre-II Ajmer. |
| III. | CISF | (i) Recruits Training Centre, Deoli.

(ii) Fire Service Training Institute, Deoli. |

(b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal at present

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Year	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	AR
1990	1708	213	282	73	4
1991	72	666	224	47	6
1992	216	188	192	Nil	9

Control of Aids[*Translation*]

6490. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether any measures have been taken for clearing blood banks, providing treatment, imparting necessary education and bringing behavioural changes for controlling the deadly malady of AIDS in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government have launched a comprehensive scheme for the prevention and control of AIDS in the country with a total cost of Rs. 22.6 crores during the Eight Plan. The strategies formulated under the programme are generation of awareness leading to avoidance of high risk behaviour, promotion of blood safety and rational use of blood, control of sexually transmitted diseases and better clinical management of AIDS cases.

Intrusion of Militants through Indo-Nepal Border

6491. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of intrusion of militants through the Indo-Nepal border which came to the notice of the Government during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of militants killed or arrested and the quantity of arms seized; and

(c) the measures being taken to check such cases on the Indo-Nepal border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) the number of cases detected yearwise is as follows:

1992	9
1993 (up to 20th April, 93)	5

(b) The yearwise position is as follows:

	<i>No. of Militants killed</i>	<i>No. of Militants arrested</i>	<i>Quantity of arms seized</i>
1992	Nil	8	3 AK 47 Rifles
1993 (upto 20th April, 93)	Nil	5	1 Sten Gun

(c) Due to increase in other terrorist activities along the Indo-Nepal border, the Government of India has established an anti-terrorist check-post near Sonauli in the Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh. Police stations, outposts and immigration checkpoints on Indo-Nepal border have been alerted to keep strict vigil. Border security and policing have also been tightened all along the border.

[*English*]

Allotment of Land to Organisations by Rourkela Steel Plant

6492. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cultural and voluntary

organisations are given land for construction of building and for other activities by Rourkela Steel Plant out of the land acquired for setting up of the steel plant;

(b) if so, the norms adopted for such allotment; and

(c) the total area allotted to each organisation

alongwith the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Details of the Socio-cultural organisations to whom land for construction of building has been allotted by RSP are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>Total area allotted</i>	<i>Period of lease</i>	<i>Date of allotment</i>
1.	Arya Samaj	0.20 acres	30 years	4.2.1964
2.	Adarsha Pathagar	3.19 acres	30 years	7.1.1974

SAIL has reported that allotment of land was made in terms of the guidelines laid down in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Office Memorandum No. Pr.C(37)/(3)/61 dated 9.1.1963 and the 4th Meeting of the Committee of Management of erstwhile Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL) dated 12.2.1963.

Besides, 2.79 acres and 2 acres of land have been allotted by RSP to Bastia Memorial Trust and Missionaries of Charity of Mother Teresa for establishment of an Educational Institution and Destitute Home respectively.

Kashmiri Migrants

6493. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently taken any decision to send back some Kashmir migrants to the Kashmiri Valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of these migrants have resented to the decision; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government

thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above question does not arise.

ADB Loan for Gas Flaring Project

6494. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has sought loan from the Asian Development Bank for gas flaring reduction project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of loan expected to be received from the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). A loan of US\$ 300 million has been negotiated with the Asian Development Bank for

ONGC's Gas Flaring Reduction Project.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Research on treatment of Aids

6495. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a biologically active compound has been isolated from a 'marine plant' which could be used in treatment of AIDS;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action to encourage and expedite this research work;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) In a workshop held in Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow on the study of marine products, a Scientist has disclosed that an extract from a marine plant could prove as an anti-AIDS drug.

(b) to (d). According to the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Department of Ocean Development is funding a research project in this area and the findings are still at a preliminary stage.

Implementation of Assam accord

6496. SHRI PROBINDEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion and development of Jyoti Chitran Film Studio of Guwahati in accordance with the implementation of clause-6 of Assam Accord has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) to (c). A committee consisting of officers of Assam has recommended implementation of a project for expansion and development of Jyoti Chitran Film Studio, Guwahati in pursuance of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The proposal is receiving attention of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Blind Persons

6497. SHRI TEJSINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of blind persons in the country is on the rise;

(b) whether sixty per cent of the blind are under fourteen; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to undertake eye transplantation operations in these cases?

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

(b) No, Sir. the prevalence of blindness is higher after the age of 40 years.

(c) 92 Eye Banks have been set up in various parts of the country till March, 1983 to encourage eye donation and corneal grafting.

[*English*]

Financial restructuring by ONGC

6498. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to resort to financial restructuring to meet the requirements for borrowing capital for future operations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government has decided to convert ONGC into a Public Limited Company. This would impart to the organisation, amongst other things, greater flexibility in raising resources from the capital market and easier structural adjustments in response to needs.

Security at Parking Lots in delhi

6499. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate security arrangements at the parking lots in the sensitive areas of Delhi have been made by the Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the following steps have been taken:-

(i) Assistant Commissioners of Police/ S.H.O. have been asked to check parking lots from security point of view during their routine checking.

(ii) Necessary watch is being maintained at the parking places in busy markets

and business complexes by Beat Constables and Division Officers.

(iii) the owners of authorised parking lots have also been asked to make adequate security arrangements.

(iv) Special patrolling by the police has been intensified.

Eliza Kit

6500. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'AIDS equipment gather cobwebs for want of an Elisa Kit' in the "Indian Express" dated March 1, 1993;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the equipment operational at the earliest?

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

(b) and (c). The Doon Hospital collected USAID equipments on 20th August, 1992. However the testing kits were collected by them only on 17th March, 1993 even though these were available with the Government. The delay was entirely on the part of the hospital authorities. This position has been made clear to the hospital authorities and the State Government.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

6501. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: DR KURUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) if so, the state where the programme has not been successful;

(c) the major causes identified for the unsatisfactory performance of this programme;

(d) the percentage increase in the allocations for the implementation of this programme during 1992-93 over the previous year, nad

(e) the remedial measures taken for the effective implementation of this programme?

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

(b) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and the North Eastern States have continuously reported high incidence of malaria.

(c) Vector developing resistance to insecticides and parasite resistance to medicines in certain areas, increasing urbanisation and industrialisation, inadequate health infrastructure etc. are the major causes.

(d) Seven per cent.

(e) For effective implementation of the programme, malariagenic stratification with revised strategy consisting of prompt case detection and treatment with appropriate anti-malarial drugs and use of new bio-technologies for vector control are planned.

[Translation]

Family welfare Centres

6502. SHRINITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government may wind up family welfare centres" appearing in the 'Pioneer' dated December 17, 1992;

(b) whether the Government have been forced to take the decision to close down several family welfare centres in the country due to non-availability of sufficient amount of funds as per the requirements,

(c) the factual position in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government have not been able to provide financial assistance to the State Governments under the family welfare head as per their requirements during the last two years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the total amount earmarked for the Family Welfare programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Due to budgetary constraints, there has been some shortfall.

(f) The allocation for the Family Welfare Programme during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs. 6500 crores.

[English]

Pesticide Residue in Milk and Milk Products

6503. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether high levels of pesticide residue in the milk and milk products have been found;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to check the pesticide residue in milk and milk products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). An analysis of 2205 samples of bovine milk conducted by ICMR has shown that 464 (21.04) samples exceeded the limits prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(c) The following steps have been taken in this regard:-

- (i) Maximum tolerance limits of pesticides in milk and milk products have been laid down under the prevention of Food Adulteration Rules; 1955.
- (ii) The Food Health Authorities of State Governments/Union Territories have been urged to keep a vigil on the quality of food articles.
- (iii) Regular training programmes are arranged for the Chemists in the analysis of pesticide residues.
- (iv) the State Food laboratories are being strengthened with equipments provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Polio Vaccine

6504. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of polio vaccine being produced in the country at present;

(b) whether the quantity of the vaccine so produced is adequate to meet the demands in the country.

(c) the quantity of polio vaccine being imported at present; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the indigenous production of polio vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). 100 million doses of oral polio vaccine from imported bulk concentrates was produced in 1992-93. There is adequate installed capacity to meet the demands in the country.

(c) Polio vaccine in finished form is not proposed to be imported at present.

(d) Three units in the public/joint sector and one in the private plan to produce the polio vaccine.

Statement Correcting Reply to Unstarred Question No. 2524 Dated 23.7.1992 Amendment in Law to Deal with Rape Cases Against Women

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): In reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 2524 answered on 23.7.92, in the English version, the following was stated:

(a) (b) and (c). The Government have not received any representation in the recent past for amendment in the laws dealing with rape cases against women. However, a letter dated 22.12.89 was received from certain Women's Organisations seeking amendment of the law relating to punishment for the offence of rape to make it clear that while the Court may award imprisonment for less than the minimum term prescribed therein for exceptional reasons, for

this purpose the character, reputation, status or any aspect of the conduct of the victim of rape shall have no relevant whatsoever. The question of amending IPC for this purpose is under consideration of the Government.

The answer given above may please be read as follows:

(a) (b) and (c). The Government have not received any representation in the recent past for amendment in the laws dealing with rape cases against women. However, a letter dated 22.12.89 was received from certain Women's Organisations seeking amendment of the law relating to punishment for the offence of rape to make it clear that while the Court may award imprisonment for less than the minimum term prescribed there in for exceptional reasons, for this purpose, the character, reputation, status or any aspect of the conduct of the victim of rape shall have no relevance whatsoever. The question of amending IPC for this purpose is under consideration of the Government. A memorandum dated 8th March, 1990 from Women's Organisations stated *Inter alia* that changes are required in the criminal law relating to rape, bigamy, adultery, etc. However no specific amendment has been suggested.

As soon as the mistake was detected necessary action was initiated to correct it.

[English]

Statement Correcting Reply in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3434 Dated 18th March, 1993 Modernisation of hospitals in U.P.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I invited attention to the reply given to parts (a) and (b), of the unstarred Question No. 3434 on 18th March, 1993 regarding Modernisation of Hospitals in U.P.

While typing the fair reply from the manuscript, the word "central" has been wrongly typed in line 3. The correct word may please be read as "external".

This came to the notice recently, and as such, correction is being carried out. Inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.01 Hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

RECENT INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN ALIGARH.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I rise to inform the House about the incidents that took place in Aligarh on the intervening night of 7/8 April, 1993 resulting in loss of life and damage to property.

2. It is unfortunate that the incidents led to a situation where the Police had to resort to firing on the crowd, majority of which were students of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). The death of 2 students in the firing caused deep anguish in the students community not only in A.M.U. but also in some other Universities. Concerned by the hurt sentiments of the student community and to arrive at the truth of the matter, the State Government ordered a judicial inquiry to be conducted by a retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court, Shri Justice Syed Zaheer Hassan. The terms of reference of the inquiry are:-

(a) to ascertain the facts and circumstances which led to the police firing;

(b) to report on the adequacy or otherwise of the action taken by the District Administration including use of force for controlling the situation; and

(c) to determine the role and responsibility of the local officers and other persons.

The house has also expressed its concern and anguish and desired to be informed about the sequence of events leading to student violence and police firing.

According to the information furnished by the State Government the chain of events started with the collision between a scooter and a truck at 2200 hrs on 7.4.1993 near the Aligarh Muslim University on the State Highway linking Bulundshahr with Chandausi and Moradabad. This accident resulted in the death of two students S/Shri Ali Irshad and Ahmad and injury to another student. Immediately thereafter, students of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) gathered at the site of the accident; beat up the cleaner of the truck and set fire to the truck.

5. On receiving the information about the accident and the related developments, the Inspector Incharge of the Civil Lines Police Station rushed to the spot along with police force. A large number of students also gathered there and demanded immediate arrest of the driver. Since the driver had fled from the scene and could not be instantly arrested, the students pelted stones at the police, set fire to another truck and damaged public property. The senior officers of the district administration including ADM (City) SP (City) and SP (Rural) reached the spot to pacify the students. Efforts of the police to disperse the gathering did not succeed and the students continued to attack the Government offices and other properties.

6. In the melee, the crowd tried to snatch stengun from the gunman of the SP (city) and succeeded in getting away with its magazine and cartridges. At this stage the police resorted to lathi charge and later to rubber bullet firing to disperse the mob under the order of ADM (city), but it did not have the desired effect. The mob also broke electric poles and bulbs plunging the whole area in darkness. To prevent further damage to life and property as also in self defence, the police ultimately resorted to firing. The DM and SSP also reached the spot and situation was brought under control.

7. In the police firing, 1 student was killed and 5 students received injuries, one of whom subsequently succumbed to his injuries on 15.4.93 at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. 8 students received mild injuries in the lathi charge and a large number of police and other officials including SP (city), SHO (city) and City Magistrate received injuries. The police have registered 8 cases which are under investigation.

8. The Governor, Uttar Pradesh and I visited Aligarh on 10.4.93 and met a cross section of public to take stock of the situation. The State Government has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.25,000/- each to the next of the kin of the students who died in the truck accident and Rs.2 lakhs each to the next of kin of the two students who died in the police firing.

9. The students have been demanding that the highway, passing by the side of the university campus, should be closed to heavy traffic and have in the meantime put up road blockade. This has aroused hostilities in a section of people who have warned in the event of Anupshaher road being closed, all roads leading to the university would be disrupted. A Coordination Committee has been constituted by the District Administration and the Vice Chancellor to sort out this issue. The work of removing barriers has also started from 19.4.93.

10. The University has declared summer vacation from 17.4.93 to 14.6.93 as a result of which 60 per cent of the students have already left the campus. The situation in the city is reported to be still tense but under control. The State Administration is taking necessary measures to maintain peace. The Government has also received a letter from the Vice Chancellor yesterday intimating that the Campus has started returning towards normalcy and academic schedules, including examinations, have been chalked out and are expected to start within a week.

Police entered into the campus of Aligarh University without any permission from the Vice Chancellor.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): It is not correct to say that the rubber bullets were fired first. The police started firing on the people. The concerned police officer should be suspended... (Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How the Police have entered into the campus of the University without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let me tell the Members of the House that knowing the seriousness, immediately we ordered a judicial inquiry. I think that the guilty would be found out within a short period and punishment would be given to them. When the judicial inquiry has been ordered, saying anything at this juncture will not be very right.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): what have you done to remove the police from the campus? They should be removed from that place and the police Officer should be suspended. Otherwise, the judicial inquiry will not be successful.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If the Police Officer is not suspended, how can there be any proper inquiry? The Police Officer responsible for this should be suspended.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): How can you conduct an inquiry with those officers who are responsible for that?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Time-limit is there. If the inquiry goes on for a long time, the tension will continue. Therefore, you should request the learned judge to complete

the inquiry within a short time and give it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. member is very right. We will bring it to the notice of the hon. judge and leave it to the Hon. Judge to give the report quickly.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about the suspension of the Police Officer who is responsible? He must be suspended.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): This issue is related to Aligarh. We should be given opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Only after the completion of the judicial inquiry it is possible to say something in the case.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please let us understand that you wanted that a statement should be made by the Hon. Minister. The Hon. Minister has made the statement. In the statement, he has said that there is going to be a judicial inquiry conducted by a judge.

After that, if you want to discuss it on the floor of the House, the Judicial inquiry will be prejudiced. That is not the method we do things. Please let us understand this thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, SHRI P. C. THOMAS to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker Sir, until and unless the Government remove the D.M. and the S.P. from there, how this enquiry can be held?

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Please understand it. I allowed SHRI P.C.THOMAS to speak.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the new sleeper class system for trains has been implemented. From April onwards, the trains are running with the new sleeper class. There is a strong resentment.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so long as the D.M. and S.P. remain there, how this enquiry can be held?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Shri Fatmi, please sit down first, you have to understand it. You have to understand that what you could have asked for in this matter. You could have asked for a Judicial enquiry. Even without asking for a judicial enquiry, if the judicial enquiry is constituted, it is now your duty to give the evidence to the judge who is sitting there and to see that the culprits are punished. This is not the place where you can go on arguing the case. You have to understand it. Parliament's floor should not be used like this. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Some police officers are reesponsible for this.

MR.SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, please sit down. You do not know anything about that. Please sit down.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, as I mentioned earlier, the introduction of the new sleeper class system has been implemented. The rise of 25 per cent in the second-class fare has caused serious problems amongst the

travelling public. There are also some other problems connected thereto. Without discussing these matters, this has been suddenly implemented. In all the States, there is resentment. I am told that in very many States, trains have been stepped and agitations are going on. In Tamilnadu, it has been going on. In Kerala, it is going to start. There are also the problems faced by the people regarding the heavy charge imposed all of a sudden without any amenities newly given to the travelling public. All of a sudden they have to pay 25 per cent extra. This is one thing.

Secondly, there is also one problem which we are facing in Kerala especially. We have some of the express trains. But the other trains are very few. During day time, these express trains are used by a very large number of travelling public for going to office. They are used by the poor workers for going to factories and the poor people are using the trains for their dail routine. No alternate arrangements have been made. No other bogies are being provided. There is the problem. Without any alternate arrangement, if they are asked to get away from the sleeper class, the passengers will be put to inconvenience. Now, they are not allowed to get into the sleeper class. In this connection, I would like to cite one example. For going from Ernakulam to Kottayam, the charge, previously, was Rs. 19/- But now, all of a sudden the charge has been raised to Rs.63/- For a poor worker, there is no other go. He cannot travel. There is no alternate arrangement made. This is a very serious problem faced by all. It is faced not only in Kerala but everywhere it is being faced. I would submit that some kind of a review should be made with regard to the sleeper class and about the enhancement of the charge also.

I would immediately urge upon the Government to keep in abeyance the implementation of this system until some other arrangements are made.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: Now, it is not necessary for

you to speak. He has done it very ably. We have full understanding power to understand it. Please sit down now.

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to do things. Is it the way you want me to conduct the House? Please sit down. You can go to the Minister. What is this? I allowed the matter to be raised. Again, you are just standing up and saying. Please sit down. I allowed you. Now, your Minister is there. Please meet him and he will help you. There are other Members also to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the Indian wrestlers team. The Indian wrestlers team which was scheduled to visit Mangolia to participate in the Asian Free Style Wrestling Championship, has come back without participating in the championship. This Asian Free Style Wrestling tournament was organised in Mangolia from 16 to 18th April.

An eight-member-Indian wrestler team was to participate there, but the team returned only from Hong Kong itself because it could not get reservation from Hong Kong to Mangolia. It is reported that the travel agent failed to get the reservation for Indian team from Hong Kong to Mangolia and as a result of it, the team could not take part in the Championship. The Chairman of the Wrestling Federation holds the travel agent responsible for all this. It is quite a baseless plea because the entire responsibility of all the arrangements like selection of participants in the team, to provide reservation, its lodging arrangements at the venue, coordination with the organisers etc. rests on the federation. I would like to demand the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to hold an investigation in this incident so that the guilty organisation and officials can be penalised. This incident has crippled the morale of India sportsmen and

wrestlers. Had they participated there, their morale would have been boosted in the ensuing Asian Games. This participation would have revealed the capability of the Indian team as well. The Hon. Minister is sitting here. He may kindly be directed to make a statement in this regard.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): The iron ore workers in Keonjhar District of Bardajamada sector of MMTC have gone on strike today. They have gone on strike because there is reduction of MMTC lifting the quota. Therefore the mine owners are not giving them employment. This area is affected by drought and the mine owners are mostly adivasis. When a similar position arose some years back, Madam Indira Gandhi instructed the MMTC to store the iron ore so that when opportunity would come, it will be sent. Now they are without work and they are starving.

Under these circumstances I will request the Government to do something. There is reduction, but proportionately for this sector it is much higher by the MMTC. Now they have entered into an agreement with Chinese. So I would request the Government to save these people who are starving. The area is affected by drought and they are Adivasis. The Government should plan out something, so that they can work and the mines also continue. This is my demand.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the increasing police atrocities in Uttar Pradesh after the imposition of President's Rule. A statement has been made regarding Aligarh also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the frenziness of police of Lucknow.

The senior police officer of that area of the Rank of S.P. who is an I.P.S. officer killed an

innocent Muslim Driver on 14th April. He was in his dress. He signalled the driver to stop his vehicle but the driver did not stop. On this, he chased the driver and when the driver stopped the vehicle on his own, the police officers snatched the rifle of a Police man and killed the driver and in order to hush up the matter he tried to register it as an encounter and said that the driver was killed with a bullet fired by a policeman. But that policemen gave his statement before the C. J. M. Lucknow that he was not present at the site of the incident. He also presented his rifle and 20 contridges before C. J. M. and claimed that he had not killed the driver.

[*English*]

12.19 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names should be deleted.

[*Translation*]

The policeman gave this statement in the court of the C. J. M. He told during the course of his statement that the officer who fired at the driver is the same S. S. P. who was previously posted at Ghaziabad where the people set fire to a police station to retaliate the killings of innocent people by the police. Now the same officer is posted at Lucknow. With the connivance of A. S. P. he even tried to hush up this murder case. This is causing a great resentment not only among the people but also among the police personnel because this crime is being imposed on the innocent policemen. I think, this is the first time in the Police History, that a policeman showed this much courage that he refuted the charges in the court levelled against him by saying that he was not present on the scene. I feel that this is an ample proof where a murder case has been registered as an encounter case.

I urge that in view of all the facts, an action should be taken against that senior police officer.

Besides it, I also urge upon the Government through you to get this case investigated through C. B. I. Fortunately enough, the Deputy Minister for Home is present in the House. I would like to request him that at present the State is under the President's rule therefore he is directly responsible to look after the administration of the state. If police continue such atrocities and Police Officer plays with the law and if such wrong practice goes on where false murder charges are levelled against the innocent persons, then this responsibility falls on the Centre. I demand that this whole case should be investigated through C. B. I. as the State is under the President's rule and an I. P. S. officer is directly involved in it. He killed a person with the rifle of a policeman and is trying to shift the blame on a policeman. This is a clear proof which does not need any other evidence. I would urge upon the Government to make a statement in the House in this regard and immediately issue orders for an inquiry through C. B. I. and the officer involved in the case should be prosecuted under I. P. C. 302.

[*English*]

SHRI DWARKANATH DAS (Karimganj): Sir, There is a heavy demand for LPG connections in Assam because of less number of distributorships in this State. On the other hand, needless deterioration has been going on causing severe price hike of fuel-wood. Further, kerosene oil market is uncertain and highly fluctuating. As a result, common people are hard hit due to want of the aforesaid essential articles for their day-to-day domestic purposes. Assam is veritable depository of natural gas and it should be profitably utilised in various industries and for generation of power instead of burning it away in refineries. Moreover, this gas should be utilised for production of LPG for domestic consumption.

So, the concerned Ministry is requested to look into the matter and to set up adequate number of LPG distributorships in Assam at a very early date so that thousands of consumer

may not suffer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words in the praise of Government of India because such occasions are rare. Two days after i.e. on the 24th April falls the birth anniversary of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Everybody knows that he was a sagacious and valiant king. This is also a fact that India has a very long sea-coast. When Maharaj Shivaji became the king, at that time British and Portuguese invaded India through sea-route. In view of all this, a fort named 'Singhdurg' was constructed to counter the attacks being made through sea-routes. This was the first sea fort of India. Presently this fort is with Archeological Department under the Central Government and it is a protected Monument. Since long, the local people have been demanding to unfurl the state flag of Shivaji Maharaj, the Bhagwa dhvaj on Singhdurg Fort. Congress, B.J.P. as well as Shive Sena also supported this demand. Major Sudhir Sawant an M.P. of Congress from that area also demanded it which was supported by local B.J.P. M.L.A. Shri Appa Gogate.

It gives me pleasure that now the Central Government has conceded this demand and asked the Maharashtra Government to make arrangements to unfurl Bhagwa Dhvaj on the fort 'Singhdurg' on the occasion of ensuing birth anniversary falling on the 24th April. Through you, I want to thank the Government for taking such a good decision and hope that the Centre will continue to take such good decisions in future too.

[*English*]

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Sir, I rise to raise a very important issue which is going on in Bihar. Since 3rd April, college and university teachers in Bihar are observing cease-work for an indefinite period. They should be paid their due arrears. Their retirement age has been

arbitrarily reduced from 60 to 50. There is complete chaos and anarchy in the realm of higher education in Bihar. Since education is a concurrent subject, I request the Education Minister to exercise his good offices so that this cease-work comes to an end.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Different notices had been given on 20th April under Rules 353, 122 and 222. They all lead to the bomb explosions in Bombay. Whatever is happening in my district including Mr. Ziasuddin Bukhari's assassination have been mentioned in my notice. I have suspected that and I have given a notice on the 20th. I demand a full fledged discussion about the bomb blasts and its preparation had been going on for the last six months. Please allow the discussion at the earliest. This is my request.

[*Translation*]

SMT. DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the members sitting in the House towards an important issue which is relating to the Centre and State relations. Sikkim is a State which was merged in India by sovereignty its since eighty in 1975. The people of Sikkim believed in democracy and they readily accepted this merger with this hope and aspiration that they would enjoy the benefits of a democracy. All the people of Sikkim still believe in democracy and want a cordial Centre and State relationship, but when the Centre takes such steps as appears to us that the Centre is treating us like bonded labourers then we get hurt. Therefore, we want to draw your attention towards this aspect.

12.28 Hrs.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

Sir, today, I want to draw the attention of all the Members of this house towards a news that the Central Government has asked the Chief Secretary of Sikkim to **proceed on leave and levelled false charges against him**, which are

not even partially true. Such action is not advisable in such a small peaceful state where various developmental works are going on. I may claim that Sikkim is the only state in the country which is free for all types of crimes and is making progress continuously. Today I can say it with a pride. I can also challenge it that the Government has allotted lesser funds to Sikkim in comparison to other States but even then it has left other States far behind in the matter of development with such a lesser amount. If you can cite even an example I will leave Sikkim. Therefore, through you I request the Central Government that in order to establish Congress do not try to weaken or to remove the regional party there. Do not do try such injustice. The people of Sikkim believe in democracy, that is why they have merged with India by sacrificing their sovereignty. I would like to state that Sikkim is a peace loving state and the crime rate has also fallen there. Sometimes, I have such impression that you want to destroy the peace in Sikkim and want to create disorder in the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already expressed your views, there is no use of repeating them again and again.

SMT. DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: I will take one more minute. Politics of votes is creating disorder in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Do you want a bloodshed in Sikkim too?

I would like to request you not to issue such an unjust order and it should be withdrawn. Please save the development process from being ruined, which is being carried out with the help of the grant of the Centre in such a backward state. Such steps create a feeling of distrust among the people. You must try to improve it. With these words, I conclude and thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Kamal Nath will make the statement and we will continue thereafter. I will try to accommodate the maximum members.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

Following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio in June 1992, I had made a statement in Parliament indicating the emerging global environmental concerns. Follow-up action has been taken, at both the national and international levels. More recently, the Ministers of Environment of Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China have visited India, and bilateral discussions have been held to promote further cooperation in matters of mutual interest and, building on that, to develop a common understanding of the global issues related to sustainable development.

The Prime Minister led the Indian delegation in the final session of the Rio Conference. India played a leading part in these negotiations. It is necessary that this initiative is further developed. We have always maintained that national priorities, such as the eradication of poverty, the provision of drinking water, and management of forest resources have overriding importance. Further discussions are also needed on flow of funds and technology to enable developing countries to implement the programmes of agenda 21. I am happy to state that there is a growing appreciation of our position.

These issues have also been discussed in the multilateral fora of the Ministers of Environment and will continue. In this context, an Indo-British Environmental Initiative is being developed reflecting the common understanding of the steps needed for sustainable development, both institutional and programme related, and for international action.

While detailed perceptions of the two countries differ on some of these issues, still a broad area of agreement emerged due to common concern and an honest desire on the part of both countries

to work for the common good. It is this area of commonality which has been made the basis of the Joint Indo-British Environment Initiative.

It is our expectation that this Initiative with the United Kingdom will eventually facilitate better cooperation at the international level and help in enhancing the flow of financial resources for implementing the programmes of Agenda 21.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today I will first give opportunity to those who rarely get a chance to speak. Others who are regular speakers, will be given the opportunity depending on the time.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA KUKHERJEE (Panskura): Thank you. I seldom raise things in the Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't indulge in arguments with the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, My I respectfully submit that since there is a proposal from the Government that the discussion on the Budget will continue late in the night, therefore, a little more time may be given for raising importing points. Let it be an extended Zero Hour.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In the village Baicha, P. S. Delera, District Midnapore, West Bengal, there is a post office. There was an advertisement for recruitment to a post in that Post Office where it was clearly stated that the post is reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates.

Despite the fact that a Scheduled Caste candidate Shri Lakshmi Kanta Doloi was called for an interview and his marks were above 50 per cent. instead of him, a non-Scheduled Caste candidate was chosen. I drew the attention of the

officer concerned who looks after Midnapore district Yogayog Bhawan, Calcutta and requested him to intervene.

But unfortunately no positive result came.

Yesterday, I received a telephone call that the general candidate was sent to the village to join that post. There was serious unrest in that village.

Since this is a flagrant violation of Government's policy, through you, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister for redressal of the justified grievance.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Chariman, Sir, the issue raised by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is a constitutional matter and is a political. The issue of dereservation of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes cannot be done arbitrarily by any officer; it is a policy matter whether the post is of peon of an IAS officer. This is not happening in West Bengal alone, Shri Wasnik is sitting here and Shri Vidyacharn Shukla has also come. The Maruti Udyog did not declare 14 April, the birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, as a classed holiday though an announcement in this regard was made by the Government. The demand for a holiday by the General Secretary of the SC and ST employees Union was rejected. The officers violating the constitutional rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be sent to jail. Regarding the point raised by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee a law is already in force that no officer can dereserve reserved vacancies. Vacancies can be interchanged. (Interruptions) Vacancies have been deserved after 6 years. The officers responsible for such an act need be suspended and put behind the bars. As per the provisions of the 'Prevention of Atrocities against SC/ST Act' the Chairman of the Maruti Udyog should be suspended for violating the Government order.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): This is

gross violation of law and policy. We support their demand. Stringent punishment should be meted out to the guilty officers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRITEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Remtek): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my district...*(Interruptions)* work on the project is in progress. The Government of Maharashtra has spent Rs.250 crore on it so far. This scheme will be of tremendous benefit for the districts of Amravati and Upper Wardha. It is nice that the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests is present in the House. Till date the Hon. Minister has not given permission for the closing of the sluice gates. This scheme will make water available to the town of Amravati, having a population of seven lakhs. The work on this project is complete. Despite the completion of 95 per cent work the scheme is in dire straits because permission has not been granted. I would like to request you to immediately grant permission for the closure of the sluice gates otherwise things will not improve. The work on the scheme need to be completed. I would also like him give the reply, right now.

[English]

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE (Jalgaon): There is a shortage of cooking fuel which is troublesome all over India. To get rid of environmental pollution, we are using more of cooking gas than firewood and kerosene; and hence there is a great demand for new LPG connections all over.

There is heavy urbanisation in my constituency that is in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State. The gas agencies have not cleared its waiting list since 1984. Hence I demand to clear the waiting list all over my constituency and also to open agencies in cities like Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Jamner, Faispur, Savda and Bhadgaon.

12.42 Hrs.

RE INCIDENCE OF SURFACE LAND
SUBSIDENCE AT GIRMINT COLLIERY
UNDER E.C.L.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): A serious surface land subsidence has taken place at Girmint Colliery of Sripur area under ECL affecting Kakhoyan Mouza under Asansol P.S. due to non-compliance of safety rules and stabilization/reclamation measures on 21.4.93 at 3 A.M. 200/150 sq. ft. i.e. 9000 sq. ft. land subsided damaging 30 family quarters of the said colliery and 17 private houses, two Hindi Medium Schools. Total 47 families had to vacate their homes, three persons injured, one Shri Mantu Agarwala is hospitalised in a serious condition. 300 persons have become homeless. No alternative arrangement is being made for their rehabilitation in a safer place, no relief and compensation have been provided to the victims. Entire area has been declared unsafe for human habitation and residence of both the collieries and villages are apprehending further subsidence any moment endangering their lives and properties.

Since January, 1993, similar subsidence took place in Madhusudanpur and Harishpur village of Kajora area, Chinkuri Colliery of Sodepur area. Several persons including officers died due to the mining accidents. They are not yet provided with any relief or compensation. No rehabilitation programme as per agreement between CIL/ECL State Government and people representatives is not being implemented in violation of the agreement. People are moving pillars to posts for relief, compensation and rehabilitation in a safer place. Uptil now 60 Mouzas involving 3 lakh people have been declared unsafe by the DGMS. Their lives and properties are in danger. Entire population of the coalfield area are very much aggrieved and agitated. Law and order problem may be created any time, affecting the production of the coal mines. So, I urge upon the Government of India to take immediate action for their total rehabilitation, relief and compensation as per

agreement. Stabilisation/reclamation work must be started immediately. Guilty officers must be punished.

12.45 Hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CONTD...

(iii) Incidence of surface land subsidence at Girmin Colliery under E.C.L.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Sensing that the Hon. Members might raise this, I have made a statement ready I was seeking your permission to make a sue motu statement, if possible. But, when it has been raised, may I place facts before the House in response to Mr. Haradhan Roy's submission.

The Eastern Coalfields Limited has informed that an incidence of subsidence occurred at Girminit colliery in Raniganj coalfield of the Eastern Coalfields Limited at about 4.30 am. on 21.4.1993 affecting a surface area of about 100 metres x 50 meters. This has affected 20 quarters belonging to the coal company and 13 private houses including one double storey house and one school. The rear portion of the double storey house collapsed while other buildings developed wide cracks with negligible vertical movement. One boy aged about 16 years, son of a non-employee received foot injury which is not serious.

Girminit colliery was a very old working mine belonging to the erstwhile private owners which was closed in August 1989 due to exhaustion of extractable coal reserves. The underground panel over which the surface has subsided was partially extracted by splitting and sand stowing in three metre thick Rana seam. The affected families both of employees and of non-employees have been shifted to the nearby vacant quarters and provided the necessary relief. Continuous watch is being kept on the area so that another incident, if any, could be quickly tackled in case some ground movement takes

place.

The Joint Consultative Committee of the area comprising of all labour unions under the guidance of General Manager are working out the modalities of rehabilitation of the affected families and they are also overseeing the relief arrangement. The union members in the Joint Consultative Committee are cooperating with the management in maintaining peace and in providing help and relief. The coal company has ordered an enquiry into this incident.

The problem of subsidence has arisen mainly because of underground coal mining carried out in the past under shallow cover where pillars left to support the super incumbent strata were of insufficient size and strength. Some of the mining done in the past dates back to over one hundred years. As such, no reliable plans and maps of the underground workings are available.

In 1978 a committee set up by the Government of India had examined all the subsidence prone areas due to presence of old/abandoned workings underneath. Government of West Bengal had enacted a legislation called the West Bengal Restriction on Construction in Unsafe Areas Act, 1979 for prevention of construction over the areas declared unsafe. Despite this enactment, construction had been going on over many unsafe areas.

The Ministry of Coal suggested in 1991 to the Government of West Bengal that Authority comprising of representatives of the State Government, Coal India Limited, Eastern Coalfields Limited, Environment and Land use Experts and MLAs, hon. Members of Parliament of Raniganj Coalfield up for planning/implementing and undertaking the necessary environment 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 Devel-

opment Authority would be 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. An amount of Rs.5 crore has been set aside for the purpose.

The Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited are also requesting the State Government to spend the money collected from cess under 1973 and 1976 Acts of the West Bengal Government for development and restroation of areas in terms of the said Acts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): For rehabilitation the Central Government is responsible as per the agreement with the Coal-India, EGL the State Government and the peoples limited. They will provide the entire expenses. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This questions of human misery are brought up, a notice has been given to the hon Ministry earlier and he was informed. But he has utilised the opportunity—I am very sorry to say—for narrow politicking. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is already an agreement between the Central Government, the State Government, the labour unions and the trade unions as to what has to be done in case of subsidence, about the compensation that has to be provided by the Central Government and all that.

The hon. Minister has not said a word about it. By providing Rs.5 crores, he is trying to pass on the responsibility to the State Government for every subsidence that is occurring there. This is very unfortunate. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that package has been implemented or not. Kindly say that. What are you going to do about it?..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: The entire ex-

penses for rehabilitation, reclamation and stabilisation will be borne by the Central Government. It is provided in the agreement. The CMPDI, one of the units of CIL, has estimated Rs.900 crore in 1989 and now it comes to Rs.2000 crore. So, Rs. 5 crore is nothing. They are trying to avoid the responsibility. The must bear full expenses. This world will be done departmentally by Coal India and not by the State Government..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, I will answer one by one. I dispute the contention made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. There was no politicking. Sir, the answer is that there must be an authority which should spend. We said that there is Durgapur authority, which can carry out this because only Coal India cannot do. The Municipalities are involved; the local body is involved and the State Government is involved.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The question here is not about the agency. The question is about money..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: We are ready with some sort of a fund of about Rs.5 crore. But the State of West Bengal is spending money for the purpose of development of that area. Per tonne Rs. 165 is being taken as cess by state of West Bengal. Therefore, if it is being taken and if it is not being spent in that area and then allowing the area to subsidise and then balming the Coal India will not be correct (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Up-till now no Coal Minister has said this. This is his theory..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Haradhan Roy, I just allowed you to raise the issue but a regular debate cannot be initiated on it right now. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Immediate action will be taken on the serious issue raised by the hon. Member and the House will also be accordingly informed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRITEJNARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 700 agricultural scientists are working in the Fertiliser Research and Development Department of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation. All these agricultural scientists engaged in the welfare of the farmers are expert specialists trained abroad. They have earned for the country Rs. 97 crores in foreign exchange during the last 11 years. On account of profit and loss statement of the company a notice for closure of the company has been issued. Closure of the company will render all these 700 foreign trained agricultural scientists jobless and then their talent will also be wasted.

Therefore, I urge the Government to associate all these 700 agricultural scientists with the Ministry of Agriculture for the benefit of the farmers and also for utilising their talents for the well being of the farmers of the country. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I want to raise a very national important issue.

The hon. Minister for Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesari has made a statement that about 100 castes will be newly included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This will be a danger unless the basis of recognition of these castes is clearly unqualified and the criteria are free from any ambiguity whatsoever.

It is pertinent to recall here that the last Constituent Assembly had evolved the various principles, criteria and norms for the recognition

of various castes under the SC/ST lists by constituting a sub-committee headed by none other than Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It may be seen that the fundamental sine-qua-non for recognising any caste untouchability and inequality. In fact, it may be said that these two qualities formed the sole reasoning of the entire matter, that members of any caste were removed from the normal pattern of social activity by the larger social elite proved to be a sound reasoning for identifying that caste as either SC or ST.

During the Janata Government of 1979, Shri Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister, formed a Joint Parliamentary Committee to give a report on the subject of identifying new castes for the purpose of inclusion under SC/ST. Soon after that government was dissolved. Now, we are back to the same hunt once again headed by Shri Kesari. An example of arbitrary recognition of such castes a new is that of the Mochi community of Gujarat. In fact, these cobbler community are affluent people with a wealthy standing in society. From another point of view we find that a particular caste in one State is not regarded under the same category in another State. Thus, we find that if vested interests forming part or whole of a State Government were to make recommendations then we are heading for a collapse of the basic philosophy underlying the concept of SC/ST. There is a move even to bring the Christians under this ambit. In that event only chaos will be the order of the SC, ST lists and above all tensions, communal or otherwise, are bound to be provoked.

I would request the Union Government to make a statement in the House of the Parliament stating the criteria, norms and basis of selecting the castes for inclusion of the 100 castes a new under SC/ST. A thorough discussion on the subject on the Floor of the Parliament is needed to review and analyse the basic roots of this concept and the new proposal. I would also request that a Commission be formed to review the socio-economic backwardness of the castes

identified for this purpose and arrive at a common denominator for all the new entries without any chance for discrimination or favour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can call only those hon. Members who have given notices in a proper way.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): I have given you a notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. You get the opportunity all the time. But, they never get the time. The hon. Member has also given a notice whom I have called.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can call one by one. I cannot call so many Members at a time.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gandak Irrigation Project is an important project of northern Bihar. This project was started during the Third Five Year Plan. It is a project of national and international importance. The objective of this project was to create irrigation facility for about 14.85 lakh hectares of land. However, the Planning Commission directed to stop the work on this project for a short duration at the end of sixth Five Year Plan and said that the remaining work would be completed in the next phase. In the mean time, irrigation capacity for about eight lakh hectares of land was created during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period. However, the second phase has not been started so far, and the entire work is lying incomplete. It is a matter of regret that Planning Commission has not taken up this project even now, when the Eighth Five Year Plan is in operation. The hon. Minister of Irrigation has also not paid any attention to it. This has caused a wide spread discontentment and resentment among the farmers. This Gandak command area consists of not only the eight districts of

northern Bihar but also the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and Southern part of Nepal. Such a large area is to be irrigated, under this project, but people are being neglected. The Central Government has neither paid any attention to this project after the expiry of Sixth Five Year Plan nor it sanctioned any funds for its maintenance as a result of which the entire system is being ruined. Farmers are suffering loss. I would urge upon the Government to kindly complete the project under the Eighth Five Year Plan so that about three crore farmers of that region may be benefited and are able to lead a peaceful life.

13.00 Hrs

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhivani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the members of Haryana Unit of Bhartiya Kisan Union have been observing fast at the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi since 1st April. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards it.

Sir, the irony is that the farmers in our country are getting fertilizers, electricity, diesel, pesticides and other such things of their requirements at higher prices, but they are not given remunerative prices of their produce to compensate the loss. The main demands of those who are observing fast at Rajghat are that the farmers of Haryana should be provided electricity at the rates at which provided to the its farmers of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. If even a bit reduction is effected in the unnecessary expenditure in Haryana electricity can be provided to the farmers of Haryana at cheaper rates. Therefore, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the fact some agitating farmers were arrested under IPC 302, but were released later on because this section was not applicable in their case. Twelve farmers are still on agitation there. Government should pay attention to their demands. The Government representatives should immediately assure to fulfill the demands of agitating farmers in a dignified manner. This is my submission.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to request the Government to make an amendment in the land Acquisition Act with an immediate effect. This Act has been the subject of discussion for some time and it has been heard that Government propose to amend this fact. Lakhs of farmers all over the country are affected by it. This Act has already been implemented in about 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh alone. The Hon. Minister himself belongs to a farmer family. He knows that the farmers living near urban areas are more affected by it. They are begin given compensation at the rate of Re. 1 per square meter under the land Acquisition Act. They are paid 25% of the compensation in cash and balance 75% in the next 20 years. Therefore, this scheme has not been proving beneficial to the farmers with small holdings rather it is causing loss to them. Only the middlemen are getting the benefit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like the Government to pay attention to the actual condition of farmers and provide compensation to the farmers at market rate and that too in cash. Land should be acquired only if necessary. The compensation should be calculated at the present rates and not at the rates fixed 17 years ago. Therefore, through you, I would urge upon the Government that keeping in view the interests of farmers an amendment should be made in this Act with an immediate effect.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this house, through you, the brutal killings of the people, about which you, Mr. Chairman, a little while ago, also referred. You referred to a matter in U., P. Yesterday, in Bombay, a social worker, a former member of the Legislature Assembly of Maharashtra and a Muslim leader, Maulana Ziauddin Bukhari has been brutally shot dead by some four unidentified persons. Mr. Bukhari has been doing Yeoman's service, especially in the relief activities for the last few months, and

he was a renowned leader. Even the Minister from the Center who visited the riot affected areas after the Bombay disturbances, observed that he was helping the authorities.

The Bombay police is very efficient. We have all compliments for their efficient detection of the culprits. But, unfortunately, in this matter, till today they could not arrest anybody except the driver of the car. I also had a talk on the telephone with the Minister of State for Home, of the Government of Maharashtra and he also admitted that the police could not apprehend any other person except the driver.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Sir, I want to speak for one work. It is a very important matter. Leaders of political parties are killed in one State or the other. Government is failing to control the situation. It is a very very serious matter. It should be looked into very seriously. Government should arrange safety of political leaders in the country. (Interruptions)

There are two things involved in the matter. First is whether a public man, especially having some political dimension and involvement or a social worker, whether such people will be given sufficient protection. Secondly what is the strategy of the Government of India as well as the States to give due protection to the political and public workers in the matter of security? These are all very important matters. Unfortunately, only when some people from major political parties will have to face such things, there will be a lot of hue and cry. But the innocent people who have done a lot of things for the society are not getting the protection.

(Interruptions)

I know that Maulana Ziauddin Bukhari was having close proximity with the present Chief Minister of Maharashtra. I am sure, Shri Sharad Pawar will take proper steps. But the basic question is what is the strategy of this Government in providing protection to the public men. This is a very serious and important matter. The Government should bring out details in a state-

ment on matters like this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue. There is a small Public Sector undertaking called GPCL in Bihar. Though it is a very small unit yet it has shown very good results. It manufactures Phosphatic fertilizers with the brand name 'Swaran Ganga' which has proved a very good product for the farmers. At present adequate raw material is available with this unit. The digging work being carried out in the area has shown that there is a plenty of raw material there with the help of which this unit can be expanded further. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to expand this unit because there is an acute shortage of Phosphatic fertilizer in the country and the Chhitauni factory in Bihar which happens to be the only Public Sector Unit going in profit, is closed at present. Therefore, my submission is that keeping in view its utility, the availability of raw material and the demand of people, the Government should allow to expand this undertaking and pay adequate attention to its working.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, as you know the Bhopal gas victims - five lakhs of them - were getting interim compensation of Rs. 200/- per month for the last three years, after intense lobbying by the victim groups. This was for a period of three years. A sum of Rs. 360 crores has been granted for the three years. A sum of Rs. 360 crores has been granted for three years' period for the grant of interim relief. Now we find that while the understanding had been that in the course of these years the final settlement would be made for all these victims, we are nowhere near the final settlement and the way in which the process of settlement is going on, one does not know for how many years this adjudication will go on and when the claims will be finally settled.

In the meantime from the 31st of March, the very meager relief of Rs. 200/- - which was being allowed to the victims - stands discontinued. Myself and my colleague, Shri Hannan Mollah and hon. Shri Suresh Pachauri of the Rajya Sabha, we had met the Minister, Shri Eduardo Failure. We had met Shri Arjun Singh and we had apprised them of the situation. They all said that they would look into the matter and see that the grant is not discontinued.

Now, all the response that we have got so far from the Minister Shri Faleiro is, in a written answer to question by Shri Hannan Mollah, he had said that they are moving the Supreme Court. And they would need the permission of the Supreme Court. Could they not have thought about it much earlier? Now, it is 22nd of April and already for one month they are not getting their interim relief. How long are they going to wait? What are they going to do in the mean time?

Sir, most of these people have lost the heads of their families and some of them are permanently injured. They are not in position to make their livelihood. In the mean time some sewing centers had been set up for the women victims and now the sewing centres also had been closed down. This is inhuman and the callousness of the Government is unimaginable. I cannot think that in spite of the fact that the Members of Parliament went and lobbied with the Ministers, they warned that this is going to happen, nothing has been done so far. We take a very serious view of this and unless something is done by the Government immediately for the restoration of the interim relief and for the speedy settlement, we are going to raise it in a much more serious manner so that the Government will be obliged to take note of it.

SHRI SOMATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a fit case where some observation should be made from the Chair. The Government should respond in a matter like this. It is a question of human misery and the Government is not responding and in spite of the

representations made to the Minister, there is a complete silence. Before the week end, that is, tomorrow, there must be a response. You can kindly make that observation.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Chandra Shekaramurthy had also assured that it would not be stopped, but now it has been stopped. (*Interruptions*)

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): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that this is definitely a matter which is very important. The hon. Member Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya has been taking it up and Shri Somnath Chatterjee had also raised this issue. I would like to say here that if need be, I can take it up with the hon. Minister Shri Eduardo Failure and we can arrange a meeting between the Members and the Minister so that what is being done can be discussed with the Members.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, immediate budgetary provision has to be made; otherwise you cannot restore it.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an unprecedented, unconstitutional and undemocratic incident which is unknown in the Indian Parliamentary history has happened in Tamil Nadu. A political witch-hunting..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, this is very unfair. We cannot discuss the Assembly proceedings here.

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, they are conducting an unnecessary agitation there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:

Sir, five buses have been burnt there.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, I did not say anything. You have called me and I have just started speaking. Let them speak when they are called. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow him to say whatever he wants to say. I will give chance to you also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no order during whole of this hour so there is no question of your being on the point of order. You may please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Let them take their chance. If they have got anything to say, let them do it afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give chance to you also to express your views. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

I have called Mr. Era Anbarasu. Let him say whatever he wants to say. I will allow you also, to express your views.

MR. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): There are parliamentary rules.

Can say anything and everything?

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): I want your ruling on this point. He is referring to the Assembly proceedings. Is it proper? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I am not at all referring to the Assembly proceedings. I am raising only about the arrest of MLAs outside the Assembly.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: They have assaulted the watch and ward staff. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, I seek your protection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot refer Tamil Nadu Assembly proceedings here.

SHRI BASUDEBACHARIA: Let him raise the matter first. Two MLAs were arrested and assaulted. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, why do you allow him to speak daily?.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (AONLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a State subject. This issue was raised yesterday also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us first listen to what he wants to say, if the matter is related to the State Government or to the Assembly of that State, I will not allow that to be raised here.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Let will have your say. I will give you a chance. You will express your viewpoint.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Two Opposition party MLAs in the midnight that too in the MLAs' Hostel, were arrested under section 323 of IPC. It is a non-cognizable offence. This offence is to the report according they have assaulted the Watch and Ward constable. The complaint is the speaker.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: It is part of the Assembly proceedings. How can he raise?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just enlighten me, how can you discuss the conduct of the Speaker here?

SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN (Tirupattura): It has not happened inside the Assembly.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The speaker has enormous power. If he wants he can take any action against the Member.

It is unknown in the History of parliamentary institutions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot discuss the wisdom or action of any Speaker here.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: There is no safety for the elected MLAs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Are you speaking on that which is written in the F.I.R. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The speaker has got all powers to punish the erring Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we dictate the Speaker of any Assembly from here?

SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: That is not our

point at all. We are not raising what has happened inside the Assembly. **

SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I told you earlier, we cannot discuss the conduct of the Speaker of any Assembly here.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you reading? What are quoting? This will not go on record. Please take you seat.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is being said by Shri Madan Lal Khurana only that will go on record.

(Interruptions)

13.21 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Thirtieth Report of the Commission for Linguistic Minorities in India for the Period for July 1989 to June, 1990 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU): I beg to lay on the Table-

- 1) Acopy of the Thirtieth Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1989 to June, 1990.

- 2) An explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) regarding delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3851/93]

- 3) Acopy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Welfare for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3852-93]

Offices of Parliament (Medical Facilities) Rules 1993 and Annual General Administration Report of the Andaman and Nicobar, Administration, for the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the table-

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Offices of Parliament (medical Facilities) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in notification No. G.S.R. 282 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1993 under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Offices of Parliament Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3853/93]

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Not recorded

[Sh. Mukul Wasnik]

- 2) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-384/93]

- 3) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3855/93]

- 4) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3856/93]

Annual Report of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore for 1991-92 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table-

- 1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Gov-

ernment on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92.

- 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-3857/93]

- 3) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1991-92.
- ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore for the year 1991-92 together with Audited Report thereon.
- iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1991-92.

- 4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3858/93]

- 5) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1991-92.
- ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of

- the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor for the year 1991-92 together with Audited Report thereon.
- iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 1991-92.
- 6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3859/93]
- 7) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts.
- ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- 8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3860/93]
- 9) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts.
- ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- 10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3861/93]
- 11) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts.
- ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- 12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-3862/93]
- 13) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.
- iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

[Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar]

English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

Delhi for the year 1991-92.

- 14) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3865/93]

13.24 Hrs

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3863/93]

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

- 15) i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

14.26 Hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

- ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for electrical reforms in the interest of speedy allround development of the country.

- 16) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGARHI (Deogarh):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matters of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3864/93]

- 17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1991-92.

It is a matter of grave concern that the polity in our country is fast undergoing an undesirable transformation with criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals together with communalisation of politics bringing in motive religious and caste consideration. Further ever increasing corruption in different spheres is causing anxiety and frustration. Unless this trend is contained, it is feared, besides the economic development the much needed national unity and solidarity of our country will be jeopardised and our much cherished democracy affected. What is, therefore, urgently necessary is a national debate on these important issues including electoral reforms and appropriate action taken on the board consensus arising out of such

18. A Statement (Hindi and

debate in order to strengthen our unity and solidarity besides proper functioning of democracy and ensuring speedy all-round development of the country.

(ii) Need to take steps for early construction of Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil Depot at Aonla, Bareilly, District (U.P.)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Angola): Sir, an approval to set up depot of Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil in Angola in Bareilly district had been given. In this connection the Government has also sanctioned certain amount as first instalment in order to buy a piece of land. Moreover, the farmers of the area had also been issued notices regarding acquisition of their land by Government. A period of more than two years have already passed but no work regarding the construction of depot in Angola has been started.

I would like to submit to the Central Government that it should do the needful to overcome all the hurdles in the way of setting up of the said depot and that the same should be set up immediately. It will be helpful in the development of the area and removing the problems being faced by the area regarding oil.

(iii) Need for expansion of Doordarshan facilities in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts, Uttar Pradesh.

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, Pauri Garhwal and bordering district Chamoli of Uttar Pradesh have not got all that benefit and facility from the expansion of doordarshan Services, which these districts should have got. The area of Pauri district is 5,440 Square kilometre and that of Chamoli is 9125 square kilometre. The total population of the two districts is about 15 lakh. The geographical set up of the area is such that from one place to another approach is not as easy as it may look from

distance point of view.

Road is the only method of transport in these hill areas. Even now, people have to walk several miles to reach one place to another and to gather some information. People in those areas are not able to know the recent developments taking place in the fields like education, science, modern technology (Engineering), trade and about Government policies. The main reason of it is the lack of Doordarshan services. So far as the source of Entertainment are concerned, these are nearly nil in the absence of doordarshan facility in the area. People of those two districts are also deprived of the latest knowledge and information about education, national and international affairs, agriculture and about several other things that are provided through television. The unemployed youth of the area are not able to watch the Rojgar Samachar telecast through television. In the two districts at present, there is a small capacity transmitter in Pauri, there is a transponder in Shri Nagar, and there is a very low capacity transmitter at Gopeshwar with the help of these. Not even ten per cent of the total population is able to watch the television programme fully and clearly. The transponder at Shri Nagar and the transmitter at Gopeshwar are most of the time out of order. Very low capacity transmitters have been approved for Kotdwar and Joshimath. But work on them is going on at a snail's pace. The border of Chamoli district touches at the border of Tibet. This area is important from the point of view of security. Thousands of soldiers belonging to this area are serving in army and there are also military contingents in the area and military contingents have been deployed here.

Therefore, I insist on the Government to send a survey team immediately to both these districts for identifying the places where low and high power transmitters are needed for the expansion of doordarshan services as also for setting up of transmitters in these two districts so that people may get these facilities.

(iv) **Need to open a Central School or Navodaya Vidyalaya in Saharsa districts, Bihar.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the propagation of education in two districts of my constituency (Saharsa) is not going well. This area is backward from every angle. Due to absence of Navodaya Vidyalaya or Central school, the poor people of this area are unable to educate their children and as such this area is illiterate. Due to presence of Kosi river between the districts of Saharsa and Supaul, the Navodaya Vidyalaya at Supaul is not properly utilised.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to open a Central school or a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Saharsa so that this region may be made literate.

(v) **Need to set up a unit at Bharat Electronics Ltd. in Orissa.**

[*English*]

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Bhubaneswar has been declared as "Software City" and a proposal to connect Bhubaneswar with Dallas in USA through establishment of earth station and satellite Park is under consideration of the Government of India. The Orissa government has already constituted a promotional agency to accelerate the establishment of electronic industries and some steps have already been taken towards that direction.

Establishment of nucleus unit of Bharat Electronics Limited is very much necessary to help in the process. It would go a long way in expeditious growth of electronic industries, as such a unit would expose local entrepreneurs to the unlimited potential of electronic industries and will be helpful in availability of components. This leading electronic establishment of Gov-

ernment of India have seven units in different parts of the country but none in Orissa.

Hence, I request the Government to open a unit of BEL in Orissa.

(vi) **Need to include certain communities of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes.**

SHRI SATYENDRA NATH BROHMO CHAUDHURY (Kokrajhar): Assam is virtually a land of tribals. Backwardness of Assam mostly owes its origin to the traditional tribal character of the composite Assamese society. Imbalanced development of the tribes creates problems which are not conducive to the balanced economic growth and development of the country. Therefore, some more tribes need protection for their general upliftment to register their development at par with other developed sections of the society.

Scheduled Tribe List of Assam is divided into two categories of hills and plains. For various reasons pertaining to basic necessities of life hills tribe people migrated down to the plains and so the plains tribe people migrated on to the hills. These tribal people such as 'Karbis' and 'Boros' need to be included into one category of S.T. list of Assam.

Further in the plains amongst most backward tribes 'Rajbongshis', 'Sarianas' and 'Adivasis' (Tea garden tribes and ex-tea garden tribes) also need inclusion into the S.T. list of Assam.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps in this direction.

(vii) **Need to include Kerala state in Tax Holiday scheme.**

* SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Kerala is an industrially backward state. On the one hand the traditional industries are facing ruin, on the other hand central investment in the industrial sector has been progressively declining. In 1974 the central investment

was 3.27 per cent which came down to just 1.5 per cent in 1991. The state which is facing financial problems is not able to make any meaningful investment in the industrial sector. As a result of this, Kerala is becoming more backward in respect of industrial development. I would, therefore, request the Central Government that in order to achieve quick industrial development of the state, Kerala should also be included in the Tax Holiday Scheme introduced by the Government.

(viii) Need to sanction transport and capital goods subsidies to North-eastern and other backward States for setting up industries.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): I welcome the Hon. Finance Minister's announcement in the Budget for a Five Year Tax Holiday to the North-east and other backward States to encourage the industrialists to set up industries in these regions. This concession will, however, have impact only when the huge amounts of transport and capital goods subsidies accumulated over the years in the states are immediately cleared. It is learnt that the Union government is insisting on state Governments to pay the subsidies and get them reimbursed without going through the practical difficulties. I, therefore, urge the central Government to pay the entire amount of subsidies accumulated at the earliest and devise new systems to attract the industrialists in these regions.

14.39 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET 1993-94 - GENERAL DISCUSSION (CONTD)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further general discussion on the General Budget for the year 1993-94. Shri Rupchand Pal to speak.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. deputy speaker Sir, the Budget today has a very

small role to play. Because the basic direction of the economy and pace has already been set by a broad package known as the New Economic Policy. Secondly this exercise is becoming gradually redundant because even before the presentation of the General Budget, not less than Rs. 12000 to Rs. 15000 crore as taxes have been imposed in the form of hiking of coal, sugar, petroleum and a number of other items.

Thirdly, this exercise is becoming a ritual because it is just a fudging of figures to satisfy the moneylenders.

As can be seen, on 25th April the RBI is going to close the account. There is apprehension that the budget deficit, as stated in the revised estimates, will be more by 50 to 75 per cent. This is the third budget of Dr. Manmohan Singh. If we look back what were the achievements of the Government during the last two or three years? Number One there has been a mega security scandal. Number two, the country has been in the grip of unprecedented recession and decline in industrial production. Thirdly, we are already in debt trap with total external debt to the tune of Rs. 5,41,000 crore, if we take the Government borrowing together with the non-official borrowings. That means that the per capita debt of every Indian is Rs. 6,400. That is the achievement of the Government during the last two years. There is stagnation in agricultural production. There is more joblessness and steep price hike in spite of the calm by the Government that the inflation rate has come down. It has even been stated in the budget speech by the hon. Finance Minister that there is a turn-around in the economy. It has been stated by him that the crisis has been left behind. Nothing can be far from truth than this.

Now, let us have a look at the general budget proposal. What are the salient features? There has been a drastic cut in customs and excise duties to the tune of Rs. 4,542 crore. As a result of that, the States will lose about Rs. 541 crore. What is the nature of the relief? The relief is basically and mostly for the affluent sections of the people. The poor sections will be hard-hit

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

and will have to suffer more as a result of such reliefs.

The domestic industries, as a result of indiscriminate liberalisation on the import front, will be seriously affected. What we can produce, we shall not be able to produce. It has come out in today's paper that even the FICCI has admitted that imports will be cheaper than making them in our own country. This is the impact of the present budget proposals made by the Finance Minister. It will cause de-industrialisation. What will happen to the small industries who account for no less than 40 per cent of our exports, who provide jobs to no less than 4.5 crore of people of our country? What will happen to them? This Government has imposed Rs. 200 crore more as excise duty instead of giving them any relief. The vital role played by the small industries in our country has been totally neglected to serve the interests of multinational companies. They will come in small sorts on non-essential areas - from beverages to perfumes and from food-processing industries to most insignificant things.

So far as my knowledge goes, foreign investment proposals in food processing alone are of the order of Rs. 22,000 crore. That is the highest amount in terms of foreign proposals that have come. Will it save our country? Will it serve the interests of the nation? NO, Sir. These budget proposals are very much against the interests of the nation against whatever goal we have set up the nation.

Sir, dismantling of the PSU shares have been going on in the profit making industry like the oil sector. The Finance Minister, when he was the Secretary-General in the South-South Commission, has said that the oil sector is the most sensitive sector and it should never be opened up to the foreigners. I was reading what he had said there. But what is happening now, after the selling of the profit making PSU shares at a very low price now, in the third round, the

Government is finding that there is no buyer. Distress sale is going to take place. Even then the target of RS. 3,500 crores which they wanted to mobilise to meet the budgetary deficit could not be achieved. This government have been working totally against the interest of our industrial and agricultural sector. It has been said that in spite of the so-called reliefs, our central plan outlay has been raised by 32 per cent, from RS. 49701.19 crores to Rs. 63936 crores. But the budgetary support for the central plan is being withdrawn. There was 44 per cent support in 1992 and in 1992-93 it was 39.45 per cent and now it is 36 per cent support. What will happen to the plans of the States? What will happen to them when the transfer to the State comes down in real terms? Then the States will again face serious difficulties. It has been said that in rural development, there is a sharp increase. It is said the amount has been raised from Rs. 246 crores to Rs. 3300 crores. But that is also a deception the wasteland development was previously under Forests and Environment and now it is included and shown in the JRY and the amount has been increased sharply. Sir, a dangerous direction is taken by the Government. The whole emphasis to succeed in the export front is on the export of agricultural produce. I am referring to a report of the National Agricultural produce. I am referring to a report of the National Agricultural Commission made in 1976. It has cautioned the Centre against diverting primary food products for food processing and for exporting them. The Commission had warned that such a move would result in artificial scarcity and hardship to the low income groups and would affect the nutritional standard and with the per capita income and its availability of pulses and cereals going down, at least 40 per cent of the Indian population will remain under-nourished and suffer from malnutrition. The Government's latest policy of lifting restriction on movement of food grains and such an emphasis of export of agricultural produce including food products will cause havoc. Even today, it has come in the newspaper that no less a person than Mr. Sinha, the Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, in a seminar organised by the Indian

National Science Academy, has said that there is serious food shortage in the country and that food production has stagnated at 176 million tonnes.

We will require not less than 223 million tonnes by the turn of the century, even during the next 5 to 10 years there will be disaster in the country. Famine conditions, as in Kalhandi, will prevail throughout the country, if the Government does not adopt proper strategy to keep its cereal production in pace with the spiralling population growth. What step is being taken by the Government in this regard?

Let us take up for example the irrigation. In the 8th Five Year Plan it has been said that the Government's prime concern strengthening of the irrigational infrastructure in the country. In the Budget provision it has been said that only the on going projects will be taken up. In the last three decades there has been so many irrigation projects and the cost over-run has gone up by 500 times. In the 1992-93. Budget the allocation for irrigation and flood control is only RS.231 crores which is .48 per cent of the total plan outlay. The revised estimates provide only Rs.206 crores for irrigation. In a situation when India is going to face famine conditions by the turn of the century and as per the expert opinion of Mr. Sinha within 5 to 10 years there will be a disaster in the country only Rs.275 crores have been provided for irrigation under this head for the year 1993-94 which is about 0.43 per cent of the total plan outlay. And, still the Government says that in the 8th Five Year Plan irrigation it is the prime concern of the Government to become self-sufficient in food and to have food security.

In agriculture, which is as important as small scale industry, the Government's claim is that there is 36 per cent rise in the allocation this year. But, it is really not so. In all fairness the figures should be compared with the revised estimates and not with the Budget proposals of

the previous year. The Government is duping the people and it is deceiving us. In real terms it is only 15.26 per cent rise. In real terms the allocation for agriculture has come down. Let the Finance Minister relay to that. In a country like ours, where India is living in villages, for developing agriculture, expansion of irrigation is very important. But that has not been done and still the Government claims that it is very much worried about the agricultural sector among making very meagre provision for the same.

The country has already fallen into a debt trap that we have to pay no less than Rs.38,000 crores this year as interest payment only. I would like to know what amount is going to be paid next year as interest? I think this has already been estimated. If you look at the Economic Survey, you will find that the amount taken as loan had to be paid as interest for previous loan and that is called the debt trap. I accuse, I charge this Government that it has created such a situation. This a Government has made this nation indebted to the international money lenders.

The Government says that the full convertibility of the Rupee on trade Account will improve the export situation. Whatever sophisticated, modern steps you may take, it is not going to improve the export situation.

It will not increase our export. Because in the current global recessionary situation, such steps would not enable us to correct the imbalance.

A series of devaluation measures have not resulted in the export growth. Then partial convertibility. I want to know whether all these measures have improved our exports. As it has declined. The trade gap is increasing and it will increase further in the coming days. Despite policy reforms, exports have not picked up. In order to achieve viable position, exports would have to grow by at least twenty per cent. Don't you find the result? (*Interruptions*)

14.56 Hrs

RE: BOMB BLAST AT SURAT RAILWAY
STATION

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. I have been informed that a bomb has exploded in a train at 10 a.m. at Surat Railway Station in which 10-12 persons were killed and 26-27 injured. I would like to urge the Government to make a statement in this regard before the adjournment of the House today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member has referred a similar incident yesterday. This has become a routine matter in our country. The incidents of bomb blasts are taking place at one place or the other daily. I would like to know whether Government is vigilant about it or not? These incidents are posing a threat to the security of the country. The Government is doing nothing. Therefore, it is my submission that Government should make a statement in this regard.

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Khedra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two persons have died in similar incident of a bomb blast in Ahmedabad. This happened yesterday. It seems that the Government is not at all concerned in this regard. I would also like to urge the Government, through you, to make a detailed statement in this regard before the adjournment of the House for the day.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly excuse me. When the hon. Member is on his legs, you have raised a point of order. There is no point of order. Suppose if you want to raise this issue, you could have raised it afterwards his speech is completed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The point is this. Why is that instead

of Government reaching us, we have to raise it in the House? A bomb blast has taken place this morning and the Government is totally silent on that point, although we have already spent four hours of Parliament's sitting. Therefore, at least what you should do is that you should instruct the Government that they should come before the end of today's sitting and report to us as to what exactly has happened and what preventive steps they have additionally taken. That you should instruct them. This is very very unfortunate. Every time we have to raise these issues and the Government would not come on its own to state what is happening in the country.

Therefore, Sir, as he has stated, the Government - one senior Minister is at present there and he should take the responsibility to contact his Cabinet Member - should come forward and give the report. You should assure the House that they will come before the House by this evening.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I also him.

[Translation]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (KHEDA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ahmedabad is a very sensitive area. There had been communal riots. These have since been checked with great difficulty. The elections to Legislative Assembly are being held in near future. Such incidents of bomb blasts can create a very dangerous situation, not only for Gujaraat but for the whole country. Therefore, I would like to submit that Government should make a statement in this regard.

DR. S.P. YADAV (SAMBHAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is quite surprising that we, the Members are giving information here about happenings in the country and the Ministers are not getting any information. Has C.I.D. of the Government stopped working? What is it doing? Why Ministers are not getting any information? This is a very grave situation. I am of the opinion that Government should provide information to

the House regarding such incidents. Through you, I would like to make a demand that Government should provide information in this regard to the House before the adjournment of the House for the day.

[English]

15.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have brought this instance to the notice of the / Governemnt. the hon. Minister is on his legs to respond to your clarifications.

SHRI RAM NAIK (BOMBAY NORTH): There is a wider implication because there are bye-elections in Gujarat. Today in Surat, the constituency of Mr. Rana there is a sammelan of Sadhus. So, these are all important things. It is necessary that the Minister must make a statement today before the House adjourns.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): I would apprise the Minister of home affairs with the feelings expressed by Members.

15.01 hrs

[English]

GENERAL BUDGET 1993-94 - GENERAL DISCUSSION-contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Lal now you can start your speech again.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I have been speaking about the full convertibility of the rupee on the trade account and the claim made by the Governemnt about about the stabilisation of the rupee and appreciation of the rupee vis-a-vis dollar.

We know the history of the Indian currency Indian currency was begged to - sterling pounds, then to a basket of currencies than to the dollar. What is happening today? Dollar itself is unstable. The United states is the most indebted country in the world.

1502 hrs

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR - in the Chair]

They have to borrow from Japan. Now I am giving you the figures of the last week. Vis-a-vis Deutschmark, the Indian Rupee has declined sharply; vis-a-vis Yen, the Rupee is declining.

the government is claiming that the inflation rate has come down. But the anomaly is there. The figures of the wholesale price index are never reflected when you go to the market. Why is it so? Why is this anomaly? Why is there such a disparity? It is there because there is a difference in the weightage. The food prices are going up. Expenses in education and medical care are going up, but they are never reflected in the wholesale price index. In the consumer price index, the food group is 57 per cent while in the wholesale price index, the weightage of food grains production is only 29.57 per cent. In the consumer price index, the weightage for education, health care, medical care, etc. is 16.56 per cent. But there is no such weightage for health care, education in the wholesale price index. They claim that the inflation rate has come down. It is also another deception.

Not less than 30 crore of people are living below the poverty line. The food subsidy, as has been agreed to by all sections of the House, is something very essential for these people but, in real terms, the govt is withdrawing food subsidy as per the dictates of the IMF and the world Bank.

PDS is being dismantled. What will happen to the poor people of this country? This Governemnt is not only ought to destroy the PDS structure and dismantle the public sector undertakings, but they are not satisfied with the only.

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

the Government, in the name of financial sector reforms, wants to privatise the nationalised Banks. They have made a provision for Rs. 5,700 crore against bad debt after looting the nationalised banks virtually, in the name of bank loan melas, through other dubious means. They are not allowing enough transparency in Banking activities under the veil of secrecy clause.

Now they are out to privatise the nationalised banks. Not only the nationalised banks, even insurance.

I find that there is a proposal on page 8, in paragraph 25, saying that they propose to privatise the insurance companies also they say—

“With reforms under way in the banking sector, in the capital market, it is necessary to address the need for similar reform in the insurance industry”

I know it. When Mr. John Major came here, who came with him? The Chairman of Life Insurance Mr. Peter Grant came with him.

Now the American companies as also the British insurance companies are putting pressure on us under the name of Super 301. They have been doing it for the last five to six years. They are pressurising this Government.

After the government has contracted the loan from the IMF and the World Bank they are putting more pressure now. The MNG Insurance very confident. Mr. Anderson, the Vice-President of the Companies are American Insurance Company says that they will have a their share in the Indian market.

Just about a few years back, on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Nehru, a conference on insurance was held in Delhi itself. On 14th December, 1989. It was attended by experts, people associated with insurance

, academicians having knowledge of insurance activities. After the conference was over study Group was formed for Review and Reflection on the working of LIC and GIC. What did they say?

I am just quoting a few words:

“To sum up, the insurance sector in India has acquitted itself very well both in terms of commercial and social objectives. This dual responsibility has not been easy national U.S. insurance companies want to take away the more profitable parts which are necessary to carry out our social responsibilities”

This is the conclusion of the Study Group on the basis of deliberations of that conference, which was chaired by the Finance Minister.

“This should not be permitted. Considering the present stage of development of insurance in India and the vital role it is playing in support of the national development and social security, there is no case for inducting either Indian or foreign private capital into the industry”.

What do the Americans do? Do they allow insurance companies of other countries to operate in their own land?

Do the Americans do not allow of foreign companies but they want to do business our country and then put pressure for that.

Mr. Peter Grant coming with Mr. John Major is significant in this connection. Mr. Anderson, the Vice-President of the American Insurance Companies have already said that they were very confident of having their place in India.

This Government is setting up a Committee and the Finance Minister has got the gutt

to say, on the floor of this House, that this high-powered committee will recommend measures for reforms in Insurance in the name of financial sector reforms.

This Government is going to sell out insurance companies to the multi-nationals. This is the situation.

I charge the Government that they are selling out whatever good things we had in the public sector.

After having look at the dismal performance of the Government. Now from the Singh Parivar let us have a look at the Sangh Parivar. I mean the BJP. They have offered an alternative budget document. What does the alternative document of BJP say? Is there anything new? Is there any difference between what this Government has to say and what the BJP has to say? What is written in the document about nationalisation of insurance, and the privatisation?

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Why are quoting them?

That means, you are supporting them;

SHRI RUPCHANDPAL: I am asking them to clarify their stand, with regard to the reforms in the financial sector. I can tell you my own experience.

I had moved one resolution on disinvestment of PSU shares. When it was being voted, some BJP Members came forward and said: "Yes, it is a good thing. We will support you."

Ultimately someone came and said: "No, our policy is not different from the policy of the Government. We would not support the resolution of the CPI(M) Member. We are prepared to support the Government on disinvestment of every insurance and banking shares." There is no difference between the BJP Budget docu-

ment and the budget proposals of the Government..(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): There is no alternative at all.

SHRI RUPCHANDPAL: Yes, you are right. This is just the other side of the coin. There is no difference at all.

You may ask, "what is your alternative? You are speaking so many things and you are charging them." What are your alternatives you do have? We have our alternative. And for that alternative we are struggling. Our alternative is: raise the income-tax for the higher income group people. Who asked you not to do that? Only 60 to 70 lakh people pay income-tax in a country of 88 crores of people. So, you raise it. Also, unearth black money instead of going in for the gold bonds, bearer bonds and such other schemes. There are umpteen number of ways. If you have the political will, you can unearth it. There should be better enforcement of tax laws; selective curbs in non-plan expenditure by avoiding wasteful expenditure; by control on import of non-essential items and by expansion of the domestic market. This is the alternative.

What was there in the imagination of the founding fathers of our republic? This was the alternative. For that, there were laws and provisions that there should not be concentration of wealth and there should not be unaccounted money. But this Government has forgotten all those things...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RUPCHANDPAL: Sir, this is a rich man's Budget. It is anti-growth Budget. This will cause de-industrialisation in the country. Ultimately what will happen when the rupee will not be able to protect itself? If the dollar is in difficulty, there are many others besides the U.S. to protect the dollar. But no one will come to protect the rupee. In such a situation, what will

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

happen? there will be inflation again. As a result of inflation, again there will be borrowing; to pay back there will be borrowing. In that way, we shall be deeper and deeper into debt trap we are already in a vicious circle.

Sir, I oppose the Budget lock, stock and barrel.

15.14 Hrs.

RELATE SITTING OF LOK SHABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMUKUL WASNIK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make one request. Yesterday we had a sitting till 8 p.m. today also I request the Members to cooperate with us and to sit late in the evening so that the Members who want to speak on this discussion, get an opportunity because tomorrow, being the Friday, it will be difficult. Tomorrow also, we may try. But today we should see that as many Members as possible are given time to speak on this.

Sir, we are making dinner arrangements for the Hon. Members, the press and the staff, everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, agreed.

Now, Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi.

15.15 Hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1993-94 - GENERAL DISCUSSION Contd.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the General Budget, 1993-94 has been an all-round pleasant surprise in many ways, not least of them being its evidence of silencing even the bitterest of

critics and Pundits of the Union Budget. Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh has finally made budget making what it ought to be. Not an exercise in raising taxes here and there to cover uncontrolled, rising expenditures. Not a surprise package that plays games with expectations. Not an accounting trade-off giving a bit here and taking a bit there. The Finance Minister's Budget for 1993-94 transcends all this and gives the country what it has long needed; a fiscal instrument that is putting in place, an economic environment that will put India in the forefront of the world's nations in the next few years and unchain the creative energies of its highly talented entrepreneurs, its abundant consumers, and its toiling workers and labourers.

The Budget for 1993-94 is a path-breaking one. Not only because it reduces the fiscal deficit, for the third time in a row but also because it is the first Budget which has seen triffts, duties and levies of various kinds slashed across the board. Not because it has the lowest deficit in ten years. The uniqueness of Hon. Dr. Singh's new Budget is that it is working to a well thought-out plan, that was constructed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his years in opposition and, with necessary modifications, put in place when the Congress Government of Prime Minister, Hon. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao assumed office in mid-1991. It is to the signal credit of Hon. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and his Finance Minister that security is scandal and Ayodhya incident notwithstanding, they have not wavered.

In that plan lies the future salvation of the Indian economy. Neither Hon. Shri. P.V. Narasimha Rao nor Hon. Dr. Singh ever made any bones about the fact that economic restructuring would yield results, only after a period of hardship. This Budget indicates that the period of hardship is coming to an end, which is why the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India could tell a national television audience after the Budget, the economy is moving from a phase of consolidation and adjustment, to a phase of rapid and sustainable growth".

The Budget provides evidence of this new self-confidence. Full convertibility of the rupee on the trade account is the most visible evidence of this.

Hon. Dr. Singh's assessment is correct that the experience of a year of partial convertibility warranted this move to full convertibility which would more fully and decisively integrate India with the global economy and provide an incentive for exports without which no country, not even one as large as India, can pay it way globally.

The Budget has moved decisively to put competitive pressure on Indian industry and, at the same time, give the domestic environment a much needed boost by lowering a wide range of excise duties. It has been abundantly clear for several years that high protective tariffs have engendered an uncompetitive industry in India. Last year hon. Dr. Singh lowered the maximum tariff to 110 per cent from 115. This year he has lowered it to 85 per cent and is moving in graduated phases to give Indian industry time to adjust. What is significant is that within this upper limit, he has substantially lowered duties on project and capital imports to enable Indian industry as well as export-oriented foreign investors to set up competitive production facilities. Side by side, Hon. Dr. Singh has taken decisive step to help both recession-hit sectors of Indian industry and provide considerable relief to price-hit consumers. His decision to drastically reduce tariffs on automobiles, certain commercial vehicles, household goods and electronic products, such as colour television sets, will stimulate the demand for these products and help take these sectors out of a two year old recession. At the same time, by eliminating duties on items of common consumption, such as, tea and coffee, or reducing tariffs on cosmetics and personal care products as well as a range of consumer goods, Hon. Dr. Singh has more than made up for the disappointment that middle-class households will feel at the modest increase he has allowed in the Standard Deduction and the absence of

any change in income-tax. His argument that it is better to act decisively in a few important sectors rather than do a little here and a little there, is one few can quarrel with. Indeed, had he set out to give all things to all men, he would have succeeded in pleasing no one. The tone of the budget and the manner of its construction are enough reason to believe that he can be held to his word, to move on personal and corporate taxation next time around. The dilemma of a reformist Finance Minister is very real: he cannot reduce taxes and duties all-round and, at the same time, protect revenues sufficiently, to promote development spending and welfare programmes, particularly those which are aimed at the poor and vulnerable.

This is where Hon. Dr. Singh seems to have pulled off a remarkable feat. He has slashed a wide range of duties and taxes, yielding Rs. 4,522 crores in revenue, something unheard of in previous budgets. Yet, he has stepped up plan expenditure a staggering 32 per cent, to Rs. 63,936 crores. In this the outlay for rural development has gone up an unprecedented 62 per cent, and the hike in the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to Rs. 3,306 crores aims at creating an unprecedented 1,100 million mandays of employment. Other social-sector spending has similarly been raised, giving substance to Hon. Dr. Singh's claim that his is growth with a human face.

Two years of stagnation and hardship have led the Indian economy to the beginnings of a revival. This budget will hasten that. Good though it is, it would be a mistake to see this budget only in terms of year-to-year change. This budget and the economic programme that underlies it are a part of long-term plan, and if the coming year is better than the last, it is even more certain that the next five years will be better than the last five. As the results flow in, there should be put paid to the doubts of those who felt that globalisation and liberalisation were either imposed on India by foreign creditors, or would lead the country down the path to ruin. Nothing could be further from the truth. As Hon.

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

dr. Singh said in his budget speech, I quote:

"I have used this Budget to put economic and social development of firmly back on the national agenda.. This is the only way to show the world that India is a nation on the move and is determined to succeed".

Beginning the current financial year on a positive note, the annual rate of inflation fell to 6.5 per cent for the opening week of 1993-94, ended April 3, as the official whole -sale price index (abbreviated as W.P.I) registered a 0.3 per cent decline over the previous week. Maintaining its declining trend, the rate of inflation for the previous week, at 6.7 per cent, had ended the year 1992-93 at the lowest level. The official W.P.I. for all commodities (Provisional), with 1981-82=100 as base, dropped to 233.1 from 232.5 for the week before.

India's economy should grow at a healthy 5 per cent average annually in the next ten years and exports should grow at 8 per cent annually, if the economic liberalisation is kept up, according to the World Bank. This is expected, despite the fact that India lost between 15 to 20 per cent of its export market in the former Soviet Union.

The highly optimistic forecast for India on normal assumptions of current trends, is contained in the "Global economic prospects and other developing countries 1993" prepared by the staff of the World Bank's economics department.

What is remarkable is that even if the international environment should worsen, East Asia and South Asia will not be affected much; East Asia due to the stellar performance of China and South Asia on account of the creditable record of the back projects for India. In fact, not only for India, but for South Asia as a whole, the normal expectation is an average growth of 5.3

per cent from 1992 to 2002 A.D.

In its latest monthly Asian economic review, the US based international research and economic group, Merrill Lynch, said, full convertibility of the rupee was undoubtedly an important step in integrating India's economy with the rest of the world. It is nevertheless important not to confuse the rupee's float with the lifting of all exchange controls.

I daresay, it may not be out of place to highlight in this highest forum of our country's legislature, some of the burning issues facing my Berhampur Parliamentary Constituency as well as Ganjam and Gajapathi Districts of Orissa State, to which I belong:

1. The narrow Gauge Railway line between Naupada-Parlakhemundi-Ganupur needs to be converted into Broad Gauge with extension upto Rayagada.
2. Repairs and restoration of 6 major road bridges in Ganjam District, damaged during the unprecedented floods in the year 1990.
3. Irrigation projects implementation like the Baijal Nal, Bhagalatti II stage, Rushi Kulyar etc., for my agricultural based districts and also to tackle the longstanding drought conditions of the western districts of Orissa.
4. Road laying for improving communications in tribal villages of Remagiri and Mohana, under the tribal sub-plan scheme.
5. Improvement of the surface condition on the National Highway NO.5 stretch between Inchapur and Palasa in particular and removal of the numerous level-crossing in this stretch.
6. Upgrading of the present fair-weather Gopalpur Port into an all-weather Port.

7. Conversion of the existing 33 KV Power transmission line between Rayagada, Mohana and Parlakhemundi town to 132 KV line.
8. A full-fledged Engineering College at Berhampur town, growing daily in commercial importance.
9. An Agricultural University at the rice-bowl town of Parlakhemundi, and
10. Drinking water and electricity facilities in every town and village.

Sir, all these aforesaid projects implementation involve outlay in crores of rupees. The State Government of Orissa continues to experience acute paucity of funds. Hence, it has become incumbent on the part of the Central Government to provide of funds liberally, for developing these under-developed regions in Orissa State.

Before concluding, I wish to point out certain suggestions for being incorporated in the General Budget 1993-94:

1. Admittedly, the concession shown to the Corporate sector this time have been quite generous. Likewise, even for individual cases. The Income Tax exemption limit be raised to at least Rs.36,000/- from the present Rs.28,000/- limit, even though this might mostly affect the revenue to all the States in the country.

After all, we cannot eat the cake and still hope to retain it as well.

2. There should also be a separate exemption limit of Rs. 10,000 at least, in respect of savings schemes of more than 6 year period to mobilise funds for vital development purposes.

3. Indeed there is further scope for increasing our exports to improve the country's foreign exchange and balance of payment position and last but not the least.

4. There should be increase in the all-round subsidies to our farming community for boosting the agricultural output of the agriculturally predominant country of India.

Finally, I heartily congratulate our dynamic Finance Minister Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, his able deputies, Hon. Shri Chandrasekhar Murthy and Hon. Dr. Abrar Ahmed, as well as his eminent Ministerial officials, for giving the country this time, not only a historic but also a progressive and growth-oriented budget.

I commend the General Budget 1993-94 to this august House and wholeheartedly lend my full support to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA (Khanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a famous saying of Charvak philosophy:

"Yavat Jivet sukham Jivet. rinam Kritva Ghritam pivet." It seems that our Hon. Finance Minister and the entire Government has accepted this principle of Charvak philosophy. They are following this principle that so long as they are in office they would continue to take maximum loans and spend lavishly and then go away. After leaving the world, nobody comes back to see as to what is happening afterward. If we act according to the Government we can also accumulate luxurious items, imported AC, imported colour T.V., fine quality for Dhaka Sarees, cosmetic items and can move in the Maruti car, the prices of which have been reduced. Though, thinking of our Finance Minister is good yet we are afraid as to whom they are going to inherit this huge debt. It has also been the Indian tradition that the loans taken by forefathers for their own comforts, have to be returned by their next generations for the salvation of their forefathers. And under the same tradition you are also taking loans. God knows what will happen after the elections. Therefore, you need not worry about the debt because you have not to repay it. We have to repay it and our

[Smt. Rita Verma]

younger generation will become the victims of your wrong policies and reckless expenditures. They are watching the conspiracy of making the country handicapped under pressure of World Bank and IMF. You have made generous allocations through this Budget, but not for the poor and hungry people of this country. You have reduced the price of Maruti cars but not of pulses, bread and sugar rather you have increased their prices. Our Finance Minister is astonished at the poverty of small farmers. He has been cursing them in his third successive Budget for waiving of these loans upto Rs. 10,000. On the other hand he has great sympathy for the industrialists who have swallowed an amount of Rs. 5,000 crores on the pretext of their sick industries. It is a good thing that Finance Minister has also come to the House. He is shedding tears for big industrialists and even prepared to give more money to them.

Besides that, such a big Bank securities scam has taken place in our country in which an amount of Rs. 5700 crores have been lost but he is very calm and quite over it and is prepared to put this amount in bad debts so that misdeeds of Government officers and inefficiency of Banking system could be covered up, but the Finance Minister has nothing for the small and marginal farmers except lip service. On the other hand he has great sympathy for the big industrialists.

The provision has been made in the Budget for providing relief to the victims of natural calamities which comes around Rs. 16 per cent individual. What can be done with this meager amount? Rs. 77.82 crores have been provided in the current Budget for 20 crore people living in 121 drought affected districts of the country which means less than Rs. 4 per individual. As a result of it the situation in many drought affected areas has become critical and people are dying due to hunger.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from

Vananchall region and there are several districts like Palamu, Garawa, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Dhanbad, Bokaro etc. where people are dying due to hunger. It seems that both the state Government and Central Government are working in connivance with each other because relief work has not yet been started there.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): The Central Government is responsible for that.

PROF. RITA VERMA: I am coming to that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give clarification when your turn comes. Now let her speak.

PROF. RITA VERMA: The state Government of Bihar blames the Centre and the Central Government says that relief fund has been adjusted against the loan. Because of this futile exercise, people in those areas are dying of hunger.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please stick to your point.

PROF. RITA VERMA: People are dying of hunger there but their cries and agonies are not reaching you. Can you understand other agony of that mother who kills her own child because she cannot tolerate the screaming and cries of a hungry child? She has lost her patience. She is helpless to see the plight of her infant but the cries of those poor people are not reaching your deaf ears. Perhaps the World Bank has given you some strong instructions for not giving any relief to the victims of natural calamity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lot of revenue is earned from my area Dhanbad but water problem continue to other people of that area through out the year- for six months they face water problem and for another six months they think of water problem to be faced in the coming summer season.

They quarrel over a single drop of water. But you have not made any provision in the current Budget for providing relief to small and marginal farmers and constructing deep wells and tubewells to deal with the drought situation. They have been left to their miseries and it seems that the Central Government has nothing to do with them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is industrially advanced area. Coal is mined from that area which is a backbone of our entire industrial systems and industrial revolution totally depend on it. Your industrialisation programme and boosting of export depend on the coal. The coal mine workers are very much apprehensive because of your policies. Now they cannot raise their voice against their exploitation because the sword of privatization is hanging on their head. You are talking about the National Renewal Fund to allure the workers. But I would like to ask you that a person who is doing a particular job for half of his life and if he is given few thousands of rupees and is asked to start his business, can he do that? Every one is not capable of starting self-employment. The golden hand shake scheme is all right but National renewal Fund seems to me a drama only. Now I give you an example of my own. I have been a student throughout my life and if now I am asked to earn livelihood by tailoring what enthusiasm I would have to learn this new thing at this age?

You also say about the allocation you have made for retraining and re-deployment of workers but the question arise as to where they will be adjusted. The big industrialists can increase their profit, can also set up new industries but for generating employment they are neither willing nor they are capable to do so. Your own economic surveys says that under at the prevailing circumstances there cannot be any guarantee of service and salary. It further says that the laws enacted for the welfare of workers are proving to be hurdles in the way of industrial development of the country. Now they have to be done away with. That means unemployment problem will further aggravate. In a country like

ours, where employment is a question of life and death, your silence on this issue will be treated not only as the most irresponsible act but will be treated as a crime.

[*Translation*]

In addition I would also like to submit that this Budget is clear testimony of the politicisation of the economy and the economic development of the country. relief in excise duty on some commodities for 5 years has been granted in the Budget, but in case of Bihar, the most backward state, relief of not even a single paise has been given. so, what are the reasons therefore? Probably it has been done because your party has been rejected by the voters in Bihar.

Perhaps the Hon. Minister of Finance is quite satisfied with his Budget that it will attract foreign capital and boost export. However, a common man like me will judge the success of the Budget on the basis of the employment generation in the country, provision of drinking water and housing facilities created.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to see you in the chair and would also like to congratulate you for occupying the Chair. Please give me two minute more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no such rule under which you can congratulate the chair. However, time allotted to you is over. You have been speaking for 15 minutes. Therefore, please wind up your speech.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: I will conclude my speech within two minutes.

Please be frank about the efficacy of the Budget on the basis of this criterion. I am not as educated as you are, but the less educated persons like me do not understand the need for laying so much emphasis on the exports when there is so much demand of goods for internal consumption within the country itself. I believe that the culture of industrialisation is export

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oriented and export is the way of capturing foreign markets and in my opinion, it is the imperialistic tendency. IMF and the World Bank and the other western nations are not giving us economic assistance out of generosity but they have economic imperialistic designs behind all this assistance. Has the Government ever pondered over the consequence about joining the trade war going on in the world? I think this is not a prudent step, rather the House way excuse me, in my opinion, it is a foolish step. It is a widely known fact in India that borrowing is a curse and destroys the peace of the families. Any housewife maintaining the household within the means is always considered praise-worthy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, sir, the Hon. Minister need not underestimate her intellectual acumen.

SHRIMATI RITAA VERMA: Thanks. However, I was talking on different lines. I was submitting that the housewives in India understand very well the need to remain within the means for the happiness of the household. But you do not understand this very basic thing. You will also be called a good Finance Minister if you bring down the expense of the Government and bring them within the budgetary limits.

It has now become a fashion to put the blame for every thing on the Ayodhya episode. Even if a train fails to arrive in time the reason assigned is the Ayodhya episode. However, just calculate the amount of money which was spent to thwart the rally on the 25th February; perhaps it was in crores of rupees.

I am sorry that Shri Rajesh Pilot is not present in the House at the moment. He widely reviewed the security arrangements abroad a helicopter and must have been very happy in the same manner with the arrangements made to thwart the rally as my child become happy on receiving new toys. The Government must

furnish detailed information on the expenses incurred for thwarting the rally. Please check your expenses. The Budget it is not upto the expectations and aspirations of the people and rather it aims to crush the voice of the people. Such a Budget cannot be suitable in any case for India. It is immaterial whether it is most liked by the IMF. The World Bank and the foreign investors. I totally oppose this Budget.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly feel that this Budget has been prepared undoubtedly to serve the interests of the World Bank and the IMF and the multinational companies while the national interests were relegated to the background. The Hon. Minister of Finance is present in the House. I feel the hon. Minister of Finance is so smart that he is protecting the interests of the IMF and the World Bank and trying to prove it as the interest of the country. He is well adept in this art. I would like to submit that 86 crore people of India now fully understand all his tricks.

You can very well understand as to how the sovereignty and the economic independence are being mortgaged to the foreigners through this Budget. This Budget is definitely anti poor, anti rural areas, anti labour and anti farmers as full convertibility of the rupee will push the country into debt trap. I think this is not definitely the budget in true sense but the policy document to sell the country to the foreigners. From the Budget it is apparent that the five star culture is being promoted in the country. This will totally weaken the country. This Budget will totally destroy the traditional economic structure of the country and will adversely affect rural areas and the farmers too. This will totally destroy the social fabric of our country. This Budget is meant to benefit just 10 per cent population of the country. This is a document for the exploitation of the rural people, workers and labourers. This Budget will shatter the dreams of Gandhiji. Gandhiji dreamt of rural development but this Budget will weaken the rural areas.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from the rural area. The National Front government waived of loans of the farmers upto Rs. 10,000. At that point it was commented that this is a new tradition. Even Shri Manmohan Singh called it to be an unprecedented step. However, now a provision of Rs. 5,000 crores has been made to compensate the tradition it is? At the time of writing of loans upto Rs. 10,000 of the farmers it was alleged that it is a new tradition but what about the present provision of Rs. 5,000 crore made in the Budget for making good the loss.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The House is eager to know why and how this provision has been made?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: This is not a mere provision, but it is some sort of compensation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If any special information is available then we would like to share it because the fraud is of the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: This loss will be made good through the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is just submitting that the government has made this provision in the Budget.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is not direct...

(*Interruptions*) everybody cannot feel the pain and problems of the farmers. There is a saying in my area that "Dukhi Jane Dikhia Ka Dukh, Jake Pav Na Phata Bewai, so Kya Jane Peer Parai". The Hon. Minister of Finance is not feeling other pain... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, can any Hon. Member read any book in the House as Shri Vajpayee is reading 'Lot Pot'.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not reading 'Lot Pot' but the Annual report of the Ministry of Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must think twice before informing the House.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, proper analysis cannot be made by comparing income expenditure statement of the Government alone for the last 3 years, but it should be judged as to what extent the sovereignty and the independence of the country have been hypothicated in the hands of the foreigners.

16.00 Hrs.

The discussion should be done in this perspective because we have been mortgaging the country for the last three budgets to foreign powers, whether it is in the field of agriculture or industry. I would like to discuss here the adverse effects of the 1993-94 budget on the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

The Minister of Finance has very intelligently tried to prove that it is a progressive and development oriented budget which appears to be a false impression by not giving exemption in direct taxes, curtailing indirect taxes, declaring the rupee fully convertible, and reducing the budget deficit by increasing plan expenditure.

16.01 Hrs.

(SHRI TARA SING in the Chair)

But it is only an illusion. In fact its objective is to weaken the country and sell it into the hands of foreign power and make the lives of poor people miserable. The poor of the country are being deceived in labyrinth of market trends in the name of open market. What is this concept of open market? The full emphasis of 1993-94 budget has been on opening the market fully for foreigners. In the name of industrial develop-

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ment the country is being cheated. For the purpose of making industrial progress and development and mobilising funds, the Government has basically taken four steps. The first step is to make the rupee fully convertible. The second is to give exemption in customs and excise duty. The third is to enhance planned expenditure and the fourth is to give tax exemption on foreign profits i.e. tax holiday, relaxation in Government control and allowing foreign investment in banking sector and power industry. The Government is of the opinion that it will lead to industrial development and attract a lot of foreign capital through these industries. Big industries will be opened. But it is totally wrong. Opening Indian market to foreign investment has not accelerated the pace of economic development instead it has become slow. Making the rupee fully convertible means continuous devaluation of Indian currency. There is no guarantee that it will reduce the imports of the country. There can be increase in country's import in the near future because foreign goods would be allowed to come as the income of rich people will increase and they would use maximum foreign goods. Making the rupee fully convertible will burden us with more imports and decrease in foreign exchange resulting in worsening the position of balance of payment for which the Government would have to take loan from other countries. Today the country has been burdened with foreign loan of about 72 billion dollars. In 1992, India had taken foreign loan of 32 billion dollars which was spent in payment of interest on foreign loan. In this way, making the rupee fully convertible in the current budget will lead the country into the vicious circle of foreign loan.

The Minister of Finance claims that making the rupee convertible will effectively promote export it is a misconception. He thinks that India will compete in international market with the help of foreign assistance in the field of production. This is our experience during the last 47 years. Last year our import has in-

creased by 15.5 per cent whereas the export increased by mere 3.4 per cent. How can we hope that there would be increase in our export in future? Yes, one thing would certainly happen that the goods produced by poor workers would be sold in foreign countries at a cheap rate. The rupee will be devalued and exploitation of labourers would increase. The goods produced at a cheap rate by skilled and poor worker would be exported and be made available at cheap rate in the international market. This is colonialism. I mean to say that this budget will cause exploitation of poor people.

In this budget the Minister of Finance has completely neglected the agricultural sector. It has been overlooked. It can be said that priority has been given to agriculture and rural development in 1993-94 budget because the allocation has been increased for agricultural sector and rural development by 36 per cent and 62 per cent respectively. In agricultural sector there has been a slight increase this year as compared to revised estimate of last year. The budget provisions have been reduced for food grain. There is an increase in provision for commercial crops. Rs. 85 crore has been earmarked for food grains in the budget during of 1993-94, budget.

Sir, more attention has been given to commercial crops since the Government is interested in export. 85 per cent of our population depends for livelihood on agriculture. The staple diet of the poorest of the poor in the villages is Bajara, Jaggar, Maize, Janner, Marua and Jau. They eat all these coarse food grains. The Government has not given any priority to it. How can it claim that poverty would be alleviated? It is a progressive budget since the Government is not bothered about promotion of coarse food grains which is consumed by the large section of the society particularly the poor, workers, marginal and small farmers...

(*Interruptions*) I am talking in the interest of 85 per cent poor people. (*Interruptions*) No provision has been made in the budget to en-

hance the production of foodgrains consumed by the poor. These workers feed the entire country but they themselves have to starve. Those who produce foodgrains are without food today. The Government has not taken any initiative to increase the production of foodgrains that is consumed by these poor people. What the Government is doing? It is promoting commercial foodgrains and commercial goods and cash crops. Would it serve any purpose? At present the entire country is on the verge of poverty. Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had raised this issue on that day. We have also expressed our opinion. This budget should have been prepared, while bearing in mind, the prevalent situation of drought in many states of the country whether it is Palamau in Bihar, M.P. or Kalahandi in Orissa. The Government is at least bothered about the coarse foodgrains consumed by the poor. No provision has been made to promote its production. But the Government is emphasising on production for export. Wheat would be imported and sold at higher rates in the country. It will cause a great loss to the farmers and poor people. In such a sensitive time, no attention has been paid on foodgrains consumed by the poor, in the budget. I would like to say it because it will reduce the revenue of the State... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Finance has announced exemption in excise duty and many other taxes. The exemptions in the budget are likely to cause revenue loss of Rs. 4822 crore in 1993-94. These tax exemptions would have far-reaching and serious consequences. Exemption in direct taxes will benefit the high income groups and industrialists. It was the need of the hour that the Government of the country. But the Minister of Finance has acted to the contrary. Taxes should have been levied on the rich people and it should have been utilised for the development of the country. But rich have been given exemptions. It is said that exemptions had been given in indirect taxes. Luxurious goods that are utilised by rich in cities have been given exemption. By whom are T.V., refrigerator, A.C.R. and electric goods and lipstick used? Exemption has been given in direct

taxes resulting in encouraging industrialists. Coarse cloth, salt and edible items have not been made cheaper. The Government has made the items used by rich people cheaper but on the other hand it has increased the price of coal, electricity and railway fare. It clearly proves that the budget is anti-poor and based on consumerism. The items of daily use of poor people have been discouraged. These taxes would affect the revenue of States. Giving exemption in customs and excise duty is likely to cause loss of Rs. 500 crore to the State exchequers. Consequently, it will stall development work in the States. The backward states like Bihar would be most affected. The basis of the budget in States is made on the basis of resources. The plan allocation to the States by the planning Commission is made on the basis of resources. Until and unless plan allocation is finalised in consonance with the needs of the States and to remove poverty there, big States like U.P., Bihar and M.P., would always suffer. They cannot make progress. The allocation of plan should be on the basis of needs and it should not be on the basis of resources. The big States will not be benefited until it remains on the basis of resource. therefore, we must bring about this change by implementing Gadgil formula or making other changes in the policy.

I would like to give a suggestion. There can be two methods of national development. The first is the method of colonial exploitation. All the Western industrial countries followed the same path and the other method is self reliance. Following this method, our country and some other countries in particular can make their development by utilising its resources and modernising its skill. India cannot do colonial exploitation because it has no network for this purpose, therefore it has to follow the path of self-reliance. There would be a condition in following this path. Russia made progress by its own resources and imposed an iron curtain for the purpose of development. Utilizing its own resources behind this curtain, it became a superpower of the world. China imposed bamboo curtain which was some what different from

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Russian iron curtain. I am not a supporter of political systems of Russia and china but I would like to emphasis that if India desires to be a self-reliant and a prosperous country, it should also impose a curtain and that curtain should also impose a curtain and that curtain should be known as 'Khadi curtain' Gandhiji and Dr. Lohia had also pointed out towards this. The meaning of this curtain is that the farmers and the workers will have to make the pioneer of the development of the country. We have to we up the industrious spirit of India. We should not allow the Multi National Companies and the World Bank to be the pioneer of the development of the country. as our Finance Minister is doing. The development of the country cannot take place by doing so. The country will become dependent on other countries.

What these words, opposing this budget I conclude.

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Phillaur): Mr. Chaiman, Sir, in this suggest House of India, supporting the budget I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister Finance for presenting a fearless and courageous Budget for the year 1993-94. Indeed, this budget is a reflection of his basic nature. Dr. Manmohan Singh is th real symbol of hardwork, patience, character and courage. His life is like a legend. The rise of Dr. Manmohan Singh on the Indian politics scenario was very dramatic.

Sir, I got an opportunity to listen the views of some Hon. Members of opposition participating in this debate during the last two days in which the hon. Manmohan Singh or the Government responsible for bad economic condition of the country. In fact the opposition expressed its opposition mentality in this House. With due respect I would like to tell the hon. Members that the hon. Finance Minister or the Government is not responsible for the bad shape of economy of the country. These people are collectively responsible for this who have created a situation

of uncertainty in the country by playing with the feelings of public for personal interest and are still engaged in weakening the country in the name of politics, religion, caste or through any other means. It is the irony of fat that the leaders who gets support from the public for the progress of the country are themselves engaged in weakening it, then the country will definitely be disintegrated.

After taking over the task of challenging responsibility, the hon. Finance Minister required a period of four years to put Indian economy on the right track and to restructure it. He got amazing successto bnring out the economy from crisis during the last two years and thus a new ray of hope sparked in the field of financial or economic from crisis during the last two years and thus a new ray of hope sparked in the field of financial or economic stability. His deep understanding regarding various issues and circumstances as well as the policy of liberalisation adopted by him, will lead the Indian economy to be a supporter of the world economy. He finds a place in the hearts of his critics too by his soft spoken, cultured, refined and humble nature. humane and honest behavior and by revolutionary economic reforms.

The budget presented for the year 1993-94 by him is investment oriented which will encourage industries. The prices of general consumer goods will become reasonable and competitive through the relate grated in custom duty and excise duty which will also curb inflation and the decrease in inflation will provide relief to the poorer section of society. Thus the reduction in the rate of interest will also prove helpful.

Our economy will proceed from inflation to stability and from selling market to commutative market thorough these provisions of this budget. This budget is production oriented and it will curb the state activities. It would be helpful to a great extent in strengthening our banking system by reducing the inters rate on lans and by constituting a tribunal to recover the outstanding amount of taxes. Alongwith this it will be

helpful in providing loans to the needy sections of economy. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister specially because he has taken a courageous step to constitute a recovery tribunal to recover the outstanding loan amount advanced by banks. It has been observed that a particular section of society evades the taxes and these accumulate more and more money. The hon. Finance Minister hit the mark which was very essential. Special recovery tribunals have been constituted to recover the outstanding loan amount from those persons who do not pay back the amount of loan advanced by banks. Thus, it will curb the inflation and a feeling of confidence will be created among the customers of the banks.

The hon. Finance Minister has ruined the business of smugglers by providing rebate in custom duty. Similarly the constitution of recovery tribunals will destroy the illegal link between the bank and the borrowers who do not pay back loan amount advanced by banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, an emphasis has been laid in this budget on controlling the inflation, increasing productivity, strengthening economy by linking it with world market and improving the working and efficiency of banking system and public sector undertakings. The hon. Finance Minister has given several concessions on various general consumer goods to provide relief to the common people who are the victims of inflation. In fact, people are satisfied with these budget provisions. Contrary to it the representatives of middle class express that the hon. Finance Minister has not provided rebate in income tax and has not increased the income tax limit sufficiently.

Sir, there had been a situation of chaos and confusion in Punjab for the last ten years. But now in the leadership of an able Chief Minister, happiness returned these and complete happiness can return there only when the funds demanded by the Chief Minister of the State are allocated and this all depends on the hon. Minister of Finance. When the adequate funds are

allocated to Punjab, Only then, the State can fight against the militants in Punjab and the unity and integrity of the country can be saved.

In the end I would like to request to the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the provisions of tax rebates in this budget and provide necessary relief to the middle class by increasing the income tax limit. The people will be highly obliged to him if he can grant some concessions in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say to the hon. Finance Minister that Indian people have a lot of hopes from you. I am confident that the 'farsightedness' of Dr. Manmohan Singh will lead us to a better future. God may extend his term and we may get the benefit of his farsightedness, courage and political skill.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Budget because there is nothing in it for the general public and it will serve the interest of only a handful of people. This Budget has absolutely nothing to benefit the 50 per cent of the total population of the country which is living below the poverty line. There is one more point that is why this Budget cannot be accepted and it is that there is no provision in this Budget for which there is a large scale struggle in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently the Session of Congress Party was held at Surajkund in which the hon. Prime Minister stated in the course of his speech that he had already found the solution to 'Reservation' issue but the solution to Babri Masjid-Ramjanam bhoomi dispute is still to be found out. He further sought the cooperation of the people in finding out its solution. I think the Hon. Minister has referred about it in Para No. 1-2 of his Budget speech. He has stated that something is required to be done in the face of the fact that the public Sector has not been successful in the country. He contemplates to link the Public Sector and the Private

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Sector to ensure the development of the country. I apprehend that the abolition of Public Sector would defeat the very provision of reservation in Government Services for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as is provided in the Constitution by the great thinkers of the country. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are now placed on high Government posts would no more remain there with the shifting of public Sectors to Private Sector. Moreover, those who are now known as Government Servants would, after the implementation of the provisions of the Budget, be perhaps known as the servants of capitalists. According to the contents of the speech of the Hon. Prime Minister, the Hon. Minister of Finance has ultimately come out with the decision of abolishing the Public Sector itself to put an end to all agitations that are launched for the sake of reservation. That is why I would like to say that the people of weaker sections belonging to Backward classes and Scheduled Castes will have to suffer a great loss following the introduction of the provisions of this Budget.

Secondly, this Budget will further aggravate the unemployment problem. More than 4 crore educated persons of the total population of the country are unemployed and yet the Government has made no concrete provisions to solve the problem of unemployment. And if at all anything has been done that is not more than a drop in the ocean. This is insignificant. What is the use of this Budget if it does not provide opportunity of work to the fast increasing number of unemployed persons? I would, therefore, like to reiterate that this budget is totally incapable of solving the problem of unemployment, rather it will increase it.

So far as the cause of farmers is concerned, this Budget has nothing to offer them, but they are in loss. Most of the countries of the world have made provisions for providing subsidy to their farmers. This is mainly to encourage the farmers to grow more quantity of

grains. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture has also admitted this fact in his statement that the amount of subsidy given in India is minimum in the world. If the amount of subsidy to the farmers of the country is raised, then production of foodgrains would also increase. If more irrigation facilities are provided then more and more unemployed youths would be involved in agricultural activities. This can solve the problem of unemployment but the Government is not interested to do it. I believe this budget is not only against the farmers, but it is also against the interest of the labourers. If more and more opportunities for work are generated then the labourers of the country will get work. Ours is an agricultural country where 80 per cent people depend upon agriculture. I think a very little percentage of the people are working in factories. The majority of the people of this country depend upon the agriculture. A large number of people from the two states Bihar and Uttar Pradesh go to other states as labourers in search of jobs. If agricultural facilities are provided in all the states of the country then I think the problem of unemployment would be over to some extent and the labourers will get work. But a very little provision has been made in this Budget for agriculture which is not to serve any purpose. I would therefore like to submit to the Government that it should raise the amount of allocation for the development of agriculture. If it is not done, then this Budget would prove even worse than the previous Budget. The Budgetary speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance says that the allocation for the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna has been increased from the earlier amount of allocation. It has been raised by rupees four hundred crore, but it is still missing in one thing. The late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had said that the village people get only Rs. 15 out of Rs. 100, I think that the existence of this philosophy cannot be ruled out even now. The question is still there as to what percentage of the total money provided under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna for the poor unemployed persons is actually utilised. The Hon. Minister has, of course, stated that the amount of allocation for Jawahar Rojgar Yojna has been raised, but it has no where been

mentioned that there will be monitoring as to how the money is being utilised. I believe that the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna of the Government is called as 'Jahar Yojna' (Poison Yojna) in all the States of the country. Had this Yojna been of any use, then the people of the villages must not have called it as 'Jahar Yojna'.

I would therefore, like to submit that along with raising the amount of allocation in crores, there should also be a Monitoring systems to know whether the money is properly utilised or not. Otherwise, the money will remain a mere figure on paper and it will not reach the actual beneficiary. If there is a proper utilisation of the money, then I think that not less than rupees two lakhs would go to every Panchayat. Every Panchayat of the country will not get less than two lakh rupees and that can be enough for the development of those Panchayats. If the expenditure is made in the proper manner, then I think at least streets and roads in the villages would definitely be constructed and no Harizan cluster will be deprived of the facility of handpumps. The amount allocated on the national level is not utilised properly, certain amount of which is embezzled by the officers and authorities and some of which is grabbed by some others, but what I definitely know is that if the allocation made here is properly utilised, our villages would certainly develop. That money is spent on paper alone. What is needed today is to monitor as to how, where and when it is spent and what for. I further believe that if money is provided after proper scrutiny and monitoring, then hardly any Mukhya of any village of the country would be in a position to be spared from being sent to jail. Similarly hardly any contractor of the country would be spared from being sent to jail. And moreover, if the Mukhya and contractor give true witness, then several other persons will also have to be sent to jail. I see that provision of money has, of course, been made in the Budget, but no arrangement for proper monitoring has been made. I would therefore, like to submit to the Government that arrangement for having proper monitoring should also be made so that proper utilisation of money

may be ensured.

Even now there is a shortage of handpumps in the localities of the Scheduled Castes. When we go to our Constituency, or any M.L.A. or an M.P. goes to his Constituency, the people of the villages complain that there has been no rain for one year and then they demand for providing handpumps in their locality. On the other hand, if you go by the statistics of the Government, you will find that a large scale handpumps have been provided in every state. According to the report a large number of handpumps have been provided, but when we actually move around the localities of the weaker section of the people, we find no handpump being provided there. If handpumps would have really been provided, then no localities of the Scheduled Castes and of the weaker section people would have had the shortage handpumps.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can say it with a beating of drum that 75 per cent of total money allocated by the Government for the purpose of providing handpumps has been used for providing handpumps to big people. There is no body to care for these things.

If this practice is checked then the money being provided for the poor of the country would again be diverted to the poor and all those who are responsible for looting the money of the country would be sent to jail.

But, the Government is not prepared to do that. If the Government does it, people who exploit the labourers will be put behind the bar. The Government will not do this because it is more interested for the interests of the capitalists than the workers. 80 per cent population of the country and the poor will remain ever grateful to the Government if this thing is done. However, this Government does not want to win over the sympathy of the workers and the poor. The Government is more sympathetic towards the exploiters of the country. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to evolve a system

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

through which monitoring of the funds could be done.

Secondly, there is acute shortage of power in my area. In the absence of power development of the country is not possible. The Budget mentions that work on power grids will be got completed soon by the Government. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister of Finance that in 1989 a sum of Rs. 4,85,35,000 was sanctioned for the construction of power grid in Jogdishpur in my constituency which is also the birth place of Vir Kunwar Singh. During the last 3 years I have raised this issue 4 to 5 times under rule 377 in the House. On every occasion, I was informed that arrangements were being made, but funds are not being provided. I know the works on which the Government spends money. However, the Government never spends money on such type of works. The Government does not want to spend money on works meant for the welfare of the people. If the Government mends its ways then misutilisation of money can be stopped. On 6th December about Rs. 400 crores were spent. Had this much money been sanctioned to Bihar, it would have gone a long way in solving the problems the Government of Bihar is facing. The Central Government says that it was put in difficult situation. The person who was eager to defend the law was not given the opportunity the Government spent Rs. 400 crore since it was not keen to uphold the law. As a result of it the money which could have been spent on productive purposes was wasted. Many a person has demanded that the government ponder over the expenses incurred on the 25th February. I would like to know as to who is responsible for creating the situation on the 6th December and 25th February? The persons responsible for it should be put behind the bars. In my view, the Government is responsible for creating this situation. Rs. 400 crores were spent. Unnecessarily Provision for many things has not been made in the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, please look at the allocations made for health in the Budget by the Government. The Government spends very little money for providing medicines to the poor in the hospitals in the rural areas in all the States. A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made for supplying medicines to the poor in a year for the Sadar hospital at Buxur. The provision made even after 45 years of independence is the same what it was during the pre independence days. This is not just the case of one hospital in a State but of all the hospitals in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the position of allocation made for roads is nothing different. This scenario is not of Bihar alone but of the whole country. Therefore, I would like to submit that medicines for the poor should be made available in the rural hospitals because most of the persons below the poverty line live in the rural areas while persons above the poverty line live in the urban areas. For urban hospitals more money is allocated, but in case of hospitals in rural area, where most of the poor live, less allocation is made for medicines. Therefore, I demand higher allocation of funds for medicines in the rural areas as the poor cannot live without medicines.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, besides, I would also like to submit that doctors in the rural hospitals do not attend their duty. Government says that this is a State subject. I would like to submit that the Government should look into the issue of doctors not attending duty in the rural areas. On the excuse of failure of the state Government i.e. for the break down of law and order situation President's Rule is imposed in the State, then why in the case of failure of the State Governments to ensure the presence of doctors in rural hospitals the Central Government is not intervening. Similarly funds earmarked for medicines are being swindled away. Therefore, I demand that misappropriation of funds for medicines should be got enquired into. If utilisation of funds meant for medicines is not being monitored then what is the use of allocating funds? Mere allocation of funds will not serve

any purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has allocated funds for improving the standard of education. I would like to thank the Government for translating its goals into reality by making allocations, but now will the standard of education improve? For improving the standard of education in the urban areas Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened by the Government but what about the rural areas even after 45 years of independence? What arrangements have been made in the rural areas? Primary schools in rural areas do not have buildings and even if buildings are there furniture, blackboards and desks are not available. The buildings constructed for Rs. 1.40 lakh do not last even for 5 years. Nobody is monitoring all this and this is the state of affair all over the country. They say that nothing of the sort happened during their rule. However, I would like to submit that but for 3 years when the Janata Party was in power since independence, the Congress Party had been in power for 42 years. Why the standard of education is not improving? Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to construct buildings for primary schools and provide them all facilities so that the children of lower castes like Chamars, Monihars etc. could be educated. In case of rains the teachers declare holiday for the students because they are afraid that the buildings might collapse and cause loss of lives. Therefore, I urge the Government to construct buildings for primary schools if it wants to improve the standard of education in the country and remove illiteracy. In my constituency 90 per cent of the primary schools do not have buildings. I have raised this issue in the House time and again and have also written to them there. The Chief Minister of Bihar says that for shortage of funds buildings could not be constructed. The Central Government also gives the same reason.

I would like to emphasise that when we also pay taxes and are the citizens of this country

then our children do have the right to education. Till the children are educated the standard of education will not rise.

Though provision for development of backward areas has been made in the Budget by the Government no mention of the places has been made. It seems that the Government is in the dark about the backward areas in the country. Bihar, Orissa and Northern Uttar Pradesh are the backward areas. Therefore, maximum funds need be spent for these backward areas. Even after 42 years of independence in many villages not a single paisa is being spent. The Government should identify the States where such a situation is prevailing. If special allocation is not being made to States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, how these States will develop?

Separate allocation need be made for natural calamities. Many parties have sent teams to drought hit areas in Bihar and Orissa. The Chief Ministers of both the States have demanded funds for tackling drought. Bihar has not received rains for the last one year. Arrangement for need be made in the rural areas.

Unemployed youth and labourers from my State are migrating to Punjab and Haryana for their livelihood. The Government should make arrangements to stop migration.

The Government has made allocation for the loss incurred in the security scam. The Janata Dal Government waived of loans of the farmers. As per rules subsidy on loan for purchase of cattle and poultry which was 50 per cent has now been revised to 100 per cent. Therefore, the government should write off all the loans of Harijans, who are in the lowest rung of the society, even if the loss of the banks is not made good.

With these words I fully oppose this Budget and conclude

[English]

SHRICHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget for the year 1993-94, both from the point of view of the underlying principle and philosophy behind the proposals and also the mode of revenue receipts and the mode of expenditure. Sir, I think you will appreciate that the budget proposals cannot be properly and correctly evaluated in isolation of the policies of the Government so far followed. You will agree with me, I hope, that this is the third Budget under the Structural Adjustment Programme adopted by the Government of India under the pressure of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The Structural Adjustment Programme and its experiences and its result we have been seeing since late June 1991 and naturally when we enter into another budget proposal framed under the framework of the Structural Adjustment Programme, I feel it necessary to recall the experiences that we have got during the last two years.

To be very brief, I want to say that the Structural Adjustment Programme has resulted in colossal increase in unemployment in the country, has resulted in rather a precipitated whole in the already miserable standard of living of the working people of our country and also other segments of the working people, which has been compounded by further rise in the prices due to the elimination or reduction of the subsidies and also by the increase or hike of the administrative prices during the last few years. It has also led to deterioration of balance of payments position, it has also led to the mounting of internal and external debts and also to the distortion of the industrial growth of our country, ultimately leading to the chasm between the rich few and the multitude of the poor of our country, leading to the escalation of social tension. This is the crop we have harvested under an economic programme called SAP - Structural Adjustment Programme.

I have got no hesitation to say that this budget proposal is nothing but an instrument of further pursuing the implementation course of the Structural Adjustment Programme and also being the harbinger for the fresh doses of IMF and the World Bank's role under the extended Fund facility and it shadows still more darker days ahead for us. With this, you can understand the fundamental position I want to take regarding the budget proposals.

There are some people even in this House who say that this is a soft budget. I agree it is a soft budget. Yes, it is a soft budget for the rich but it is a harsh budget for the poor. It has been admitted even by the International Monetary Fund that it is a good document for negotiating the Extended Fund Facility loan. It is the International Monetary Fund which has given you this certificate that this budget is a good instrument for negotiation for further loan.

I have got many bureaucrats in front of me. I have got with me the document in which one of the former Secretaries of the Finance Ministry has called it very mildly, a budget for the elites. It is not myself. My position is known to this House. I have been serving on this House right from 1977. Therefore, my political position, my economic philosophy, my social philosophy are quite understandable and known to you all. But the most astute understanding factor is that one of the Secretaries to Government of India, who has retired, has termed this budget as a 'Budget of the elite' Dr. Singh is an expert. There is no doubt about it. I quite appreciate that he had laid down the basic objectives for this Budget for 1993-94. If I may quote him, I would only say that the first objective has been, according to his admission, to achieve macro-economic balance in time. The second objective is to achieve an equilibrium in the balance of external payments. I want to say that, with all the humility at my command, both the objectives are not going to be fulfilled by the Budget proposal that are at our disposal.

Certainly you are not going to give

unlimited time to me. I will have to make my comments as quickly as possible.

On the internal balance, it may be stated that some attempts have been made to solve the problem - but not by taxing the rich and not putting the finger where it is to be put but at the cost of the States economy. As a matter of fact, the Budget document says that there has been reduction of the total transfer from the Union to the States. The rich and the elite are not only been spared but have been profusely rewarded for their increased consumerism. Massive leeway of Rs. 4,522 crores and in customs and excise duties are given. Had these not been given, had these been there, then the deficit of Rs. 4314 crores would have been neutralised completely. We would have had a deficit -less Budget for the country for 1993-94.

The transfer to the States has declined by a big amount, as much as Rs. 1,017 crores. On the other hand the total recovery from the states has gone up to Rs. 2,742 crores. You have recovered from the States double than what you propose to give to the States. You have recovered Rs. 2,742 crores from the States. You have transferred to the States, from the States, from the Union, a sum of Rs. 1,017 crores only. The overall position is that the net transfer of resources has gone down to Rs. 3,025 crores in 1993-94 as against Rs. 6,784 crores in 1992-93. That means the Budget allocation transfer from Union to the States and U. T.s. has almost been half. Therefore, you have sought to establish or to secure internal stability, macro-economic stability, not at the cost of the rich, not at the cost of the multi-nationals, not at the cost of the jaindars or at the cost of the land-lords but at the cost of the States and their economy and thereby the peoples of the States of our country.

So far as the balance of external payment is concerned, I will only like to draw your attention to the remark made in the Economic Survey which has been placed in this house. The survey says that such deficit will continue. But

that objective has not been fulfilled also.

I want to bring to your notice the most disturbing feature, the most disturbing factor in the economy, that is we have already been late to land in the debt trap. We are not only in the debt trap, we are also proceeding fast towards death trap. During the first nine months of 1992, we borrowed Rs. 677 crores and during the same period, repayment of loans and interest has been of the order of Rs. 6,079 crores. There has been a meagre inflow and the process of outflow has already started. I do not know where you will land our country. Naturally, it is quite well-known that if the outflow is bigger than the inflow, then you will have to borrow to make repayment of loan and interest. Therefore, we shall be in the debt trap and ultimately it will lead us to the death trap, and ultimately it will lead us to the death trap. This is a dangerous situation and this is pregnant with grave implications affecting the economy and the political sovereignty of our country.

Sir, a lot of fan-fare has been made that this Budget is a Budget for the improvement of agriculture. I have not time to go into the details, but I would like to quote from the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech. He Said:

"The integration of our agricultural economy will be far more significant in favouring agricultural producers than any programme of subsidy could ever be."

That means, you have decided to throw away the subsidy given to the agricultural sector and you want to integrate our agricultural economy with the world economy and to globalise our agricultural economy.

Sir, subsidy is given not only in our country, but in USA, UK and other European countries also. This kind of subsidies to agricultural sector are given. I have figures with me which show that much more and larger amount of subsidies are being given for agriculture.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Sir, I am on a point of order. The Hon. Member is delivering his speech but no member of council of Minister is not the points (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would like to refer to South Commission's Report for a particular reason. The reason is very clear that Mr. Manmohan Singh was the Secretary of the south Commission. That South Commission, in its report, suggested and warned all the Third World countries that there are inherent dangers for all the Governments of the Third World countries if they seek to integrate their agricultural economic with the World economy, that is, globalisation of agricultural economy.

17.00 Hrs.

Now that Mr. Manmohan Singh advocates the integration of agricultural economy to the world economy. It is very paradoxical and it is very painful for me to see that not a single word has been uttered in the long Budget speech of the Finance Minister regarding the anti-national elements in the Dunkel Draft proposal. The Dunkel proposal is injurious to the Indian economy, the Indian agriculture, the Indian research and the Indian science. Not a single warning, not a note of cautions is to be found in the long speech of the Finance Minister regarding the danger of the Dunkel proposal. Yet it is claimed that the Government is determined to protect the agriculture of our country, to promote the interests of the agricultural sector of our economy. Therefore, this is nothing but fan-fare; this is nothing but smoke-screen.

Another very astonishing feature is, there has been reduction of import duty for the foreign goods. These reduction total to Rs. 3273 crores. This liberalisation would benefit foreign goods to the extent of 3,000 and odd crores. Whereas the reduction in excise duties for indigenous goods adds up to Rs. 1249 crores. That is, you are giving concessions to the foreign goods

to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores but you are reducing the excise duty to te extent of only Rs. 1,000 crores. 1:3 is your proporation of your likes for the foreign goods and your hatred against the indigenous goods.

The Government policy on export is simply the import promotion policy. It is not the export promotion although the Government says export more and save the nation. Here, the policy has been otherwise. That is, you import more and I do not know whether the country will be saved. therefore, the entire policy to me seems to be a policy of import promotion and not for export promotion.

The Government says that it has not accepted the exit policy for the workers. But it is not so. The exit policy has not only been agreed upon but it is going to be implemented right from now and it is being started. National renewal Fund has been provided for. But there is no provision for D.A. for the current year. It seems, the Government is very complacent that there should be no further increase in price. therefore, there has been no provision for the payment of D.A. in the current year. Earlier Rs. 2200 crores have been paid by the Government of India towards D.A. during the last year. This year, there is no provision for that. So far as inflation is concerned, there is no doubt in me that there will be further inflation.

I strongly oppose the so-called report produced by the Committee appointed by the National Development Council. I want to protect the interests of the workers.

The convertibility of the rupee with current account is a euphemism for accelerated depreciation of the rupee. I oppose the convertibility of the rupee. It is nothing but the convertibility of te rupee.

It is being said that there has been increased Plan expenditure. I call it an exercise in magic. This magic has been the result of firstly, drastic reduction in capital expenditure

which will have an adverse impact on development as a whole and it is the result of a series of assumptions like higher resources generation, higher economic growth, improved tax collection and easy way of resource raising i.e., through loans. This is how we have been confused about the increased allotment for Central Plan allocation.

There has been drastic reduction in the outlay in the public sector and there are figures with me. I do not have the time to mention them.

Lastly, the Government has decided to disinvest the bank shares. This is euphemism for denationalisation. Along with denationalisation of banks, they are going to denationalise certain financial institutions of our country.

All these are mainly due to the reasons that our Government has taken upon itself the course of selling our country's economic interest and national interest.

The way out lies in developing self-reliant economy. The way out lies in relying on the strength and capacity of the nation to withstand the pressure from the foreign multi-national companies and foreign companies. It is the people on whose strength we should rely and I object to the Government's policy of relying on the strength and economic capacity of G7 of World Bank or International Monetary Fund. Yet sin cannot be saved G7. India cannot be saved by G7 or any group of Western countries can be saved.

India should exist, should live and prosper on the basis of its own strength, on the basis of its own suffering and our countrymen should remain prepared and will remain prepared for undergoing that suffering and if the Government tries to pursue the anti-people policy, we believe that this country will rise and resist this move. This is a dangerous path.

With these words, I oppose the Budget proposals lock, stock and barrel.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget presented for the year 1993-94. The budget is full of dejections and illusions and has been presented for the sake of formality. More than 80 per cent of population of this country comprise people who do not have houses to live, two square meals to eat and enough clothes to wear. Their children wear single tattered clothes in severe cold. There is no arrangement of education and medical facilities for them. They are dying for want of medicines. We prepare budgets while sitting in the magnificent building to determine their future but the budget which has been presented here is anti-people.

Sir, there was no debt on our country before 1947 but afterward it has become one of the major debtor countries of the world. Why did it happen? It happened because the people sitting at the helm of affairs are not honest in making country's future bright. Today corruption has become a general phenomenon in the country and as a result of that the money received as foreign loans to improve the plight of poor people, has also been confined to a few rich people only. Shrimati Rita Ji has rightly said - "Yavat jivet sukham jivet, rinam kritva ghitam pivet, bhasmi bhutasya dehasya punragamn pivet, bhasmi bhutasya dehasya punragamn kutah." On the one hand they have confined the entire money in the hands of a few persons and on the other they have created a class who believe in:

"Yavat jivet sukham jivet, hritva mritva suram pivet, Bhasmi bhutasya dehasya punragamn kutah."

On the one hand the entire money has gone in the hands of corrupt persons and on the other, during the 45 years of independence a

[Sh. Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi]

class of terrorists has been created in the country who are killing the countrymen and looting their property and enjoying.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the basic question is that of farmers but no attention has been paid towards them in the Budget. Leaving aside the 80 per cent rural people, arrangement has been made for the comfort of only 10 per cent capitalist group and high Government officials living in urban areas. The farmer in rural areas cannot buy refrigerator or colour T.V. He does not have money for that. he will purchase bicycle only. Will the Government provide any concession of him? It has been shown that no new taxes have been proposed in the budget but indirectly hike in prices of petrol, diesel, coal and rail fare has affected the farmers directly. Sir. We can compare the resources of income shown in the budget with a rural saying that looking a beautiful red flowered of semal tree the birds make their nests on it so that later on they may enjoy its fruit. When it bears fruit the birds try to eat them, but they find nothing in it except cotton. For the general public this budget is also like that of a semal flower which is of no use of them at all.

Sir, special attention needs to be paid to revenue collection. We have to see as to under that circumstances revenue is embezzled and who are the persons involved in such embezzlement? How that can be checked and how that can be brought to public exchequer? Take the example of Income Tax. The Government is not even getting 1/4th of the total income tax and 75 per cent is pocketed by Income Tax Officers. If income tax procedure is simplified and income tax limit is raised then it would encourage tax payers to declare their income and the Government would also get more revenue. Sir, traders are the main tax evaders. If any trader wants to deposit his tax honestly, the income tax officer of the district does not move his file without taking bribe of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000. The trader has to pay bribe. Then he thinks that when he has to pay bribe why he should not evade tax. He is

compelled to evade tax. The tax pocketed by the officers incur loss to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees to the Government every year. The Government should pay more attention of to check tax evasion and corruption prevailing in Income Tax Department. The Government should formulate a proper procedure to make the traders more honest. Income tax limit should be raised and the income tax procedure should be simplified. When we expect from others to speak the truth, we should first learn to speak the truth. If we expect honesty from others, first of all we, who are sitting at the helm of affairs, should become honest. If it happens I have no doubt in my mind that our entire nation and our employees will become honest. If we smoke cigarette how we can ask others not to smoke. Therefore, we have to become honest first. In addition to that the aim of nation building should be uppermost in our mind and with that motive we have to move ahead. Only then we can do something good for the nation as well as for the upliftment of the poor. Sir, once again I would like to request the Government to have mercy for the rural poor. The poor people in rural areas do not have enough clothes for their young daughters. How their children spend their nights during the severe cold? They cannot sleep without mat. The whole family has to sleep in one tattered razi. If you look at them you will find that they have reduced to skeletons. Their exploitation should be stopped and some solution for their upliftment should be found out.

Merely reducing prices of colour T.V. and car will not serve the purpose. If you do not pay attention towards the poor they will come on the streets to protest against the rich and the latter will not remain in peace. They will be in trouble. You should ponder over it seriously.

Today the Government has introduced the Gold-bond scheme. The Government will not ask anything about the source with which the gold has been acquired. It means that this scheme will attract those people who have money. The poor people of the country have no money. Only a handful of people, say 5-10 per cent of the

population in rich. Who are these 5-10 per cent people? They are politicians, Government servants, big officials or 2-4 per cent capitalist group of the country. Nobody has money barring these people. The rich people have endeavoured to convert their unaccounted money into white money through gold bond. The Government is giving patronage to it. I think that the Government has given a chance to rich people to convert their black money into white through gold bond and paved the way for it. Therefore, I demand that the Government should reconsider the scheme. The budget presented by you is anti-people and anti-poor and I strongly oppose it. I would like to request all the hon. Members of all parties sitting in the House to oppose it unitedly and not to allow the budget to be passed.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE
(Jorhat): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Budget 1993-94.

The Budget 1993-94 is not an isolated phenomenon. This is the third stage in an ongoing process of an exercise which began in 1991. The present stage, though not the final one, takes a direction which zeroes in on a note of decisiveness. Many seldom realized its full implication in the last twenty months. The choice in 1991-92 was between survival and doom; between reducing debt and growth. Thus in the last Budgets financial viability superseded the economic expansion.

I do admit the twenty month period which separates his third Budget from the two previous Budgets is surely not marked by a noteworthy improvement in indices of economic and human welfare.

An average growth rate of less than 2 per cent over the two years ending 1992-93 in fact means a fall in per capita income and rise in unemployment. The present Budget 1993-94, however, unmistakably indicates that the difficult stabilization phase has been successfully traversed and restructuring of economy harmonized with growth and development. Having regard to our potential and endowment the hope is rightly expressed that this Budget will be a harbinger of the country's progress towards a dynamic and vibrant economy. That the Budget at the first instance is pro-growth is indicated by

full convertibility of the rupee, reduction of customs and excise duties and the expectation that it will stimulate exports and therefore industrial growth. In short, dual rates invariably lead to complications which hampered exports. With these complications and constraints gone, this will encourage foreign investment.

Added to this is the big incentive that comes from reduction of excise and customs duties. The official-presumption that exports would grow at around 15 per cent in dollar terms next year and the current account deficit would begin to decline in 1993-94, settling gradually to a level under two per cent turns out to be realistic. One is inclined to accept the finance Ministry's projection that foreign exchange earnings to exporters would rise by five per cent to six per cent during the ensuing fiscal year due to the unified exchange rate which is expected to settle somewhere between the market rate and the official exchange rate. Along with export which now has to be more competitive in the international market, the reduced import tariffs would compel the domestic industry to fend off the threat of imports by pricing its products competitively.

I would, however, like to pass on to a very important sector involving the great mass of our population, that is the rural sector. There is, no doubt, an impressive increase in plan spending to the tune of 32 per cent including a whopping hike of 62 per cent in funds for rural developments.

17.20 Hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even while he seeks to reduce the fiscal deficit by another half a percentage point of GDP. And he has done this by not raising new taxes, a rare budgetary exercise, but by offering tax concessions worth Rs. 4522 crore.

Thus there is substantial investment in agricultural sector as well as substantial reduction of the duties on inputs on agriculture which will definitely help the process of economic growth. Thus the heavily pro-industry bias of our past five year plans is sought to be corrected.

[Sh. Bijoy Krishna Handique]

Yet let us examine whether it can be actually called a Budget with well directed rural orientation. In spite of general increase in outlays for the rural economy, we however need to look at the budget allocations in 1992-93 when there was substantial reduction. In certain cases in the Budget 1993-94 the increase provided looks significant only because of the very deep cuts last year. For instance, the outlay for the rural water supply programme has been increased substantially from Rs. 460 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 760 crore next year. But even this higher outlay remains below the Budget estimates for 1991-92. We have, however, to bear in mind in all fairness that the hon. Finance Minister is caught between two pulls - one is development oriented rural programmes with a longer gestation period and the other welfare-oriented programmes with immediate results. I do appreciate the compulsions which make him discriminate in favour of the human face. That is why the accent is on anti-poverty programme which is shown by the expenditure on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana of Rs. 500 crore. There is no doubt the pressing need to raise major sections of the rural population above the poverty line.

But the fact remains that it is long term measures that sustain growth in rural economy will employment generation such as the National Watershed Development Programme which is provided in contrast only Rs. 200 crore even though all the blocks in the country with less than 30 per cent cultivated area are to be covered by assured means of irrigation.

I think, a balance needs to be maintained between instant relief to poor a sustained employment generation programmes, between programmes with an emphasis on jobs created today and those that can create jobs in the future. So, it is imperative that the Government spells out a clear strategy to channelise higher outlays under IRDP which is being 68 per cent more next year than that for the current year.

The other points I would briefly refer to are about 31 per cent hike in the outlay for education and 60 per cent increase in the health

budget. It is indeed long since such social sectors have been given importance. This sows the cultured bias of the Finance Minister's mind. But while highlighting these points, I have some observations to make on the financial assistance to our universities and research and academic centres which are virtually in the throes of death. They now exist only for making payment to staff, sometimes failing to meet even the financial obligations of the staff too. It is too naive to suggest that the universities fend for themselves by raising their own resources. Education and research, unlike fiscal phenomenon, cannot be left to market forces.

I cite the instance of research centre - Agro-Economic Research Centre of Jorhat in Assam Agriculture University. I has been doing significant research work in agro-economics, on subjects like textiles, handicrafts and its related materials, sericulture, aquaculture, cattle and poultry farming, etc. Thus, it has made immense contribution to the prospective planning of the entire North-Eastern region taking district level planning as its basis. Research work has now to be suspended due to financial constraints. There is already unrest in the Centre. And I am afraid, any moment there may be a strike or other action by its employees who have not received their arrears accumulated since 1990-91.

I draw the pointed attention of the hon. Finance Minister to see that this can overcome Centre's financial constraints and can function as a research centre. The case of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta is no better, it is almost in the throes of death.

The other point that I want to make is about the proposed five-year tax holiday of industrialists who would opt for rapid industrial development of the North-Eastern region. I am afraid, this is more a cosmetic to the nation's concern for that neglected region. In a region where there is no infrastructure for industry, poor communications, due to Railways's proverbial apathy. Exorbitant transport cost, five year period is nothing. It will fly like time that old gipsy without making its presence felt. I wonder if the hon. Finance Minister has a card up his sleeves to extend the time-limit by another five years. If

he has, it is time he laid it on the table right now.. Otherwise, no industrialist will be inspired to make a beginning even for we all know the limitations of the North-Eastern region.

Before I conclude, I raise the question in the context of Centre's insistence on States' mobilising their own resources. How much resources can be raised by a state like Assam, ravaged annually by devastating floods?

Unless Government takes effective measures against flood and erosion, the question of resource mobilisation remains a myth. This is like blowing hot and cold in the same breath. The Centre wants the state to raise resources and at the same time, it tends to keep its eyes shut on the problem of recurring floods which eat away the resources. Our demand for tacking devastation caused by the river Brahmaputra on national level is still a cry in wilderness. Last year, by chance, there was no devastating flood all over the state barring a few places. But the phenomenon of floods moves in a cycle. We have unimpeachable evidences and reasons to forecast that severe floods will strike Assam this year with all furey. And to make the matter worse, due to the meagre funds provided last year, all the vulnerable points of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries could not be protected, thus exposing the people of the state to a fierce situation. Even, at this belated stage, if some substantial funds are provided, this disaster can be mitigated. I hope the Finance Minister will take immediate steps. It books like a paradox that Government is prepared to spend crores of rupees on relief operation while this amount can be very well spent before hand protection work to stall a disaster. By that, Government can save the people from sufferings and misery. It is also imperative that the Brahmaputra Board which is, at the moment, yet to move out of its rudimentary stage needs to be overhauled and activated so that it can handle this gigantic problem caused by the mighty river Brahmaputra. With these observations, I support the Budget for 1993-94. And I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will at least look into the problem when

he hails or rather gets elected from Assam and see that the problem can be solved. Otherwise, I can see a terrible scene ahead me within a few months a even a few weeks if something is not done immediately to set right the situation and to have the protective measures taken along the vulnerable areas of the river Brahmaputra.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): I thank you first of all for giving me an opportunity to speak, Sir. At the very outset, I would like to say that this Budget is an anti-farmer and anti-poor Budget. The hon. Finance Minister has taken utmost care to protect the affluent section of the society while presenting his third Budget to this august House. Whether it is excise duty cuts third Budget to this august House. Whether it is excise duty cuts or any other tax concession that he has given, he has only helped the affluent sections of the society who have got the capacity to purchase and this budget is not for the people who are really poor. In my opinion, the people who have got the purchasing capacity may not be more than 150 to 200 million people in this country. Reduction of income tax, wealth tax, gift tax, excise and customs duties come to about Rs. 6950 crores. This reduction will have two effect. The first effect is that the state Governments hitherto which are getting about 45 per cent of the share have been put to a loss and they have to suffer because of this total amount of Rs. 6950 crores.

It is a substantial amount of reduction in the custom and excise duty of which 45 per cent ought to have gone to the states. But that has been denied. I do not how the Central Government is going to reimburse or going to make good the loss to the states.

The hon. Finance Minister always used to say that he will bring down the budget deficit. That was the assurance given by the Finance Minister to this House. he is not only a clever man but is an expert man. Now he says that reduction in terms of percentage of GDF and not in terms of monetised deficit. I do not know how the Finance Minister is going to substantiate

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the assurance that he gave to the House, in the last two years' Budget proposals.

The monetised deficit last year was about Rs. 5400 crores. This year it has ultimately come to Rs. 6000 crores. Let the Finance Minister give the clear answer about the monetised deficit so far as this year is concerned. The most important fiscal deficit is the revenue deficit which reflects whether the Government is living within its means.

In my opinion the assurance which was given to this House by the Finance Minister was to cut down the un-productive expenditure or the Government expenditure. All these things have been given a go-by. Nothing has been achieved. The revenue deficit which was Rs. 16261 crores in 1990-91 has gone up to Rs. 17360 crores in 1993-94. The fiscal deficit comes to Rs 36959 crores in 1993-94, as against 36325 crores in 90-91.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Gowda please come in the front row, we are unable to hear you.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am sorry, Sir. What I was telling was that the most important thing is the revenue deficit which reflects whether the Government is living within its means. Last year the Government promised to reduce the unproductive expenditure. Both the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister gave a categorical assurance to reduce the Government expenditure like reduction in staff, TA/DA, expenditure on vehicle and so on. Let the Finance Minister go through his own figures. This year the revenue deficit is Rs. 17360 crores whereas in 1990-91 this was Rs 16261 crores. Likewise, I can give the figures for the subsequent years also. They are all printed figures. In 1990-91 the fiscal deficit was Rs. 36325 crores and this year it has come to Rs. 36959 crores. In 1990-91 the non-plan expenditure was Rs 80469 crores and this year it has gone up to

Rs. 90072 crores. This clearly shows that whatever assurances the Finance Minister gave to the House he is not able to fulfill those assurances. The only achievement to this, credit is the cut in the farmers' subsidy.

Let me be very plain. I am not a person who will always be harping on this issue. Whatever subsidies that have been given, when the price of DAP went up sky high, after a great deal of struggle by almost all the political parties, the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to give Rs. 1000 per tonne subsidy for DAP. For this Purpose the last years' Budget provided Rs. 350 crores. This year, there is no provision for that. The subsidy that was provided last year has also been taken away this year. The argument of our Finance Minister or his Advisors is that the expenditure in the form of subsidy to the farmers will be an unproductive expenditure or non-plan expenditure. I would like to ask a question straightaway to my friend, hon. the Minister of State for finance. The subsidy which is going to be given to the industrialists, that will be classified as subsidy for developmental works. I do not know the logic behind it. The subsidy that is going to be given to the farmers, either for DAP or whatever it may be, will it not increase the food production and ultimately help the nation? I do not know why these friends are trying to deny a little benefit that is given to the farmers. Even the benefit that was given to the farmers. Even the benefit that was given to them, they are going to take away that benefit.

Your good self was kind enough to permit me to raise one of the issues on the floor of the House under Rule 377 and that was on the Agricultural and Rural Debts scheme, 1990 which was formulated by the very same House. Let it be any Government. Today you are there and tomorrow somebody else may come. Today I you say that for the next three years, you will Heaven to earth Do you have the guarantee for three years The programmes - whether you had formulated or somebody else had formulated during the last few years - must be continued and they should be implemented in all

fairness. now, I would like to ask one question here. A scheme was formulated only to give one time benefit to the farming community of this country and that too small farmers viz. The loan worth rs. 10,000 would be waived. That decision was taken in 1990 when Shri V. P. Singh was heading the Government. That scheme was announced by the Government of India and circulated to all the state Governments. I would like to ask a few points particularly on this issue. What was the actual amount involved? According to the guidelines that were given by the Government of India through a Notification and the loan which was distributed by all the commercial banks, cooperative banks and other financing agencies to the farmers, artisans and so on, you have classified certain things. You have classified that who are the people who should come under the category of agriculture. Agriculture means, horticulture animal husbandry, poultry farming, fisheries and so on. Artisan means cottage and village industries and handicraft industries. All these people are going to get benefits as per that notification. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, what exactly would be the financial burden, taking all these categories into consideration and how much budgetary provision was made in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93. This is the thing which I would like to ask the Government to spell out while replying to this General Discussion on Budget.

According to my memory, last year, a provision of about Rs. 1500 crores was made for this purpose and the hon. Finance Minister was not even prepared to release Rs. 200 crores out of these Rs. 1500 crore. It is not for Dr. Balram Jakhar, a big farmer or for the hon. minister of state for Finance or for me, but it is for the small farmers, that this scheme was formulated. Why the Government wants to deny them the benefits? If you are really sincere, then I would like to ask a question. You touch your heart. I

I would like to ask Dr. Manmohan Singh one question. It is not mere honesty that is a criteria in the country, it is not mere sincerity that is a

criteria in the country but it is some other thing, and other than honesty is required Why are you denying all these things to them?

To make up the financial loss due to this swindling by the bank scam, you are going to provide rs. 5,700 crore in the current year's budget. What moral right have you got to pay it from the public exchequer which is the money that is being given by 90 crore of people? But you are not prepared even to pay Rs. 1000 crore for the poor farmers at least for a single time benefit of loan abolition. I am ashamed to say this. Let us touch our heart. What sin this farming community has committed? Twenty-thirty handsome people have looted the banks' funds in the name of shares, brokers or dalal or what is called bulls. I cannot say all these words. Whatever it may be. Those people today are able to get protection by this very same Government. For what are we sitting here? We are sitting in the highest democratic institution to protect them.

Today, when I went through the papers, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I had to function when you good self presided over the Karnataka legislature; and you had given several rulings. I do not want to take the name of any individual. Only I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues here. I will quote from Indian Express of Today The main issue was and is if the pay-offs were to be made to certain important persons in the country through these accounts, if these accounts were traced, it should have opened up a trial to many other foreign accounts especially of those who are holding important positions in the country. If the CBI wants to probe these pay-offs, why anybody should come in the way of that? The hon. Minister if state for Internal Security says the JPC has failed to identify the culprits who as responsible is scam in this country. Who is at the back of all these things? Is this House? Is any hon. Member of any party including my party? I do not think anybody wants to come in the way of finding out those people who are responsible for looting this country's money. I cannot understand this. You want to pay Rs. 5700 crore from the general revenue to

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make up this fraud that has been committed by few individuals. When we for poor farmers, are we beggars? IN all humility at my command, I would like to say don't treat this community with scant respect. I have got regards for Mr. Manmohan Singh. But now I have to say that I have lost that regard. Intelligent is not the criterion of this country's administration. I have seen enough intelligent people. I want men of heart for the poor sections of the society. I do not want to use harsh words to injure the feelings of anybody.

Day before yesterday, Pakistan's former Prime Minister's property was frozen. How many politicians' properties were frozen in India including the former Prime Minister or ministers Mr. V. P. Singh told in this same House that nearly Rs. 1, 500 crores in the Swiss Bank Which belong to Indian He told that; it is not I. I was not holding the portfolio of the Finance Minister in the Central Government. Shall we have got the courage just to know the pay-offs in bank scam have been scuttled down by the CBI? Then what type of justice we are going to do here? These looters, smugglers, anti-social elements will be probeted by some of all interested persons who are in the line of portion.

I do not want to take the name of Mehta group Dalal Group; I do not know whichever Mehta is there. If that group was going to be kept in the CBI custody for 118 days, how the other Hitten Dalal was sent home within 11 days by the very same CBI? Who is responsible for nearly Rs. 3000 crore financial scam?

You go through the Jankiraman Report you will know the Bills

The hon. Minister as an youngster has got a bright future Shri Chandrashekara Murthy, I have got the highest regard for you you come from a respectable family, I know. You are a straightforward man. Please look into this, if you can. If it is not possible, if you are in a helpless

situation, I do not want to put you in an embarrassing situation. After 19 or 20 years you have become a Minister. I will stop at his stage

Sir, so many concessions were given! Colour TV! When the hon Finance Minister was presenting his Budget, he was said, "Hereafter I will give the benefit to the Colour TV and maruit cars!" What I can say is, Deputy Speaker Sir, you have been in public life for 30 years. Have you been able to purchase a Maruit car? You have got 1 to 15 acres, small farm. I know. To whichever party we may belong, I have the highest regard for you.

Why are these concessions given? For whom are they given? For what purpose are they given?

Take the farming community Only one item has been included on tractors of engine capacity exceeding 1800 c.c. Reduction Exuse duty from 17 to 25 to 10 per cent. Shri Balram Jaxhar may be having one or two tractors. But the small farmers will have only tillers, power tillers. Was it not possible for Shri Manmohan Singh to identify these small farmers?

For instance, even if he has reduced the duty on pesticided by 10 per cent, I would have congratulated him openly to whichever party we may belong. Not an iota has been there! I cannot understand it Seventy per cent of this community, to whichever caste they may belong to, are treated with such a scant respect! What is this? While preparing the Budget is there no person who belongs to the farming community in the Finance Ministry, at least to suggest to the so-called administrators. I would like to ask this question: Are we so helpless, we as rulers? We say that we are the rulers We are the policy makers we are the privileged clers of this country The erstwhile Chakaravarthis and Maharajas have gone. New Maharajas and Pseudo-maharajas have come sitting in this House and running the administration of this country can we not ask how these people who prepared the Budget proposals are going to be

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prepared by the bureaucrats? Can you not tell them? Is it so difficult? I am unable to understand it clearly shows that you leave no heat

If the hon. Minister of state for Finance, even now, if he wants to show courage, let him at least show his courage and press his Minister to spell out something which is going to help the farming community, in his reply.

The next thing is exemption of Wealth tax I have heard enough speeches in this country that I am disgusted about the credibility of the politicians and the political parties which is going down in the country now.

I have heard enough speeches. Urban ceiling is only for namesake Land reforms, yes, in Karnataka they have been implemented in very vigorous manner. How much money is now in the hands of the farmers? Especially some of those farmers who have maintained certain large farms in Northern India where they were unable to implement the land reforms, in all sincerity, this is a different matter.

I will ask about the wealth tax exemption for a single house whatever may be the cost, it may be Rs 1 crore, Rs. 2 crore, or more. There are people who build the entire house with marbles, imported marbles! For that you want to give an exemption! And, there is no ceiling limit on that! But, to own ten acres of land you want to have a ceiling limit.

18-00 hrs.

Why are we all here? Forget the Party. Why are we all here? I would like to ask this question to the ruling party, Members you have run the country for the last forty years. If you want, you can run the country for another 40 years because the Opposition is divided. I am not bothered. You people say in the last two years of the Opposition Government, there was economic instability, etc. These are all arguments. The arguments

can be advanced for and against for hours together.

I would like to ask one question to the hon. Finance Minister. Is it not possible to amend the Constitution and the taxation laws, if necessary, to confiscate the properties of the corrupt politicians and corrupt bureaucrats if they have acquired the property over and above the known source of income. When Pakistan can do this, why not we do it? If our system is not going to be helpful to take such action, I prefer that system whether it is military rule or whatever may be. I am not bothered. We have heard all these sermons. Could it not be possible to find out the pay off to those politicians and bureaucrats in the bank scan?

I would like to make one or two points more. What is your rupee convertibility To maintain the rupee value you have to spend whatever the reserves of foreign exchange that you have with RBI. Otherwise, today the rupee has no value at all. How long can you sustain this? Unless and until you improve foreign exchange reserves by export earnings, you cannot overcome the financial crisis by this borrowed money.

About your expectation in regard to foreign investment, I would like to quote from *Financial Express*. It says:

"Only time will tell if the eagerness of the Finance Minister to globalise India's economy in a haste, presumably on IMF advice, was in the interest of the country.."

It also says:

"It would therefore be highly unrealistic to expect a significant improvement in India's export performance in the near future, especially having regard to past experience. Although the Government's target for export

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growth was 16 per cent from April 92, to January 1993, exports grew at a dismal rate of only 2.2 per cent over the comparable months of 1991-92..."

The Finance Minister, while presenting this first Budget, came before this House and told that in the next three years the economic situation will prove. It is not mesmerism.

Today we have got 5.2 billion dollars of foreign exchange reserves because you have borrowed and you have transferred from loan account to the foreign exchange account. It is not earned by your exports. I would like to just caution you. I am not interested to come back to Parliament.

Shri Chandrashekharji, the Minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, you may be interested to continue in Parliament. I warn you and your Party that if you people adopt a callous attitude towards agriculture and agricultural sector, a day will come when this country becomes another Somalia. Please remember. Now IMF wants to trap you. Our food production in the next ten years will go down.

My friend, Shri Reddiah was mentioning about the DAP and said that the imported DAP has now been refused. Our local factories have been closed. And after two years, the international market is going to dictate us and you have to depend only on them. You cannot survive. And in the next ten years, India is going to become another Somalia and it is going to suffer shock in agriculture and industrial sector. Please note this. You may be under the impression that you may survive for long.

How long you can hold this nation? It is practically impossible.

Power and irrigation are the core sectors.

They were totally neglected in this Budget. They are the main ingredients for food production and for building up the rural economy. For three to five years, a farmer cannot get the power for his pump sets. Out of the total possibility of power generation, we have only achieved 40 per cent in power sector even after 47 years of independence. Similarly, in irrigation, 1540 million acre foot of water is available, out of which not even 40 per cent of the water is used for the benefit of the farmers. Some people argues that 36 per cent allocation is enhanced for the rural development. I know how that money is going to be spent. One camel in North India has been sold to 60 persons under the garb of helping the poor farmers. About Jawahar Lojgar yojna and other schemes, how the money is swindled at the ground level, everybody knows it. But, unfortunately, because of the party discipline, they were not able to express their views in this House. This is the position in this country.

I can only ventilate my feelings. I cannot change the line of approach of the government.

Sir, you have cautioned me twice to conclude my speech. You are coming from Karnataka and I am also coming from Karnataka. The other hon. Members should not think that you are doing a favour to me.

There are various other issues which I can quote, but, unfortunately due to paucity of time, I would like to ask only my young friend, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhar Murthy that this is the issue which we are going to raise before the public. We will not leave you. Tell your Government; tell the Prime Minister. You have provided Rs. 5700 crores out of the general revenue to meet the losses that has occurred due to securities scam for the reimbursement. I am asking a simple question. When you have attached the properties of Harshad Mehta and his relatives, why Bhupen Dalal's property has not been attached, even his wife's property has not been attached. You know you cannot stop us. I will tell you that these things cannot be covered by you anymore.

I would like to say just one word with all honesty and sincerity at my command - whatever may be these looters can do, please do not neglect, neglect neglect the farming community, which will destroy you and your party.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL (Khurja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget because this Budget is for the benefit of the rich and detrimental to the interests of the larger masses of population of India.

It is a Budget only for 10 to 15 per cent of the population and against about 80 per cent of the population of India.

Now, I will take one by what the provision has been made in the Budget for Agriculture. The subsidy has been abolished.

This is on account of the fact that seventy per cent of the population of India lives in villages and their main source of income is agriculture. But it is very surprising that the Government has not paid any heed to the interests of the agriculturists. If you take Japan, for instance, it has got the highest subsidy - about 76 per cent - followed by USA which has got about 60%, whereas the subsidy on agriculture in India is less than ten per cent only. I, therefore, demand that the Finance Minister should restore the subsidy on fertiliser.

Secondly, I demand that there should be no restriction on the movement of foodgrains from one district to another district and from one state to another state.

Thirdly, I demand that the prices of agricultural produce should be reasonably fixed.

Fourthly, the prices of agricultural implements, especially of the tractors, should be brought down if we have to see a prosperous India.

The main source of our Indian economy is agriculture. But nothing has been done to

improve it. Though our Prime Minister has announced the increase for the rural sector from Rs. 14,000 crores has got some share for the agriculturists or not. That is not clear.

The budget has no relief for the salaried persons. It has been demanded here by Members belonging to various parties, and I have also requested the Finance Minister in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance, that the minimum taxable limit should be raised from Rs. 28,00 to Rs. 40,000. But this has not been done. Last year also we raised this point and the Finance Minister had said that if they raise the limit, then there will be a loss to the exchequer. But I do not agree with him. If the limit is raised, then the fall in the revenue can be made up by other means as well.

Then again, there is no provision for raising the standard Deduction for salaried persons from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 24,000. The Finance Minister has announced an increase in the standard Deduction from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 only, which is not sufficient. I had also requested the Finance Minister last year as well as this year, that if the slab rate up to the income limit of Rs. one lakh, is lowered by ten to fifteen per cent, then the deficit or the fall in revenue can be very easily made up by raising the same rate of tax in the slab system for those having income above Rs. one lakh, but this also has not been done. Salaried class is the most hit community from this budget as well as from the last year's budget. We were expecting the Finance Minister that he will have some consideration for the salaried persons this year but this has not been done.

There was a demand by some of my colleagues over here that there is no provision for payment of D.A. This is also very surprising. Rather it is a cruelty on the salaried persons. The persons in this category have only a fixed income. They cannot conceal the income. The tax is deducted from their income at source.

Much has been said by my colleagues on that side that this Budget is a growth-oriented

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Budget based on structural reforms and liberalisation of industrial policies. I want to know from the hon. Finance minister one thing— for whom this growth is meant for. Is this growth meant for the 80 per cent of the population who live in the villages, the labourers, the employees and other weaker sections of the society who have no means of their livelihood? My answer is No. The Budget is mainly for a very few persons. The total number of assesses is about 78 lakhs. Those having an income upto Rs. one lakh is about 63 lakhs. Major portion of the Government of India's revenue from direct taxes comes from 10 to 15 per cent of the population. 10 to 15 per cent of the assesses pay 80 per cent of the total revenue and 85 per cent of the assesses pay only 10 to 15 per cent of the total revenue. 10 to 15 per cent of the assesses pay 80 per cent of the total revenue and 85 per cent of the assesses pay only 10 to 15 per cent of the revenue.

As far as the figures I got with me, the Budget for the financial year ending 31st March, 1993 was about Rs. 17,000 crores. Rs. 13,500 crores has been recovered or collections have been made upto February, 1992. So, only the revenue which we receive from about 63 lakhs of the assesses is hardly Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 crores.

So, if we take into consideration some of the suggestions like raising the limit, or of standard deduction from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 24,000 or Rs. 25,000 and the rates of reduction in the lower income-group drawing less than Rs. one lakh, some help would be there. But this has not been done. Therefore, I demand that the Finance Minister should take these into consideration and when he comes for the reply to this debate, he should accept some of these suggestions made to give some relief to the salaried class persons who are the most hard-hit by this year's as well as last year's budget.

The Finance Minister has made no provision

for unearthing black money except announcing a gold bond scheme. Under the provisions of this scheme, we will get the gold after five years or the value of it plus an interest at the rate of Rs. 40 per gram of the gold.

There is no indication in that scheme. What will happen after five years? Suppose a person has black money and he purchases gold bonds for that money and after five years he takes back the money with interest for that gold and if he subsequently invests that amount will the Income Tax Department ask about the source of the amount? This is not clear. That means, even after five years, when the amount received is invested in business or in the bank or in shares and if the source is not asked, then it will give encouragement of black marketeers and the hoarders and also the tax evaders. My suggestion is, after five years, when the gold is returned, it should not be returned without interest, it should be returned after some deduction of about 10 or 15 per cent so that the person will realise that he cannot go scot-free. It has not been made clear in this Budget. Now, who has got the money to purchase these gold bonds? Not the poor people, not the poor people, not the villagers, not the labourers, not the salaried persons, but only big business people purchase these gold bonds.

Now, there are tax arrears to the extent of about Rs. 8,461 crores upto March, 1992 and out of this, only Rs. 2,500 crores are recoverable. Everybody knows that these persons against whom the tax arrears are outstanding, do not have liquid cash and they do not have the cash balance in their books. If they repay the tax arrears, then the Government should not ask the source of the money. Then, if there is a tax arrear of Rs. one lakh, then that person should be asked to make payment of not only Rs. one lakh, but Rs. 1,25,000/- By this means, he will also have the chance to convert his black money into white money and the Government also will have the additional revenue by way of this 25 per cent charge in addition to the recovery of arrears.

My other suggestion to unearth black money is, the government should float a scheme where the assesses or anybody should be allowed to construct LIG or MIG houses and 50 per cent of the cost of these houses should be paid by the persons to whom these houses are allotted.

The 15 per cent rebate should be given by the Income-tax department. Thus by investing black money into the housing construction, he will be having only Rs. 65,000. So, indirectly the Government will be taxing him to the extent of 35 per cent. If this is done, we will be happy and we will be able to solve two problems. One is, black money will come out and the problem of housing will be sorted out to a great extent.

There is no provision in the Budget for fulfilment of the Mandal Commission report as pronounced by the Supreme Court on 16th of November, 1992. 27% reservation for backward classes has been accepted by the Supreme Court. But in this Budget, there is no provision made as to so much amount is allocated for the services of this community. The Budget does not make any provision for the rehabilitation of victims of families after the Ayodhya incident and its repercussions at various places including Bombay, Maharashtra and Gujarat. More than 3,000 persons were killed. Out of them the families of how many persons have been helped by this Government. I do not think the Government has made any provision to rehabilitate those families.

We demanded from the Welfare Minister last year as well as this year as to what the Government is doing to fill the backlog of reservations in the services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total reservation provided for SC and ST is 22 1/2 per cent. But it is only five per cent in Class I and 10 per cent in Class II. For this nothing has been said. Moreover, no provision has been made in this Budget for incurring expenditure towards fulfilment of the backlog in the services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I demand from the Government that they should

take serious note of it.

About liberalisation of industrial policy, there are two aspects. Number one, on account of reduction of customs duty, excise and export import liberalisation, what is the effect in the economy? The effect is prices of imported goods are cheaper than the prices of goods manufactured in our country by indigenous industry. Then, nobody would like to purchase Indian goods. What will happen to the industry? These will come to close. Recently by the end of March, 1993, the IFSO factory in Kandla is closed down and about 8,000 workers have been rendered jobless. Again in Tamil Nadu magnesite factory has been closed down on account of the same fact. The goods imported are cheaper than the goods manufactured in those factories in India. About 15000 workers have been rendered jobless by the closure of the magnesite factory in Tamil Nadu.

If this process continues, then after two or three years, what will happen is that these industries will come to a close and foreign and multi-national NRIs will control the.

Indian Industry What about the public distribution system? Public Distribution system is meant only for the poor. Sugar, wheat and rice are distributed through this system. If the prices of these commodities are raised, what is the benefit of such public distribution system? 75 per cent of the people are covered by the public distribution system. But if the Government is not in a position to provide the basic necessities of food, cloth etc., what is the use of having such a Budget? The Budget this year is slightly an improvement on last year's Budget. Certain concessions have been announced like the reduction in the prices of TV and refrigerators and other electrical goods. TV is only for the rich.

I request the Finance Minister that the subsidies on agriculture should be restored. There should be no restrictions on movement of foodgrains. The prices of agricultural implements should be kept within reasonable

(Sh. Roshan Lal)

limit so that they are easily purchaseable and the prices of agricultural produce should go up in order that the persons do not should get any benefit out of this budget. Standard deduction should be raised from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 24,000/- and minimum taxable limit should be raised from Rs. 28,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-. This deficiency should be made up by making a reduction in tax rate in the slab system up to income of Rs. one lakh and raising the limit to the higher level above Rs. one lakh because it will not affect the Birlas and Tatas and other big houses. If they pay Rs. one lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs more, it hardly matters to them. But if the salaried person has to pay Rs. 1,000 more it will affect him.

The effect of this Budget is that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. What is the benefit of such growth-oriented Budget which is only for small percentage of the population? We should try to remove the gulf between the high and the low. If the higher persons can be brought down and the standard of the low persons can be raised by making suitable provision for them, it will be good. If this is done, that is good.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on this Budget, we have some few problems which the country is facing after the liberalisation which is supposed to be done within the country before it is globalised. There are lot of problems that are facing and we also have lot of difficulties. Today the stock-market is more important for guidance and future growth and development in the industrialisation and employment potentialities and productivity.

On the promises given earlier by the Chellaiah Committee report, the Finance Minister has not been able to implement this year and he is saying that it is postponed to next year. Neither corporate tax nor personal taxation nor the dividend deduction at source nor any of these things are touched.

He has not touched any of them. The stock market has started dwindling day by day. Without the growth of the stock-market, the country cannot be able to develop productivity.

Reference has been made about the tax-exemption limit. Almost everyone of us unanimously requested the Minister to raise the level of exemption. But he has not considered it so far. That is absolutely essential, unless the Finance Minister takes into account this response, the stock-markers will have a lot of problems. We will face a lot of difficulties.

The SEBI is also one of the important things. They have put a lot of rigid conditions. The promoters contribution has been increased to Rs. 50,000 which is beyond the control of the people in the rural areas. The farmers and others also want to put in the stocks. So, it should be reduced to Rs. 10,000-15,000/- Further, the locking period which has been made is substantially high. It has to be reduced in order to encourage investment in the stock-market and industrial development.

Sir, the large-scale industries also have a lot of problems before them. The infrastructure has not been developed. Today, the power cost here is about Rs. 2/- per unit whereas outside it is about fifty to seventy paise only. The interest rate here is about 19-20 per cent whereas outside it is 6-7 per cent. The reduction of one per cent this year is not adequate for encouraging development and investment growth. These factors are absolutely essential. The financial institutions also have to come forward with better suggestions. They should display a liberal attitude; they should give money at lower interest rates and single window system should be there. Now, people have to go from pillar to post for either release of funds or recovery of those things. These things must be worked out.

In the case of agriculture, we should also realise that the growth has been affected because of the uneven consumption of fertilizers. The utilisation of phosphatic and potash fertiliz-

ers has come down because of the high prices. A number of fertilizer factories in the country have also to close down because of the present policy. The farmers have to pay higher rates for fertilizers. The agricultural production in this country will ultimately go down. We may have to import more and more quantity of food products from outside. Consequently there will be unemployment problem and the life of the people will be affected.

Regarding the petro-chemical also, we find that the cost of feedstock is very high. We are all struggling. We will have to face a lot of sickness in that industry also. We have to import more from outside. We have to depend upon outside sources.

Otherwise, we have to remove the gulf surcharge immediately and give some protection at least for some time. We should not do certain things without giving proper time. This is going to cause a lot of problems.

Then, the special Economic Zones are very important in today's context. From Hong Kong, a lot of Indian people would like to come to this country if you provide them some facilities. If you do that, they will be able to develop the Free Trade Zones and that will help a lot of our goods in this country; that will help develop our industries even in Andaman & Nicobar Islands or Visakhapatnam etc. Where the port areas are there. If we can consider it, this will really help and increase our industrial growth. They will also invest a lot of money in this country. Our production capacity will increase.

Oil production has become one of the areas of concern to us. In fact, it is going down day by day. It has to be taken very far ahead. Otherwise our imports will be increasing. In fact, it is increasing and then balancing will become very difficult.

In the case of agriculture, last year the production was to the extent of 4.2 per cent whereas today it has come down to 3.8 per cent.

That shows there is a declining support for agriculture. The edible-oil prices have come down so much. A lot of farmers want to stop edible-oil production so much. A lot of farmers want to stop edible-oil production so much so next year we have to import it. The expenditure may be of the order of Rs. 3000-4000 crores.

There is no plan regarding population control. Unless you take care of population control, it is going to be a very difficult job. We will have to take steps to control population explosion.

Further, Tourism is a very promising area. We have a lot of facilities in this country. We have not really encouraged that sector nor exploited it. In short, we have not taken proper care of it. There is also the service industry. The provision for medical facilities, education is not sufficient. We need a lot of medical facilities and educational facilities in this country.

As we have all mentioned earlier, sickness in industry is a common thing. It is not only prevalent in this country but even in the developed countries also. But the BIFR is working very slowly. It is not able to handle even one-hundred of the requirement. The financial institutions and banks should come forward and arrange for the merger and amalgamation of industries in order to utilise the equipment, machinery and manpower so that production could not be affected. Our country should achieve more productivity. Then, we can derive a lot more advantages. In this particular aspect, the Government has to take proper care of it. The Finance Minister and the Income-tax Department should be able to make some provision like what have been provided for the BIFR. Unless that comes, these industries will not be able to make any progress.

Today urban areas are developed very much. Lot of industries are set up in between urban groups. The Government should come forward to arrange for shifting of industries from the urban areas to other places due to environmental conditions and due to other fac-

[Shri Bolla Buli Ramaiah]

tors. They require lot of assistance by way of different types of facilities. Then only they will be able to do these things. Otherwise, they will not move out and it will create lot of problems.

We are happy that the Government has introduced the gold bond system. But is not sufficient to encourage investment much on these things. If they are able to make it more attractive probably they can raise more than Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 crores so that they need not have to depend on the external assistance so much. Under the regulated indirectly by the pressure from various sides. In the case of a few items we would like to bring to your kind attention clauses 42 and 44 of the Finance Bill, 1993, which seeks to amend Sections 129E of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 35F of the Central Excise Act., 1944 by providing that the party preferring an appeal should pay the amount demanded before presenting the appeal. This is going to create lot of hardships and requires lot of attention, so that they should be able to take proper care on this. Similar thing has happened in the case of section 143, in regard to provision relating to levy of additional income-tax, section 143(1A) has been amended. This is causing lot of inconvenience and creating lot of problems in the minds of the people. The Finance Minister should take proper care of it and rectify it.

With these few words, I thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget presented by the Minister of Finance this year may appear to be attractive on the face of it but in fact it will cause distress to the people. The Central budget has fulfilled its major objectives but the deficit still continues. I fail to understand how to overcome this deficit. I fail to understand how to overcome this deficit. Regarding shortcomings, I will explain them in detail one by one.

Sir, first about sports. The allocation of Rs. 144.63 crores for sports is inadequate. It will hardly meet the expense of officials only. We thought that budget would pave way for youths to show their worth in the international field. But the allocation is too meager to provide nutritious food, modern equipment's and other facilities to youths.

Sir, I would like to submit that reference to Ayodhya has been made every time in the Budget. The Congress as well as the opposite parties mention it. It appears that they are obsessed with the Ayodhya issue and it has stuck to them like a leech. The Ayodhya issue is being blown out so proportion. There was no firing and only one or two persons might have been killed there. But no compensation was provided to the victims. Not withstanding, the Government refers to Ayodhya issue as the main reason for rise in prices. I fail to understand this philosophy. Bomb blasts occurred in Bombay and Calcutta. Where several persons lost their lives. Lakhs of rupees were given as compensation to next of kin of the deceased. Did it not contribute to rise in price whereas no such expenditure was incurred in Ayodhya. Then why is Ayodhya issue blamed for rise in prices.

Sir, there is C.P.I. (M) Government in Calcutta and Congress Government in Bombay. On the contrary, it is wrong to say time and again that Ayodhya issue has caused rise in prices. The Minister of Railways had also said the same thing in this Budget speech that there was deficit in Railways due to Ayodhya issue. I fail to understand that how the Ayodhya issue that occurred in U.P. has terrified these people. Proper allocation has not been made for defense of the country. Bomb blast incident in Bombay has made evident direct involvement of Pakistan. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to strengthen the security system. The amount under this head should be increased in the budget so that army could be strengthened. Now-a-days, army is being utilised to combat riots and terrorism. It is being utilised in Kash-

mir, Punjab bad Terai area of U.P. where this problem is at its peak. 15 per cent of the total budget is being incurred on Kashmir only. Today C.B.I. has become ineffective and it has failed to locate the hide outs of terrorists. Memon brothers fled. The CBI has not got any clue as to how the Bombay bomb blasts occurred. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a historical fact that, Hanumanji had entered Lanka by changing his form as a mosquito. Even then the spies had located him. But our Intelligence agencies are totally ineffective.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the congress candidate from New Delhi constituency had announced during his election campaign that if he got elected he would get income tax exemption limit raised to Rs. 50,000. He had promised time and again that income-tax exemption limit would be increased upto Rs. 50,000 if he was selected, but there is no such provision in the budget. The salaried class employees are suffering the maximum due to rise in prices. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to increase the Income Tax exemption limit to Rs. 50,000.

Regarding excise duty power to grant stay order has been withdrawn from the it will have an adverse affect production on. It has been observed the mark is put at lower level in a wrong way. As a result of withdrawing power from the tribunal, admissitron has cannot function properly. Besides no changes which could facilitate the producers pay excise duty honesty have been made. In the case of appeal and stay, the Collectors have been given this power which fell within the jurisdiction of appellate or tribunals authority. This will give rise to misuse of power and cause doom for the Indian industries.

With the increase in the cost of raw materials like steel, coal and that of railway fare, the benefits of cut in excise duty will not reach the consumers. The cut in excise duty has been effected to selected areas which were hit by recession. The excise duty has been reduced from 55 percent to 40% on cars, from Rs. 175 to

Rs. 2250 on refrigerators Rs. 1500 on televisions. Are these articles items of daily use for the common man? The prices of all consumer items of daily use viz. oil, spices, sugar, pulses, flour are constantly on the increase. Therefore, this budget is not meant for common man but meant for people using luxurious items.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Government has made no provisions to encourage the indigenous industries. The multinational companies are going to manufacture the items which were hither do being produced by cottage industries. Now so the small-scale industries and cottage industries which were already on the verge of closure would extinct finally. The plight of weavers of the country is not a hidden fact. Therefore, the Government should take concert steps to provide relief to cottage industries. The Agriculture Sector is a sector on which majority of population is dependent. Even this sector is lagging behind in controlling prices and boosting exports. Even before the presentation of Budget the items used in agriculture sector has been lifted and a provision has been made to provided 20% more loan to agriculture sector. These measures are not enough to check rise in prices. Oilseed production is proving more profitable as compared to food grains. So farmers are being attracted towards it. So, the Government should increase the support price of food grains in order to provide relief to farmers.

The major shortcoming in this Budget is that funds have not been provided for raising major infrastructure facilities. The development of a few cities is not country. The basic services will have to be made available in nook and comers of the country. Although forty five years have elapsed since we attained independence, provision of drinking water, roads, electricity and educational facilities in villages has been made so far. This aspect has totally been neglected.

Padlock industry is the Chief industry in my constituency. It is famous all over the county. Locks are supplied to the entire country

[Smt. Sheela Guatam]

from Aligarha. Even during British Rule they used to get locks from here. Now this industry has been ruined. Agra is situated near Aligarh. Leather Industry in this city seems to be on the verge of extension.

18.52 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I would like to draw your attention towards the use of black money in film industry. Even though films having a budget of eight crores are being produced, the non-payment of income tax by film personalities is becoming a problem. I would like to suggest that a corporation should be set up for this purpose which would put a check on black money.

People retiring from semi-government and non-Government organisations do not get pension and the hon. Finance Minister has expressed his inability to do that. It is said that they are paid C. P. F. in lieu of pension. The reduction in the rate of interest would affect the income of this class. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to pay attention towards this area because one percent reduction in the rate of interest has been made in the Budget which is against the interests of a vast population of the country people. Who retire without benefits maintained their livelihood by depositing their gratuity and provided funds in the bank. The one percent reduction in the rate of interest in these cases is a great injustice to them. People who draw pension receive increased dearness allowance after every six months. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that his type of relief should be extended at least to those persons who have deposited their gratuity in banks to make provision for pension to those who do not get this benefit at present. The hon. Minister of Finance has made a mention of a deficit of Rs. 7202 crores. In the revised budget the deficit will be of the order of Rs. 12757 crores. It shows that actual deficit is Rs. 5455 crore more than the

estimated deficit. As a housewife, I find only two ways to cope up with the budget of my house. Either I have to increase my source of income or reduce the expenditure or borrow to the minimum extent. This is an example of a household. The same principle should also be applied in the country. But the hon. Minister of Finance has evolved a noble method to run the affairs of the Government by disposing of public undertakings. It is just like managing a household by selling household utensils and by taking loan. Middle class people do not understand this policy. My submission is that the Government should take concrete steps to increase the sources of income and reduce expenditure. A national committee should be set up to study the main reasons of abnormal rise in Government expenditure. There has been a 30% rise in the 1992-93 expenditure as compared to expenditures of 1989-90 and 1990-91. Under the taxation proposal, the Government in order to boost savings has reduced deductions from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 7,000. It is a retrograde step. It was expected that this reduction will be withdrawn in this Budget, but nothing of the sort has been done. The import duty has been reduced for which I have no objection, but foreign competition has affected the industries of the country. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Minister of Finance is that a committee should be set up to go into the industries which have been affected and assistance should be provided to them directly or indirectly.

Mr. Chairman Sir, farmers would be affected by the Dunkel proposal. The Government should clarify its policy because farmers are organising rallies against it. I would not like to go into the details of Dunkel proposal because the Government policy is such that it is to be seen nowhere.

Mr. Chairman Sir, this Budget is not in the interest of middle class people. It is for the people leading a luxurious life. During these hard days of price rise, a common man even after putting hard labour through the day cannot provide bread to his family for the day.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Mainpur): Sir, I am addressing the House in Manipuri for a few minutes and then I shall continue in English. I shall translate those few lines in English afterwards. I won't take much time. It is only symbolic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no facility for interpreting Manipuri language. So, you can speak in English.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: All right Sir. I have not yet decided whether to support this Budget or not. I will take the decision only after here the hon. Finance Minister. Because I do not find any attempt has been made by the Finance Minister for the removal of regional imbalance in the country. The Budget does not propose any revolutionary proposal for the removal of the regional imbalance in the country. That is why I feel very sorry for this. What I am proposing is this. For making the country prosperous we develop the country as a whole. We must have a separate fund which will be utilised or used for making up the imbalance. I do not mean that the developments in other parts of the country should be stopped.

19.00 hrs

I only mean for taking up programmes for the development of the country we must have certain pool of funds which will be utilised especially for the purpose of making up imbalances in the country so that the country may prosper. May develop. But I do not find that in this budget. The budget is only proverbial - old wine in the new bottles. It is only a proposal for feeding that the wealthy and the capitalists not the needy.

So, what I would like to propose is that our country must be divided into regions of developed regions, developing regions and under-developed regions, which I would like to term as backward regions. So, for the development of these developing and developed regions, we

must have normal course of programmes to be taken up for the same; for the developed of these backward and under-developed regions, we must have a special fund. And it must be provided from the total budget. Only then we shall have a country. We shall have India grown up and developed India. Otherwise, if some injury is caused on a leg, then I think it will affect the whole body. If we want to raise the level of the well of the House, we have to put more material to raise it up. Like that, we want to put more funds for the development of backward and under-developed regions in India.

I would like to mention about north eastern region in the country, which includes Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Assam and Tripura, etc. These regions are backward regions in the country, although some of our friends may claim that now they are developed regions. But I do not agree; they are backward areas. There is no facility for roadway transportation in a good way and the railway; in every sphere of life, it is not developed.

In view of that, I understand that the government, particularly our Prime Minister has announced a tax holiday policy for that region asking the private industries to invest their money for a certain period. But I don't think there is so much of response from the industrialists because of the prevailing conditions or situations in respect of law and order in there. Nobody wants to take risk by investing in the present situation. Somehow, the policy is announced. Let us see what result it will produce.

We do not like to be ungrateful when an Agricultural University is established in Manipur for that region; we are grateful for that. But that is not enough. So, when this division is made and when special fund is provided, this backwardness will be removed.

When the imbalances are removed India may be a new India that is my idea.

Sir, I will not take much time on the Budget

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

itself because the time might be very short. So, I want to devote time in describing the situation prevailing in the state of Manipur, immediately, at present

First, I would start, with the financial problems faced by the Government because of which the administration appears to be paralysed. It cannot take up any new programmes for development.

For example, let us say in the public Works Department, nothing new programmes is take up it is. Because know that the Government is bankrupt and it has not funds to pay for the works, for the contractors.

For example, in the filed of education, the Government is not in a position to pay the salaries of the teachers. The teachers are agitating. They are on strike. What happened? The students are on strike. They are agitated saying that the teachers have not come to teach. So, the academic atmosphere is deteriorating in the same. The work in the university is suffering. A matching grant which has to be contributed by the state Government under the UGC programme could not be made. What has happened? As a result of that the University teachers have suffered. The programmes have suffered and it is now in a turmoil. So, these are the losses at the moment in short, the academic atmosphere in the state is lost and it will be a great irreparable loss. I would like to place this before the House for its consideration.

Even the higher officers have to subscribe certain amount per month to the insurgents. The insurgents do not collect it. The cashier of the Institutes will collect it and hand over it in a very easy way. If the citizens want to live with confidence, they have to contribute, they have to subscribe the amount prescribed by the insurgent organization. It is our information that only officer but even the police officers also, if they want to live, if they want to be certain of their not

being hit by the insurgents, then they have to subscribe. This is the position. The morale of the officers, the morale of the people, the morale of the police is so much affected. This is the affair. But I do not blame the Government because I know their position. The state Government is helpless. Why? It has no funds. The state Government cannot even afford to purchase weapons for the security persons to fight the insurgents. The insurgents are using sophisticated weapons, whereas our policemen are using only rifles. They are helpless. So, in this situation, our Government is requesting the Union Government to provide more funds at least for the security purposes. They are asking funds to provide better vehicles and better weapons to the police personnel. But the Union Government to not so much favourable. The Union Government is saying that they are trying. Please think that Manipur is a part of the country. It affects the wholenation.

The immediate alarming situation is that there is rivalry between the two unlawful organisations-one is N.S.C.N. and another is K.N.A. These are two tribal groups. They are fighting with each other. They are trying to eliminate each other, causing a great difficulty in the State, and it affects the law and order. I want the House to be enlightened on this.

Since you have rung the bell, I would better conclude. But I want to describe it more elaborately. I will take some more time.

While concluding, I would like to say that Manipur, as you know, was a sovereign State and it was merged with the Union of India. It was a separate State. Now it becomes your baby. You cannot run away from the responsibility of looking after this state. Now we are having terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. If you do not take remedial measures in time, Manipur will be another front. I have learnt that our State government is asking the Union Government to provide funds for deploying Army.

I think, it may help to some extent. But, it is

for the Union Government to decide.

Lastly, I may draw the attention of the Union Government that we are not having a Governor after the resignation of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. We are looking after by the Governor of Tripura. I demand that a separate Governor exclusively for the State of Manipur must be appointed immediately.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI HARI NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting an excellent Budget with positive features. I fully support the Budget for 1993-94. I have all praise for our Finance Minister for the policy of liberalisation and globalisation of trade and industry which is likely to get a big boost to economic activities.

Rupee has been made fully convertible on trade account. This will stimulate the exports and international trade.

The economic policies and the budget provisions have proved effective in controlling inflation from 16% to 7 per cent. This is a very big achievement indeed.

Budget has given strong fill up to development expenditure and drastic reduction in non-plan expenditure.

The budgetary provision created for Rural Development and the agriculture sector particularly agro-based industries.

Agricultural policy credit is revitalized.

Tax Holiday for those who invest in power Sectors five Year Tax holiday for new industry located in North East and in some other backward states 100 percent exemption on contributions sports infrastructural facilities are some of the highlights of the Budget.

However, there are few suggestions I want to make on the following accounts.

1. The Government will have to be watchful that tax benefits granted to trade and industry are passed on to the consumers.
2. The many policy statements in the Budget are to be translated into administrative measures.
3. The steel, fertiliser, cement, cotton and textile and drug industries are looking for much sought and deserved relief.
4. Lowering of import duty is going to badly affect some of our indigenous industries. Some of our local industries are on the verge of closure because of dumping of foreign material.
5. Increase in excise duty is also affecting adversely our indigenous industries.
6. To encourage foreign investment, infrastructure network facilities like telecom, power, transport are to be improved.
7. With the present cost of living, the higher education to the children and opening a small flat in the urban area has become a difficult proposition to a salaried person even earning Rs. 36,000/- per year. In the total income tax revenue the salaried class drawing less than Rs. 5000/- contribute only 10%. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to be kind enough to increase personal income tax limit of salaried class to Rs. 45,000/- for salaried class.

[Sh. Hari Narayan Prabhu Zantye]

8. It is generally difficult to assess the income of experienced professionals. It is known, higher the tax rates higher the tendency to evade the tax. So, in order to earn minimum tax from the above and other groups, some new methods have to be found out so that the income tax payee will voluntarily pay the full tax.
9. The budget is very much silent on providing effective package of incentives for savings for investments. In fact, withdrawal on N.S.S. and simile schemes will witness a sharp fall in overall savings which are very much required for development and economic growth. Instead, the middle class is spending their money in either unproductive things and household durable. Slowly the habit of saving is getting disappeared.

This, in any case, must be brought back by providing effective savings package incentives.

I strongly feel that there is a need for introducing concurrent evaluation of various schemes and projects to ensure that the expenditure incurred does not go waste. With effective monitoring arrangement, intended benefits could be achieved and the loopholes in implementation could be plugged. This is required not only for Centrally-sponsored schemes in economic sector but also for schemes in social sector. The element of accountability, responsibility and proper supervision is completely missing in the development process. This needs to be rectified in view of the fact that huge scale pumping of money in rural and other sectors without well-established accountability could prove disastrous.

We have, by now, acquired enough expe-

rience in implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana all over the country. Since huge funds are intended to provide employment to rural youths under the scheme, it should be ensured that, by and large, the nature of schemes undertaken in JRY are such that they create productive and everlasting community assets. The caliber of leadership prevailing in rural sector should be involved in implementation of JRY in such a manner that more and more productive community assets are created with active and socially responsible and accountable elements in the implementation of these schemes. Least care is taken for proper estimate, supervision and execution of the projects. Rampant corruption in implementation of the scheme needs to be handled firmly and effectively.

I must compliment the Government for revamping the public distribution system to protect the interest of vulnerable sections of society and also to keep under effective control, the process of essential commodities. However, there is a need to revamp the system and make it more effective in serving the main objective.

In some fair price shops in Goa state, some portion of the food grains and other material goes in black-marketing, and smuggling, and is selling locally to the shop-keepers at higher price. This is done sometimes with collusion between Government servants Civil Supply people and fair price shops. How the fair price shop owners manage these malpractices is to be investigated properly by the Government of India. Do not rely on State Government. Nothing will come out. Let the Government of India make Goa as a test case and you will get the shocking result. This will be the eye opener to whole India. Very stringent punishment, including jail, and heavy penalty should be there for the offenders.

The price index for the last six months ending December 31, 1992, has increased. But the Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees for this period in accordance with the last pay Commission, has not been

announced by the Government. So, I request the Finance Minister to announce and give the Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees and pensioners at the earliest.

Similarly, there is an urgent need for manpower planning in our education, with emphasis on technical education, to meet our growing requirement of various schemes in demand in domestic market and abroad. Due to overall resource constraints, the up gradation and expansion of technical education in a big way is very difficult. I, therefore, suggest that the donations given by the industry to technical institutions should be exempted from income-tax under section 35 of the Income-tax Act. This will go a long way in mobilizing the additional resources from the industry to take care of their manpower requirements in the years to come.

There is also urgency for toning up the administration and drastically cutting the administrative cost and making the machinery more efficient and accountable and result-oriented. This is all the more necessary for irrigation projects, roads, industrial infrastructure and like-wise. Time and cost overrun and escalation has been very much rampant. We need to improve our performance in timely and efficient completion of such projects. Leakage, corruption in implementation of the projects need to be tackled effectively.

I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to undertake the evaluation of programs with huge investments in Khadi and Village Industries Commission, welfare programmes for weaker sections, tree planting by Railways, afforestation etc. to ensure that the actual development takes place without a waste of funds.

Lastly I would like to make a special mention of the fact that the overall industrial and trading activity has not yet picked up. Money market is very very tight. The actual investment in industry and trade are yet to pick up. Capital market is sinking day by day. All these are not happy pointers.

I am sure the hon. Finance Minister would take a second look at the prevailing situation for remedial action.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad):
Mr. chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget because this budget is a set of anti-progressive policies. This budget is likely to benefit some rich people and industrialists. In this budget attempts have been made to suppress the voice of the poor, labour class, middle class and intellectuals and no justice has been done with them. While presenting the budget the hon. Finance Minister repeatedly assured that the general public would get benefit through this budget but that assurance is not being fulfilled as this budget has been prepared on the basis of a principle of economics i.e. silver cheaper, coal dearer. This budget has been prepared keeping in view the interest of institutions like International Monetary Fund and the World Bank although the hon. Minister of Finance has repeatedly claimed that this budget has been prepared with a view to implement economic reforms and to give benefit to the common man.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance the definition of a common man. If the likely beneficiaries of the budget proposals are the common man and those capitalists fall under his concept of common man then I would like to request him humbly to visit India, its fields where farmers and laborers work hard day and night in scorching sun and severe cold. Visit those roads and plains where labour works hard in constructing tall buildings and is compelled to sleep under open sky in the night. Visit those factories where workers work hard throughout the day but when they return home in the evening they do not have enough food to satisfy their hunger and the capitalist enjoy at the cost of their labour. See the childhood of this country searching food in the heap of rubbish on road side. See small children picking up coal on the railway tracks and face of hungry mother who works in others houses to earn food for her children. See

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tears of the helpless mother who sells this child for Rs. 200 under the course of poverty, starvation and helplessness. Due to poverty and unemployment daughters of this country are being sold to sheksh and Amirb First ponder over these facts of Indian life then I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Finance as to who are the actual beneficiaries of the proposals of this budget.

The farmer of the country is in trouble and laborers are not even in a position to manage full diet for them. They are in miserable condition. Keeping in view these factors what is the justification for such a budget at this juncture.. This heavy bundle of budget has become meaningless because even today 60 percent population of the country is living below poverty line. The hon. Finance Minister has not made any effort to provide relief to them.

Earlier, when budget was presented, a big hue and cry was made that the country was passing through an unprecedented economic crisis and gold of the country will have to be mortgaged and we shall have to take loan from foreign financial institutions. The country has been trapped in the vicious circle of debt in the name of development. Besides, accepting conditions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank the Government have withdrawn subsidy on fertilizers and thus broken backbone of the farmers. India has been made a consumer market of foreign goods for free trade. Assistance being provided to the agriculture sector has been curtailed as a result of which we will have to depend for food grains on other countries. This all have been done at the instance of the World Bank. Dunkel proposals are hanging like a sword over neck of farmers. It is most hazardous to the farmers. Like D.D.T. Dunkel Draft text of 446 pages is spreading sweet poison in our country which will not only ruin the farmers but the entire country will have to suffer.

The hon. Minister has presented the budget very cleverly and the budget has been prepared very skillfully. Such an illusion has been created that neither any taxes have been increased nor any burden has been put on the public. Moreover it has been projected that relief has been given to common man. But people of this country are not so innocent, Prices of essential commodities have been raised 15 days before presenting the budget. Prices of sugar, food grains and coal sold through the public distribution system have been raised. Cooking gas and kerosene have been given to the private sector and it has not at all been mentioned in the budget with a view to project the budget as providing relief to the poor so that the people of country praise it. There is a general feeling that prices would go up after the presentation of the budget. But this time prices have been increased before presenting budget very cleverly. Prices of petroleum products have not been raised but there is every possibility that prices of petroleum products would go up due to the provisions of the budget after few days. Devaluation of rupee is natural due to full convertibility. When rupee will be devalued import bills of petroleum will also increase and when these bills increase prices of essential commodities will naturally increase. Its burden will also fall on poor people. This budget has been prepared very skillfully. Prices of various goods have been increased before presentation of the budget and a possibility of increasing prices of petroleum within two-three months has been left. It has been projected that this budget is very good. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the person who has to purchase food grains, sugar at higher cost and has to purchase kerosene from black market always remember the effect of the budget. He has to suffer at every point. Whatsoever illusion you have created through this budget that person will definitely come to know the reality and feel every time that this budget proved fatal to the poor.

Prices of fertilizers will increase due to full convertibility of rupee. Hence more difficulties will be created for the farmers. 76 per cent farmers will not be able to use fertilizers and

when the farmer will be unable to use fertilizer he will not be able to grow crops. He will be out of work. He will come on the road. Today, the farmer, who made this country self-sufficient in the field of food grains and brought green revolution in the country is the most sufferer and neglected lot. Moreover the Government has created scare of Dunkel proposals, which would lead him to the path of economic slavery. In such a situation the country would never progress.

With the reduction of custom duty the Government itself has patted its back. The prices of luxurious consumer goods like coloured T.V., V.D.O, V.C.R. fax machine, cooler etc. have been reduced. With this the Government have fulfilled desire of our countrymen to purchase foreign goods. But 80 per cent people of our country are not in position to use these things, then what advantage they would get from it. Rather it would harm small scale industry and electronic industry of our country because a section of our youths eam livelihood from small industries. It has adverse affect on this industry and their product would not stand before these foreign goods. Their industry will be ruined and again they will become unemployed and come on the roads and they will remain under burden of loan which they have taken to start their work.

Sir, the Government have reduced the prices of Maruti cars but did not reduce prices of Moped and cycle used by poor people. It shows that the budget will give benefit only to the rich people. The Government have invited handers of foreign companies in the country in the name of economic liberalization. The only aim of such companies is to eam as much profit as they can. Multi-national companies have entered in the country. The Government have made all arrangements to destroy cottage industry and handicrafts of this country by providing exemptions of taxes in export-import and have made arrangement to lead the country in the trap of economic slavery. The section of society whom the Government is giving these benefits will become nourisher of this culture and the oppression of the poor will increase.

The Government has decided to do away with domestic Small scale industries whereas form the point of view of ever increasing population, setting up small scale industries is a primary requirement. Our country needs indigenou industries, I would, however, like to warn that our domestic industries can not compete with the multinational companies which depend on glossy advertisements and the high technique.

I would also like to submit that the Government has done absolutely nothing to provide any relief to the salaried class people. It is an injustice. The limit of standard deduction has of course been raised from Rs. 12 thousand to Rs. 15 thousand, but that is hardly any relief to them. The government has added to their problems.

As has been put by Smt. Shila Bahen the Government has on the one hand, allowed the big industrialists to eam black money and evade taxes while open the other hand, no relief, whatsoever, has been provided to the salaried class people of the country. The Government has given no relief to the middle class intellectuals of the country who work in various secretariats throughout the country.

I have one more objection to submit against this Budget and that is the hon. Minister of Finance has tried to allure the women class in a highly ludicrous way. On the one hand, prices of sugar, kerosene-oil, cooking gas, food grains have been increased which consequently adds to their burden and on the other hand, the government has reduced the prices of cosmetics. Nobody can use cosmetics in empty stomach. The government has not paid its attention to the plight of handloom weavers, but it did pay its considerable attention to the weavers of Bangladesh. The Government has reduced the rate of Jamdani Saree produced by the weavers of Bangladesh the minimum price of Jamdani Saree is Rs. one thousand and five hundred. We can not afforded to buy that sari and the government has reduced the price of that Saree. Should

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I thank the hon. Minister of finance for his efforts to change the very traditional image of their poor women of the country... (Interruptions) who used to be clad in red bordered coarse Dholi and whose dry, rough faces reflected helplessness and who have now been provided reduction in the prices of cosmetics. The poor women will have a layer of power on their faces, their lips will be red and they will be clad in Jamdani Saree, but they will not have two square meals a day and moreover, they will have their kids in tattered clothes crying for food in their laps. You made mockery of Indian women. You would have done a service to the country if you had encouraged the production of Janata Saree and had encouraged handloom and had also thought for the poor of the country. The weavers of our country spell excellence when they produce pauchupally, Vrindavan, Hanpriya and Kanjivaram Sarees. The wives of weavers who are engaged in producing Pauchupally Saree are now forced to sell their children for Rs. 20-25 in order to get food. They are forced to plunge into flestrate. The Government is not at all concerned about all these things. The weavers there are ready to commit suicide and there are self immolation bids. The Government is least bothered about all those things. But it did remember to benefit the weavers of Bangladesh whose sares are not affordable even by economically well off ladies. I would like to suggest that the Government should at least show us a specimen if Jamdani Saree here in the House so that we can know what type of Saree it is. Handloom industry is facing closure today. The sound of looms is no where to be heard. Handicrafts is virtually in the same plight. The hon. Minister of Finance is not at all concerned about them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the women of the country are now facing the greatest agony, this is chiefly because they have to be economically dependent on others. The Government has not initiated any self employment scheme for the women. Nothing has been done to make the women self-dependent. There has been no sepa-

rate provision in the Budget for their education. Even now the government has been indifferent towards them as ever before. When the girls attain the age of 12 in villages their parents start worrying about their marriage. This is because there is no facility in villages for higher education. But no attention has been paid towards these things.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to yet another problem. When you go to slum areas or to rural areas in your vehicle, you must have observed that women who go to ease out themselves stand up and hide their face when the head light glares at them. There is no lavatory facility available for them. Does it mean that the women belonging to big families only have got prestige? Have not the women of rural areas got prestige? Initially, there were jungles and fields and the women had convenience in going to ease themselves. But now with the increase of localities around and with the denudation of jungles women have to wait for darkness to go out to answer the call of nature. Even during the night the light of your vehicle is a problem for them.

The Government speaks of the emancipation of Safai Karamchari but it does not plan to construct 'Sulabh-Showchhalaya' in villages. The Government gets loan from the World Bank and beautiful models are put up for display, but no attention is paid to provide facilities to women of rural areas:

The Government announced the Labour Policy and all the industries were declared sick. The B.P.C.L. and T.S.L. which have their units in my constituency and which are of international repute have also been declared sick units. Laborers are being retrenched in the name of 'Renewal Funds'. No efforts have ever been made to know as to why those units went sick.

Bhartiya Yantra Nigam is their holding companies as the latter have to pay Rs. 25 lakh per month for the maintenance of the office.

The entire Uttar Pradesh have to suffer for shortage of water during the Summer months.

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI (Jalesar): The illusory Budget of hon. Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh asmply testifies to the saying-

'JO MAN LET-CHHATANKDET NAHI'

That is to say that this Budget can not be said to be balanced from any point of view. Take it from the point of view of Education, it has nothing significant in it which can be helpful to the students. Educated unemployed are rung from pillar to post in search of employment but even they are not to get anything from this Budget. Scandals like Bofors, submarine, share scam and many others increased only because they were propagated too much, but even the change of governments could not help solve the crisis. Nobody was found guilty. It is for this reason that scamsters got encouraged and that Manmohan Singh seems to have made the country a land to scandals.

The present Budget appears to be the last Budget of the Rao Government. This is because the hon. Minister of Finance has put additional burden of Rs. 10 crore on the masses of the country Hike in the railway fare in the prices of coal, sugar, steel, rice, wheat and kerosene directly affects the common people. By raising the price even before the presentation of the Budget, not only the parliament but the whole country was deceived. Farmers are the backbone of the rural economy in the agriculture-oriented country like India. But the hon. Minister of Finance has ignored the entire agricultural mechanism while preparing the Budget. The hike in the prices of fertilizer, seeds, electricity and water has ultimately made agriculture expensive. The hike in prices of major produces like sugarcane, wheat, paddy, cotton should have been as per the cost price. But what the Budget appears to be in a glance, is that the Government is keen to teach the farmers a lesson. There was no need at all to import wheat

from Canada and Australia at the rate of \$147.78 and \$137.40 respectively. Why does the condition of the farmers remain unrttered even after that? Prices of fertilizers have gone up from 88 per cent to 266 per cent after the decontrol on fertilizers.

Women folk in the countryside have to walk five to six kilometers to fetch a pitcher of water. People are compelled to drink wnlameneted water of wells. Youth of the country are not getting jobs. then what is the use of your Budget. You should have aimed at ensuring necessary development in the country with the help of the Budget. You cannot lose sight of those who are leading miserable and gloomy lives in the vil-lages..

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything now. (Interruptions) *Not recorded

[Translation]

There is an increase of 101.76 per cent in the prices of DAP 121.96 per cent in NP, 133.81 in phosphate and 266.71 per cent in the prices of Potash fertilizer. Due to the wrong policies of the government, ADP factories have been closed as a rsul of which 50,000 workers have been rendered jobless. Nosody is bothered about their livelihood. Similarly, if you look at the support price of wheat, you will find that it was Rs. 115 per quintal in 1980-81, Rs.166 in 1987-88. Rs. 173 in 1988-89, Rs. 183 in 1989-90, RS.225 in 1990-91, Rs.275 in 1991-92 and for the current year it is Rs.330 per quintal after including the bonus. It is clear that support price of wheat has been increasid in pr oportion to the increase in the prices of agriculture input. The interest of farmers has been ignored in this budget. Prices of cars, refrigerators and cosmetic items have been reduced which is of no use to the farmers. Therefore, I would like to request the Govern-ment that the agriculture should be given the status of a industry so that the capacity of farmers could be increased. The slump in the

market caused by the Budget has created the problem of existence before the domestic industries. It seems that the budget has been prepared on the directions of World Bank to benefit the multinational companies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the finance Minister has admitted that due to the concession of Rs. 3273 crore given on custom duty and non-availability of any work plan for giving encouragement to the industries there is slump in the market of T. V., refrigerator and Air Conditioners. It is doubtful as to what extent the concession given on excise duty would benefit both the industries to get rid of slump. Due to the rising prices, consumers are not able to increase their purchasing power and the other class which is capable to purchase would prefer the imported one. It is being said repeatedly that the budget would benefit the capitalists, but I think Indian capitalists are also not going to get any benefit of it. Therefore, as I have already said that Dr. Manmohan Singh has done one of the biggest scams through this Budget. We have been talking about scams, many things have also appeared in newspapers but till now no culprit has been caught by the Government. If some one is held responsible and stern action is taken against him that will definitely discourage such people to a great extent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has given heavy concession on custom duty on goods brought from abroad. The Finance Minister has reduced the import duty on capital imports which has directly affected domestic merchandises. Mahatma Gandhi had celebrated holi of foreign goods in our country, but it is surprising that the same congress of Mahatma Gandhi is now giving encouragement to imports. Therefore, I totally oppose this budget because as a result of it the common people will become the sufferer of rising prices. From this point of view instead of calling it Union Budget, I would like to call it a budget for the benefit of multinational companies or a budget for the rich people. The hon. Prime Minister while speaking on foreign borrowings on 28th

March at Faridabad said that there was no bigger than to say that the Government has accepted slavery to taking foreign loans. The Government would never bow before anybody. He further said with pride that they do not take charity from any country, but take loans and that is returned later on. Some borrow money for their own interest and some lend money for their own interest. The Prime Minister has said about our interest that we borrow money for the development, but I regrets to point out that he did not say anything about the interest of lenders. Perhaps he did not want to say about the lenders interest because their interest is to make us economically slave. If it is not so? I would like to say to the Prime Minister as well as to the Finance Minister to table all the correspondence held between the Government and the World Bank and IMF on the basis of which our economic policies are being formulated. That is that there is a clear cut mention of conditions laid down by them as a result of which the grip of multinational companies is tightening over our country.

This situation is similar to the arrival of East India Company in India and later on making the country slave. It is a matter of regrets that the finance minister has succumbed to the pressure of world Bank and IMF and has not learnt any lesson from his two previous budgets. The prices are constantly rising day by day. You had promised to brought down the prices within 100 days. But instead of any decline, the prices have gone doubled. The Finance Minister has presented his third successive budget and it is being greatly appreciated by the treasury Bunches. It seems that members toe party lines only and do not speak about the plight of the poor. I agree that it is definitely a last Budget of the Congress Party. The Finance Minister has given concession on custom duty to the tune of 7000 crores of rupees in last three budgets but he has not given concession in income tax to Government employees whereas prices has gone double during the last two years. It has made their lives miserable. Therefore, I do not consider it a good budget and oppose it.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great regret that we have been saying it repeatedly in the House that the date of 28th February, fixed for the presentation of budget, was fixed by the Britishers for their own convenience and it should be changed to October or November, when the rainy season is over. When the budget is presented on 28th February, the funds allocated for the development workers reach the district headquarters by the end of April. Soon after the rainy season starts and then construction works of roads, canals, Schools and many other development work cannot be undertaken for about two months.

20.00 hrs.

Mr. chairman, sir, through you I would therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to present the next Budget in the month of October, and set a new precedent so that this thing is avoided.

Secondly, I would like to submit that performance Budget of all the Ministers like health and Industry is presented in the House but the performance Budget of the Ministry of Finance is not presented. Due to this various scandals like the present security scam take place in the country. If the performance Budget of the Ministry of Finance is also presented each year in the House then the performance of the Ministry will become public. I do not understand as to why the Ministry of finance has been exempted from presenting the performance Budget and why its Budget is passed without scrutiny.

One more submission that I would like to make is that we must take a lesson from the Budget papers of Maharashtra while drafting the Central Budget. In the Budget papers of Maharashtra consolidated figures of salary and allowances of the employees and development expenditure are available at one place. Contrary to it figures of salary of the employees and allowances like car allowance, gas and petrol allowance are not available at one place in the

Central Budget. Therefore, when a question is asked the Ministry officials are not able to locate these figures and the House is informed that these would be supplied later on. On the lines of procedure followed by the Government of Maharashtra to present the consolidated figures at one place the Central Government should also follow it while drafting the Budget.

Further, I would like to submit that the nationalised banks have a total deposit of Rs. 2,50,000 crores in the form of Savings Banks Accounts and other deposits, even then they require more capital. They keep on demanding money from the center as is clear from the budgets of the banks. Income TAX as payees are a hard pressed lot. Even then they pay tax. The banks still keep on demanding funds. All the 28 nationalised banks mobilise savings and earn a lot, but still they continue to demand more money from the Central Government. It is quite surprising that this year their demand has gone upto Rs. 5,700 crore as compared to their last year's demand of Rs. 700 crore. I do not know the reasons for making demand for so much of money. Probably it is being made to make good the loss incurred in the scam. It is feared that the reason for making this demand is to make good the loss incurred.

News papers report that the national Housing bank has got surplus funds. I do not know where has the bank deposited its funds, but it is clear that huge deposits have been made. Though the bank has got surplus funds yet it has demanded money from the Central Government this year. I do not understand the reasons for demanding money from the Central Government to meet the expenses when the bank has got surplus funds and is also giving loaned to others. The reasons for all this are not clear.

Banks make every year top heavy expenses and the number of Senior Officers is much more than their actual requirement. It is believed that the number of the Senior Officers is ten times more their actual requirement. In contrast the number of Clerks and Accounts is

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less than requirements. Even the Managing Directors and others in the banks continue to hold posts for 10 to 15 years and have developed a vested interest in the lending operations of the banks. As per the rules no employee or officer can remain at one place for more than 3 years but even a number of persons continue to remain at one place for 10 to 15 years. This is the main reason for frauds taking place in the banks. This year less allocation has been made by the bank for small industries and agriculture as is mentioned in the reports of the banks. This year less money will be given to small industries and agriculture as compared to previous years. I do not understand the reason for the same. There is a need to set up more small industries and spend more funds in agriculture so that jobs could be created and production could be boosted in the country. However, no attention has been paid towards this and under both these heads less allocation has been made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is correct that our country is facing many problems. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has also said that our country is facing many problems including its vast population which was around 40-50 crores. However, 5-6 problems demand immediate attention. Main problem is of ever growing population. Many steps have been taken to check population problem but all incentives need be given to those following two child norm. These incentives will definitely check population growth. This is a must because rising population negates the effects of growth and increases unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the records of employment exchanges there are 4.5 crore persons on their live register. You also know that rural-ai people rarely get their names registered with the employment exchanges. Therefore, number of unemployed persons will be much more than the figure of 4.5 cores. Probably it is around 7-8 crores. It is a must that for a population of 10 lakhs satellite towns need be constructed. These towns could be constructed on

baen land of 200-400 acres. Roads, school and training facilities for the youth could be provided there. It is a good sign that girls are pursuing education. They need also be given training. Banks need be opened there itself so that they can take loans for starting small enterprises. All the information regarding purchase of machinery etc. need be provided to them and housing facilities need also be provided. This will curb the tendency of migration to cities. If all the facilities like cinema etc. are locally made available then migration could be easily checked. People migrate because of lack of facilities in rural areas. A little while ago an hon. Member said that even post offices are not there in the rural areas. Therefore, I would like to urge you to build satellite towns.

Mr. Chairman, Sir development of small scale industries will definitely boost exports of the country. Even now their share in total exports is 38 per cent. Big industrialists are unable to export goods in comparison to facilities they are provided. Therefore, there is a need to encourage small scale industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, illiteracy is no the rise in the country. It is surprising that even after independence the literacy rate is just 52 per cent. At present adult education is being paid attention to and a sum of Rs. 300-500 crore is being allocated for the same. But schools are not being opened for children. It is astonishing that crores of rupees are being spent on adult education but for the children schools are not being opened. In rural areas even now education facilities are missing. Now-a-days urbanites are being held in high esteem but the rural folk are leading a very miserable life.

The Government gives money to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even seats have been reserved for these sections. I would like to submit that till the standard of education improves tribals won't be benefited by the provisions of reservation. Standard of education in the rural areas is so low that they cannot compete with children of urban areas in com-

petitive examinations.

All the hon. Member are aware that the situation in the country is deteriorating due to less rainfall, however, we have a large number of rivers in our country. The Government has adopted a policy of building big diameter cutting down trees in forests. the Government should give up the policy of building big dams on rivers and adopt a policy of building stop-dams at a distance of about 30-80 kms, a passage should be made at the same placed electricity be provided at the banks of rivers. The farmer would manage himself to get the electricity from that point. The Government of France has doped the same policy. Similarly, if stop dams are built in are as having less rainfall, it would raise the level of ground water.

Shri Kamal Nath is not present here. Through you, I would like to convey my message to him. Water of all the rivers and canal throughout the country is being contaminated with the dirty-water soing thrown into them. the result is that the water, which was being drunk by the rural people and animals. is causing physical ailments to people and their cattle of they ever touch it.

Nullah by the name of Samoda flows near the shivnath river in my constituency, Bhilai, neither human beings nor animals can drink its water, because the water has been contaminated with the industrial effluents.

About 98 percent of the total population in the Bastard district of Madhya Pradesh is that of Adivasis. This region is bigger than Kerala in area, but it has not been connected with railway line. Railways line is a symbol of development. Development takes place in the areas having railway lines and not in those deprived of it. Bastar district is rich in best quality of minerals. All the hon. Members are aware that the Bailadilla iron-ore is the superior most in the world. Japanese people wish that had God gifted them with a single Bailadilla, they would have left all the other countries of the world far behind. We have so many Bailadillas but nobody takes care of

them. What I mean to submit is that a railway line must be constructed there. Iron-ore had been brought from Rajve to meet the requirements of the Bhulri steel plant but its deposits are depleting now. It is very essential to construct a railway line from Rajda to Bailadilla. The more the delay, the more the injustice to the people.

Vilapur Division under the South Eastern Railway happens to be biggest source of income to the railways. Similarly, a coal-field in this region is also the main source of income. All sorts of minerals are available there. Chhatisgarh is very rich in mineral wealth, but no funds are released for the development of this area. There are neither roads nor railway facilities, nor offices nor any facilities of Airways.

People of South Bihar have been demanding formation of Jharkhand State. Similarly, people of Chhatisgarh have been demanding formation of chhatisgarh state. They are being socially exploited. Chhatisgarh state would immediately be formed. It would do no grace if the state is formed after violent agitation. The Government should form small states so that no dispute arises there.

When Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri were in power, we did not have adequate funds. But now the banks easily misappropriate funds worth 5-6-8 thousand crores of rupees. It means we have enough money and there is a scope for misappropriation.

With the blessings of God, we have adequate rainfall in our country, almost equal to that in America. However, we manage to utilize only 145 per cent of water and remaining water flows into rivers, whereas in America about 44 percent of water is utilized. We can build a dam on the river Brahmaputra and divert the extra water to Ganga, Cauvery, Godawari etc to make enough development. A project to this effect must be implemented even if it involves an expenditure of about Rs. 2 or 3 lakh crore. Besides, we do not need such huge funds within a year, rather we may spend such huge funds in

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15-20 years. A huge amount worth Rs. 5000 crore has been misappropriated by banks. Such project could have been undertaken without huge funds.

The rate of interest in banks of our country is quite high. The Government have reduced it by one per cent which is not enough. The rate of interest in banks in Germany, England, France and America is 7-8 per cent whereas it ranges from 12 per cent to 18 per cent in our banks. There is a need to reduce it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir you have given me as much time as you could. I would also like to submit that about five thousand farmers out of those who have given their land for Bhilai steel Plant have not yet any job as a compensation to their land. What is this undesirable B., I. F. R.? It should be wound up. It is sinner, it gives orders not to give any land to farmers. Suting in their luxury places in Delhi people issue order. The Ministry of finance should wind it up immediately and provide jobs to farmers in lieu of their land.

About 20-25 years ago, the Government had acquired land of farmers in Chhatisgarh area to construct canals, roads etc., but have given no compensation to them so far. If the Central Government employees do not get their salary on the 1st of the month, they raise hue and cry, we also do the same. But the farmers of that area have not been given any compensation so far. The officers guilty in this regard, should be given stringent punishment though not death sentence.

With these words I express my thanks.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget for 1993-94 presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. Due to the policies adopted by the Government, the law and order situation in the State is deteriorating fast.

industries are facing recession., Agricultural production is not rising in accordance with the increase in population. The status of Public sector Undertakings is deteriorating, the Government have started privatising these undertakings. The State Governments are being denied of adequate funds. The Government claims the development rate to be at 26 per cent, while it should be far higher than this. The development process is almost at standstill. Loan worth Rs. 2 lakh 85 thousand crore is being taken from foreign countries. We are already under the burden of heavy debt and ef have to repay interest on that. We are exhausting all our resources in paying this interest. The burden of debt and interest is going up year by year. That is why, foreign countries are forced to provide assistance to us. But this is creating anger to the sovereignty and freedom of our country.

I would like to bring it to your notice., We are forced to accept the conditionalities imposed by the I.M.F. and the World Bank. The Government is accepting all their conditionalities just to take loan of Rs. '6 to 7 billion every year. It is said that it is necessary to increase industrial production and export. But no increase is noticed in these fields.

On the motherhand a policy is being adopted to appease the rich farmers. Land reform laws should be implemented strictly. These lans are not at all implemented. this government is pro-zamindar and does not want to work honestly in regard to giving land to tillers.

The schemes relating to irrigation are being held up, then how agricultural production will increase? Tax burden on rich and middle Classes is negligible. I oppose the attitude of the Government giving concessions to landlords and capitalists and incurring more expenditure on Central planning whereas no increase in grants to be given to states has been made.

This budget has put a lot of burden on commonman. It has been shown as if the Government has not imposed any new tax on the

poor. But what about the burden that has been put before the presentation of the current Budget. The prices of petroleum products have already 'been increased. Fertilisers had been made costlier by reducing subsidy. The Government has increased the prices of foodgrains to be distributed through public distribution system and thus saved Rs. 2000 crore. Railway freights have been increased and the State Governments have been pressurised to enhance S.T. and the cost of electricity. In this manner burden of Rs. 1500 crore has already been put. The prices of sugar have also been increased. That means no relief has been given to general public. On the contrary, more concessions have been given to big industries and big people. They have been given exemption in income tax. But this Government is not ready to accept the demand of Government servants for raising income tax exemption limit unto Rs. 36000/-.

Concession have been given in property tax. I would like to tell you that import duty has been reduced just to appease international and multinational companies. It means that foreign goods would be cheaper. The patriotic idea of guiding protection to existing industries in the country is not being kept in mind. Foreign companies may not be allowed to renter at least in such industries. I should be kept in mind. But unfortunately it is not being taken care of. The traditional industries, e.g., handicraft industry, handlooe industry and other industries which were being run by our people traditionally are not being given protection in any way. These industries are on the verge of closure. This gives rise to unemployment. I would like to tell the august House that unemployment is rising due to exit policy. This is the opportune time to launch Swedeshi movement again.

20.25 hrs

(SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG in the Chair)

During Mahatma Gandhi's time foreign goods were boycotted and put on fire. The multi-

national companies will capture 50 per cent of market and our indigenous industries which produce daily consumption items, e.g. soap, face powder, shaving creams will suffea set back. The companies that produce medicines have captured Indian market. In such a situation, our indigenous industries are facing closure. India goods are far better. To launch a movement 'Buy Indian' is the need of the hour. Foreign goods should not be purchased in the country. Through you, I would like to know as to in whose interest this budget is. What would the general public gain if cost of motor cars is reduced? The prices of refrigerator and colour T.V. are being reduced. It will not benefit the general public. In our country, import is being increased by 25 per cent whereas the Government is contemplating to enhance export by 4 per cent. I would like to tell you that the hon. Minister of Finance is making a false claim of raising export on production. It is not going to be materialised. It is clear that rupee will be devalued. If we will continue to follow this policy the current exchange rate of dollar will rise to Rs. 40 from the present rate of Rs. 32/- in next 3 to 4 months under such circumstances, if we are asked to export, how we will be able to do so? have we cannot make export to developed countries. If we make export to under developed countries, we will he to face competition with such countries like China and Korea. Without keeping all these things in mind and concessions available in foreign trade if we pursue this policy deficit will reach Rs. 10,000 crore. This economic resolution of the Government is only a labyrinth. This Budget has caused more burden on the poor. On the basis of foreign loan we are claiming that there is a deficit of Rs. 4314 crore and Rs. 15000 crore has already been recovered. Deliberately a burden of Rs. 4000 and Rs. 15000 is being put on the poor. I would like to tell you that the Government will be forced to change this policy. If the Government does not change its policy immediately, it will definitely change one day.

With these words, I oppose this Budget and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1993-94.

This Budget Which was presented here on the 27th February is unique in many respects. This Budget has received wide appreciation from various sections.

This is the first almost tax-free budget since Independence. Relief has been given in this budget to almost all sections of the population—students, farmers, laborers, salaried people, businessmen, all.

The significance or the uniqueness of this budget lies in one thing, that is, higher allocation without any new taxation. There are no tax proposals worth the name. Allocations have been made higher for different developmental areas. For rural development there has been a very phenomenal increase in the allocation. For rural drinking water, for agriculture, for health, for education and for JRY also, there is an impressive increase in allocation. So, without any new tax proposals, there is such a higher allocation and that too by keeping the deficit ultimately at the minimum, which also is a record in the last one decade. How unique is this budget! That is why, the Opposition friends were disappointed when this budget was presented here, only three days after the Railway Budget. As you know, Sir, under compulsion, there had to be a steep rise in the Railway Budget this year. So, the people of the country were mentally prepared for a steep General Budget also. But when such a budget came, everybody was surprised and the opposition friends were disappointed. We quite see their frustration and disappointment. This is why some of the hon. Members who were speaking from that side particularly swamiji of the BJP, were critical of this budget. Right now swamiji is not present in the House but I invite their attention to the comment given by their hon. leader, Vajpayeeji. He welcomed this budget by calling it as a growth

oriented budget, with special concessions given in customs and all those areas. Such a budget is naturally the outcome of good performance of our economy and good, healthy and proper management of our economy. This is the third budget of the P. V. Narasimha Rao Government, with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Finance Minister. As we all know, Dr. Manmohan Singh is an economist of eminence. He has also varied experiences in different fields, particularly in the economic field. You know, Sir, that when this Government assumed office, the health of our economy was on the brink of collapse. What has happened to that economy today? In 1991-92 the economic growth rate was 1.2 per cent, now it is four per cent. This year it is expected to be five per cent and by the end of this plan period, it is expected to six or seven per cent. Again, the inflation rose as high as seventeen per cent. On the day when the Budget was presented, in his budget speech, naturally our Finance Minister took credit for having brought it down to seven per cent.

But, today, when we are discussing this Budget, it has further gone down. Now it stands at 6.5 per cent. The rate of inflation has gone down from 17 per cent to 6.5 per cent. And again the gross deficit was about 8 per cent at that time. It is brought down to some 4 per cent now. Thus, it has many good sides. All these are naturally the outcome of having gone for a new and liberal economic policy. Obviously that has started paying dividends. The world is changing very fast. Any developing country should change along with it.

You know that the Soviet economy and the Soviet system collapsed. At such a point of time if we do not respond to the changing situation in a positive manner and just sit firm on ideological premises, what will be our position?

At that point of time the Opposition used to say that it was a sell-out to I.M.F. and World Bank. What is sell-out? We do not find it anywhere. We are quite conscious of our national honor and dignity. At the same time, see what is

happening in China. China has gone for large scale investment. They are getting 30 billion dollars from outside.

This Budget has a twin-objective-fiscal discipline and at the same time new structural changes. We have to go for structural economic reform. It is a growth-oriented Budget. In some areas, like in power sector, those who will be coming forward to set up power plants, will be given a five-year tax holiday. Like that there are so many things provided in this Budget.

Another significant feature of this year's Budget is full convertibility of rupee which will, definitely, contribute to the boosting of both production and exports. I do not want to go in the details of boost in the agricultural sector and industrial sector. I am not going into the figures, saying how the agriculture has performed well, and what were the achievements of industry. The growth rate was achievements of industry. The growth rate was almost minus figure one. That also has started picking up.

But, at the same time, while speaking on all these good aspects, I would also have to be realistic. We have to be realistic, and also very vigilant. Who will implement the new liberalization policy- the same bureaucracy. Do they have that sort of orientation? We are highlighting the new liberal and industrial policy we are saying there will not be unnecessary restrictions. But then the bureaucracy in charge of the implementation is not yet attuned to these changes. Therefore, what is needed is the proper work culture and proper attitude and motive. They have to be brought in.

At the same time what has been our national objective? Our national objective is - as you know - growth - speedy and faster growth. But together with growth we should have social justice. Ours must be a devoted economy and together with it there must be a just society. If there are a lot of imbalances where are we heading to? It will openly only lead to terrorism, regional imbalance, secessionist tendencies

which will all grow. So, there must be growth with justice. We are going in for liberalisation. I may say that this year's Budget is a positive step towards globalisation of our economy.

And naturally it has laid the foundation of India playing role, being a major player in the global economy in the days to come. But is that the end of our objective? Definitely not; much more has to be done. Definitely we are departing from our much-cherished socialistic idea to a certain extent. I put all emphasis at my command that under the compelling world situation if we have to depart from the Nehruvian policy and we have to take a pragmatic approach, at least we must have before us the Gandhian philosophy.

Let the private industrialists not think that they are the sole proprietors of all the properties. It is not that only due to them the industry is prospering. The workers are contributing. The farmers are supplying them the raw material. The industrialists are only trustees of public money. This is the Gandhian economy. At least that should be our principle now. If some changes are required to achieve this objective, we have to go in for that. Growth will be there, national income will be there, but it will be concentrated in the hands of a few persons. Definitely that is not the society which we aim at.

Sir, now I would like to say something on the problem of unemployment which is looming large before our country. Our young boys are becoming frustrated. Post Graduate degree holders are not being called to fill up the posts of Primary School Teachers and they are offering themselves to work in coal mines as labourers. During British days, for the coal mine workers, only Left Thumb Impression was the qualification. They do not even know how to put their signature and there was some justification in that during those days. Those who knew reading and writing could not work there. But today, even the post Graduate degree holders

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

just to get a livelihood, they want to do this job. So, this is the situation. Of course, there is some silver lining in the dark clouds. We may go globalisation and naturally we have to invite multi-nationals. Foreign investment has to be made in different spheres in our country. But, at the same time, some restrictions have to be imposed and have to watch their conduct. For employment also, we may get money from there. But, we have to utilise our own skilled man power. A recent study has revealed that if the field of agriculture is properly pursued, it is capable of generating 10 million jobs by the end of the century. We have to vigorously pursue this.

Sir, there should be a national debate on the problem of unemployment. The industrialists, farmers, thinkers, labourers, trade union leaders, lecturers, lawyers etc., should participate in that. The issues should be 'Politics and Religion' because unless the law and order position is good in the country, whatever may do, development cannot go ahead along the cherished path. This Budget is a step towards revival of our economy. But unless there is congenial climate which is to be created in the country, it is very difficult. If there is deteriorating law and order situation and unemployed people are unhappy, naturally where will we go? There should be national debate on these things, as to how as to create jobs the unemployed youth and also how our uneducated people should accept themselves to the changing situation. Without job also, they can be content with self-employment. It is time that the country should address itself whether the present system is adequate, efficient and whether it is right time for such changes to be brought about. Corruption is increasing menacingly. If the corruption is going on and there is faulty implementation, what will happen to our democracy to survive, to prosper and to flourish.

How will we speed up economic development and how will the regional imbalances go? Agriculture is the main-stay of our economy.

Without irrigation, there cannot be agriculture. There should be national debate for such sort of changes which are needed in our administrative system, in our educational system, in our legal and judicial system, in the body politic. There should be a national debate for electoral reforms as to how we can do about so that undesirable elements are eliminated, criminalisation of politics can be contained, politicization of criminals can be contained, communalisation of politics can be contained. All these things lie bringing caste considerations, regional considerations, and also religious considerations can be contained. There should be a national debate on all these issues.

We have a very capable Finance Minister and he is assisted by young energetic and knowledgeable Ministers of State for Finance. Let them also consider these things. Let them do under the guidance of the Prime Minister as to how we can bring about such changes. You are giving lot of money to States on different schemes including Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. How are those schemes being implemented? How much money is going down the drain? With what amount of pain. Shri Rajivji lamented that when one rupee was sent from Delhi, only 15 paise reached the village. Has the situation changed now? No. It has indeed deteriorated further. Firm action is to be taken, deterrent action is to be taken against the most corrupt officials, they may be

Sir, I am coming to your region. The Eighth Finance Commission is on the job now. What should be its approach? There has to be a revolutionary approach. So many schemes are there. They say, if the States will fund 50 per cent, then only the Central assistance will be allowed. You know, many States are not able to mop up even that 50 per cent of the amount. Therefore, all these schemes meant for the backward areas are not put to implementation and, therefore, the Central assistance in turn goes to the advanced States.

Therefore, the States which are below na-

tional average should have 100 per cent assistance and some restriction should be placed in respect of those States which are above it.

In respect of natural calamities also, for the poor States it should be 100 per cent grant and, at the same time, agriculture being the mainstay of our economy, large-scale irrigation programs should be taken up on rivers. Shri Chandylal Chandrakar rightly suggested that the big rivers will have to be dammed. The problem of drought will be solved to some extent by providing irrigation. Floods also will be controlled. Sambal barrage is one on which a large amount is already spent. The dam is constructed. But there is no money provided for constructing canals. This expenditure is unproductive. Such large amounts are being spent in an unproductive way. Smakoi project in my Constituency and the railway projects are there to be undertaken. If the projects continue to be implemented for decades, what will be the result? Some projects require money and we must get them completed in such a way that they become productive soon.

I was talking about new work culture, bureaucracy, regional imbalances and economy. The National Development Council in its last meeting has adopted the report of a sub-committee headed by Orissa Chief Minister wherein freezing of dearness allowance has been recommended. That is not a wise decision. I am strongly opposed to incurring unproductive expenditure. Our public sector executives are leading princely lives. It should be contained. At the same time, labourers need not be taken to task and they should not be penalised. It is ridiculous that Orissa Chief Minister who raised the number of districts in Orissa from 13 to 28 has suggested that freezing of in wear of employee's there will be increase in dearness allowance.

We have a very heavy oil bill for Rs. 20,000 crores for important of oil. Can it not be brought down by 10 per cent this year by observing

economy? Why these officers go to the market and to the pictures in Government jeeps? This is colossal wastage of public money and we are importing this oil. The import bill is very heavy. It is time that the Government takes very firm drastic measures to curtail this expenditure. Otherwise, in spite of the best efforts of our Finance Minister under the guidance of the Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Raoji, the nation cannot make much progress.

Anyhow, a good beginning has been made. We were passing through a time of anxiety at the time presentation of the first Budget in 1991-92. In the international sphere, what was our position at that time? Today we are on the path of survival and India is getting back its prestige very speedily in the international sphere and with greater discipline and with greater economic control and with proper implementation of these programmes with full involvement of the people, the desired results could be obtained. Otherwise, it will be derailed again in spite of our best efforts.

With these words, I extend my whole-hearted support and, at the same time, I sound a note of caution that there is much to be desired, much to be improved upon and that there is no room for complacency and this is a question of national crisis. Our national problems are there. Your leaders have also welcomed this Budget. Many things are there. It is time, my dear friends in the Opposition, that we all worked together. We might be belonging to different political parties. Definitely, we have different ideologies. But when it is a question of national interest, we have to work together very hard. We have also to work in close cooperation with one another so that our economy not only becomes a vibrant economy but our society will undergo to transformation; our country will undergo a transformation on the dotted lines man the desired way. We can have growth and we can have a just society. We can achieve that goal.

with these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget for 1993-94 presented in the House. I oppose the budget because endeavor has been made to prepare this Budget on the basis of policy directed by the I.M.F. and the World Bank. I oppose this Budget because an effort has been made to give a big market to multi-national and foreign companies in our country through this Budget. There will be dire consequences in coming days.

I oppose this Budget because 40 per cent population of the country are agricultural labourers. Their main source of livelihood is farming. No provision for them has been made in the Budget. No relief has been provided to agricultural labourers, poor farmers or urban labourers. So, I oppose it.

It has been said in the Budget that if we want to set up or expand the infrastructure, it is very necessary to increase the generation of electricity in the country and introduce highly developed technology of tele-communication and develop it. It has also been said that there should be better provision of roads and road network should be expanded. It means that the Government should incur maximum expenditure on such items of work and develop such an infrastructure in our country in which more anymore foreign money could be invested. I do not oppose this policy but the question is for what it should be done. I would like to cite some examples. I would like to cite the example of my constituency. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and the Minister of Finance are very knowledgeable persons. We cannot impart them book knowledge. But I can impart them some practical knowledge. There were two big factories in our area Monghyr before independence. At that time 5000 workers worked in the factory. The T.C. company was a multi-national British company. Before 1947, there was a railway factory in which repair of steam engines was being made. At that time

22000 workers worked there. I remember which I had seen to myself. People not only from Monghyr and areas around it but from entire Bihar used to visit Monghyr to see the beauty of Monghyr and Jamalpur. At that time I was 10-11 year old. But today there are 1600 workers in I.T.C. company and its production has increased by 10 times. The Jamalpur factory earns profit. The number of its workers is 12000. The roads of Monghyr are damaged. No development work is taking place there. The number of crime has been increasing. Why is its number increasing? Because it has become an industry. Why is it happening? Who is to blame for this? It is the political leaders, whichever party they might belong to are the culprits. It is a fact, that the population of the country has increased and whether we want or do not want, it will continue to increase. Education has been provided to people, Now educated people want employment. They observe that the condition of Monghyr what it was before 1947 is no better now. There is no guarantee of employment for their livelihood. They turn criminals. The I.T.C. and other companies utilise their services as criminals.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, why are the multinational companies being invited to the country? We have the technology and the manpower but we are not able to tap them properly. In which direction do we want to lead the country? Mr. Chairman, Sir not only that the exploitation of labour and youth of its country would increase with the growth of multi-national companies and not only unemployment would increase but they would become tools in the hands of these companies. With increase in regional imbalance in the country these youth would take arms and then, we say that the country is in danger, and the unity and integrity of the country is in danger. Some political parties who raise slogans for employment and price rise are always ready to raise slogans in the name of religion for grabbing power. Therefore I oppose this budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this budget does not

give any message for the youth of the country. No nationalist can call this budget, a budget in the interest of the country. Neither this budget is in consonance with the new economic policy nor does it give any direction to the country. Rs. 464 crores have been allocated for construction of roads in this budget. I am just giving an example as to how you propose development of roads. In Uttar Pradesh Ganga is one thousand kilometers and there are twenty bridges over it. But in Bihar Ganga is five hundred kilometers long but there are only four bridges over it. It is said that in Bihar there should be ten bridges over Ganga. Government says that the bridges are not under national highways. Rs. 464 crore is inadequate for development of roads in the country.

Munger is a big city. If a bridge is to be built between Khagaria and Munger it would cost around Rs. one hundred crore. Major expenditure is done in cities like Delhi and Bombay and not in villages. If the roads in villages are to be developed, allocations should be increased.

There is no reference of Mandal Commission, Dunkel report and land reforms in the Budget. I would like to know from the Minister finance why there has been no reference to them in the Budget? Are these questions not related to the poor of the village?

Public sector is being abolished gradually but the Mandal Commission has recommended that reservation should be done in public sector also. The SC/ST are being deprived of it. Dunkel proposals would adversely affect the agriculture and the multinational Pharmaceuticals and Pesticides companies would earn huge profits by indiscriminately increasing prices. Eighty percent people of our country live in villages that is why I would like to make a mention of land reforms. There are lakhs of agricultural labourers in the country. Are they not affected by the economic condition of the country. What steps does the Government propose in this regard?

My submissions that Government should give land to the poor farmers, and thereby implement land-reforms and increase the agricultural production. But there is no reference to it in this budget.

The withdrawal of subsidy is a blow to the Indian farmers. I oppose it. In all I would like to submit that this budget is not for the people who work hard but for those who exploit.

With this, I conclude and thank you.

RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the interests of the common man have not been safeguarded in this budget. Therefore I rise to oppose this budget. The emphasis in this budget is on inviting foreign investment through multi-national companies in the country rather than on public welfare.

When the Minister of Finance was delivering the budget speech it appeared as if a poor man was trying to loot the treasure of Kubera. It exemplifies

"Ghar me Nahin Dane"

"Budia Chahi Bhunane"

Had Charvak been alive today he would have felt proud over his successors. He would have congratulated that Finance Minister for his economic policy. Shark stood for materialistic outlook life. He had said that "even if one had to take loan for purchasing ghee one should do that" The hon. Finance Minister has realised the statement of Charvak that—

'Rinam Kritva Chritam Pivet'

Charvak believed that one should not bother about future and enjoy life so long as one lives. This Budget is the living document of Charvak philosophy. That is why Government has dwelt on expenditure and exemption but there is no mention of welfare measures for the common

[Sh. Brahmmand Mandal]

man. No need was felt to inform the people about the burden of loans and debts on us. The Minister has not apprised the countryman about the impending economic crisis and bankruptcy. Every child in this country has a burden of Rs. 10,000 and throughout his life he keeps on paying compound interest and when he dies he leaves even a greater burden on the next generation.

The minister of Finance has presented a budget which is a jugglery of figures. Though it appears to be very attractive but in reality, no budget can be more terrific than this. The Budget shows a fiscal deficit of Rs. thirty six thousand crore and 4522 crores of budget deficit. The total deficit amounts to about Rs. 40,522 crore. He has not stated as to how this deficit would be overcome. The Budget does not mention new measures to face the problems of unemployment, famine, disease, education, health and drinking water.

The 1993-94 Budget is not a budget of public welfare; it invites foreign capital; it is an open invitation to slavery of IMF, World Bank and foreign grants. We have borrowed in order to repay the previous loans. But we lack the will-power to build a debt-free country. Now the cotton cloth weaved by the weaver of this country would have to yield to the synthetic cloth exempted from import and excise duty. The Minister of Finches not only played with the economy but has also played with the national prosperity. An increase of Rs. 1680 crore for defence budget is a very meagre according to present international requirement.

This budget has been drafted under the pressure of International Monetary and World Bank. Only the luxurious commodities such as cars, colour T.V., refrigerators etc have been made cheaper while the common commodities used by the poor people like cycle, black and white TV, tyre and tubes have been dearer. The prices of soaps commonly used by poor have

been increased by increasing the excise duty while the prices of the soaps commonly used by the rich class have reduced by decreasing the excise duty. The increase in the prices of sugar and coal and fares of railways before the budget, have disappointed the people.

Agriculture and farmer have neglected in those budget. 4.2 per cent of the total budget outlay was spent on agriculture in 1992-93, now it has come down to 3.8 per cent in 1993-94. Denial of subsidy on fertiliseres to the farmers is an injustice to them. It has been done under the pressure of the IMF and the World Bank. This Government formulates policy keeping in view the interests of the capitalists and against the interest of farmers. New sugar policy and an increase of Rs. 140 per quintal in the prices of sugar are examples of it. The prices of sugar have been increased. The Government has announced the support price of wheat Rs. 330 per quintal and the wheat has come into the market but procurement centres have not been opened upto now. Hence, the farmers are compelled sell their wheat at a very low prices. The farmers are in a fix and they do not know what to do. Therefore arrangements should be made to open the procurement centres.

The sword of Dunkel Proposal is hanging on the heads of the farmers they should be made free of that fear by rejecting the Dunkel proposals in the field of

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Mr. Chairman Sir I rise to support the Budget proposals for 1993-94. Sir, I congratulate our hon. Finance Minister for introducing a most dynamic, growth-oriented and excellent budget. It is a dynamic exercise, combined with other major economic policies to make a total impact so as to erase the psychological scars of Ayodhya and the scam and remove the impression of reversibility of policies. Most welcoming features of the budget is that it is a growth oriented budget which strikes a balance be-

tween industrial advancement and agricultural growth.

India lives in the Villages. The budget reflects the rural India providing for an increase in Fund allocation to 36 per cent in agriculture as against 32 per cent increase in the central plan outlay. Agriculture is the basic strength of our economy and yet it has received a secondary treatment during the last 45 years. The proposal to reduce the import duty on various items of machinery used for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, poultry, etc. is a welcome gesture to boost agricultural sector. To improve agricultural sector, much has to be done to provide irrigational facilities. Sir, the entire Western Orissa, particularly the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir, and Kalahandi are in the grip of severe drought. In Bolangir and Kalahandi, there are instances of mothers selling their children for Rs. 20/- only to avoid starvation deaths. People are dying out of hunger. I appeal to the Government to draw up a special long term action plan to remove poverty from these districts. I appeal to the Government to allocate funds for Arbajhorabahal community Lift Irrigation Project in Lathikata block of Sundargarh District in Orissa.

The State Electricity Boards in India altogether are functioning at a net loss of Rs. 5000 crores during 1992-93. This is causing concern to the growth of agricultural sector. Orissa is one of the worst affected States in this regard though having the largest deposit of coal in Asia at Gopalpur in Sundargarh District. I appeal to the Government to take steps for setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Gopalpur either through public or through private sector initiatives.

The Government's policy in the budget to improve rural economy is quite significant. The provision of Rs. 5000 crores, a step up of 62 per cent will substantially improve rural economy. The allotment of Rs. 3306 crores of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna will have a far reaching impact towards self employment.

Sir, the budget provision for public health, family welfare and for women and child development has been very less in comparison to the basic needs in the rural areas. Many villages of my district in Orissa have been denied of any medical facilities.

The most striking feature in the Budget is the outlay for education an increase from Rs. 952 crores to Rs. 1,310 crores is a step up of 37.6 per cent. Sir, till today our efforts have been in providing maximum and best educational facilities to the urban population.

The rural India is still far behind in education. Many panchayats do not have even an upper primary school. Those who have upper primary school, they do not have a good school building. Education requires more dynamic approach to be undertaken. Sir, the Government should follow a uniform policy for opening of Medical and Engineering Colleges in the States on private initiatives to remove regional imbalances on professional education. Western Orissa need more number of Medical and Engineering Colleges.

Sir, rural India has to be brought within the network of All India Radio and Doordarshan. People in many parts of my constituency, Sundergarh in Orissa, particularly, of Bonai sub-division and of Hemgir block of Sadar sub-division are still denied of the opportunity to see Doordarshan programmes.

Sir, one of the welcome accompaniments of the Budget is a shift from partial to full convertibility of the rupee. It is an export-oriented as well as development-oriented which will go a long way in toning up the psychology of foreign investors and international trades. The industrialisation of the backward areas and North-Eastern region would get a fillip following the five-year tax holiday for industrial undertakings. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the backward tribal region of eastern India though rich in mineral resources is not attracted by industrialists due to non-

[Kumari Frida Topno]

availability of better transport facilities. Our highways in this region are worst to provide such transport facilities. The cities like Rourkela and Yratnagar, the steel producing centres are denied Air Service facilities. I appeal to the Government to connect these two cities by Air Service with New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

BROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, my friends from the Congress party are praising this budget very much and saying it an excellent budget and adoring it with several other adjectives. Through you I would like to tell them that they should not turn deaf ear to the fact. It is said:

"Sachchai chhip nahin sakti jhute usalon se. Khushuboo aa nahin sakti kabhi kakaj ke phoolon se"

Sir, it seems that this Government which has prepared the budget, has no definite aim and objective. It does not know that what it is doing and on which path it wants to lead the country.

Sir, Gandhiji as well as the policy formulated by Nehruji for economic development of the country has been forgotten and now my colleagues from the congress party are unable to guess as to how dangerous will be this conspiracy, being hatched to mortgage the country with the foreign companies. It seems that

"Nikale hain Kahan jane ke liye; pahuncenge kahan yeh or maloom nahin,
Is rah men bhatakane walon ko manji ki disha-maloom nahin."

Sir, despite this, when our leaders go to the people, people feel happy that these person,

clad in white khadi clothes are the followers of Gandhi and have come to meet them. A ray of happiness spark on their faces and these leaders feel that people are happy but I would like to repeat a few words of a Urdu poet.

"Unko dekhte hi aa jati hai chehare per raunak

Weysamajhate hain ki mareej ka hal achha hai."

Mr. Chanrman, Sir, when I left my village to attend this budget session, a farmer of my village asked me in his language that parliament is the biggest panchayat of the country and I must raise this point in the parliament. I am repeating his feeling in my words that the responsibility of this Government should have been that-

"Har hath ko kam, har khet ko pani, har majdoor ko sahi daam, tabhi hoga Bharat ka nam". It means work for all water for each field, fair wages for all workers only then Indian will prosper. But today what the Congress is doing. It is ruining the country for the sake of false pleasure and the Government is unnecessarily burdening the country with foreign debt. Sir, in fact, I have repeated this thing before you because today the spirit of Swadeshi is not being followed as Dayanand Saraswati ji said that we should emphasise on swadeshi. During the freedom movement Gandhiji also propounded the theory of Swadeshi and he wanted to make villages self-reliant. He wanted that the country should adopt the concept of small industries and cottage industries. This spirit of Gandhiji has been forgotten.

Sir, today, I am missing late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. When U.S.A. had stopped to give wheat under PL 480 and the country was facing crisis of foodgrains but he did not yield a bit and gave the slogan of 'Jay Jawan, Jay Kisan' and called the people to live unitedly. He was determined to make the country self-reliant in the field of foodgrains through Green Revolution.

He had rejected foreign loan and foreign wheat imported under PL 480. And today with great regret I have to say that the data with me prove that in 1950 a foreign loan of 2 billion dollar was outstanding against the country which increased to 6 billion dollar on 1960, 12 billion dollar in 1970, 50 billion dollar in 1980 and 78 billion dollar in 1993, it means foreign debt amounting to Rs. 2.25 lakh crore is outstanding against us.

Sir, truth is always bitter, and if I say that during these 43-44 years of independence, except for a period of 3-4 years only one party was in power at the centre and the members of the Congress or those people who have power are really responsible for the indebtedness of the country.

Sir, with great regret I have to say that the exchange rate of 1 dollar from 1950 to 1965 was Rs. 4.76 in 1966 it was Rs. 7.50, in 1974 Rs. 8.10, in 1975 Rs. 8.38, in 1980 Rs. 7.86 and when Janata Party came in power, exchange rate of dollar decreased and within 10 years in 1990 the rate of dollar increased to Rs. 13.50 and when there was dominance of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the country, who tried to push the country into great difficulty in the name of eradication of poverty and to herald socialism as a result the value of dollar increased to Rs. 13.50 in 1990, Rs. 25.50 in 1991 and Rs. 29.50 in 1992 and now Shri Manmohan Singh, who proudly says that he has presented a fascinating budget to the country. But during his time exchange rate of dollar has increased to Rs. 30.05. It shows that in which direction the country is marching ahead. The country is falling in the vicious circle of debt. Sir, this budget proves the saying that much cry, little wool. No relief has been provided to poor and weaker sections of society in this budget. India is predominantly a country of villages and 80 per cent of its population lives in villages. The villagers do not want to indulge in the illusion of figures, they are demanding bread, clothing and housing. Today, they expect drinking water, jobs, primary school, dispensary, roads,

electricity from the Government. They do not want more in the clutches of culture of consumerism. Open invitation has been given to multinational companies in the name of new economic policy and liberalisation if the Government have power, it can stop preparing food in the houses and it may force the people to purchase rice, chapatis and bread from market, which will be produced by foreign companies and thus they will enter in every household. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that a great conspiracy is being hatched. I do not want to repeat it has already been submitted by many of our colleagues that in the name of increasing Indian exports encouragement is being given to foreign investment. India is being converted into a great consumer market under the pressure of International Monetary Fund, world bank and under the pressure posed by several western countries. The Super Bazar of Parliament House Annexe has also been closed. The American and German companies, in collaboration with Indian Companies have decided to open a series of Super Bazars in 50 cities of the country. Now foreign companies will introduce super commodities and sell them in Super Bazars. This will surely ruin our small scale and cottage industries. There will be nothing "Swadeshi". State the way the East India company had come to our country for establishing business and the way it became ruler in due course of time is going to happen again. Today the saying

"Yavat Jivet Sukham Jivet, Rinam Kritva. Ghritam Pivet." (East Drink, be many) is being practised. Our Government continue to spend heavy amount lead us to the situation when the white skinned foreigners will come and open shops in India and Indian consumers will buy their goods and consequently the money of India raise the prosperity of other countries.

This is highly regrettable for our country. There has been no encouragement for savings in the Budget. I would, therefore, like to submit that such provisions should be made. There are at present for crore unemployed persons in the country which will go up to 10 crore in two years.

[Sh. Rasa Singh Rawat]

This problem is increasing at an alarming pace. We will have to take some measures to solve this problem otherwise the country will be faced with a volcanic situation and the eruption of which will spell a disaster. I would like to submit that this Budget is anti-people, anti-village anti-farmers and anti-workers and hence I strongly oppose it...

(*Interruptions*) At the same time, I would also like to say something about the salaried class people. I would like you to convey to the Government in your own words that the salaried class people should get relaxation in income tax and the limit of income tax should be raised to rupees fifty thousand. The Government should also try to ensure liberation and development fulfillment of all those forty per cent people of the total population who live below the poverty line and fulfil their hopes and do economic justice to them. You should try to impress upon the Government to do these things. With these words I would like to thank you for given me an opportunity to express my views. This Budget should be opposed tooth and nail as it is likely to be prepared under the pressure of International Monetary Fund and will open doors for multinational companies in days to come.

[*English*]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:(Jaina): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Budget for 1993-94 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Shri Manmohan Singh Actually I am supporting this Budget not only because I am a member of the ruling party but because the Budget is so nice that it should be supported by everyone.

The hon. Members sitting on the Opposition side may not support it just for the sake of election, or for the sake of politics. Even if they say that it is an election budget, it is their view and they are opposing the Budget. Even if they are opposing, many outsiders, agriculturists,

most of the critics and industrialists are supporting this Budget.

Take the case of the eminent jurist, Shri Nai Palikwala who said:

"Dr Manmohan Singh's Budget for the year 1993-94 is a harbinger of good times to come. It will not take India to heaven but it will check India's precipitate slide to hell."

In addition, he said:

"The wisdom of Dr. policy was fully vindicated by inflation coming down from 17 per cent to 7 per cent and the fiscal deficit percentage of GDP having been brought down from 8.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent."

He also described the Budget as "Creative and nutritive" and said that Dr. Singh had rightly put the accent on Agriculture and Exports.

As per the commitment for giving priority to Agriculture and Rural Development, the Finance Minister proposed a 36 per cent increase in the budgetary allocation for the Plan schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture raising the provision from Rs. 1408 crore to Rs. 1918 crore.

Not only that: The outlay on Rural Development has been enhanced by a massive 62 per cent to Rs. 5,010 crore

I will not go into the details but I would say that the highlights of the Budget for 1993-94 are, a big boost to developmental expenditure, step-up in social sector outlay, reduction in budgetary deficit, unified exchange rate, reduction in customs and excise duties, reforms in banking sector and capital markets, reduction in interest rates, and measures to stimulate exports and special attention to revitalising the agricultural credit systems. Not only that. The Finance Minister has not levied any new taxes nor hiked the existing tax rates. On the contrary, he has given away Rs. 4,522 crore through substantial

reduction in customs and excise duties and yet managed to step up Central Plan outlay by 32 per cent to Rs. 63,936 crore in the Budget for 1993-94. The Finance Minister has also managed to reduce the budgetary deficit to Rs. 4,340 crore from the revised estimate of Rs. 7,202 crore for 1992-93.

Now I come to agricultural department. Sir, you know agriculture is the basic strength of our economy. The Finance Minister has definitely increased the budgetary allocation to 36 per cent. And because of that, the flow of rural credit from institutional source is expected to jump from Rs. 13,800 crore during 1992-93 to Rs. 16,500 crores in the coming year. That is, exactly an increase of 20 per cent. And even because of this, NABARD investment re-finance support to banks will increase by 22 per cent, that is from Rs. 2300 crore to Rs. 2800 crore. Not only that Sir. Because of this, the term loan for minor irrigation will support the sinking of 3.75 lakhs well and installation of six lakh pumpsets. And because of that definitely, the irrigational facilities will be increased and the poor man will be benefited. Not only that, NABARD will also take up, because of this Budget, the pilot projects for intensive development of rural industries in five selected. Districts with an outlay of Rs. 125 crore.

I would like to make one request to the Finance Minister. I hope, the Minister might be listening this. In five of these Districts, my District, that is Jaina, which is my constituency in Maharashtra, may kindly be taken because that is the most backward District of Maharashtra. So, in the five Districts, Jaina District may kindly be taken for the pilot project.

In addition to that, I will just say to the Finance Minister that the working of the cooperative banks and the nationalised banks should be improved, because still in spite of a loan provision the last man that is, the farmer is not getting crop loan and is facing many hurdles and obstacles. So, arrangement for that also should be made.

Sir, in agriculture, the percentage of total Budget, if taken into consideration, that is less compared with the previous Budget of 1992-93. So, for agriculture, allocation should be increased.

Sir, cooperative sector is the most important sector. I do not know why the cooperative sector is being neglected now-a-days. Importance is being given only to the private sector and to the public sector. Maharashtra is said to be the most industrial and progressive State. That is only because of the cooperatives. So, many cooperative sugar factories and spinning mills are there. Many industries are also there because of the cooperative sector. So, the cooperative sector should not be neglected. In this Five Year Plan, up-till now whole chapter was given to the cooperative sector—only one paragraph has been given in Agriculture Chapter. So, in this way cooperative sector should not be neglected.

Only provision of Rs. 86.61 crore has been made for NCDC, for their share capital. And because of that only 15 units will come. Actually NCDC wanted twenty units to come. For that, a provision of Rs. 116.40 crore is required. So, I request the Finance Minister to see that all new factories would come. Now, because of incentives, IFCI and IDBI are giving the term loan. So, for the purpose of share capital, NCDC should be provided with these twenty units and whatever their request should be fulfilled. That will be my request.

I will mention one word on education. It has been stated by the educationalists that education is the rock on which India must build her political salvation. Our Country will be built not on bricks but on the brains; not on cement but on enlightenment. If we can afford education, we can afford to remain a civilised society. Definitely, I congratulate the Finance Minister for increasing 37.6 per cent for education that is from 952 crores to Rs. 1310 crores. But, taking into consideration the illiteracy of this country, more provisions are to be made for

[Sh. Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope]

education. Now, the days have come when the free and compulsory education is to be provided for all children's upto 14 years. If, I can give some of the figures that what we provide for the education that will show the picture of the education. For First Five Year Plan it is only 7.2 per cent and upto Seventh Five year Plan it is 3.5 percent. So, the National Policy is of 6% of the national income. India ranks 115 in the World in terms of investment in education as percentage of GNP. So, education is the most important department and for comparing of Budget, the provision is very less. So, my request will be that more provision should be made for this.

For rural development and IRDP, provision have been made. I again congratulate the Finance Minister.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you once again for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRARY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the on going discussions on the Budget apparently reveal that finally two aspects have emerged out of it- Positive and Negative. Actually, there must be an assessment of this Budget to ascertain whether it is in the interest of the people or it is anti-people.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that if a careful study of the development policies is made for the period of last 45 years, it would reveal that the fruits of development have been enjoyed only by a handful of affluent people and the crores of other needy people have been denied these benefits and the Government has also overlooked their very existence. This Budget has also been prepared on the beaten track. This Budget has also been dedicated to the affluent. There is a complete shift from the policies adopted in fifties. On the other hand, there are people who call it to be a popular

Budget. I, however, do not see any such quality in it. This is not going to be helpful in solving the problem of unemployment. Will this Budget help in reducing the amount of foreign debt? Can it ensure all round development of the poor and the downtrodden or will they remain discontented to ultimately follow the path of terrorism? They are even now joining terrorist organisations. No provision has been made in this Budget. So as to take them back from joining those organisations this in itself be- speaks of the extent of popularity of this Budget? This Budget will entrap us in a guagmise of economic crisis and has also ensured keep us there even in future.

Mr. Chairman, Sir just now many of our hon. Members have said that foreign debt on our country goes on increasing. Ultimately, what is the motive of taking loans? Do we take it to increase production or to spend the amount lavishly? Had the loan amount been used to ensure increase in production, we must have been able to repay the loan and we should not have been under the burden of such huge debt. Today our country is in debt of 78 thousand billion dollars. I would like to say that the budget presented by the Finance Minister is not in accordance with the expectations of the people. He is considered to be a great economist and we were expecting that maximum relief would be given to the poor through this budget but he could not present such a budget. Residential buildings have been exempted from tax. I would like to ask who will be benefited through this exemptions? Only the rich would get benefit. Constructions of these residential buildings cost crores of rupees. This provision will serve only the rich people who have been exempted from paying tax on residential buildings.

Our Government claims that this budget is for the poor. But it has not paid any attention towards the requirement of residential houses for crores of poor people living under the open sky. I would like to give some suggestion for their upliftment.

My first suggestion is that we should re-

duce import and boost our export. How we can boost export? We have made a lot of progress in the field of agriculture. If we accord agriculture the status of industry, we can earn lot of foreign exchange and repay our outstanding loans NBY exporting agricultural produce. Punjab and Haryana have made a lot of progress in the field of agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at present we are importing edible oil and other goods. But if we increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in our country by providing subsidy to farmers, we can become self-dependent in the field of edible oils and pulses and even we can earn foreign exchange also. Today we are exporting Basmati rice. We should encourage our farmers to cultivate this quality of rice so that we can earn more foreign exchange and repay the foreign loan. It should have been kept in mind that our agriculture has this much potential but no attention has been paid in this regard.

Bihar is a backward state and there had been a cotton and jute mill only in Gaya district. Now the Government has decided to close this mill whereas such mills are functioning in Bengal and their deficit is ten times more. but the Government has not said anything about their closure. One of Manager working in that mill has given suggestions to the Finance Minister for making it profitable, an I would like to suggest that they should be given a chance otherwise a feeling would be created in the minds of the people that dual policy is being adopted so far as the State Bihar is concerned.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards banking system. I would ask the Finance Minister to inquire into the matter concerning providing loans worth crores of rupees to the unemployed youths under the Self Employment Scheme in my area since 1984 in the name of alleviating poverty. Nor even one percent of the total beneficiaries, has become self-dependent with the implementation of this 'Self Employment Scheme'. The reason for this is the corruption prevailing in the offices as a

result of which half of the money is being swallowed by the bank and block officials, and no one can start business with the remaining amount. So I would like to ask the percentage of people who have actually become self dependent with the money provided to them under the 'Self Employment Scheme' since 1984. I, therefore, urge upon you to accept my suggestion.

In the end I would like to make another submission to the Minister of Banking that one young man Sarju Prasad, a resident to Masaudi in my constituency carried one crore rupees of the Bank of India safely to its destination despite the fact that a bomb was hurled at him by the dacoits burning parts of his body. But he has not been provided any compensation or any job. Bank officials have not shown any sympathy towards him till date. I have made several efforts to secure any jobs for him since he has done such a big job. He was attacked with bomb. In spite of his burning clothes and body he took the vehicle of the bank to its destination. I have made numerous requests to the bank officials and the Minister of banking to provide him employment but it has not yet been materialised. Your own driver would not have done such a risky work. With these words I conclude.

21.5 Hs.

[English]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. GUNAWANT RAMBHAU SARODE (Jalagaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to express my views on the Budget presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh for 1993-94. India is a country in the World which is know as an ancient country having enjoyed plenty and prosperity. In this country rivers of milk and ghee flew and gold was available in plenty. There were great kings like Ram, Krishna and great thinkers like Budha, Jan and guru Nanak were born in this country. The kings of this country never aggressed other countries. But the aggressive kings of other countries were tempted by the wealth in

(Dr. Gunawant Rambhu Sarode)

this country and they attacked this country. They looted the wealth of this country, destroyed our culture and created monarchy with uncivilised attitude. The next aggression was by sea-route. The British came to this country with the purpose of trading. Very soon they mingled with the trading activity of this country. They destroyed the traditional arts and handicrafts of this country and made Indians lazy and dependent on others and pushed the country into slavery. Therefore, I feel that we can look at this Budget from two angles. First, is the imminent threat of external aggression. We have to consider whether there is Amny provision in the Budget o meet this threat. Second, is the invitation of the multi-national companies in our country. As the East India Company came here and made us slaves. similarly the entry of multi-nationals is going to push us into slavery. There are very clear indications of this phenomenon. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi's dream that our press fortunate were country should be self-reliant was very real one. Eighty per cent of population lives in villages. If you look at this Budget you will find that for 80% of population of farmers of agricultural workers, the Budget provisions only 4% of its resouces. This provision will not be enough to save our farmers. This is a great setback to the farmers and Hon. Finance Minister has dealt this blow to the farmers not only for the first time but now it is for the third time that farmers have got this treatment.

22.00 Hrs.

The present thinking in the World today is that farmers should be given more subsidy. but if any Finance Minister has really broken the back of the farmers during 45 years of Congress rule, it is Manmohan Singh. All the subsidies meant for farmers have been withdrawn. All the inputs required by he far farmers like power have become costlier by three times. Earlier the power tariff was Rs. 100 per house power, now t has become Rs. 300 per horse power. The

prices of diesel have gone up. So, also the prices of fertilisers have shot up by three times. This policy of increasing of prices of inputs has really hit the farmers hard.

Of course, we are moving towards self-sufficiency of food grains. However, we have not fully achieved it. But, as the subsidies have been withdrawn before achieving self-sufficiency in food grains. The farmers are expressing their resentment and dejection. In fact, adverse impact of this Budget would be felt after two years and then the country will have years and then the country will have to suffer because of the actions taken in this year's Budget. I am sour that the Government will have to import the food grains of the value which will be four times more than the amount of subsidy now sought to be withdrawn by the govt. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the Budget from this point of view.

Of course, the subsidy has been withdrawn by the Govt. We must remember that agriculture in our country depends on rainfall. In Maharashtra, the total imigation potenmtial available is only 11%. Irrigation can be made available to 36% of land in the state. But as the problems of the farmers have been neglected by the Government, the irrigation facility is not available to the farmers and moreover the subsidy of fertilisers has been withdrawn. So, there is going to be very major fail in agricultural production in Maharshttra.

There are 100 sugar factories in Maharashtra. Out of 100 sugar factories, 40 sugar factories are presently lying closed. 35 sugar factories are about to be closed. If the same situation continues, next year at least 50 Sugar factories will face closure.

If irrigation facilities are not created, if dams are not constructed and water- is not stored, it is likely that all the 100 Sugar factories, will have to be closed down. Therefore, keeping in view the interest of farmers in Maharashtra, the Central Government should seek assistance from World Bank and spend maximum

amount on Tops valley scheme and for constructions of dams on rivers. Kharia Gati and Nawkha dams are to be constructed by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments jointly. Power generated from this dam is going to be supplied to Madhya Pradesh while water will be supplied to Maharashtra. 1 lakh hectare land is going to be irrigated if this dam is constructed. Therefore, I request that Central Govt. should give assistance for this project.

In Jalagaon district bananas are grown in 40 thousand hectares of land. In Maharashtra this district is famous as California. We know that cheaper fruit available today in Delhi is Banana. No part of this fruit is wasted. It can be eaten even if one is suffering from any disease. It has good taste. You do not get any disease if you eat this fruit. We are growing bananas in our district for the past 40 years. In 1953 we were getting banana crop by supplying well water. The water level of wells has gone down by 300 feet and in the next five years to come, the water will not be available at all and the fruit of poor man which is grown in 40 thousand acres of land will be perished. Unless we immediately provide irrigation facilities, it will not be possible to get banana crop after five years.

Unless agricultural products are properly processed, they do not fetch good price. Banana is a major crop. Bananas worth 160 crores of rupees are grown in Jalagaon district. Since it is perishable fruit, we should preserve it, process it and if we export bananas after processing, it will be possible to earn huge foreign exchange and it will help us in solving the problem of foreign exchange to some extent. If a public sector unit is set up for processing bananas, it will very much help in the development of Jalagaon district.

The Government had assured that it would bring down the prices within 100 days. Why in 100 days? The Government could not control price rise even within 2 years. Nowhere do we feel that prices have come down. In fact, the prices are ever increasing.

The Government which has assured that it would give jobs to 1 crore people every year did not start even a single public Sector Unit. That is why jobs are not available in any State. This only shows how much difference is there in the precept and practice of the Government.

We require maximum foreign exchange for importing Petroleum products. We have to now find out alternative for Petroleum products. There is no other go now. There is alternative available for petroleum products in India. We have so many Sugar factories and so much of Sugar-cane is grown in our country. A small country like Brazil has been successful in manufacturing power alcohol from molasses. It is possible to manufacture power alcohol in India. If we manufacture power alcohol, we will be in a position to save foreign exchange which we have to spend on Petroleum products. This is something on which Govt. of India can take action.

We know what other nations have in store for us. India has war with Pakistan three times. Today's situation is also such that Pakistan may do anything anytime here in this country. India has not done anything except recording strong protest. So, Pakistan may create destabilisation in India and force a war on us. Therefore, it is necessary that we should be self-sufficient in the matter of defense. Earlier we had friends. But today we do not have any friend. For becoming self-reliant, we may have to import new technology or expand the available technology. We should do that.

In my constituency, there is an Ordnance factory at Urangaon. Where bullets and bomb shells etc. are manufactured. Recently machinery worth 25 crores was installed there. So far nothing has been manufactured in this unit. My information is that Government is going to close down this project. That means though we have invested 25 crores of rupees, they are simply being wasted. If this project is started, 500 young persons from our area can get jobs there and from Defense point of view, we could have got

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the necessary equipment, that is why I request that the Government should start this project.

I am of the opinion that we should bring about total changes in our air services. If the Government is not in a position to manage air-service, there is no harm at all in privatizing this service. For attracting tourists is essential to provide air service. In our Jalagaon district there are world famous caves of Ajanta. We have aerodrome. But as air-service is not there, tourists do not come here. This is why we do not get foreign exchange and the district also cannot attract tourists.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was widely acclaimed scheme. Rajiv Gandhi used to say that if the Center gives 1 rupee only 15 paise are received by the actual beneficiary. In what manner JRY funds are used and how Surpanches are misusing there funds as if they were their own should be overseen and inspected. The same situation still continues and there is no change. JRY was started with good intention. But if you review the actual implementation of this scheme you will realise that funds were wasted on this scheme earlier and now also they are being wasted. The only reason responsible for this is that there is strong feeling among people that one who indulges in corruption is a wise man. People try to swindle maximum money of Government. That is why for changing the mentality of the people in my opinion it is necessary to change Congress Government which is in power.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that Pof. Rasa Singh from BJP has referred Gandhiji and Nehruji in his speech. He has made a very good reference. It seems that he still keep Gandhiji and Nehruji in high esteem.

This is a very good and worth welcoming

budget. I would like to mention that our Finance Minister would definitely be very busy, but he should be present in the House when an important discussion is going on at this late hour on a very important issue. It is necessary also.

No politically party should discuss any issue keeping its political gains above everything keeping in view of the present state of our economy. Charges are levelled against congress; they blame each other and try to get political mileage out of it. But in the present position, a national agenda should be prepared by all collectively and identify some new system with a view to streamline the economy of the country. With this, the hopes and expectations of 85 crore people can be fulfilled. There should be a consensus over it, but I am sorry to say that all the senior leaders, who have participated in this discussion, talked in the same manner and blamed each other. They all have repeated the same points viz. what happened during congress regime; what happened during the regime of Janata Party and Janata Dall. the important issues which were required to be discussed in the House have not been discussed.

In the light of the present financial position of the country, here is need to arrive at consensus decision in the issues. Just making provisions in the Union Budget will not solve the purpose. We will not be able to resolve the present problems without evolving a national system in consultation with the State Governments. I would like to thank Manmohan Singhji for the proposals made in this budget because in spite of so many difficulties he has not impose any new tax in this budget instead he has reduced tax and duty on certain items. This is a very wise step. He has tried to provide some relief in the present position of the country.

I would like to draw your attention towards the present financial position of the country- viz-a-viz the financial position in 1991 when Congress party came into power under the leadership of Sh. Narsimharao. I would like to congratulate him for this praiseworthy task. I

would like to thank him for brining fiscal deficit upto 5 per cent from 8.4 per cent, which is not an easy task. The country is facing several problems today and in economic sphere the target fixed are quite good. Today our country has crores of youth unemployed. If we invite foreign capital in the country to establish industries for creating employment opportunities for those young people and for improving economic condition of the country, I do not think that there will be anything wrong in it.

I am at a loss o understand several points for which I hope that the Finance Minister will satisfy the House. In 1991 our trade deficit was Rs. 10,000 crore which has been brought up Rs. 3790 crore by boosting export but in 1992 the liberalised import policy has been adopted and trade deficit may reach upto Rs. 18,000 crore, how that will be curtailed? Similarly, at present, our country is in debt of 75 billion dollars i.e. about Rs. lakh and 25 thousand crores and in this year we have to pay 37 or 38 thousand of crores of rupees as interest on this debt. It is not understood as to how the Government will make payment of such a huge amount in 1994 which includes repayment of loan instalment, interest and trade deficits. Then again we have to take another loan for repaying earlier loan. There is an old saying that person borrowed money from one person on Monday and promised him to return it on Wednesday. On we wednesday he borrowed money from another person and returned to the first one. On the next day he asked both of them to give and take money from each from other and should not involve him between the two. Therefore, I would like to say to the Government to make the position clear otherwise it would become very difficult in future.

I would like to submit one more point that 14 per cent to total wealth of the country is in the hands of one per cent affluent class people whereas 50 per cent poor people are having only 7 per cent of wealth of the country. There are 10 percent such people who are having only 0.1 per cent of country's wealth whereas one per cent affluent people are holding 5 per event of total

cultivable land. It will be proper if prior to the formulation of economic policy and preparation of budget, discussions and debate are held on the global changes that are taking place with a view to enter into a competition with other countries. The work of land reforms, which is must, has not been done so far. Secondly, I would like to say that more resources should be mobilised to extract money from the fluent class and that should be spent for the upliftment of the poor. In this regard I would like to say in particular that the subsidy enjoyed by the rich should be checked. The Government's expenditure should be contained. Now-a-days there is no check on wasteful expenditure in many Government departments. So long as this wasteful expenditure is not checked we cannot do any thing good for the country. In a democratic system if the elected representatives do not have authority over the bureaucrats, expectations and aspiration of the poor cannot be fulfilled. Therefore, it is an important duty of the Government to have effective check over the machinery which is responsible for the implementation of economic social and other policies of the Government. We have to think whether these bureaucrats can fulfill the expectations and aspirations of the people. We have to think as to what has been our past experience in this regard and what are the reasons for the present state of affairs.

Now, I would like to give some suggestions. We cannot improve our national economy by borrowing money from abroad and inviting multinational companies. The foreign investors will invest money on manufacturing only those items which have great demand in the local market. They have advanced technology in that field and as a result of that they will gradually eliminate our domestic industries. Therefore, we have to identify certain areas and have to reserve them for indigenous industries. We have to give them certain concessions and protection. The multinational companies should not be allowed to invest in reserved areas. They should be allowed to invest in export oriented sector. That will help us in promoting our export. We have to be very careful about it. The Gov-

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ernment has to decide as to how the country has to tackle the prevailing critical economic situation and how to make the country self-reliant and I think the patriotic people of this country will accept that. If we, the people principles in our life, the general public will automatically follow the suit. Therefore, I would like to suggest that after thorough deliberations and discussions with all political parties and with the State Governments, a national economic policy should be formulated for the next five years. Any party may come to power but that policy should remain unchanged.

Sir, I want to make another submission that earlier there was only one party which was ruling in the centre as well as in the States but now the political scenario of the country has changed. Therefore, if we do not follow any consensus policy, it will be difficult to get it implemented. Regarding the loans, the Estimate Committee has clearly stated in its report that the Government cannot go for unlimited borrowings. The Governments come and go but the nation remains, therefore, there must be a ceiling on the borrowings. We can fix such ceiling after having discussions in the Lok Sabha and after that no Government whosoever may be there cannot cross the limit. If it is not done, the time will come when we will also become bankrupt like many other countries of the world.

We have to take decision whether we have to give encouragement to public transport system and keep the

Individual transport system side by. Our crude oil production is not sufficient and we have to import it. Under such circumstances I fail to understand as to why purchase of private vehicles is being encouraged. We have to take decision on it right now and that will be helpful in long run to reduce the pollution caused by traffic and the consumption of oil. We have to make planning for increasing oil production. Keeping in view the growing demand of oil for the next five years with the help of our capitalists and other

people. It is a matter of regret that multinational companies are involved in oil exploitation and our own industrialist are not given a chance. What I mean to say is that we should go ahead in this direction within our limited oil resources.

Sir, similarly by increasing coal production we can enhance our electricity production and then by energy diversification we can avoid import of crude oil. If it is done that would be a big achievement for the country. It is very important and should be given priority. Sir, there is no check on pilferage, hoarding, black marketing and smuggling in our country. Therefore, I would like to say to the Finance minister to bring such a Bill in the House which may provide death penalty for hoarders, black marketers and smugglers. The State must confiscate the ill-gotten property of these people. 'Crusade against corruption' should be on top of the national agenda. It is widely believed in the country that by greasing the palms anything could be got done in any office. This is a matter of shame for any Government and for all sections of the House. A message should go from the Government and the Lok Sabha to all over the country that the Government is with them in the crusade against corruption and stringent action will be taken against all the corrupt persons howsoever big or small he may be. Their property should be confiscated and they must be debarred from contesting the elections. Then only an atmosphere conducive to the economic development of the country will be created.

Among the 20 points, one of the point is of responsive administration but unfortunately in none of the State responsive administration is being seen, when a farmer goes to any office for some petty work, he faces a lot of harassment. He is maltreated. Our administration is not people's administration. Administration is responsive only towards particular section of society and has become the source of employment of the kins of the officials in charge of the administration. Stringent measures need be taken to tone up the administration.

I would like to make a submission regarding unemployment. Unemployment is increasing day by day in the country and by the year 2000, their number will touch the figure of 10 crore. I do not understand how this problem can be solved at the present employment growth rate of 1.5 per cent. There is a need to formulate a new wage policy in this regard. Steps must be taken for providing employment to minimum number of persons. The policy of providing employment to at least one person of each family will not serve the desired ends. The Government need ponder over the amendment to be effected in the constitution and other laws for creating our goodwill in the country.

I would like to make a submission regarding sports. We also view good films aimed at promoting culture, on T. V. and in cinema Halls. However, budget for sports is declining day by day though we inspire the children for sports all over the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of sports is appreciating your point.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We must make a greater allocation for it too.

I do not want to dwell at length on the Dunkel draft since it has already been discussed in detail in the House. Our leftist friends speak a lot against the Dunkel proposals. The Communist China has already accepted the Dunkel draft but they had not uttered a word against it.. (Interruptions).. The hon. Minister of Finance has not made appropriate provision for the Union Territories, except declaring tax holiday for such remote areas. What procedure has been laid down for setting up the industries? Everything has been liberalised as was announced in the Budget speech and there is a proposal to set up a group in every department and ministry to suggest amendments. However, this is yet to be done. But at such a tardy pace concrete results are not likely to be achieved. There should be one window policy. Every clearance regarding setting up of the industry and investment need be

granted at one place by one officer only instead of approaching a number of officers. Only this way some concrete results are likely to be achieved. No purpose will be served by merely delivering speeches

Nicobar is fully tribes district. Tribal Council as per the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution should be constituted there. Regarding the Union Territories the Government must ponder over whether there should be one man administration or the democratic set up. Low population does not in anyway affect the aspirations and expectations of people for democracy. Democracy is for all the citizens of the country. When there is democracy in the country then the people of those Union territories which do not have legislative Assemblies also have right to fulfill their aspirations for democracy. Now the Tim has come to fulfill the aspirations for democracy. What purpose will be served by accepting the democratic demands after agitations and loss of property? Negotiations should be held even before demands are expressed through violent means. It should be made clear to the agitationists that they would get nothing if the Government's property is damaged. I thank you for giving me the patient hearing and listening my speech in Hindi in which I am not well versed. I support this on the premise that the hon. Minister of Finance will throw light on the issues, while replying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak well in Hindi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Budget. I oppose the Budget as it will fail in checking inflation, unemployment and also in keeping the value of the rupee stable. This Budget will not accelerate the pace of economic growth. The economic policy, and imbalance development in the country are the main reasons for discontentment. Under this policy some regions developed fast while others legged behind and became more backward day by day. As a

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result of it the developed regions want to secede because they feel that the backward areas are a burden on them. The backward areas want to secede because they feel that injustice is being done to them. This is the reason for which the demands for Bodoland, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh as Shri Chandrakar ji stated have been raised.

I hail from Uttar Pradesh and even in that State eight districts are known as Uttarkhand. These are also demanding separate statehood. Their demand is peaceful one. It is their assertion that the people of the plains do not allocate enough funds for development and that's why they are thinking on the lines of starting their own development plans. All the parties including CPI and BJP support their demand for separate statehood. Similar is the case of the Bundelkhand region. The pace of development there i.e. so slow the people even do not get drinking water. Till the development is ensured, demand for separate statehood will continue to be made.

Pace of development is very slow in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Drought and floods have caused havoc in the region. The reasons for it is that Government has not adopted the policy of planned development. That's why the region is becoming more and more backward everyday and the discontentment is increasing leading to the demand for separate Bhojpur State. Both the Government and the hon. Minister of Finance have not learnt any lesson from it. We hope to make development by spending foreign exchange and by inviting multinational companies.

Last year, we celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of 'Quit India Movement'. We know fully well that the foreigners came to trade in India but later on acquired administrative control. At least the hon. Minister of Finance need understand all this. Under what circumstances we gave up the policy of self reliance?

The persons at the helm of the affairs must first bring themselves within the purview of policy of self-reliance before implementing it in the country. We fail to understand their real designs. The foreign capital is being invited to the country.

The way the imported goods are being brought and a market is being created for the in India by giving relaxation in custom duty is a step destroyer national and economic freedom. There is no doubt that our Budget is laying a foundation for a neo-colonialism in the country which would prove to be a severe setback for the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now, some of our colleagues have advocated forcefully to free our economic systems from the partisan lines and a discussion should be held to strengthen the country. It is a good proposal. If we have this motive before us, we would assess the things properly we have all the resources to make the nation self-reliant, but we have to think as to how these resources can be utilized in the best way for the national development and make the country self-reliant. We have to think as to how we can develop the cottage industries in the country. We have been following quite an old textile policy, why do the Government not formulate a new policy for handloom industry? Textile mill owners would not agree to manufacture handloom cloth. Why does the Government not declare it a separate sector? Today we are facing the problem of the starvation of weaves. They have left their profession because they are unable to earn their livelihood and so they are forced to work as labourers in brick kilns. If the Government provides production to them. This industry can certainly be saved. We can create a market for their products in the country itself and can also export these products.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, what are the reasons as to why we are importing wheat from abroad while having rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga, Cauveri, Krishna, Yamuna etc. in our own country. Definitely, there are some loopholes in our policy. Under PL-480 we were in a

position to export the same. But the Government is again adopting the anti-farmers policies. The provisions of subsidy to the farmers is being withdrawn. The result is that we have to import wheat from other countries. We are also importing pulses and oil seeds. There was a period when the Zamindars used to evict the farmers and today again the farmers are being evicted as a result of anti-farmers policy, the farmer having about 5 bighas or 5 areas of land is unable to cultivate his own land and gives it to the big farmers having enough resources. In these circumstances he is unable to grow foodgrains to meet the requirements of his own family, consequently he takes loan to pull on his family and thereafter, when he fails to pay the debt, he sells his land to repay the loans and becomes a risk haw puller in the urban areas. This is pathetic condition of farmers. Particularly small and marginal farmers are facing the most difficult situation. Therefore, I would urge upon hon. Minister of Finance to pay attention to these farmers in particular.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the other hand when the banks were nationalised we were very glad. But what lesson we have learnt from our experience? Today, banks are exploiting the rural people. In Gazipur district, Union Bank of India happens to be the lead bank. I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance to get it enquired as to how much of the amount deposited by the local people in that bank is being utilized for the development of the district. I think the information with regard to one bank would reveal the situation of all the lead banks in every district. As per the prevailing situation 80 per cent of the total money deposited in the Bank is being sent to the head quarters in Bombay and we do not know how the money is invested there. Only 20 per cent of the money deposited by the people in the bank in our district is being spent for the development of the district and we do not know whether the loans granted to the cottage industries or to the small farmers being provided within this 20% of the deposits. In this manner, these nationalised banks which were meant to strengthen the rural economy are no more than

a means of exploitation. The Government should change its policy in this regard. I would also like to emphasise the need to invest at least 80 per cent of the total money deposited in the Bank on the Development of agricultural, cottage industry etc. in the district. Secondly, I would like to submit that there is an opium factory set up in Gazipur district during the British period. I do not know what was the purpose of Britishers to set up that factory there. We assume that the entire region was revolutionary during the British period during 1857 whether it was Azamgarh or Gazipur or some parts of Bihar. The British Government had to face a major setback due to this region in 1857. Revolt erupted there first in 1857, then again in 1942. The Britishers set up the factory there after the revolt of 1857, and it has even proving a cause for the development of our district. The income of the district in terms of per capita income is higher and thus the Government do neither declare it a backward areas nor provide subsidy with regard to the industrial development. At the same time, that factory has been encouraging addiction and spoiling our youths, this proving a curse for us. Therefore, my submission is that if the Government cannot afford to close the factory, it can at least set up those factories which may produce opium oriented medicines. Why do the Government not expand the unit and equip it with modified factories. It comes under the Ministry of Finance and not under any other department. I would like the hon. Minister to take the matter seriously and act accordingly.

Secondly, I would like to submit that education is an important issue. It is true that it needs adequate funds to promote informal and adult education. The Government may be satisfied to see the refuges provided by the concerned officers. However, the working staff from the low level to that of offices are the birds of the same flock. If the hon. Minister evaluates the figures furnished with regard to the payments and the expenditure, he would find most of them as fake. All this should be stepped, rather the scheme of essential primary education to the children till 14 years of age should be implemented. I feel that

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if the Government implements this scheme, it would achieve the target within a very short duration. But there is no use of wasting funds like this. The government spend money but finds, no result. I would also urge upon the Government that when funds are allocated for the development purposes. The Government should evaluate the ratio between the administrative expenditure and the developmental expenditure and exercise some restrictions on it. As one of the hon. Members pointed out that it is just not possible to cater to the needs of consumers by taking loans from international agencies. I would certainly like to point out the reason behind it and the persons responsible for the situation being created in the country at present. Restrictions will have to be imposed in one way or the other. It would be better to do so here itself, only then we may hope of achieving good results. Therefore, I would like the government to evaluate the administrative and developmental expenditures and then take measures to reduce it to a certain extent. The Government should make timebound evaluation of the funds allocated and the results achieved. It should be observed as to why the desired results are not achieved. If the Government follows this system, then only funds are likely to be utilized properly.

Besides, I would like to submit that the most of the Budget allocations is spent in the months of March only. If the Government compares the situation regarding the utilization of funds in the month of March and in the whole of the year, it would find that the expenditure incurred during the month of March as shown in the accounts exceeds than that of the whole year. Fake bills and vouchers are produced and the money is misused. The Government will have to think seriously over this aspect too. The Government makes itself satisfied by allocating funds, but what is happening at the lower level must also be monitored.

Regarding the Dunkel proposals, one of the hon. members pointed out that China was follow-

ing it. But China has the capacity. it may adopt it and can do anything. it won't be wise to follow them blindly. We will have to assess our own capacity. There are some persons like Shri Virendra Singh who can digest two kg milk but others may not do so. I am saying this in connections with wrestlers, they are the persons who have the capacity of digesting anything. It would not be an act of wisdom to follow the other person blindly. Today, farmers in the country are in a deplorable condition, our economy and agriculture are extremely backward; we need to pay attention to improve it. The government should however, must not take an action which may lead the country to crisis. The government should hold discussion on Dunkel proposals in the House if at all they want these proposals to be implemented. All the hon. Members should be apprised of the factual situations. People can't be cheated through false assurances for long. The Government is very slow in taking action and implanting reforms. It won't serve any purpose.

Similarly, so far as the question of income tax limit is concerned, I would not hesitate to say that the income tax limit fixed by the Government has also created a lot of financial problems before the salaried class of people whether they are teachers or others. The condition of these people is very deplorable because they are honest but the condition of those who earn black money is somewhat different, they do not have any botheation because they deposit their salary in their recurring deposit and fulfill their all the requirements of daily life with the income earned in the form of black money. However, keeping in view the deplorable condition of the common people, I would like the government increase the income tax limit.

Now, I would like to submit something with regard to employment. I would like to know when the work regarding land reforms is expected to be complete. The hon. Minister of Finance has rather stopped even talking about land reforms, whereas the attitude of the hon. Minister of Agriculture is somewhat different. He proposes

to follow the American pattern in this regard. But as I have already pointed out, it is due to the Government's policy that small farmers having just about 5 bighas of land are compelled under the circumstances to sell their land to the farmers having adequate resources. Today, the cause of the eviction of farmers is not suppression by landlords, it is the wrong policies adopted by the Government that are forcing the small farmers to quit their land. About 2 per cent in average of them are being evicted every year. The Government should evaluate as to how far the land reforms were implemented, how much land was distributed among the farmers. If everything to this effect has been going on smoothly, then why the number of agricultural labourers, ladies persons has been increasing continuously. If the Government evaluates every aspect in this regard, it would immediately realise that it is just the evil effects of its policy that agricultural labourers and marginal and small farmers are suffering.

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Therefore, I would like to submit that there is a wide scope for land reforms. It has not been implemented fully. Give a momentum to it. The Government cannot provide employment opportunity to all. More than 2 lakh factories have been closed. The workers have come on the road. After the presentation of these three budgets three big agitations and strikes have been staged in which a large number of industrial workers participated. A vast agitation at national level is going to be launched on 9th September and this is all due to your policies. They have called for 'Bharat Beudth' on 19th August. organised worker who understands your policy cannot tolerate it. But the students and workers who understand that factories are being closed due to your policies, will come on the road. The temporary appointment of 60,000 weathermen has been discontinued for the last 2 years in the Railways. Vaccines are not being filled by you after the retirement of the personnels. The job seekers are not getting the jobs. Government has adopted such policies which are anti-people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the one hand Government has adopted a very rigid attitude towards farmers, agricultural workers and middle class people but on the other it is liberal to multi-national companies and affluent class of our society which constitutes only 4 per cent in the country. We are failed to understand. Why it is so? You are elected and come to power on the strength of poor but here you do not bring any legislation for their welfare. You make laws for the welfare of Multi-National Companies. The Government is providing them exemptions. You can yourself understand that what you are doing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words I oppose this budget and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the general budget. A lot of discussion had been going on it and we were listening to it here patiently. Many people have given good suggestions. Whenever a budget is presented in the House, the Minister of Finance delivers a speech. This time also I was listening to his speech when he was making in the House. The main features indicate that the Government wants to do something in the interest of poor, in the interest of the country and in the interest of farmers. But the way the multi-national companies are being encouraged, it will badly affect our indigenous industries. These multi national companies should be allowed to operate only in those fields where our people are not capable enough. It would be a very wrong policy of the Government thinks that they should be allowed to make everything from that they should be allowed to make everything from needle to paper.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would talk about farmers. Every day, much deliberations are held here and about farmers and poor. But practically nothing is done in the interest of farmers and poor on whose votes we come here elected. Nothing concrete is done for the welfare of farmers and poor. Many hon. Members have

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discussed it. I would like to suggest that the Government should provide irrigation facility for the upliftment of farmers whose number is 70-75 per cent. Subsidy should be given in fertilisers and agricultural inputs and goods used by farmers should be provided at a cheaper rate. such type of arrangement should be made. There is not transportation facility available to farmers in my area. There may be many such other areas in the country. Farmer produces crop and vegetables but due to lack of transportation facility he has to all his produce at the rate of 25-50 paise. If his vegetables are not sold, he has to throw it. The loss suffered by farmers in this way is a matter of concern.

If we really wish to do something for farmers I would like to suggest that farmers should be provided irrigation facility, electricity, goods relating to farming at a cheaper rate. First of all transportation facility should be made available so that farmers could sell their produce at remunerative price in the market.

I would like to mention one thing about hospitals. The Government is showing statistics on papers which is not a factual position. The Government declared that Health Centre will be opened in each village on the basis of its population. There used to be only one hospital the fifteen years ago but people never used to face any difficulty. Doctor and Medicines were easily available there. Today the statistics in this regard are increasing but nurse is not available in any hospital, if the nurse is available the medicines are not made available. There is no use of increasing the number of hospitals if facilities are not provided.

There is a hospital in our area RMCF in the name of Rajendra Basu. Its building is perhaps second biggest building in Area but even the basic facilities are not available there. The conditions there are so miserable that the healthy persons accompanying the patient will also get some disease. If you have to do this type of

arrangements then it is of no use, it will not be in the interest of country, society and the poor.

In this budget preference has been given to rich and foreign companies and no provision has been made for the poor people. The Government has hiked the price of petrol and diesel and reduced taxes on Maruti car and powder. The rise in the prices of diesel and petrol will affect every commodity. It would have been better if the Government would have reduced the prices of diesel and petrol instead of cars. It appears from the provisions of the budget that it will not benefit the poor people of the country. The unemployment is on the rise day by day. Every day members express their concern as to what the Government is doing to control it? The small and big industries are closing down day by day because you do not provide supply of electricity and other essential facilities to them. Small scale industries are not being provided loans at lower rates. They are not able to get good markets to sell their products. Big industrialists capture their markets and sell their products. Nobody is prepared to purchase their products. They do not get their payments in time and as a result of that these industries are closing down gradually. There are 3-4 big industries in our area. These industries have occupied 40-45 areas of land and even thousands of acres of land whereas they require only 5 acres of land. Even after occupying that land, their industries have been closed. Even after holding so much land these industries are closed. The farmers, whose lands were taken have not been provided any employment and no arrangements were made for their rehabilitation. That land is lying unused. There is a provision that an agreement is made with the Government that after a certain period of acquiring the land from the farmer the industry will have to be set up there and the affected farmers shall be provided employment in that industry otherwise the land of those farmers will have to be returned to them. But the source of livelihood of the farmer of that area has been snatched away. The Jharkhand area which we also call 'Vanachal' is rich in

regard to minerals like coal, copper and mica. That area could have made a lot of progress but it is not the case. The royalty is sent somewhere else. Had fifty per cent of that royalty been spent there, the situation there would have been different today. That is the hilly and tribal dominated area. But the people there have always been exploited. No development work has taken place there. That is why agitations are being launched there. It had been launched for many days. It was called off yesterday or day yesterday.

When thousands of people are dead and a loss of crores of rupees takes place then the Government hold negotiations. It is a wrong concept. It is not in the interest of the country and society at any rate. These people are in distress. They are annoyed. Every man has made up his mind that without separation Jharkhand or Vananchal cannot make progress.

The area I belong is a peace-loving area. The Government should not force them. These people intend to form a separate State after unifying 16 districts. The Government should accept their demand before they adopt an offensive way. If the Prime Minister wants to know the opinion of the people, he may take decision after meeting every person and knowing his view. Till today, these people have not been provided water, electricity, road and irrigation facilities. If 50 per cent had been spent honestly this situation would not have been arisen there. That is why they are unhappy. The attitude of the Government of Bihar forces them to assert that without separation this area cannot be benefited. Therefore Government should provide separaties for that area administratively and from development point of view.

Just like the bank scams and securities scams there is animal husbandry Mafia. The Income-tax department has detected bungling of crores of rupees. Only a few people are involved in this scandal while the amount is so big that it can be utilised for the welfare of one or two States. The corruption has reached such heights that if this is not checked, no amount of

funds can benefit the country and the society. Funds which are released in the name of farmers, vouchers are made in their names but the money is swindled before it reaches them. There is an urgent need to check this tendency. Strict action should be taken against these who indulge in this however influential he may be. Corruption should be nipped in the bud. Otherwise it would make the life of the common man miserable. Today the situation has come to such a pass that a man cannot get the job of a peon unless he gives a bribe of Rs. 20,000. That is why, the educated in the country have gone astray and have been misdirected and misled.

The industries should be encouraged in the villages in order to remove unemployment. Irrigation facilities can also help in reducing unemployment.

Tribal people and people belonging to backward classes such as *kurmi*, *tehi kumhar* etc predominantly inhabit Santhal Pargana of Chhota Nagpur and Kurmis were listed as tribals till 1945. No distinction can be made among these people as to whether they are tribals or non-tribals because the living standard of all these people is the same. There is no distinction between them. But under the Jaldhara project discrimination is made among them. These people also belong to backward class. They too live below poverty line just like the tribals. There is a provision to provide wells to them at fifty per cent subsidy but that too is negligible in this area. Even in developmental activities such discrimination is made. If it were in the hands of the Government to distribute water and air, it would discriminate even in that. This power is still in the hands of God. Things should not be done in such a way. Backward classes as Harijans and tribals of the society should be encouraged in respect of education and job opportunities but discrimination should not be made in distribution of water and roads. This can raise problems in future. Feelings of resentment among the people would grow. If people are cooperating in developmental activities, even there discrimination is made. Irregularities take place with re-

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gard to supply of things like pumps etc. at Government level. Most of the pumps in our area have been sold. we have requested the district council that it should take stringent measures to check this practice of selling the pumps.

We feel grave concern regarding the family planning programme. The population explosion should be controlled. But no discrimination in this regard should be observed. But these is another problem. On our hand we try to control population and on the other hand people in crores migrate to this country from neighboring countries as refugees. This dual policy would not benefit the country. While family planning policy is being followed on one hand, population is increasing because of refugee problem. Government should take stringent steps to check this situation. There is no two opinions regarding population control but at the same time there is urgent need to check entry of refugees to this country. This is my submission to the Government.

Now I would like to submit a few things with regard to some agricultural and veterinary institution particularly V.T.I., Masera Local people are not allowed to study for example in veterinary Institutions and they are neglected in many institutions. The tribals, Harijans and backward classes are not admitted to these institutions. Government should issue instructions that all colleges be they in any state or district of the country should reassure twenty to thirty per cent seats for the displaced persons and this should apply to employment also. Otherwise people would be forced to adopt agitations means. Therefore Government should issue these instructions.

Mr. Deputy Speak, Sir, since there are other Members to speak, so I would not take much time. This budget is anti people and not in the interests of the poor of the county. With this I conclude.

SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPURI (Shirma): Mr. Deputy Speak, Sir, I rise to support this Budget of 1993. First of all I would like, to congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh and his colleagues Shri Murthy and Shri Abrar Ahmed for their commendable contribution to the Budget. I oppose the plea of the opposition that this Budget has been made according to the wishes of the World Bank and it would take the country to the brink of bankruptcy. I would like to tell them that all the countries in the world take loan to complete their projects. The opposition says that our country has made no progress during the last forty five years but my opinion is that country has progressed in every field particularly, education. It has made progress in the field of irrigation and achieved success in agriculture through green revolution. It produces enough to feed ninety crores people. We, of course, import when there is drought situation in the country and taking concrete steps in this direction is justified. To say that the country has been mortgaged is wrong. they say that their four year rule was good. But I would say that the country had become weak and the economy was in a shambles. They oppose Rajiv Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. they oppose those leaders who are no more in this world. If someone enquires regarding the profession of my father. I would tell he was a farmer. But there is no record as to what fathers or patrons of these members were engaged in. Now his efforts to lead the country on the path of progress has rally been praiseworthy. He has worked for maintaining unity and integrity of the nation. I would like to tell you that concessions have been provided to all those persons who want to set up industries in hilly areas; either in Himachal Pradesh or Arunachal Pradesh or Nagaland Mizoram or Andman and Nicobar or any other part of the country. The non-resident Indians (NRIs), who will set up industries here, will certainly give good quality but the Government favors the supporters of NRIs here who do not give good quality. Rather, they indulge in the adulteration of commodities.

The entire country knows that how much

money of the country has gone waste on Ayodhya issue. I belong to Himachal Pradesh. Potato and apple are cultivated in Himachal Pradesh but no support price is given to our farmers. Support [price of Rs. 2.75 per kilogram for apple was used to given to the farmers earlier. Similarly, support price for potato and ginger was also fixed but now it is not being given to them. But our colleagues came to power for a short period who stopped all these things. I would like to say that since the state is under President's rule, the hon. Finance Minister may reply in this House and make an announcement that support price will be given to farmers of Himachal Pradesh on the pattern of the support price being given for coconut or other things produced in plains. We may have abundant sources of power generation. There are large deposits of coal in Bihar, Orissa or Andhra Pradesh or in other States where coal is produced for power generation but in Himachal Pradesh there are rivers. Himachal Pradesh alone has capacity to generate 20 thousand megawatt of electricity. I would like to say emphatically that more funds should be allocated to Himachal Pradesh in this plan so that vast resources of water in Himachal Pradesh rivers may be tapped and steps may be taken to generate 20 thousand mw of electricity in Himachal Pradesh.

Along with this, I would like to say that if the Government has to protect the forests, it should open more agencies of LPG in hilly areas so that feeling of trees for fuel purpose may be stopped. Now, I would like to come to the issue of unemployment. So, for unemployment is concerned and as my all colleagues also have said that unemployment has increased here rapidly, the number of registrants on the Live Registers of the employment Exchanges shows that a large number of unemployed persons are there in villages and cities. There should be a scheme with the Government it alleviate unemployment so that jobs may be provided to more people. So far as the ban on Government job is concerned, the officials do different things but we are politicians and Members of Parliament. If an officer tells us that this thing can't be done, we say that

such and such work can't be done, because I have experienced. Whenever Members of Parliament write letters to government, it is replied that the matter is being scrutinised. Such scrutiny is never done and in the meantime the term of the Government is over. No action is taken on that, so I would like to draw you attention to this point because now a new experiment is being done for monitoring purpose. Committees have been constituted. I feel that we would reach a certain conclusion after having deliberations over issues in these committees. But, it has been observed till data that if a Member writes for a particular work in his constituency, the usual reply is that the action is being taken and while doing so even the term of 5 years is over but nothing is done. I would like to say that timely action should be taken on whatever the Member says or writes to do in his constituency or it should be said that such and such thing can't be done so that we may console the people otherwise the position of Members turns very awkward.

Mr. Deputy Speak, Sir, there is absence of proper facilities of doordarshan, telephone and post offices in my constituency. This work has been undertaken through Government schemes but priority should be given to such facilities hilly areas. Terrorism is growing in plains but so far it has not taken roots in hilly areas. The challenge thrown by these mischievous elements can be met unitedly because they want to ruin the country and cause disturbance here. Cooperation of all people is essential to tackle them.

About education I would like to say that there is large scale illiteracy in villages and there is no system of teaching. Crores of rupees of the nation are being wasted in the name of audit-education. I think it should be stopped and this money should be allotted to the states so that it can be utilized in constructing buildings etc. Today children sit under trees in the sun and there are no mats for them to sit on. It is necessary to make arrangement for all these things. Proper arrangement should be made for girl

[Sh. Krishna Dutta Sultanpuri]

education because today women are making efforts to take the country forward. I hope the Government would make arrangement of funds for it under separate heads. The standard of our schools should be very good. We have observed that teachers in Christian schools are quite dedicated and that dedication should also be there in our schools. Recently, I had visited a Navodaya schools at Kanihar village in Solan district with the hon. Minister Shri Uttambhai H Pate!. We found that there no fewer than 30 students were studying in a single room. People, generally promise to donate land, school is opened. But no price of land is donated or building is constructed. We must see to it. Such unhygienic condition of study or the other may cause some disease. We have to impart good education to students and balanced diet in order to make them healthy. What is done, should be properly monitored, as schools are opened but no one is there to look after them.

Now, I would like to say a few words about electricity. It was stated in black and white at the time of formation of Punjab and Harman and Himachal Pradesh States that 7.19 per cent royalty on electricity would be given to Himachal Pradesh but now only 2.19 per cent royalty on electricity is being given to the State.

I demand that the outstanding amount should be secured to Himachal Pradesh either from the Central Government or from the State Government so that people of my state may get its benefits. The Ninth Finance Commission put Himachal Pradesh in the category. A state as a result of which budgetary support to the State was curtailed. Like Jammu and Kashmir and other hilly areas, earlier 90 per cent assistance was given to the state. The Ninth Finance Commission submitted such a report which is totally against the interests of the State. I think it should be restored. Rajivji had also made much efforts to amend the report but he could not live longer and the report could not be amended. *(Interruptions)* It has been said in the

House that income tax exemption limit should be enhanced. Attention should be paid to the problems of Government officials. Those who evade tax worth crores of rupees move the High Court and will obtain stay orders and then move the Supreme Court. Cases involving crores of rupees of tax are still pending in the Supreme court. The hon. Finance Minister should see that the person who has such cases against him and who moves to the Supreme Court, he dies but does not fall under the category of tax payers. They set up new farclories and change their names, and thus evade tax. Stringent action should be taken against them and benefit should be given to the poor persons and the income tax exemption limit should be raised for them, though it may be upto 50 thousand. As they said in the elections of Delhi, the Government would remove unemployment. It is only an election student. One who contests election indulges in stunts and those people who give ears to it become his supports and after elections, stunts are also over. Stunt of temple is over. Earlier the stunt on temple issue was Jay Siya and Jay Sita Ram now it has been changed to Jay Shri Ram.

There has been too much of discussion here and what I am blae to make out of it is that loans of rupees ten thousand have been waived off. But the fact remains that this has delivered no good to the poor Harijans, the poor pandits, to Rajputs or to any other communities. The Government is mistaken if it thinks that it has provided any relief to the borrowers. The relief is actually enjoyed by the frauds. The relief measure of the Government has not benefited the farmers at all. It would have given me much pleasure had the people belonging to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes or any other poor community been benefited by it. Hige amount of money is taken as loans even today and later on it is written off. A careful monitoring will reveal as to whose loan amounts are written off. It is not merely matter of petty amounts due to be paid by a trader or businessman, as a matter of fact every Bank has to write off this amount. If the Government does monitoring and places the fugues on the table of the House only then the

Members of the House will be aware as to how much money is actually being written off. The Government is not to speak about it, it cannot reveal the names of persons since the rules of the Bank do not permit it, and those who consider these rules to be wrong cannot say so far they fear to be exposed. Without going into any further details. I would precisely like to submit that one have to check the erosion of soil in Himachal Pradesh. The Government should take up the work of plantation of fruit tree in vacant land so that the people of the area may be economically uplifted and incident of soil erosion may also be prevented. Afforestation work should be properly done in all the hilly areas. People of the area should be allotted places of land and they should be asked that now from onwards they are the owners of those lands and they should take up afforestation of plants and fruit trees so that their condition may improve and the mission of the Government may be fulfilled and the nation may also proper.

Now I conclude thanking you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Ramapur); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is natural to oppose this Budget presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh. We had the expectation that the introduction of the Budget would give a new direction to the nation, a new atmosphere would emerge to ensure development. Crores of unemployed persons of the country would get relief, rate of inflation would be contained and the rising prices would be checked. But nothing of this kind is there in the Budget. I would like to refer to the speeches made by our colleagues belong to the treasury benches whether it is by Shri Manoranjan Bhakt or by Shri sultanpuri ji. When they start speaking, the initial part of their speeches is different, but only a little later there is no difference in the contents of their speeches and in that of ours. This is natural. The truth comes automatically out of the mouth.

The situation is ironical. Last year when the hon. Minister of Finance had introduced the

Budget in the House, the condition of Share Market and that of the Stock Exchanges was no more hidden to anybody. That time the hon. Minister of Finance had said in the House emphatically that the impact of the Budget could be seen in the Share Market. And just after one year the situation is unfortunately just adverse. Anybody can see the condition of Share Market as it prevails now. A few days back, he made a statement that rate of share in our share market is more than the rate of shares in the foreign market. As a result of which there was gain a fall in the rate of shares in Share Markets and consequently nobody is prepared to purchase the shares of new introduced companies. The further of the country, and the prospect of industrialisation are in dark. In these moments of crisis, the economic experts and the scholars of Economics should come forward to salvage the country from this situation. Otherwise, an alarming situation is to envelope the country.

Our hon. Minister of Finance was under the influence of World bank and I.M.F. at the time he assumed his office. Instead of reducing Balance of Payment and falling under the influence of external agencies, he raised foreign loans from Rs. 91 thousand crores to 1 lakh 41 thousand crore through the devaluation of money. The very fact that we had to pawn forty tones of gold abroad speaks if our credit abroad. Scam of Rs. 5600 crore committed by the major Banks and big officers is the greatest concern before the J.P.C.A There are scandal everywhere, even in America and Europe. but the persons involved in scandals are not spared of. But it is the misfortune of this country that scandal are not exposed and things are concealed. Consequently a wrong tradition is laid down and which causes concern for all the Members. We have to search ways and means to get rid of such scandals as are going on frequently I take to the hon. Minister of Finance to be honest; but I would like to appeal him that he should try to improve the economic condition of the country which has received heavy setbacks due to scandals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per the eco-

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conomic survey, the growth rate during the 1992-93 has been reported to be 4 per cent and as per Government experts it was 2.5 per cent during 1991-92. But as a matter of fact it has not been reduced to 1.2 per cent. Through this we can clearly imagine the State of our financial condition. The hon. Minister of Finance states that the rate of inflation is around 5-6 per cent. Whereas the fact remains that it is not less than 12 per cent. Now we can easily imagine about the kind of economic crisis that is to be faced by the country in future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that the foreign exchange reserve in the country, is very less. the bureaucracy and the leadership of the country are to be blamed for such a misfortune of the country. There was absolutely no need for importing wheat last year. The Government deliberately did not do the procurement of which lead the need of importing wheat. There was a good production of wheat and the rate of wheat has been Rs. 300 per quintal this year where last year wheat was sold at the rate of Rs. 5.6 hundred per quintal. To avoid this sort of recurrence of unadequate procurement of wheat. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that should pay attention to the procurement of wheat from the farms. The situation of wheat procurement in Uttar Pradesh is miserable. Wheat is not being purchased there.

Mr. Deputy Speak, Sir, hon. Minister of Finance has cited many examples to contain the rate of inflation but as a matter of fact all the statistical details presented by him is baseless and meaningless. To cover the deficit of Rs. 4400 crore the hon. Minister of Finance has sought for the disinvestment of capital, but as a matter of fact this can be done only by curtailing the unproductive expenditures. Today the bureaucrats in the Government offices are indulging in misuse of funds. The money of the country is being spent now in the manner which is quite contrary to the views and thought of Mahatma

Gandhi. There is no concern about the misuse of Government money. I wonder how the hon. Minister of Finance will be able to put a check on it? *

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. Member Shri Manorajan Bhakti has rightly said that the production of crude oil in Bombay High has fall down and for which the high officials of the Government are directly responsible. Consequently there was a demand of Rs. 7600 crore last year which is being raised to Rs. 9 thousand crore this year. It is, however, another, fact that there has been a fall in the prices of oil after the war in Iraq, but in our country oil is being provided on higher prices. I would, therefore, like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that oil should not be imported on the increased prices and efforts should be made to ensure the production of oil in the country through our own process

Sir, many projects in the irrigation or Power Sector are going on in the country with the help of World Bank and IMF but it is a misfortune of the country that the fate of many such projects is hanging in balance as a result of which we have not been able to make proper utilisation of Rs. 38 thousands crore for the last many years. Some projects are pending because of the non-receipt of State Government's share and we are paying interest on this unutilised money. Keeping all these factories into consideration we can imagine as to what kind of administrative machinery is working in our country. It is question mark on our bureaucracy because they are the main instruments in the working machinery of the Government. If proper attention is not paid to this aspect we will have a very had time in future. Last years we had a discussion in the House on the subsidy to agriculture sector. Perhaps there is no country in the World which does not provide subsidy to the farmers, be it Canada, Japan or any European country. In Japan farmers are provided 60 per cent subsidy. European countries provide 48 per cent subsidy to their farmers. In Canada it is 41 per cent and in USA subsidy is 30 per cent but in India it is 1 per cent. The withdrawing of subsidy on fertiliser is a grave

injustice done to the farmers in the country and our country will have to face its consequences in the coming years. As we know that the price of a DAP bag was Rs. 180 but now it has been increased to Rs. 425 per bag. It is bound to give a serious set back to our agricultural production. On the one hand we are importing wheat and on the other we are giving set back to our agricultural production by withdrawing subsidy. There is no coordination between the two. Therefore, I would like to say that subsidy to the farmers should be restored and their demands should be reconsidered.

Sir, Our hon. Finance Minister referred to economic development in his speech and said that in our country it is possible only through agricultural development. You might be remembering that one day when the entire House was demanding a reply from Shri Sangma as to how the Government would solve the worsening problem of unemployment, he had to admit that agricultural sector is the only answer to solve the unemployment problem of the country. I do not have proper words to condemn the Government's policy in this regard which is clear from the fact that there was 4.2 per cent total plan outlay for agricultural in 1992-93 and 3.8 per cent for 1993-94. Agricultural is a vast subject which also includes animal husbandry, Poultry, Dairy, Fisheries etc. We have 8000 Km coastal area from Karachi to Bangladesh it is such a productive area that you can give work to lakhs of people there. Our friend from Meghalaya, who was present in the House some time back, is not in the House now. There are tea gardens in Meghalaya also on about 55 thousand hectares of land similar to the land in Darjeeling and a good quality of tea can be developed there too. Similarly, we can earn wealth worth hundreds of crores of rupees in Garhwel and Kumayun regions of Uttamchal in Uttar Pradesh and can provide work to lakhs of people there. But we can pay attention towards these thing only if we spare time from our infighting for the chair.

Sir, the Finance Minister has said only one thing about it. He has ignored the importance of

making investment in agricultural sector for increasing production and providing employment. He has not given any assurance in this regard and has made no reference of any kind of financial support to this sector.

Sir, the modern industrialist, may be an Indian or a foreigner, thinks of earning more profit and that profit is earned by promoting unemployment. All industrialists have same thinking. The way multinational companies are being invited to our country our small and rural industries will gradually eliminat. That will be black day for the country when small industries will be eliminated completely in our country. It was said in the Planning Commission that 27 lakh and 50 thousand persons would be given employment in small scale sector during 1992-93. But under the new policy 40 per cent of small scale units would be closed as result of which the unemployment problem in the country will be aggravated further. Indigenous industries are today facing the problem of their very existence.

Sir, the budget has been prepared on the direction of World bank to benefit multinational companies. It is beyond your imagination that how it will cause a big set back to our small scale sector and our internal system in future.

Sir, the exemptions of Rs. 3272 crore on custom duty and non-availability of any work-plan for giving encouragement to indigenous industries are the clear indications of the future our industries. Sir, the slow economic progress can be adjudged from the bureaucracy working in the name of socialism. It was admitted by late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. That out of one rupee 80 paise of the allocation made of different development work were embezzled by the Government machinery but our new political and economic experts have not made any efforts to think over it. Sir, the entire House has demanded that income tax limit for the salaried class should be raised to Rs. 60 thousand. Some Members are talking of the promise made by Shri Rajesh Khana but there is no need to talk of Shri Khana because during his election campaign

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00.00 hrs (22-4-93)

the Finance Minister had himself said that what Rajesh Khana was saying, he would fulfill that. It is matter of redgret that despice his assurance the hon. Finance Minister has not fulfilled it, which he should have done.

Sir, I will conclude after making special submission on two-three points and I would like that the hon. Minister should note them and bring them into the notice of the Fiancee Minister. Sir, in or country Finance Commissions are consulted and at present 10th Finance commis-sion is working. The main duty of the Commis-sion is to decide about the preparation of alloca-tion to be distributed among different States all eovr the country. Population, backwardness and some other factors are take into consider-ation for taking into consideration for taking decision on distribution of Funds. all the hon. Members present in the House would agree with me about the miserable conditions of our distric. The allocations are confined to the districts from where the Chief Minister influential Minister, MPs. or MLA belong and other districts remain neglected. The practice should be stopped hence forth and a committee should be constituted under Finance Commission to make through study of different districts, their backwardness and to collect other necessary information on the basis of which the Commission may take night decisions.

Sir, a forceful demand was made in the House that Rs. two crores should be spent on construction of roads etc. in each constituency through the concerned member (*Interruptions*) What can be done with Rs. two lakh, not even a 'Chabutra' can be constructed with that amount. It was two crore and not two lakh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to demand, as also requested by the hon. Speaker, on that day, that keeping in view the sentiments of the House, the hon. Finance Minister should definitely take some concrete steps in this direction.

The hon. Minister of Finance did not give the reply expected of him and instead gave the bureaucratic reply that I will take up the matter with the Planning Commission and also discuss through which agency the job could be got done. As far as the issue of agency is concerned, in the States many an agency is functioning which construct roads. Under the Jawahar Rozagar Youjana a sum of Rs. 3300 crore was allocated by the Government. However, Most of the hon. Members and I are of the view that the money is being wasted. I urge upon the government to ponder over all this and give the scheme a new shape. Twenty per cnet of the money allocated is going down the drain but even then we all find ourselves helpless to check this waste.

00.01 hrs (23-4-93)

Sir, I would like to raise a very portant issue before concluding my speech. The Department of Health did make any arrangements for health care of the poor even in extreme circumstances of inquiry etc. Therefore, I would like to put forth my personal viewpoint that insurance scheme may be started in the Department of Health and the amount (premium) should be met by the Central Government, the state Governments and the person concerned. Rural people also fall ill and have to spend 4,5-10 thousand rupees on treatment. So, the Government should seriously ponder over this and start the scheme on experimental basis on a limited scale.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a point regarding telecommunications. Though 12 new units are going to be set up in the country, yet contrary to the Government's policy a decision is going to the taken. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Finance and my friend Shri Murthy to seriously take this issue. There are two categories of units in the country. One type is which will indigenously manufacture telecommunications parts while the others will import the spare parts and assemble them in the country. Much high duty will be levied on

the domestically manufactured equipments while low rates of duty will be charged on the spare parts imported for assembly within the country. Therefore, the Government should seriously ponder over this issue.

Sir, within two minutes I would like to read out this to make the picture clear.

Is the hon. Minister of Finance aware that while there is no countervailing duty in his Budget proposals on the telecom equipments imported in the finished form, the parts and accessories of equipments attract countervailing duty and are further subject to usual Excise and Sales Tax when developed into a final product?

Is the hon. Minister aware that with the implementation of above proposals relating to telecom sector, it will be cheaper to import an equipment from abroad rather than develop it in India?

Is the hon. Minister conscious of the facts that the scheme of duties and taxes proposed by him will annihilate indigenous manufacturers in the telecom sector and make the country totally dependent on foreign suppliers for all times?

And will the hon. finance Minister kindly have a re-look into the Budget proposals in the light of the difficulties expressed by the indigenous telecom industry and be pleased to suitably modify his proposals so as to remove the disadvantage to which the indigenous manufacturers will be out to as a result of his Budget proposals?

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal Pradesh): I rise to support the Budget 1993-94. The Budget of the genius Dr. Manmohan Singh as pleased almost all Indians except very few selfish politicians. It is a further step towards the Singh's quest for modernity, dignity and self-respect of our Indians. Dr. Singh's third Budget is of course the boldest one as it has allowed the rupee to float totally free. The Finance Minister has gifted the nation unprecedented huge cuts in

customs and excise duties. The Budget has also further liberalised the licensing system to do away with the unnecessary delay and formalities.

The budgetary provision of 62 per cent increase in rural development, 60 per cent in health, 37.6 per cent in education, 36 per cent in agriculture, animal and husbandry will definitely push forward the economy in a big way.

Much has been said for the against the Budget. I will try my best to confine to the north east and to my own State's problems.

The granting of 5 years tax holiday to the North East States and other industrially backward areas is a welcome step. But, I feel this step alone will not attract the industrialists to the region unless proper infrastructural facilities are made available. Particularly in the North East States except Assam, all other hilly States do not have basic pre-requisites for setting up industries like power, railways, waterways, airways etc. The absent of credit facility is another drawback. The other institutions like NABARD, TRIFED, etc., which are expected to play a very vital role in the economic development of the region are almost not known to the people of the region.

In my State Arunachal Pradesh, there is no waterways, no airways, no railways. Even road and telecommunications services are not reliably and inadequate. To cite an example, my District Hq. Anini was linked by road in early 1990, at the instance of late Rajive Gandhi. It is almost abandoned due to paucity of fund. The district is fed with Indian Airforce helicopters services at the moment. So, a bag of cement at Anini costs more than Rs. 1200. There are only two S.B.I. Branches in the whole of the district. So, under the circumstances how can one expect to come in set up in industry purely on social service.

The Vayudoot Services initially started to link North East States have been totally stopped

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in my State Arunachal reasons best known to the Vayudoot authority alone.

The NH-52, proposed to connect NH-37 in Assam via three districts of my constituency has been given the least importance and as per the information received from the Defence Ministry, the road will be thorough only in the next enquiry. That means Dibang District and Lohit district of my constituency will have no connection to the Indian mainland even by road in this country.

Whereas, Arunachal is abundant with nature's gifts. The land is very fertile and the climate is suitable for tea, apple, pineapple, orange, potato, rice, maize, oilseeds and various other crops and fruits.

85. lakhs population in 84000 sq. km. area with 63 per cent under forest coverage is also ideal for dairy and animal husbandry development.

The State is rich in mineral deposits too. There are oil, uranium, mica, limestone, coal, etc. deposits. The State has so far surveyed potential of generating 30,000 MW of power from many big and small perennial tributaries of Brahmaputra

As justifiably claimed by the Finance Minister the nation had left behind the phase of crisis management and well set to move ahead.

The fiscal deficit is brought down to five per cent of the GDP. It has pegged down to Rs. 4314 crores which turns out to be less than five per cent. The Budget deficit is the lowest ever touched in the last ten years. These are pointers to the projects of correction of fiscal imbalance.

The reduction of annual rate of inflation from 17 per cent in 1991 to seven per cent is evidently a follow up measure. The economic strategy of resting on the pillars of fiscal disci-

pline and structural reform is in tune with the anticipation of growth rate of four per cent from the 1.2 per cent level of 1991-92. Lowering of inflation rate may in its trail bring about a reduction in interest rates. As emphasized by the Minister, this

As far as Arunachal's tourist scenic beauty is concerned. I can bet with any body that it is one of the best tourist spots of the country. There is tremendous scope for adventurous as well as conventional tourism.

So far as natural resources are concerned, Arunachal is one of the richest in the country, but it has been compelled to beg the Center for every paisa.

The terrorist and secessionist activities in the North—Eastern region are the result of the gross negligence for over 46 years of independence. So, before it is too late, Arunachal should get adequate attention for its infrastructure development. Otherwise, the educated unemployment continue to increase alarmingly at this stage may cause major social and political problems as witnessed in the other North—Eastern States.

Even otherwise, Arunachal Pradesh being an island of peace in the ocean of turmoil North—Eastern region, deserves a reward for not only maintaining peace and tranquility but also for guarding the long international border with China, Myamer and Bhutan. Therefore, I earnestly request the Hon Finance Minister that if he is keen to bridge the regional economic imbalance, he will have to take further steps in this direction. The public sector undertakings can take the lead with the new materials available in the region.

There are few small and medium size forest-based industries in Arunachal Pradesh. But the capital and transport subsidies are not paid to him for the last few years. The Central Government is telling the State Government to pay up the amount and get it reimbursed without

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understanding the resource constraint and other important factors. Therefore this accumulated amount should also be immediately paid up.

The main obstacles in the tourist development in the region is the Protected Area Act. This should also be lifted immediately to erase the feeling of step-motherly treatment from the minds of the people of the North—Eastern region.

To conclude, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the growth oriented Budget and the reforms undertaken.

Lastly, I pray the Almighty God to shower blessings with a good monsoon, and I beg the more mightier god, the Opposition parties, particularly the BJP to restrain themselves, to build our India — a Ram Rajya of Mahatma Gandhi's dream.

[Translation]

DR. P. R. GANGWAR: (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the Budget with a revenue deficit of Rs. 36,959 crore has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance under the pressure of the World Bank and the IMP. The Budget gives us a hint of path to slavery as it will result in unemployment and increased foreign borrowings and will also open the doors of the country for foreign companies. This Budget is anti-farmers, anti-labourers and anti-nations and will only serve the interests of big industrialists, smugglers and foreign companies. This Budget will do tremendous harm to the persons engaged in flour mills, tanning, spinning, pottery and carpentry. The foreign companies will fully take over the rural markets. This Budget is a sugar-coated poison. Therefore, we oppose this Budget. India is predominantly an agrarian country. 80 per cent population of the country is engaged in agriculture. Allocations for agriculture has, however, been increased from Rs. 2,099 crore to Rs. 2,436 crore. If we look

at the percentage wise allocation, then it has come down from 4.2 per cent in the last Budget to 3.8 per cent. Yesterday Shri P. G. Naryanan submitted that this Budget might benefit the farmers. However, the prices of all the agricultural implements have gone up and unemployment has touched high. Seed, power tariff, cooking gas price and irrigation tariff have all gone up and fertiliser price has touched a new record figure. Prices of fertilisers have risen almost 3 times while in other countries subsidy given by the State is more than what is given in India. Subsidy given in India is just 6 per cent while in Japan it is 68 per cent, in Europe 48 per cent, in Canada 41 per cent, in America 30 per cent and in Australia 11 per cent. Though India is predominantly an agrarian country, yet this is the State of affairs here.

On the basis of the formula of 10 per cent when sugar price was increased by Rs. 140 per quintal, then the prices of sugarcane should have been increased by Rs. 14 per quintal. The Government is laying emphasis on implementing the Dunkel proposals. As per the proposals, the Indian farmers cannot produce seeds for their own use. Both fees, as per the patent rights of the USA, and royalty will have to be paid by farmers to America for producing seeds. In all the villages primary schools are not functioning and even if functioning, they are without school buildings. Unemployment is one of the rises in the rural areas in the absence of hospitals, roads, bridges and industries.

Yesterday Shri Akbar Pasha submitted that the hon. Minister of Finance had worked like a magician's wand by bringing down prices of all the commodities, some one commented that the Budget is unprecedented. Of course, he has worked like a magician's wand for leaders, industrialists, smugglers, actors and the corrupt so that huge sums could be collected in the name of the party fund for reducing the prices of luxury items like cars, colour television sets and refrigerators etc. However, the prices of items used by the common man like agricultural implements, cement, cycle and B&W

[Dr. P. R. Gangwar]

Television sets have been increased.

Yesterday Shri Prithiraj P. Chawan called the Budget to be historic. Undoubtedly his statement correct because this Budget is a symbol of slavery and starvation conditions. Foreign companies have been invited by way giving relief in excise duty of Rs. 4522 as a result of which the country will incur a loss of Rs. 5200 crore. It will ruin our domestic industries and aggravate, unemployment trouble and all the money of the country will be taken to the foreign countries. At the time of independence on 15th August 1974, India had capital of Rs. 3452 crore. During the last 45 years your party had been in power. During the regime of Smt. Indira Gandhi a loan was taken in 1980-81 which was to be received in three installments. She accepted two installments, but refused to take third one, because she felt that the country will be ruined if they go on receiving loans in this way. But thereafter, her son and the successor Prime Ministers went upon taking loans from each and every source. Today, we top the list of debtors in Asia and our number is fourth in the World. Today, in India even a new born child has a debt of Rs. 3180 on him. India has a foreign debt to the tune of Rs. 2,43,314 crore, on which annual interest come to Rs. 4,863 crore. India has become so much indebted that today it has to take loan to pay back the interest on the debt. Today, proceedings of Parliament are being shown on T.V., Leaders actors smugglers and industrialists are enjoying life eating fish, egg, meat and wine. Even their dogs travel in cars. The rich and big people talk about the 18 calorie diet, but do not see people dying of hunger. What to talk of 18 calorie diet, one can see children and women eating refuge at railway stations. Even parents are selling their children for Rs. 20 out of to hunger. Some parents who cannot see their children dying for want of food, kill them and commit suicide later on and here we are sad in this luxurious life. I

*SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget (General) for the 1993-94. This is a very well planned Budget and I the Budget. Dr. Manmohan Singh fully deserves our hearty congratulations. This is one of the best Budgets after Independence.

In this Budget, all sections of our society have received concessions. But, strangely the rural masses have not got the impetus to our satisfaction. The farmers are the backbone of our economy and hence I had expected more benefits to them in this Budget. I have represented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Finance Minister to give more concessions to the farmers.

The prices of fertilizers have almost double and there by the agricultural production has gone down by about 25%. If the prices of fertilizers do not come down, I am afraid that the agricultural production may get a set back and it may go down by 50% as it happened in the year 1960. Hence I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of State for Finance Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy to give maximum subsidy to fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

Our Government should give top priority to irrigation programme. Irrigation is the only solution for the progress assistance and prosperity of our nation. World Bank may be availed for providing irrigation facilities to our farmers. Unnecessary expenditure on some unimportant projects should be stopped forth with. Several thousand crores of rupees are lost each year by some of the public sector undertakings. The Budgetary support to these loss making PSUs is continuing. Sick industrial units are also getting financial assistance from the Center. Both management and employees of these sick units are getting financial help. I have mentioned these points in the Standing Committee (Industry) I, therefore, appeal to the

Center to encourage those industries which can flourish in the future and provide employment to lakhs of unemployed youths.

In this Budget only 800 crores of rupees have been allocated to Social Welfare Ministry. I urge upon Shri Murthy, the Hon'ble Minister to raise this amount to at least 2000 crores of rupees. Similarly more fund should be allocated to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Bharat Gold Mines in Kolar is incurring a loss of 30 Crores of rupees every year. A decision had been taken during the year 1990 by the then Prime Minister Shri V. P. Singh to close down all mines in KGF area. Gold is available in the KGF mines according to the reports of 1988, 1991 and 1992. Hence it is not advisable to close the mines. For another 50 years these mines can continue to function and extract Gold. I urge upon the Center not to close these mines under any circumstances. The Management of the Bharat Gold Mines should be changed immediately. In fact, I have made this suggestion to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Minister of Mines several times. About 30 lakh people are dependent upon KGF Gold Mines for their livelihood. There are more than 10,000 employees in these mines. Hence the mines should be allowed to function without any hurdles.

According to the 1988 Report if exploration goes deep 500 feet good percent of Gold can be obtained. In fact, the percentage is about 6.7. according to that report. In this connection also I have written three letters to the Hon'ble minister of Mines. I am yet to get a reply from him.

Gold is also available upto 50 K.M. from KGF towards north according to experts and technical directors. They say that exploration can continue in that new area for about 100 years.

Silk industry has got a setback in India in the recent times. 80% of the silk in the country

is produced in Karnataka. Due to liberalization, the Silk producers are in the dark. Unless the Center takes immediate steps to stop this import, the future of Silk Industry will be jeopardized. China is exporting its Silk to India. This also should come to an end. We have to encourage our own industries. About 30 lakh families are in trouble due to this import Silk. Last year, the rate of Silk cocoon was rupees 150 to 180 per kilogram. Today, the rate is sixty rupees only per kilogram. Under these circumstances, how can the Silk growers survive. Hon'ble Minister Shri Murthy is very well aware of his serious problem. He too hails from a farmer's family. His area is also popular for Silk production. Hence I hope that he would discuss this matter with Mr. Manmohan Singh and take necessary steps in this direction. An all party delegation had come to Delhi to stress the problem of Silk import. Hon'ble Minister was leading the delegation on that occasion.

Once again I congratulate to Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh the Hon'ble minister of State Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy and Hon'ble Minister Shri Abrar Ahmed for presenting an excellent Budget to the people of our country. Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Budget and with these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (MIRZAPUR) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the views expressed by the Members of treasury benches as well as of opposition this thing has definitely become clear that all are equally worried for the development of villages and farmers. Members of ruling party praised the budget out of flattery. It is right also, as flattery has become the part of Congress culture. From the budget prepared by the Finance Minister under the directions of foreign companies, it appears that the future of India is very bleak and dark. It may be Congress, BJP or any other party in power, budget prepared under the directions of foreign compa-

[Sh. Virendre Singh]

nies will definitely push the people and the culture of this country towards slavery. Our friends have correctly expressed their concern that the supremacy of foreign companies is increasing in every sphere of industry, whether it is village industry, small industry or the big industry. Some hon. Members have said that foreign companies should be allowed to come to the country because we have lack of resources, but I do not think that these companies will work here when there is a lack of resources. Actually these companies are coming to our country for earning profit and for the reason that there is abundance of natural resources. They will not come here for wasting their money. East India Company in the beginning used to take raw material from the country and send finished goods to India. It compelled the people to buy its finished goods. This made our country slave. Today ask, the reason for India's slavery will be the arrival of foreign companies in the country. The agricultural laborers and agricultural sector is getting totally ruined. Today the agricultural labourers are migrating and the main reason behind this is that even after working very hard at their native place their income remains paltry. Therefore, the rural people are migrating to cities. No provision has been made to check in tendency in the Budget.

Regional Imbalance has attained such heights that I can claim that as the Prime Minister belongs to the state of Andhra Pradesh therefore much of the funds would go for the development of that State. During Freedom struggle Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar participated with much cooperation. I am not making this distinction just because of any politics but this much I would like to say that the pace of development should be balanced and budgetary allocation should be made for this. Today all the projects and power plants are being installed in Andhra Pradesh. There is just one bridge-Chhotone-Bagha Bridge to link Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and it was dismantled by the Britishers during freedom struggle and that has

not been reconstructed till today. Shri George Fernandes had started this work but again it was stopped. I would like to know whether any provision can be made in this regard in the Budget. Government talks of national unity and integrity but would it take up the job of linking Uttar Pradesh to Bihar or Assam? It would have not created any problems. I do not now whether the Budget planners of the country paid any attention towards this or not?

Me. Deputy Speaker Sir, before concluding I would like to draw your attention towards another major issue i.e. rural sports. No provision has been made in this regard in the Budget. Through you, I would like to state that when India has to face disgraceful defeat in sports meets either in Olympics or Aside., the matter is discussed vigorously. India had to face a disgraceful defeat in the Barcelona Olympics and the matter was very much discussed in the contrary. I raised the matter in the House that why it so happened? Being a sportsman myself, I would like to point out the neglect, the sports persons have to face. Till today, no provision has been made for the development of sports. It is a matter of regret and very surprising that since 1952 no Government cared for the development of rural games in the budgets. The basic reason for this is that the selection of the sportsmen is not done in a proper manner. But when we have to face defeat we only express our grief and admit that the standard of games is not rising. China, which attained independence after us resolved that up to when the standard of sports in that country will not rise to the world standard, it will not participate in any international competition. You would be surprised to know that China started participating in games after ten years of its independence and won applauses all over the world. Their sports persons are of world standard. It is an evidence of their national sport. when the players of a country prepare themselves to compete at world level, they are not only inspired by a spirit of nationalism but also develop courage and determination among the countrymen. Those is my personal experi-

ence. I would like to request the Minister to make provisions for sports in the budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir when a worker of a factory works hard and helps to increase the production, he works for the nation but he does not get due wages. When he does not get due wages. When he retires he does not get any pension and other benefits. Like that the a player living in the village be he is a District level, state level or national level player he does get an remuneration for his performance in sports events and his future is quite bleak. He leads a miserable life when his days of glory passes away. He can not hope for any pension. It creates a felling in the mind of player of the village that a sportsman cannot lead a happy life. That is way good sportsman spirit is not building up in the conuntary and the standard of sports is declining day by day. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Finance to pay attention towards this. If sportsman spirit is inspired in the country, it would arouse spirit of nationalism among the youth and this in turn would promote nationalism. Japan is the living example of this fact. Bombardment had destroyed the country fully. But the sense of nationalism was so much strong there that today Japan occupies a prominent place among the powerful nations of the world today. Therefore, in order to strengthen the nationalist powers, there is a need to inspire sense of self-respect, sense of determinism and courage. Sportsman spirit can only arise out of such people.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to submit that unemployment is rising in villages. The occupations like that of Blacksmith, Carpenter, dhobi and poter have almost finished. Tata symbolizes the occupation of lohar, Bata symbolises the occupation of lohar, and Birla symbolises the occupation of Kumar. foreign multinationals have taken their place. so would like to urge the Minister that the goods manufactured by rural industries and cottage industries should not be allowed to be manufacture by the multinational companies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir a lot of discussion is going on the Dunkel propopsal. I would like to say that Dunkel propopsals are black propopsals for India and it had not been rejected in this Budget Session. It is a matter of great regret that on the one hand, one Minister, Sri Jakhariji says that Dunkel propopsals are black propopsals while on the other hand another Minister Shri Pranah Mukharjee says that there are good propopsals for the development of farmers. I don't know what sort of Ministers are there in this Government. One Minister says something and the other says something different. I don't know what statement the Hon. Prime Minister will make and after that what his relatives and other will say. But I hope that the Finance Minister will make correct statement. At the same time I will ask him to at least instruct his Ministers to speak in one tone.

Me Chairman, Sir, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bhar have been the states of revolutionaries. Recently a survey revealed that the Gangetic plains are the most fertile plains in the world, but there is no proper facility of irrigation. If facility for irruption is provided the Gangetic plains of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar can prove more fertile than the plains of Punjab and Haryana.

I request that if the Government provides proper irrigation facility there the Gangetic plains of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will certainly become most fertile plains in the world. I request the Government make such arrangements and if there is no provision for it in the budget, the Government should make necessary cahges in it. I will again request for development of rural areas. I would again say that Dunkel proposal black proposal, for India and if Government does not come forward with a proposal to reject the in the Budget Session the farmer of the country will rise in result against it. If you go through history of independence and peasants revolution, you will find that when the farmers rise in anger against the conspiracy being hatched to enslave the country, their wrath reduces everything to ashes. No

[Sh. Virendre Singh]

one, howsoever he is bogor powerful, can face the wrath of the farmers. I hop the Government will pay attention to it. I conclude with the hope that the Government will pay attention to the development of rural areas.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise or support 1993-94 Central Budget. This Union Budget is designed to promote a consumer society. It is an age of plastic money hered in through the credit-card revolution. The objectives for the creation of a consumers society is supplied by the Gandhi concept 'plain living and high thinking'. The succinct message of this Budget seems to be 'spend more save less' particularly applicable to the middle class. The Budget is growth-oriented and aims at giving a 'demand push' to the economy. It is aimed at puling out the economy out of its 'current phase of recession'. As justifiably claimed by the Finance Minister the nation had left behind the phase of crisis management and well sent to move ahead.

The fiscal deficit is brought down to five per cent of the GDP. It has pegged down to five per cent of the GDP. it has pegged down to Rs. 4314 crores which turns out to be less than five per net. The Budget deficit is the lowest overtouched in the last ten years. These are pointers to the prospects of correction of fiscal imbalance.

The reeducation of annual; rate of inflation from 17 per cent in 1991 to seven percent is evidently a follow up measures. The economic strategy of resting on the pillars of fiscals discipline and structural reform is in tune with the anticipation of growth rate of four per cent from the 1.2 percent level of 1991-92. Lowering of inflation rate may in its trail bring about a reduction in interest rates. As emphasised by the Minister, this is perfectly logical since availability of adequate credit will lead to industrial rejuvenation.

The full convertibility of rupee is a much debated question. While the moves of the Reserve Bank in this direction will be carefully watched in stock and money market circles, it is now being speculated in industry and foreign exchange market circles how the rupee rate for the dollar will fluctuate with the Union Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank opting for full overtibility of the rupee. The opportunity for unlisng the entire foreign exchange earnings by exporters and those sending remittances will be welcomed as a larger amount can be realised in Indian currency for the same quantum of foreign exchange. There would be two sided variations in the open market rate for the dollar - in the absence of the availability improvement of foreign exchange resources the rupee rate may tend to raise if there is a rush for buying available foreign resources.

Whatever be the nature of developments on the export front, industrial enterprise having a sizable proportion of exports in total sales and not depending on imports to an y significant export for their requirements of raw material and components, will be tangibly be benefited, if the rupee rate was also higher than the average if 1992-93

Manufactures in a position to maximise exports can improve their profitability substantially. There may be an increase in the cost of imported raw materials. This may affect a section who depend excessively on foreign excahgne for imports. It is, however, to be noticed that there may be a moderating influence a result of decline in import duties. There might be competition from imports of electronic roducts. But this competition cannot be a strain as excise dutices on related Indian Prodcuts have been considerably reduced. There seems to be keep disappointment over the absence of any relief in direct taxes. Consequently, the rection of the stock market has not been favourbale. It is hoped that small gestiures would be made by the Minister during the course of reply to the Budget debate so that individual assesses may be benefited to some

extent. The Budget is innovative and intelligent. There is wide-spread disappointment amidst fixed income earners since the Finance Minister had not come up with a handsome reduction on personal income-tax. The corporate sector also had hoped for considerable tax relief in terms of the Chelliah Committee recommendations probably resource limitation had been the constraint.

1. hrs (23.4.93)

The tax-paying fraternity is still relatively small. The Finance Minister's apathy is understandable when we remember that we are experiencing 'Economic Transition'.

The effort to woo the private sector investment in power generation and distribution, telecommunications and road laying etc. is welcome. This should be made more fruitful and practical.

I have a few suggestions to make. Service Cooperatives should be utilized for the supply of credit seeds and fertilisers and the marketing of agricultural produce by the farmers should be entertained for reasonable and profitable price.

Underemployment falls heavily on the landless labourers. This is the section which bears the brunt of the burden of rural poverty. Irrigation facilities, soil conservation programmes must be launched. Millions who never slept on a bed or taken a cooked meal, for million dirt and vermin as their natural environment, deprivation of the many and affluent for the few. These words of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan is a bland truth about the present society. We have water, but no water management; we have manpower but we lack to utilise the wealth of our labour.

Now the time has come to see that we buckle up our loins and see that Panchayat system is launched in our country and that is the only panacea to wipe out our country's poverty. As Shri Rajiv Gandhi said, if every rupee given

by the Union Government has to reach the village, then the Panchayat system will wake. The Government is committed to maintenance of full employment.

with these few words, Sir, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget proposals. This budget is meant for rich people and is against the interests of farmers, advises and Harijans and is very disappointing. Today, workers in India are living in a situation of unrest and suspicion. According to sub-component plans under the Five Year Plans 16 per cent fund should be allocated for Schedule Castes welfare schemes and 6 per cent for Scheduled Tribes welfare schemes. I have to say with great regret that only 2-3 per cent fund had been allocated for these shames in all the Five Year Plans. Six per cent allocation was made only in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Now, the hon. Finance Minister is sitting here. I request him to make at least 22.5 per cent allocation in the Eighth plan. But only Rs. 800 crores have been allocated for harijans and backward classes in this budget. Keeping in view the population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities, I thank that the allocation of Rs. 800 crore is inadequate. Therefore, as my collage from Kamataka Shri Muniyappa has said that at least Rs. 2000 crore should be allocated for welfare schemes of these people. There are number of backward classes, who still do not have any facility. A number of persons belonging to backward classes, harijans do not get loan from NFDC and NABARD etc.

Dr. Abrar Ahmed is sitting here. I request him that these people have to face a lot of difficulties in taking loan under welfare schemes. In my own constituency, even one hundred persons, out of one thousand persons, who had applied for loans to purchase auto-rikshwa have not so far been given any loan. I request

[Sh. Dattaraya Bandaru]

the hon. Minister to instruct the bank officials to undertake fore and more programmes of welfare. When a person goes to obtain loan to purchase auto-rickshaw, he is asked to submit a no objection certificate from all banks to the effect that he has not taken loan from any bank and after that he is told that he will get loan only next year and not this year. These small restrictions must be done away with.

The Government cannot provide jobs to all but it can at least provide loan to a person to earn his livelihood. The stone crusher should be exempted from electricity charges and excise duty. But the Government tries to fine them by charging more bills. It is not proper.

No provision has been made for unemployed youth in this budget and sufficient allocation has not been made for backward classes. Today, the farmers are in great difficulty, particularly, in Andhra Pradesh. Progressive cultivation is gone in Andhra Pradesh.

Last year price of cotton was Rs. 1400-1500, but this year nobody is ready to purchase it at Rs. 900. Pepper is produced at late scale in Andhra Pradesh. Last year its price was Rs. 1200 per quintal but this year nobody is ready to purchase it at Rs. 400 per quintal. Groundnut is also produced there. Last year its price was ranging from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1200 per quintal but this year its prices registered a sharp decline therefore the farmers are in great difficulty.

Prices of agriculture produce have fallen which is highly discomfoting the farmers. Farmers are not to be benefited. Several hon. Members have already spoken about fertilizer subsidy, so I would not like to repeat it.

[English]

Fertilizer subsidy is a must for the farmers.

[Translation]

The Government has made no planning. If

the production of foodgrains in India goes down by five million tonnes. There would then be a complete chaos in the country and it would be difficult for the Government to ruin. The Government is not serious about it. There is already much trouble due to fall in production of foodgrains by one million tonnes. Whatever you are providing to the farmers fertilizer subsidy or loan.

[English]

It is an investment in the national property; it is not only exemption for industries.

[Translation]

The Government should assess whatever investment it is making. The present Budget is anti-farmers and anti-workers. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices.

The D.B.R. Mills in our area has been closed down. Thousands of labors have come on the roads. Labourers have not been rehabilitated.

[English]

At least, there are 5000 to 6000 workers in one industry and they are off raid of the Government policy.

[Translation]

You should hold the meeting near the factory itself instead of holding it in Delhi would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance who is presence here at the moment that he should hold talks with the management, workers, technicians of those factories that are closed down. The B.I.F.R passes orders from Delhi. All are in trouble due to it. The money set apart for farmers and workers goes waste. There are I.T.D.A. schemes in Andhra Pradesh for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. Once I visited the villages along with an I.A.S Officer. We made a list of the

benefits of that scheme. The first name in the list was of Shri Radhiah Naik while the second name was of Shri Ram Naik. That was a list of 15 persons. We contacted the Sarpancha of the village and showed him the list. The Sarpancha called the Villagers. According to the list, these two persons had taken a loan of Rs. 15 thousand each for constructing wells. They told us that there was no well in the whole of the village. Signatures are obtained by giving rupees two thousand. Like that there are crores of rupees spent on paper. I had raised this issue in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Welfare. Shri Muniyappaji had also raised the same issue. I support his view.

[English]

Fifty per cent of the amount should be invested in education.

[Translation]

There are 36 Ashram Pathshalas (Residential Schools) in Andhra Pradesh. Those schools are for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

80 per cent of the students pass in first class. Nobody fail in schools. But the Planning Commission is not giving permission. It says that all social measures should be taken. We also want that all social measures should be taken. But the upliftment of the weaker sections depends on the elimination of their ignorance.

[Translation]

There should be proper arrangement for their studies and they should be uplifted. I would like to submit that there should be maximum allocation in Budget for education. I submit to the Government to create a feeling of confidence among the people, particularly in present circumstances. When Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao had just assumed the office of Prime

Minister, people thought, as was being said by our colleague, that several new projects would be initiated in Andhra Pradesh. People thought it since they knew that the hon. Prime Minister belongs to Andhra Pradesh. But I would like to say that not even a single project has been started in our State during his tenure, which is a fact I have to submit with distress. Only one new railway line has been constructed in Andhra Pradesh after independence between Bibinagar and Naducoda when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was in power. Not even a single railway line is constructed there but the maximum number of rail accidents have taken places in Andhra Pradesh because the tracks are old and not in a proper condition.

Further, I would like to say that the Centre has not set up even a single industry in Andhra Pradesh. Bauxite ore is produced in greater quantity in Vijayanagar and Vishakhapatnam, but last year three Aluminium Industries were set up in Orissa while our State has not been given a single industry. Our colleague was just saying that several projects are proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh. I would welcome, if it is so, the fact, however, remains that no industry has so far been set up in the State. Not even a single major irrigation project could get clearance ever since the hon. Prime Minister has assumed office. The Telugu Ganga Project has also not been cleared. So, the hon. Prime Minister should create a sense of confidence among people as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had done by giving the slogan, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kishan'. Today, the people, the workers, the farmers are totally in a State of uncertainty about their future. How will the Government run in this situation. People are developing a feeling that there is a threat to our federal structure and our sovereignty.

Since this Budget is against the interests of the back-ward class people, Girijans, Harijans, and the people of weaker sections, my heart does not allow me to support this Budget at all. I therefore, oppose this Budget shortly and conclude.

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me a opportunity to express my views. I would further like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance Shri Manmohan Singh who, while presenting the Budget for 1993-94 on 27th February, has said that he has been able to pit the economic condition of the country under control during the last 20 months even though scores of major incidents had occurred during the period. Balance of payment position has also been kept normal. Shri Manmohan Singh has proved himself an efficient Minister of Finance and the other Ministers under his Ministry have also proved themselves efficient. At present, the Budget may be considered to be a balanced Budget because even in the face of limited economic resources, every aspect of our financial system has been fully taken care of. Due allocations for social important programmes like poverty eradication, Rural Development, Education and Health have been made in the Budget for 1993-94.

Our livelihood and welfare depend on agriculture I would, therefore, like to submit that the prices of fertilizer should be reduced because agricultural production depends on it. Self-reliance in terms of food grains is the only meaningful way out. Job opportunities for the youths can be created by paying more attention to the agriculture sector. Agriculture sector has to be encouraged in order to make it beneficial. In this context, I would like to submit that the loans outstanding against medium and lower category of farmers should be waived. Moreover, there are incidents when the crops of farmers are destroyed due to downpour of hailstorm. Such farmers have to suffer a great loss. Farmers dependent on monsoon, who feed the nation, starve themselves. Such farmers should be provided immediate relief as well as Financial assistance. Special provision should be made for them in the Budget. Betel is grown in our country which is, as per Ayurvedic system of medicine, beneficial for health. Betel worth, hundreds of rupees while in the field, is protected under wooden shades is destroyed

by heat-wave or by a slightest flash of match-sticks. There is a provision to provide them immediate financial assistance. But, of course, the amount of allocation for this purpose should be raised in the Budget. The announcement regarding the recovery of loans and setting up of a tribunal must have been made as per decision of the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to that. Farmers are harassed and humiliated while making recoveries of Bank loans. Moreover, the Government has plans to uplift the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes as well as the farmers living below the poverty line. A large number of schemes are implemented with a view to benefiting them, but even with the agricultural loans they cannot rise above, the poverty line. Such loans of the farmers should not be recovered and NE waived off. More-over, the Bank employees and officers also indulge in corruption. While sanctioning loans they get an opportunity to indulge in corruption. As such, or farmers suffer losses. Even the process of today taking loans from Banks is cumbersome. Bank employees and officers first determine their own share and only then provide loans for whatever purpose it is taken. Therefore, what is required most in the country is not to deprive them of the loans. The Government is not to be benefited by these utility schemes. What is required is to constitute a national level committee to monitor the functioning of the Banks and to consider complaints. This is because the system of banking is so complicated that it becomes difficult to trace out the culprits. They are so expert that they obtain signature on the loan forms even before the repayment of loans is made and only then they release the loan amount. They have actually to show that such and such amount is due to be credited in the account. Several such cases have occurred in my area, so I have a good experience of it. The state Government and the union government do intend to benefit the people through their schemes, but the officers and employees do come in between to determine their share arbitrarily and consequently the money is misused.

In such a situation the requirement for which money is provided remains as it is.

The Government has taken initiative to impart training to 3.5 lakh rural youths under the Self-Employment Scheme for rural development. I welcome it. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the trainees should also be given the guarantees of Bank loans so that they may set up their business under the self-employment scheme. Some special provision should also be made in the Budget for this purpose. Moreover, there should be a target for imparting training to the youth and ladies. I would further like to thank the hon. Minister for making special provision in the Budget for Education. As the standard of education in the country would go up, the rate of modernisation would also be faster and subsequently our country would become self-reliant in comparison to other countries. On the one hand, our Government is trying to provide education to the illiterates under literacy programme while, on the other hand, it is not shouldering its responsibility to make their future prosperous.

One teacher takes classes from 1st standard to 5th standard. At present the standard of education in our country has fallen to such an extent that a student of 6th standard learns what a 1st standard student learnt earlier. There are no school buildings. When our foundation is weak, how can we expect a better future. There should be sufficient allocation for education no cut in its provision. We can acquit ourselves in a befitting manner and adequate funds are provided to the Ministry of Human Resource Development Ministry.

Sir, if given proper education the new generation which is also future citizens of the country will play an important role in the development and progress of the country. Good education will also prevent the youth from being misled and persuade them oppose the anti-developmental activities. Good education directly helps in creation of good family, a good

society, a good country, a good politician and above all national integration and ensuring development at a rapid pace. I represent the youth and students communities which is facing a major problem of unemployment. Education should be job oriented, but the job opportunities at present are not sufficient for the number of unemployed persons. The Government should create more job opportunities in order not to allow the youth go wayward.

Sir, I welcome the provision of increasing funds for health services in the Budget. The Government should make separate provisions in the budget for opening Health centres and sub centres in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dominated backward areas. With that a separate provision should be made for dreaded diseases and for the eradication of internationally known disease AIDS.

Sir, our Hon. Prime Minister has made a resolve to do away with the practice of carrying night soil on heads by the Safaiwalas within a period of five years. In order to achieve this we should make provisions in the budget accordingly. The hon. Minister made a mention or making fresh investments in some States but he has not included Madhya Pradesh among them. Through you, I would like to state that Madhya Pradesh is a very backward State. Although area wise it is very large but it is a most backward State in terms of industries. I would urge the hon. Minister to include Madhya Pradesh in the list of States selected for making fresh investment.

Sir, I would like to thank you for abolishing excise duty on tea, coffee, vegetable oils. But the price of sugar should also be brought down as everybody uses it alike. Now I would like to say something about cooking gas. A policy regarding cooking gas should be framed in such a manner whereby even a person belonging to lower classes can use it. Till date, 85 per cent population of the country depend on forests for its fuel needs. It is directly affecting our environment. We are spending a lot on such

[Sh. Anand Ahirwar]

programmes. Using wood as fuel results in deforestation at a rapid pace. Therefore, cooking gas should be made available at cheaper rates and its production should be increased so that it is easily available to people. It should specially be made available in the rural areas as most of the deforestation takes place in rural areas only. It will not only prevent deforestation but also prove beneficial for the country.

It is our first and foremost duty to defend our country and for this we need latest weaponry for our armed forces. Therefore, an increase has been made in the Budget. It was inevitable. I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for this. This budget will certainly give momentum to the Eighth Five Year Plan.

A fall in the rate of inflation by 7 per cent is a positive sign. In order to reduce the rate of inflation and budgetary deficit as well, we should cut down our non-plan expenses.

I would also like to say one thing to my colleagues in opposition. They have always been opposing the good policies of the Government. It is not a good trend. I request them to give up this practice. They should make rather a constructive approach and contribute towards the unity, integrity and development of the nation so that our country as well as our society could make progress.

Finally, I hope that our policy of liberal economy and economic reforms would provide strength to our economy. With these words, I support this Budget.

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that the Budget for 1993-94, presented by the Minister of Finance is meant for 14 per cent population of the country. 86 per cent people of this country are not going to benefit by this Budget. This is clear from a line of para 6 of the speech of hon. Minister of Finance which he has stated that

the policy made by them does not in any sense affect their commitment to work for the welfare of poor and deprived ones. It clearly gives the impression that this Budget is not going to benefit the poor in any sense.

The Minister of Finance has tried to play an economic wonder by not putting the strain directly on the common people in this Budget. Even after giving concessions, minimising the budgetary deficit of 1990-91 from 8.4 per cent to 5 per cent is nothing but a miracle also. It is also a miracle to increase plan expenditure by 33 per cent and a hefty rise in the financial provisions for education and rural development without imposing any new tax. Much before announcing the Budget the Government mobilized an amount of Rs. 4000 crore by way of making an increase in the prices of coal, steel and food items and sugar etc. which are generally distributed by Fair Price shops and also by raising railway fares and freight charges. The Minister of Finance has announced a relief of Rs. 4522 crores on customs and excise after putting this burden on people.

Had the preference that is being given to industries in the agriculture dominating country like India, been given to agriculture, it would have contributed in the development of the country. But the Minister of Revenue has said nothing about giving special facilities to agriculture except making a mention about it. In India, which is primarily an agricultural country, the farmer is the backbone of rural economy. But the Ministry of Finance has ignored the agricultural sector which provides foodgrains, oilseeds, vegetables and other essential items. They have evolved a strategy in this Budget in order to bring India at par with other countries in the international market. While doing this they have totally ignored the point that Indian technology is not of international standard. While linking the country with the economy of developing countries the country will have to bear two resultant effects of the foreign investment and also of encouraging the export oriented industries. The developed technology

will increase the production cost which will result in soaring prices and lesser job opportunities. If we analyse the increase in the cost of agricultural production we may find that production has increased but with that the cost of fertilizers, electricity, seeds and water has also gone up. Previously, subsidy was given to lower this cost but now this subsidy has been withdrawn. These things do not affect the majority of population in this country. New industrial and economic policies are playing havoc with the future of lakhs of workers. If 1990-91 is taken as a base year then in 1993-94 the foreign loan has increased by 75 per cent. The domestic loan has risen by 25.34 per cent in 1992-93 in comparison to 1990-91. 25 per cent of the budget will be paid as loans repayment. When a loan-laden economy cuts down its income sources then it becomes clear that this Budget has been prepared under the directives of I.M.F. and the World Bank. No provision has been made in it to pay foreign debt. The Minister of Finance has just mentioned the point of effecting cuts in the expenses. An increase of 1.13 crores has been made this year as compared to 1992-93. The claim made by the Government that there has been a reduction in the expenses has totally been proved wrong. The point of making a cut in the expenses of the Central Government has also been left out. Likewise by taking loans from foreign countries an effort is being made to impose Dunkel proposal on the agricultural system of the country. This is a black law and the farmers of the country are not going to accept it. I would like to recall that on the call of Pt. Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, the scientist could bring green revolution in the country. Before that we used to beg food grains from other countries. I would like to state that instead of implementing Dunkel proposal by taking foreign loans, we should rather encourage our scientists to increase agricultural production.

Inviting multinational companies and promoting their interests may ruin the economy. Crores of youth in the country are unemployed. Cottage industries need to be given all encour-

agement and jobs may be created in the agriculture related areas. However, with the opening up of the country for the multinational companies cottage and small scale industries are nearly ruined. To help out these industries multinational companies should not be promoted and instead prevented from producing commodities like soaps, oil and tooth paste etc. These commodities may be reserved for small scale industries only. There is also need to encourage dairying and sericulture in the rural areas.

Monopoly of multinational companies in the pharmaceutical industries also posing a danger. By putting life saving drugs in the (c) category their prices are being increased indiscriminately. It is a matter of concern for the country. Common man cannot purchase these costly medicines. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Finance to discontinue exemption being given to the multinational companies for the manufacture of (c) category drugs.

Need for encouraging food processing industry has been underlined but will it be done only through Pepsi Food Corporation? Since not many jobs will be created by these companies, therefore, they must be prevented from joining the arena of food processing. Therefore, effective steps may be taken to prevent the entry of such companies in this field.

In the end I would like to make one more submission that the Government should restore subsidy on fertilisers and agricultural products, which was withdrawn earlier. At present million wells scheme is being implemented in the country and it is totally useless. The officials are exploiting the situation. Therefore, instead of tubewells boring scheme need to be started for providing irrigation for the development of agriculture. I urge the hon. Minister of Finance to make arrangements for the boring of tubewells in place of the million wells scheme.

The hon. Minister of Finance has given preferential treatment to the 'Jamdani' sarees

[Sh. Janardan Misra]

of Bangladesh by with-drawing import duty on these sarees. However, 'Jamdani' sarees are purchased not by ordinary women but by the upper class women. Had the hon. Minister given relief to the weavers of India, it would have been better and the sarees woven in India would have become more popular instead of withdrawing import duty on 'Jamdani' sarees. I fail to understand the reasons for withdrawing import duty on 'Jamdani' sarees.

with these words I conclude and also thank you for giving me the time to speak.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to get entangled in statistical jugglery and empty premises, which serve no purpose. The people of India aspire for food, clothing and shelter and means of livelihood. If a child who claims to be studying all the year round, fails, it will be presumed that he is a liar. What has the country got during the last 44 years? All this is evident in the Budget too. Half of the country's population is illiterate and 30 crore people are suffering from disease in the country. Unemployment is increasing at a fast pace. It is mentioned that each year we add population that is equal to that of Italy. Proportionately to population unemployment is also increasing. Even then we claim that the Budget is good. I do not know how to justify this?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of my acquaintances recently visited Germany. On return he dwelt at length on rural areas there since he hails from a village. He stated that in Germany there is not much of a difference between urban and rural areas. Even Germans told him that there is no difference between urban and rural areas, but it is the opposite here in India. Except for helipads there is no difference in Germany between the urban and the rural areas but in India scenario is entirely different. In India in rural areas there is no electricity, water and roads and even then we claim to be progressing

along with the world. In the matter of development we draw solace by looking at the more backward countries. The countries destroyed in World War-II are developing fast. Have we followed them? Japanese take pride in working for Japan, but what have we done for India during the last 44 years? Many of my hon. Colleagues dwelt at length, but did not make a mention of 3-4 years of the reign of the opposition. We remember Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. In very limited time he accomplished many things in all the fields whether it be war or guiding the nation. This concept was understood by the people during the life of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. When people were asked to make donation for defending the borders of the country women liberally donated their jewelry. However, it is not prudent to raise it at this juncture as many hon. Members have already raised the issue. I would like to only submit that we must discuss it. We talk of the World Bank. It is correct that all these things will be detrimental to India. Every nation has got its own peculiar problems. If we do not take a proper perspective of our problems then how will the country progress?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, China too had population problem but it has checked population growth. Probably our population will be more than that of China within 20 years. Shri Sanjay Gandhi is held in high esteem by all of us. Please implement his ideals. Family planning need to be made mandatory. This will solve the problem. The Government lacks will to implement it for solving the problem. You are just concerned with the popularity of B.J.P. and accuse them of banking on the votes in the name of Temple issue. Your party has always been concerned about its own votes? In no country except India did it happen that the party whose Prime Minister was ousted by her own security guards is returned to power. Only in India the corrupt carve out a niche for themselves in politics. In other countries if an incidence of corruption which took place even ten years ago comes to light the person concerned quits politics. However, our norms are different.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission regarding the priorities before the country at this juncture. I was born after Independence. A lady hon. Member mentioned that at that time, her mother bunt foreign clothes. However, what are we doing now? This nation does not need the Budget of Shri Manmohan Singh but of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Have we ever thought on those lines? Agriculture has become an unremunerative engagement? Small farmers can never prosper and nor do we talk of their welfare. Now-a-days lands of small farmers are being purchased by the rich people, rendering the farmers either unemployed or as agricultural labourers. We never pay attention towards their plight. Though we talk of our welfare and import of sarees, whose name I am forgetting, yet we never talk of two square meals and clothing for the rural people. We never talk about these things. On a visit to villages you will find that the roofs (made of grass) are not replaced for 3-4 years. Within two minutes I would like to relate a story which I read in a newspaper. Two angels from heaven visited earth and heard the cries of a person. They tried to locate him and landed in India. The cries become louder when they reached a village of a particular house. They knocked at the door. The lady of the house told them that she has got nothing to repay their debt. When they told her that they had not come to recover debt but to hear her woes but to hear her woes house. She told the angels that only those knock at her door who have to recover money. Such is the scenario in the rural areas that people knock at the doors of the poor for only recovering debt. Then the two angels told her that they had come to know her woes. They brought in the best doctor but still they could not know why was the man suffering?

Then the angels sought the assistance of God Dhanvantari but he also failed to diagnose his disease. Then he applied his spiritual power and was astonished to see that the man was not suffering from any of the diseases rather he was compelled to bear the burden of the entire

country and he was unable to do it, this was the worry which was eating him up. I am surprised how the Indian farmer survives.

We discuss many a things, but we have never taken concrete step for the upliftment of farmers, we could not do anything to lead them to right direction. We set up before us many ideals and aims but I feel that we have not been doing anything concrete to fulfill the actual target. I would like the Government to think in this regard and take such measures as may provide benefits particularly to the two third of the population living in rural areas. There are no roofs in the schools in rural areas. In Moradabad itself the roof of a school collapsed and about 50-60 children died. In all single political leader condoled the happening. In all other fatal accidents, compensation of about two lakh rupees is provided, but no compensation in this case has been provided. This is all just a matter of votes. All decisions are motivated by politics. I have read somewhere that Kamal Pasha was the ruler of Turkey. He took an immediate decision to enforce his mother tongue as an official language. But we could neither enforce Hindi as an official language nor could take any other concrete decision in this regard, we are indulged only in our disputes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a lot to say, but since it is already down, I would take up just a few matters. I would not like to discuss the matter of security scam which is an issue under discussion here. Another profession that has been becoming more and more popular in Uttar Pradesh is that of lottery and if immediate attention is not paid to it, then the poor common man would be rendered in a deplorable condition. Securities scam had caused loss to middle class persons but in the lottery profession, the victims are the poor labourers who earn a meager wages daily but purchase tickets worth of Rs. 100/- and the Government has not been checking this practice. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had imposed restrictions with regard to the sale of lotteries and with regard to the Government of Uttar Pradesh I am proud to

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

say that Kalyan Singh government took many commendable measures to improve the life of rural people whether the matter is concerned with checking on cheating or that of giving land to rural people. However, the Central Government has not been paying any attention to it. We do only that work for which a pressure is laid on us. We have witnessed the situation in the countries like Brazil, Columbia, Peru, Equivador, Mexico etc. People of these countries are dying due to starvation and epidemics. The only reason behind it was that these countries bowed to the condition laid down by the IMF and the World Bank to such an extent that they had to curtail their expenditure even on the projects of drinking water, health and sanitation. They had even to export their food grains to pay the debt; as a result of which 80 per cent of their total children became the victims of starvation and malnutrition. Our country is also moving towards the same direction. We are concerned neither about the flood situation in the country nor about the starvation deaths. We are neglecting as to what happened in Kalahandi and at other places. Neither we are paying attention to restore proper supply of drinking water to urban rural areas nor to the sanitation system. The Government has reduced more than half of the funds allocated in this regard. Our expenditure on items in this regard which is Rs. 2000 crores is much less. This is all being done under the pressure of the World Bank and the IMF.

I would like the hon. Minister to refute my statement and affirm that the project of drying wells and installing tubewells with the estimated cost of about Rs 350 crores has not been cancelled. He should make it clear in his reply that the project to this effect has not been cancelled under any pressure, however I do know that it is just not possible for the hon. Minister to do so. What is the prevailing situation in the country? As I have already submitted that about 30 crore people in the country have been suffering from one or the other physical ailment whether it is Tuberculosis,

blindness, goitre, malaria or cancer and the Government has allocated a very meagre amount of Rs 200 crore for this purpose in the Budget.

Just now, one of our colleagues was referring to Aids; The number of victims of this disease may hardly 300-400 throughout the country. But adequate funds of about Rs. 220 crore have been allocated for it in the budget - it means that the Government wants this disease to spread in the country. It is the irony of fate that no arrangements for adequate funds are being made for the diseases which really need to be checked and it is only due to external pressures. The Government is paying attention to unimportant matters.

My submission is that Governments do come and go but people remember even today Razia Sultan and Vikramaditya for their good administration and Jehangir for providing immediate justice. Now the present Government should consider for itself as to how and in what shape it would be remembered by the future generation. If BJP is supposed to be a bad administrator I do not know as to which party will be considered good in future. I do know that the people of Uttar Pradesh particularly those in rural areas appreciate the administration of BJP even today because we took important decisions in the field of education there.

Today, the Government very much needs a strong determination to take concrete decisions. It would be fatal for the country if the Government fails to take wise decision in time and forget the principles of Gandhiji. Today, we need persons like Sardar Patel and to follow his policies to run the administration of the country. I would like to submit that if the Government forgets Sardar Patel and his ideals and policies, it would certainly lead to destruction and it would be solely held responsible for this destruction.

With these words I hope that the present Government would review their policies... (in-

eruptions) At present the congress Government is in power and it should take some concrete measures in order to maintain its good reputation in future when it is no more in power.

I am of the opinion that in view of the Government's conduct and policies it will not return to power again. The policies of the present Government will create only two classes of people—first that of the masters and second that of the servants, the ratio of which would be 15 and 85 respectively. 85 per cent of the servants would be rendered only to flatter the masters. The Government does not want the middle class either to exist or to remain honest. It wants them to be dishonest that is why it is not increasing the income tax limit.

02.00 hrs

The Government may make promises but cannot move towards right direction. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak with a hope that the Government would review the matter and take a concrete decision in the regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKER RAWAT
(Agra): Sir, I shall conclude within five minutes. I understand the time limit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no direction in this Budget. It has not culture of its own. No exemption has been given in income tax in this Budget. Exemption has been given in income tax in this Budget. Exemptions should be given in direct taxes because it was needed in view of devaluation of rupees and a fall in purchasing power. Protection should have been given to H.U.F. but it has not been given in this Budget. The second point I would like to make is that the Government is accepting Dunkel Proposals indirectly through this Budget and other provisions, while no member of the Council of Ministers has displayed moral courage in saying that the Government is disagreeable to the Dunkel proposals. In spite of having expressed their disagreement, the Government is accepting Dunkel proposals indirectly and the result of such acceptance is that the Dunkel

proposals have suggested only a 30 per cent concession in customs duty but the Government has given more concession than that. The concession given in the Budget earlier in customs duty on fertilizers was given on the basis of the Dunkel proposals. The conspiracy being hatched to increase electricity charges is also in accordance with Dunkel proposals. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has opened doors in the country for multinational companies to set up industries which has adversely affected our small and medium industries. Now, 30 per cent small and medium industries are sick in the country.

All this has been for new industrial policy which has been farmed in accordance with the Dunkel proposals. Not only this, the Government has made liberal provision after amending FERA law to allow foreign companies to set up industries with 100 per cent equity shares which are also in accordance with the Dunkel proposals. The different kinds of concessions provided to multi-national companies to enter the consumer industries is also in accordance with Dunkel proposals. The copy Right Bill is pending. Its provisions are the same as directed in Dunkel proposals. The provisions of the Trade Mark Bill, presented yesterday, are also identical with the directions given by Mr. Dunkel in Dunkel proposals. Therefore I submit that this Budget reflects a shadow and full influence of Mr. Dunkel. The Government is adopting double standards.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, comparatively less concession has been given in excise duty as a result of which indigenous industries are on the verge of closure. Concession given to multi-national companies and technicians on import of raw material will increase unemployment in the country and affect economy adversely. In this Budget consumerism has been encouraged and tendency of saving has been discouraged. We should take pledge for a debt-free India and create awareness for achieving self-reliance. The Budget does not reflect such pledge. I fail to understand as to what would happen to our economy. Now, the situation is that we are dependent on foreign countries and on the money deposited by non-resident Indians as well as on loan taken from

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

other countries and yet, we boast of a sound economy in the country. There has not been desired growth in agricultural production. There is only a 2.8 per cent growth while the population growth is much more than that. Therefore, agricultural production should have been given desired encouragements which has not been given in this Budget. There is a wide gap between import and export and due to that gap there is a danger to our economy and there is no solution to it in the Budget. F. P. A. countries with which trade was done in rupee, are still running in loss and no effective steps have been suggested in this budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is world-wide recession. No well planned effort or direct has been made in this Budget about the problem of industrialist of the country as to how can he get rid of recession and how the trade is improved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, apart from it, there is no indication in the Budget to tackle the growing unemployment in the country because the number of unemployed persons, which was there at the commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan, will increase at the end of the plan. There is also no provision in it for giving jobs and unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth in the country. There is no provision for social security in this Budget. This Budget does not give birth to hope.

The last point I would like to make about Uttar Pradesh. There is acute crisis of water and electricity in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted a project of power generation to centre but it has not been approved and Uttar Pradesh has been neglected in respect of water.

The Government has failed to make any arrangement to provide basic facilities like

drinking water and electricity. As has been announced, the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan has been approved. A scheme to construct barrage and weir on Yamuna in Agra should also be chalked out

The Government has approved to construct a barrage on Ganga at Karanpur under the Ganga Action Plan, Phase-I. The Government has not yet made any announcement to construct a barrage and weir at Agra, where water table is going down. A barrage and a weir should be constructed at Agra and water crisis should be removed.

Since the Budget presented by the Government is disappointing, I oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much for the excellent cooperation that you have extended.

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, Before we adjourn, I would like to thank you for the tremendous patience which you have exhibited. You have conducted the whole discussion today. All the Members from all sides, whoever wanted to participate in the discussion, participated today. I also thank the Members who participated in the discussion

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again today, Friday, the 23 April, 1993 at 11. A.M.

02.07 hrs (23.4.93)

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 23, 1993/vaisakha 3, 1915 (Saka)