

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

...

Thursday, March 17/1994/Phalguna 26, 1915(Saka)

...

Col./Time

For

Read

12/11

SHRI MOLLAY SANGLE

SHRI MOLLAY RAWALE

30/21

SHRI HANMAN PATILAK

SHRI HANMAN PATILAK

83/15

MR. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI

MR. GEN. (RETD) BHUVAN
CHANDRA KHANDURI

253/9

SHRI S. N. VEKARIA
(From below)

SHRI S. N. VEKARIA

411/20

SHRI ANVAL KISHORE RAI
SHRI ANVAL KISHORE RAI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 17, 1994/
Phalguna 26, 1915 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

National Population Policy

*281. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
finalised the draft of the National Popu-
lation Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH
GHATOWAR: (a) to (c). A Draft National

Population Policy is being formulated by
an Export Group whose report is awaited.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, unchecked population growth
is negating all the development works.
This question was regarding this burning
issue but the hon. Minister of Health and
Family Welfare has given a very casual
reply. The hon. Minister has not been
able to indicate any specific period re-
quired for finalising this draft. He should
have told us about the time likely to taken
for that because the issue is connected
with the development of the country.
Unfortunately, it seems that, all the po-
litical parties, especially the major parties,
are indifferent towards this serious prob-
lem, simply because they do not want to
lose their vote banks or due to the bitter
experiences of the excesses committed
during the Emergency in the name of
family welfare. Therefore, I would like to
submit that due to bitter experiences of
the past the Government is unable to
effectively implement the population con-
trol programmes. I would like to know
whether the Government will consider to
set up an autonomous Population Control
Commission which is free of political
interference caste and religious consi-
derations and is able to function indepen-
dently.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:
Sir, our party has always taken the
population problem as the national prob-
lem. Congress has never tried to
play politics in this policy, Sir. Members
very well know as to who is playing

politics in this matter. This matter was discussed in the National Development Council meeting also. A committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Karunakaran, the Chief Minister of Kerala and the members of the committee were the former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, present Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. That committee and given their report on 14th November, 1992 and that report was endorsed in the National Development Council meeting on 18th September, 1992. After that, the Government has also constituted a committee under the renowned scientist, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan. The Government is very much working seriously about the population policy of our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to have a commission?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he did not say anything about setting up of a Commission.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I am happy that the House is so much concerned about the dangerous problem of population.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the real problem faced by the country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As a matter of fact, about ten years ago, in 1983, when the National Health Policy was formulated and approved in Parliament, a reference was made about the formulation of population policy. The experience in the last ten years has

shown that we must have a separate National Population Policy. For that matter, as my colleague has said earlier, the National Development Council itself went into the aspect and they had formed a committee. That committee went into various aspects of the population problem and they have given a report with their recommendations. Now, we have appointed a committee for drafting this population policy and we are going to depend upon the recommendations of this committee and then take a view on the matter.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to. However, I would like to submit that the whole responsibility of family planning has been put on women. All this has led to increased victimisation of women. Maternity Benefit Act is proposed to be amended for depriving women of maternity benefits and other facilities in case of third child. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted because just 3.7 per cent women have been covered in urban areas and in organised sector. I would like to know whether continuation of this policy will serve the purpose of controlling the population? Secondly, I would like to submit that in the rural areas a programme with American assistance is being implemented for working women...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? It cannot go on this way. I have received letters from 105 Members.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether

contraceptive drugs, like Norplant-I, Norplant-II and Depo Provera rejected by the developed countries are going to be allowed in India and whether it won't mean injustice to women? Family planning is a collective responsibility. Therefore, bring forward such a policy which may make women and men both equally responsible. Sympathetic attitude should be adopted towards women and men and both should be made equally responsible. A uniform policy should be brought forward for both men and women for effectively controlling population.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, unfortunately, there are very few methods applied on men as a majority of them are related to women. There are studies all over the world about new methods to be applied on men also.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you realise, Mr. Minister, that your reply is inclined in favour of men.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, that is a scientific finding and they also know about it. About NORPLOT and other things which the hon. Member has mentioned, those things are not included in our national family welfare programme.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Most of the voluntary measures adopted by the Government to lower the birth rate have not achieved the desired results. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you Sir, about the steps proposed to be taken to make family planning compulsory for those who are in the organised sector and to give specific and higher incentives for those who are in the unorganised sector so as to prevent explosion of population bomb.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, it is a fact that we have definitely not achieved the desired goal in respect of our family welfare programme. That is why, the Government has already discussed the matter in the NDC and has appointed a specialized committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Swaminathan for drafting a National Policy on Population. After getting the report of the Committee, the Government will act on their recommendations.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has asked about family planning being made compulsory. It is not going to be made compulsory. It is going to be purely voluntary.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: In the reply, it has been stated that the Report of the Swaminathan Committee is still being awaited. However, as far as our information goes, there is a World Meet on Population in Cairo in this summer and India is to take a positive stand regarding population policy at that meet. Unless the report of the committee is discussed at the national level and unless the report is circulated among the Members of Parliament so as to take their opinions on the recommendations of the Committee, how can the Government present their findings or resolutions regarding the National Population Policy at the Cairo Meet?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is true that within the next few months, there is going to be a World Meet at Cairo to discuss the population problem and India is going to participate in it. A few months ago, a Conference of the Non-Aligned countries was held in Bali, Indonesia, to discuss about the preparatory aspects of the proposed Population Meet at Cairo. We have definite views on this aspect. We are for regulating and con-

trolling the growth of population. But we are also of the view that the controlling measures should be purely voluntary...

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The Government has not interacted with Parliament.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. Please be a little patient. The suggestion is that the report which is going to be submitted by the Committee that we have appointed, may be made available to Members of Parliament and that it should be discussed so that the Government and the country as a whole can have a view on this matter. I can only say that this is a suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important question. Probably, the House wants that it should be taken into confidence by the Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I promise that the House will be taken into confidence. We need the support of all sections of the House on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct. Now, your answer is full.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: In view of the fact that population growth is one of the stumbling blocks in the matter of reaching the fruits of development to the poorest of the poor of our country and in view of the present encouraging results from Tamil Nadu, close on the heels of Kerala and Goa, will the Government take concrete measures to have definite coordination between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Health for taking effective measures to control population growth? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a sincere

effort is made to analyse and to learn from the experience of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, they have gone to the NDC.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, population control is a measure which cannot be attempted only by the Health Ministry. It has to be an integrated approach by all the developmental Ministries such as the Education Ministry, Welfare Ministry, Health Ministry and all the aspects relating to overall development should be considered in toto. It is a basic fact that poverty breeds population. It is not only economic underdevelopment which is responsible for population growth. There are other social factors which contributed to this problem. It is particularly true in our country which is vertically divided on caste and religion. So, social integration is also a basic question. An integrated approach has to be made not only to improve the economic conditions of the poor but also to improve all the related social aspects. What is required is an integrated economic and social approach.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Our target with regard to birth rate is to bring it down to 21 per thousand by 2000 AD from the present rate of 29.3 per thousand. At the same time infant mortality rate is targeted to be brought down to 70 per thousand, which at present is 80 per thousand.

My point is that the techniques involved in the family planning, that is, tubectomy and vasectomy, are evasive techniques. I would like to know whether the Government will promote the research for the non-evasive techniques of the family planning in the coming National Population Policy.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, research has been done and is being done with regard to finding out new contraceptives. We do not want to introduce any new contraceptive unless it is proved beneficial to the health of the women and is acceptable to the people.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still remember the hon. Prime Minister saying that he will call a meeting of all parties on this population problem. That meeting I think has not been called. Family planning is the programme of the State Governments. I would like to know how much money has been spent by the State Governments and how much money has not been reimbursed to the State Governments. I still remember that in Uttar Pradesh, this problem is the most dangerous. There the State Government had spent a lot of money on family planning but the amount has not been reimbursed by the Central Government. Secondly, I would like to know how many States are there which have not been reimbursed by the Central Government under this programme.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is on national policy. I do not know whether the Minister would have the information. You can send it to the hon. Member in writing.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the policies aimed at checking population are creating imbalance in male and female population in many states i.e. female population is declining in comparison to male population. In Hindu families sons have always been preferred to daughters and it is quite possible that in the days to come the situation may become more grave. I would like to know whether the Government has thought

upon the measures to be taken to maintain balance in sex ratio and to check population growth?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is true that there have been variations between States and States about the population ratio. It is also true that this variation exists in a single particular State from region to region. As the hon. Member has himself said, there are variations because we are a male-dominated society. In India, we have families which have a preference for sons. There are various other reasons also why male population is increasing. Some people in the rural areas feel that they should have a son so that they have more working hands to maintain the family. Income is the basic cause for this. So, there are various aspects in this regard. But it is a good suggestion and I think that the Committee and the Parliament will take it into consideration when this matter is discussed.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the constant increase in the population I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any thought has been given to fix a particular year as 'Zero Growth Year' as was done by China?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Have you fixed any time limit within which zero growth can be achieved?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I can only say that we are not China.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the views of

the hon. Minister that among various Departments, like Human Resource and Welfare, there should be a close interaction. However, the Department of Health is active in the areas where population explosion has not been witnessed whereas it should have been active in those areas where in fact the population explosion is taking place. Programmes are telecast in such areas as fall in the former category. This way the entire money is going down the drains... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is coming to the rate at which the population is increasing. Please do not comment like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: I would like to know whether programmes are being formulated for the benefit of illiterate poor living in Jhuggi-Jhonpris in rural areas for the checking population growth?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a good suggestion.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of making a law to increase the marriageable age in this country. Many countries have raised the marriageable age from 25 years to 30 years. This I think is the main device to control population growth.

MR. SPEAKER: That will depend on the policy which they are formulating.

[*Translation*]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there cannot

be two opinions that family planning is a major issue before the country. The Government has of course formulated policies in this regard and through health services is implementing them. I would like to know in brief whether all out efforts will be made to check population growth. Keeping in view the ethical norms.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be there in the policy.

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister that politics would not be allowed to creep in this area. The Government's policy should be implemented irrespective of caste and religious factors and those not responding to it should be denied all incentives to ensure the success of the policy. I would like to know whether some concrete steps will be taken in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has raised a question about the incentive or disincentive in the matter of family planning. This is one of the subjects which is being considered by this Committee. We will give due consideration to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of India no more pin their hopes on this Government in the matter of population control... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones on others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no concrete policy is expected from

a Government whose head has got no faith in family planning. Probably only due to this the hon. Prime Minister does not look serious when such an important issue is being discussed in the House. Sir, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha which provided that the political parties while distributing tickets or making important appointments will see to it that the candidate has faith in family planning and does not have more than 2 children. I would like to know from the Government whether it is serious in this regard and whether the provisions will be implemented from retrospective offset?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is very serious in tackling the population problem. This Committee was formed under his Chairmanship in the NDC. The Committee consists of all the Chief Ministers of this country.

About the Constitution 79th (Amendment) Bill which was introduced in Rajya Sabha, it was referred to the Select Committee and now it is before the Standing Committee.

[Translation]

Water Resources

+

*282. SHRI BHEEM SINGH
PATEL:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to chart a comprehensive master plan for the integrated development of water resources in drought prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing practice of harnessing water resources through major and micro dams is not working properly due to the cost factor; and

(d) if so, the alternative cost effective methods being considered by the Government as irrigation sources?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised to establish multi-disciplinary units for preparation of master plans for water resources development at sub-basin level in drought prone areas. They have also been requested to set up a Committee in their respective States for drawing up guidelines for integrated water development.

(c) Irrigation projects, including major and micro dams, are taken up only after ascertaining their techno-economic viability.

(d) Other methods of surface water as well as ground water development are also taken up as complementary to and not as alternatives to dams.

[Translation]

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was regarding formulation of a master plan for the integrated development of water resources in drought prone areas. In the reply, it is stated that the State Governments have been advised to establish multi-disciplinary units for preparation of master plans for water resources' development. They have also been advised to set up such committees in their respec-

tive States. However, no major irrigation schemes have been formulated for hills and drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The responsibility rests with the State Governments, that's why guidelines have been issued to them.

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: The Committee has already been constituted. I would like to know the recommendations made by the Committee regarding the drought prone areas?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: Sir, as per the recommendations of the National Water Policy, a National Board Meeting was held on 30th July, 1991 and there, it was suggested that the States should be advised to draw the Master Plans for drought prone basins. Accordingly, the State Governments have been advised. So far, we have heard only from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Karnataka. They have drawn up some Master Plans in their respective basins. But the rest of the States have not yet reported. As you have rightly pointed out water being the State Subject, we can just advise them and give guidance only.

[Translation]

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has not been stated whether any action plan has been formulated after the submission of the report by the State Government? In the previous session the hon. Minister had informed that due to resource crunch major irrigation projects could not be completed. Since submission of the report the strategy adopted for execution of works is

faulty. In my constituency 50 per cent of the fund reserved for Ban Sagar Project has been swindled away. This project was started in 1978 and was to be completed within 5 years at a cost of Rs. 125 crore. However, a period of 15 years has elapsed and Rs. 600 crore have already been spent. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow your question.

[Translation]

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: 5,000 labourers are engaged in this project which has an annual outlay of Rs. 4 crore. I would like to know whether a Parliamentary Committee will be set up to check massive corruption prevalent there and to oversee that the works are executed on time?

SHRI P. K. THUNSON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, issue of corruption will be inquired into by the State Government.

[English]

DR. B.G. JAWALI: My question pertains to part (c) of the main question "whether the existing practice of harnessing water resources through major and micro dams is not working properly due to the cost factor." And in the answer it is not said, "Yes" or "No". The projects were started 20 years ago. He says that they are ascertaining their techno-economic viability only. It means that it has been ascertained. If it is so, can the State Government intervene and find out what is the cause which is delaying this project where the cost is certainly increasing so to say on projects costing about Rs. 100 crores they have already spent about Rs. 1000 crores and still they are not com-

pleted. Can the Central Government intervene and see that something could be done?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I could quite understand the concern of the hon. Member. The cost escalation aspect due to time factor is very serious. At the time of working out a project or formulating a project, the economic viability is worked out; and after that, from time to time, the review meetings between the State Governments and the Ministry of Water Resources—the Central Government also helps wherever it is necessary—take place; and there the cost escalation aspect is taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was on cost effective method. Is it possible to find some cost effective method?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: What I meant in the review meetings is exactly that, because techno-economic cost effectiveness is reviewed from time to time. Once the calculations are made and a project is cleared, after that nothing much has to be done except reviews are taking place and more effective measures are taken so that there is no time lag and there is no slackness in performance from the administration or the implementing authorities.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: In drought prone areas water level is continuously receding due to scanty rains. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any steps to raise the water level.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: In the drought prone area, the water level is not

very satisfactory; but it differs from place to place; but it is not as serious as the hon. Member thinks because the exploitation of ground water in the drought prone area has been made upto the level of 31 per cent only at the moment. So, there is enough scope for further exploitation of ground water. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should check your statement with the experts.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I have a list with me. I can read it out.

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: My question relates to part (d) of the main question. What are the alternative cost effective methods being considered by the Government as irrigation sources? Since water resources are the main catalyst for the development of any society, we can develop our main products of the country, increase employment and improve economic conditions of the nation.

Secondly, a national policy on water envisages effective water management and conservation is necessary for better water management. Unfortunately, the water level in this country is going down year by year, but no concrete steps have been taken so far.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly let me know whether the Government is considering to give the status of industry to the irrigation projects, that too to multi-purpose irrigation projects. We are short of power also and in the Eighth Plan we are contemplating to produce 30,000 MW...

MR. SPEAKER: Irrigation will be very costly then!

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: No, Sir, my question is different.

For example, In Andhra Pradesh, Polavaram multi-purpose project is there which is contemplated for power production, irrigation and navigation. Nearly 70.lakh hectares of land has been contemplated by that project. You can charge water tax on the water supplied to the land.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question please. I am sorry, I have given you the opportunity and you are misusing it.

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: In view of the Government having new economic policies, why cannot they have a look into this new philosophy to give industrial status to irrigation?

MR. SPEAKER: The short question is: Are you going to treat it as an industry?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: In fact, in pursuance of new economic policy we have a policy where NRIs can also invest in irrigation projects. If I am right the hon. Member wants to know as to how many major and medium projects are being taken up.

I would like to give him the statistics that in the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, we had in hand 158 major and 226 medium irrigation projects; and projects for extension and renovation were 29.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, may I make it simple? Are you going to give the same facilities which you are going to give to the industry to the irrigation also? That is all.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: This is a suggestion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I think probably you are giving more facilities to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the water level has receded in rural areas mainly as a result of installation of tubewells for irrigation. In the past a irrigation scheme for North and South India was formulated by the former Minister of irrigation Dr. K.L. Rao. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that scheme is simply gathering dust or some action is being taken on it because water level will continue to recede till the canals are constructed.

[*English*]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Though it is not directly concerned with this question, I would like to state that basin studies are going on in Himalayan Water Basin and the Daccan Area Water Basin. To a great extent the studies have been done, but the problem is, the agency which does the study, needs clearance from the respective States. We have taken meetings with respective States, but some of the States are not prepared to allow this study. Therefore, for this part, that is the basin connecting from drought area basin to surplus area basin, the studies are going on and we are pursuing with the respective State Governments to allow them to do these studies.

In addition to that, the Himalayan Water Basin...

MR. SPEAKER: You have replied very well.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

Coal Mines

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*283. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines running in loss in the country;

(b) since when these coal mines have been incurring losses;

(c) whether there is any proposal to close down the loss-making coal mines;

(d) if so, the number of underground and open coal mines proposed to be closed down;

(e) the number of workers likely to be rendered unemployed due to the closure of these coal mines; and

(f) the action taken to provide alternative employment to them?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (f). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). According to Coal India Limited 237 of their mines are running in losses continuously for the past 4 years.

(c) and (d). Closure of some old mines becomes inevitable for reasons of (i) exhaustion of reserves (ii) adverse

geo-mining conditions (iii) adverse mine safety conditions and (iv) economic non-viability (even after efforts, by way of merger, efficiency improvement, technological improvement etc. fail to improve the economic viability of operations). According to Coal India Ltd. decision to close eleven mines may have to be taken according to compelling reasons in each case in a phased manner over a period of next 3-4 years. Of these eleven mines, eight are underground and three are opencast.

(e) and (f). Workers will not be rendered unemployed consequent to closure of any such mine. They will be re-deployed in alternative jobs in other collieries (both existing and new project(s). Wherever required training would be given for upgrading/changing skills for gainful deployment.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Coal industry is one of our oldest industries and for the first time coal mining started in the country in 1774. After nationalisation Coal industry has attained new heights and coal production has been continuously increasing. The hon. Minister has stated in the reply that at present 273 coal mines are running in loss and 11 coal mines are proposed to be closed. The reasons advanced for it are adverse geo-mining conditions, adverse mine safety conditions and economic non-viability. However, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that as per the Geological Survey of India's findings there are 2 crore million tonnes of coal reserves in the country and on the other hand loss incurring coal mines are proposed to be closed down. The main reason for incurring losses is the deteriorating quality of coal. As a result of it

power and steel sectors are reluctant to purchase this coal.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you taking so much time in asking supplementaries? Probably yesterday also you gave a notice to me.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come to the supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Be quick.

[English]

Let us be very precise. Others also want to ask questions.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I am precise.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You are not. Now please come to the question. Please do not argue.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: My question is—part (a)—whether the Government will try to improve the quality of the coal so that the local consumers can take it.

[Translation]

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to sign an international agreement to set up ash washeries to reduce high ash content of coal?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Member to read the rule book. You are expected to ask one Supplementary. You are asking three Supplementaries.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: For the first part of question about improving the quality, the second about the establishment of washeries and the third for lowering down the ash content, the reply is 'Yes'.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said, 'Yes'.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the centre has recently reduced customs duty on coal from 85 per cent to 30 per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Coal has conceded with the quantum reduction effected in Customs duty?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is a decision by the Cabinet. You cannot ask about it.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Sir, if this is not being allowed, then, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether an agreement for modernisation has been signed with China? By what time it is going to be implemented in order to reduce losses in the coal industry?

MR. SPEAKER: You are creating confusion.

[English]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I am not confusing. I am very clear in my mind.

My question is whether the coal mines are being closed down on account of losses. That is the basic question. When we have large resources of coal in our country we are importing coal from other countries. That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to implement the agreement with China?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Certainly Sir.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The hon. Minister has mentioned in the reply that 237 of their mines are incurring losses. But the Press reports say that 18 coal mines of the Coal India are to be closed and 300 coal mines—261 underground mines and 49 opencast mines—are incurring losses. Based on that, I would like to know whether his reply is correct or the Press report is correct.

MR. SPEAKER: That is disallowed. The Minister's reply on the floor of the House is treated as correct.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The hon. Minister has visited China where 92 per cent of the mines are underground and about 90 per cent of the mines are earning profit. I would like to know whether it is a fact that Coal India is operating its mines departmentally instead of doing through the contractors.

If this is done, whether the Coal India Limited will earn profit or not. Without BICP clearance, if something is done by the Coal India Limited, it is illegal.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, all the coal mines, which are now being operated and the new mines which are coming up, are being done by the Coal India Limited. And contractors are only used for doing some permitted purpose like transport in

a very localised area under complete supervision of the Coal India Limited.

So far as China is concerned, I have no knowledge as to whether all their mines are making profit or not because these statistics are not available as such. But, so far as their long wall technique is concerned, it is suitable to India. And our experts have also found that because geo-mining conditions of Chinese coal mines and Indian coal mines are almost the same. That is why, we are trying to take their technology and develop our indigenous technology accordingly.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I will be very precise.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Thank you.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Please name the collieries. Where are they located? Earlier, in reply to my question, the Minister has stated that 46 coal mines have been closed. It is his statement. What I find is that some collieries have been merged with other collieries and regrouped. Now, they are running and producing coal. I want to know whether any study of the Government for closing down has been made or not. If so, I want to know whether those coal mines could not function at the moment. That is why, I would like to know from the Minister whether the coal mines have been properly reviewed or not. They start the mines sometimes and close them at other times. They also transferred the workmen from the mines which have been closed. But those workmen have not been transferred back to their original places. I want to know about this.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, there are many questions. I will try to answer them.

First the study for closing down any coal mine is being done by CMPDI with the subsidiary and Coal India experts together. They have also studied about 237 mines which have been mentioned by me, as to how many could be revived either by merger or by implementation of modern technique or by looking into detail about economic situation.

So far as workers are concerned, not a single workman has yet been affected and whoever are found to be surplus are deployed, because of closure of mines, to the neighbouring mines or some other mines according to their capacity. They are also being given in-service training so that they become adjusted to the method adopted in another mine, where they will be deployed.

Gas Pipelines

*284. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for laying gas pipelines;

(b) whether there is any plan for laying pipelines for carrying gas from Western coast to the other parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is also any proposal to lay pipelines in the Eastern zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Such a policy is based on the availability of gas, location of the consumers and the techno-economic feasibility of the pipeline.

(b) and (c). The expansion in the capacity of the HBJ pipeline from 18.2 MMSCMD to 33.4 MMSCMD has been approved. The Government have approved in principle the concept of laying a pipeline from a suitable landfall point on the Western Coast to the Southern States.

(d) The Gas Authority of India Ltd. have proposed the laying of a pipeline for carrying gas from the fields around Lakwa in Assam to Numaligarh.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Minister has not replied to part (d) of my question. I have asked, whether there is also any proposal to lay pipelines in the Eastern Zone. The Minister has replied that there is a proposal to lay pipeline in the North Eastern Zone and not in the Eastern Zone.

Sir, there is abundant reserve of gas in Tripura. That gas is not being properly utilised and that is being flared up. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to bring gas from Tripura by laying a pipeline via Bangladesh to West Bengal and to Orissa also? If so whether techno-economic feasibility studies have been made and also whether this has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: We do not have adequate quantities of natural gas in Tripura and Assam which could be used for transportation to the eastern zone. A pipeline has to be economically viable. It should carry a minimum of ten million standard cubic metres a day. Only then the project becomes feasible and the pipeline becomes feasible. Hence, we have no proposal.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, there is a national grid in power sector.

I would like to know whether the Government propose to have such type of national grid for proper distribution of gas. I would also like to know whether there is a proposal to extend the HBJ pipeline upto Gorakhpur, so that the Fertiliser Corporation of India Gorakhpur can get the gas and start its production and become viable.

Lastly, I would like to know whether there is any proposal to extend the pipeline and also whether there is any possibility to have either gas based power plant or nuclear power plant.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as I mentioned, the proposal for a southern gas grid exists. But the hon. Member should understand that for the eastern sector massive coal reserves are there. There is a technology which is called...

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The hon. Member is asking whether a national grid will be set up?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: There is no proposal for a national grid at this point of time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not replied to the question of supply of gas to fertiliser unit of Gorakhpur.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: There is no proposal for supply of gas to Gorakhpur.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am glad that the hon. Minister has given a positive reply regarding the southern gas grid. In fact, there is a possibility of taking gas

from Oman and from other foreign countries. But the main problem is the lack of facilities available in the ports for handling, storage and distribution of gas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any port has been identified to provide the necessary infrastructure for handling, storage and bottling, so that the whole problem of lack of gas can be solved?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, after kerosene and LPG having come into parallel marketing system, there are many proposals which are also coming from private investors who want to create their own infrastructure, to have their own distribution set up to supply LPG and kerosene. Besides that Government is also having plans to reinforce its own infrastructure in this area.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIAN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you.

Earlier it was decided in principle that with the gas recovers from Western coast, first the gas requirements of Gujarat will be met and there after by laying gas pipe lines surplus gas will be supplied to rest of the country. Sir, with your permission I would like to know whether Gujarat's demand for gas has been fulfilled by the Government, especially that of gas based Pipavav Power Project on which crores of rupees have been spent? However, as on date gas has not been supplied to Pipavav Power Project. I would like to know whether only after meeting gas requirements of the power project gas will be supplied to the northern grid?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, the issue is not just for Gujarat but it is for many other States. The factual

position is, as the hon. Member is also aware, that there is a big demand and supply gap. We are trying to procure additional gas from Oman. We have also signed an MOU with Iran. With Oman, we have passed the pre-feasibility stage.

The work is in progress. In fact, Gujarat is already one of the top consumers of gas. Gujarat is getting 18.62 per cent of the gas which is there in the western offshore. But I am aware that there is shortage of gas in Gujarat, there is shortage of gas in Maharashtra and in other States also. We are talking about the Southern States which feel left out. So, we are trying to supply gas to those States also. We are trying to supply maximum gas to Gujarat that is possible.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the proposed pipeline is being laid from Lakwah to Numaligarh refinery. May I know from him whether this pipeline will be routed through important towns like Sivsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:

Sir, the Assam Gas Grid is yet to be posed to the PIP for clearance. It is at a very preliminary stage. I shall check up if the hon. Member's suggestion can be incorporated, and he will be informed accordingly.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the hon. Minister, while replying to a question last week, took a different position and today he is taking a different position, so far as this Southern Grid is concerned. The techno-viability of this Southern Grid is yet to be finalised and the States which will be included are also yet to be finalised. But the Minister says that it will not go beyond Southern States to Orissa and West Bengal. I urge upon the Minister that the Southern Grid should be

extended to the eastern parts of the country also because coal will come from Orissa and the gas-based units are really more effective than the coal-based industries. The fertiliser plants and the rare earth plant in Gopalpur are suffering because the coal-based plants are not viable. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider to extend the Southern Gas Grid to eastern States, particularly to Orissa and West Bengal.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:

Sir, let me be very clear on this issue. I think the hon. Member is aware that it is not in my Ministry but it is in the Ministry of the hon. Coal Minister, who is here. In Bihar, the coal-based methane gas, which is the same natural gas with a different technology, is in abundance and it is much more economical to tap that resource. It will be economical in the context of quality, quantity and price. The coal-based methane will make much more economic sense than connecting the Southern Gas Grid or the gas pipeline coming from Western Shore, to the Eastern parts of the country. That will not be economically viable at all.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the Minister is not taking a position... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it amply clear. You got a negative answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that gas is being supplied to Gujarat through pipeline. However, gas from Mehsana could not be supplied at proper pressure to Kashi Industrial Estate as the pipeline is choked for 2 years. As a result of it industries have become sick and loss of crores of rupees is being

incurred. The Ministry suggests to use diesel. Information about losses has been supplied by the people of the area too. I would like to know from the hon. Minister by what time gas supply at proper pressure will be restored to the industries to facilitate the development.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, if there is an isolated case of a pipeline being choked, I shall investigate the matter and get back to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through the gas plant set up at Varanasi gas is being supplied to entire Eastern Uttar Pradesh. So far its has not picked up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether arrangements will be made there especially for supplying gas?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, we will get the matter examined.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, length of HBJ gas pipe line in Madhya Pradesh is of 550 kms. Demand for supply of gas to set up gas based power plants in Madhya Pradesh has been made. In view of the capacity of the gas pipeline being increased, I would like to know whether gas will be made available to Madhya Pradesh?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, on the

one hand the HBJ upgradation work is going on and in due course the gas supply position will improve. But at present the situation is so tight that, in fact, even in respect of those power stations, fertiliser plants and other projects which are along the HBJ pipeline where we have committed to supply a quantity of gas, we are not able to do and they have been notified to have their captive power generation using alternate fuel and take other measures because of paucity of gas. As the gas position improve, then it will be possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, today we have a Short Notice Question. This is a good method of pinpointing the issues and asking the questions rather than raising it in unlisted business hour.

May I ask Shri Indrajit Gupta to put the question please?

12.01 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Proposed Convention on Tibet

[English]

SNQ 1. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation calling itself "All-Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet" has announced holding of a convention on Tibet from March 18 to 20, 1994 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India's approval has been sought and granted for the same;

(c) the names of Indian and foreign dignitaries invited to the Convention; and

(d) whether holding of such a Convention would violate the understanding between His Holiness Dalai Lama and the Government that Tibetan refugees should refrain from conducting anti-Chinese activities in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Government are aware of press reports on the holding of a Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet, from March 18–20, 1994 in New Delhi, by the so-called 'All-Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet'.

(b) Government's approval has not been sought or granted for the holding of this convention and Government is in no way associated with it.

(c) Names of Indian and foreign dignitaries invited to this convention are being ascertained.

(d) For Tibetan refugees in India to participate in the convention and make public attacks on China, would violate the understanding between His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Government that Tibetan refugees should refrain from conducting anti-China political activities in India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I have been honoured with the invitation also to this convention.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Many others have been invited.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But unfortunately the invitation card has not been accompanied by any indication of what exactly is the agenda of this proposed

convention. Is it a convention, for example, it could be relating to so-called violation of human rights, because that is the fashion nowadays in the world? Is it that violation of human rights is going on in China an agenda or is it the agenda of this convention to challenge the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Tibet? We have no indication before one can make up one's mind whether one should really attend such a convention or not. These points should be cleared up. But as far as the (*Interruptions*) I would like to know because I am bit nervous because we have just had an example where a big power, using this question of human rights as a cover, then has gone on to question the sovereignty, in fact, of our own country over a certain area, as you know.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have any information regarding the purpose of the convention or what is going to be its main subject matter of discussion and secondly whether they know that Dalai Lama is attending this convention or not and who are the foreign guests who have been invited and who are likely to attend?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR: And who will pay the bill?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of this Convention has been set out in a letter which all the Members have already received. But with regard to Mr. Dalai Lama, neither he is attending this Conference, nor it is sponsored by His Holiness Mr. Dalai Lama.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has said that their approval was not sought by the organisers of the Convention and it has not been granted either. But this does not at all indicate as to what is the

Government's overall attitude. Do they approve of such a Convention being held in India or do they not approve? We do not know, because after all, if the foreign guests are to come, obviously they have to be given visa facilities by the Government. Without visa facilities they cannot come here. So, what specific action is being taken by the Government in the matter?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government's position is very clear that neither they have asked our permission, nor have we granted it. Our attitude is very clear on this issue that Tibet is an autonomous region of China and this has been our policy. It is for the organisers to tell as to from which countries they have been invited and who are the people coming to attend this Convention. But so far as visas are concerned, we cannot stop visa for the people who are coming to this country.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify that the convention is being organised by the Members of Indian Parliament associated with the "All Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet". I am its organiser and the invitation cards referred to have been issued by me and Shri George Fernandes. The convention will be inaugurated by your predecessor, Shri Rabi Ray and will be presided over by the Member of the Constituent Assembly and freedom fighter, Shri Nijlingappa.

There is no need to obtain permission for democratic activities from the Government in independent sovereign India. I do not think there is the need to obtain permission from any other country. I would like to submit that 55 Parliamentarians of various democracies, moved by

the plight of Tibetans, are going to participate in the Convention.

Objective of the Convention is not to challenge the sovereignty of China nor to spoil the improving ties between India and China. Objective is only to highlight to the World the plight of Tibetans refugees living in India for 34-35 years and to remind the World that there can't be two yardsticks of human rights. There should not be two yardsticks of human rights violations one for South Africa and the other for Tibet.

Therefore, I would like to submit to the Government that Visa as per the provisions and conventions of diplomacy and politics should not be refused to Parliamentarians of one country intending to visit any other country. I would like to submit that Visa to three Parliamentarians of Cuba, Ireland and Costa Rica have been refused. I urge the hon. Minister that the Ministry of External Affairs should resist from refusing Visa to Parliamentarians of other countries and Visa should be granted for participating in the Convention.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I have already informed Shri Indrajit that the Government has not refused Visa to foreigners intending to attend Convention. Visa has already been issued to the Irish delegate.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Apart from the point that has already been raised in regard to this Convention, the question is the timing of it also. Some days ago, what happened in Geneva, we all know. The role China played was also lauded in this country. Now what prompted the organisers—who may be individuals and all that—to hold a convention like this, just in this background? That is a very

important question that the Government must clarify.

Another point is, individuals can do many things, they have every right to do that. But we must also appreciate that China also has some sensitivity on the matter. While we are emphasising closer relations between India and China, whether you have made it abundantly clear that the Government has nothing to do with this convention.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already made it clear. You can make it doubly clear.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Well, China is sensitive on this conference and they have brought to our notice the conference being held in India, when the relations between China and India are improving and becoming cordial. At this juncture, holding a conference can create some misunderstanding between the two countries. But we have explained to China that in our country, our laws and our Constitution do permit the freedom of expression and as such, I think, they realise our position.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Has the Government given any patronage?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Our stand is very clear. I have already answered to the question of Mr. Indrajit Gupta that Tibet is an autonomous region of China.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I seek just two clarifications.

The hon. Indrajit Gupta spoke of the sovereignty of China over Tibet. The hon. Minister spoke of other interpretations of the same thing. Therefore, would

the Government clarify what is its stand. Does it consider the People's Republic of China having sovereign right over Tibet?

MR. SPEAKER: Autonomous province means that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Let the Government clarify that.

MR. SPEAKER: There is international connotation attached to certain phrases.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is why, I am asking for reiteration, because my hon. colleague has spoken of sovereign right. I am asking whether the Government of India concurs that the People's Republic of China has got sovereign rights over Tibet.

Secondly, even now would the Government of India recognise that the policy that is pursued in respect of Tibet, civilisationally, historically and in terms of India's national interest has been a great disaster and a great blunder?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I have already explained that Tibet is the autonomous region of China. I think, that is sufficiently clear. It needs no elaboration.

With regard to policy of Indian Government towards Tibet, I would explain that it has been our policy throughout and various Governments, various successive Governments which have come have taken that position.

In 1951, when there was an uprising in Tibet, there was an agreement between H.H. Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government of this autonomous

region. It is a matter between the Tibetan people and the Chinese Government. Whatever agreements they have made, well we cannot interfere in that. It is an internal matter of China and Tibet.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a conference is being held on this very sensitive issue and particularly by the parliamentarians. The Government's position has been made clear. But I would like to know when it is always desirable to have the external affairs policy a unanimous one, a sort of national policy, will the Minister make any efforts to persuade the organisers, keeping the sensitive nature of this issue in view, to withdraw this Conference?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Well, as I said, in India, our Laws and Constitution permit for the expression of their views. As such, I think the organisers should see the position of this House in the larger interest and the views expressed by respectable members. It is for them to fulfil this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: In view of the fact that the Chinese Government had conveyed its sensitivity and also its apprehension about this convention and keeping in view our friendship with China, it is in the mutual interest of both the countries and the people of both the countries to see whether the Government has been able to fully satisfy the Chinese Government that in respect of the deliberations, the conclusions and the resolutions, whatever is being done in the Conference, the Government does not support all those things.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: As I have already explained, we have explained to them that in India everybody can express his views. But so far as Government policy is concerned, there is no change in their view that Tibet is the autonomous

part of China and it is a matter between the people of Tibet and China to settle, if there is any outstanding difference.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: China has expressed its apprehension. Therefore, I ask whether our answer has satisfied them to remove their apprehension.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker: Sir, happenings take place fast. My colleagues S/Shri George Fernandes and Mohan Singh have already put forth their views. Keeping in mind the interests of India we raise the issue of Tibet. All of us remember the Indo-China war of 1962. It was raised comprehensively by our revered leader Shri Lohiaji. In pursuance to only those democratic conventions such conventions are being organised. My party has organised such conventions even in the past. However, unity and integrity of the nation are supreme.

I totally endorse the views of S/Shri Indrajit and Saifuddin Choudhury. There is the need to ponder over how in the prevailing circumstances national interests could be best served and strengthened? It is all the more important when Dunkel and GATT are going to be signed and in the light of the policy of Iran and China regarding human rights. This latter tool was adopted by Pakistan to attack Indian unity and integrity. The policy pursued by China at this juncture needs to be pondered over.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, definitely the present scenario is quite a serious one. We are historically associated with this issue. We should be responsive to the sentiments of Tibetans living in India. However, I would like to categorically

submit that no policy could be formulated by sacrificing the nations interests nor anything could be done. Every action should be within the limits. In the changed scenario if war against poverty is to be launched then Iran and China could be our strong allies. I do not think any other nation could give us enough of required support.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, on this issue we will have to incorporate and maintain balance between our national interests and democratic conventions. The views expressed both by my colleagues and Shri Bhatia are quite relevant... (*Interruptions*)... We have got 40 years old conventions on Tibet. We have to ponder over the issue by keeping in mind the national interests as well as these conventions. I would like to categorically submit that democratic ideals and national interests are quite clear to us and we think that in the light of our friendly relations with China it is all the more relevant.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think no more discussion is required. We have this question, answer and a discussion. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, do you want to ask any question?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what all has been submitted is quite relevant. However, I think the question is not that relevant.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House has expressed its view through the question-answers in clear terms. Some of these things are double edged. The time

is also important. All these facts will be taken into account by all the concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Village Health Guides

*285. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) the number of Village Health Guides at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the honorarium being paid to them for their services;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the honorarium;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Village Health Guide scheme; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A *Statement* is attached.

(b) Rs. 50/- per month.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). Some States have abolished the scheme, as it is not serving a useful purpose.

STATEMENT*No. of Village Health Guides in the Country*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of VHGs reported to be working | | | Period upto which information relates to |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|--|
| | | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | INR | INR | 32120** | 1.4.93 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh [§] | | | | |
| 3. | Assam | NIL | 11001 | 11001 | 31.12.91 |
| 4. | Bihar | INR | INR | 10431* | 31.3.85 |
| 5. | Goa [£] | NIL | NIL | NIL | 31.12.93 |
| 6. | Gujarat | NIL | 3004 | 3004 | 30.9.93 |
| 7. | Haryana | NIL | 270 | 270 | 30.6.90 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 3067 | 383 | 3450 | 31.12.93 |
| 9. | J & K [§] | | | | |
| 10. | Karnataka | 12681 | 2447 | 15128 | 31.12.92 |
| 11. | Kerala [§] | | | | |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 32546 | 1147 | 33693 | 30.9.89 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 12589 | 22206 | 34795 | 30.9.93 |
| 14. | Manipur | 1107 | 590 | 1697 | 31.3.91 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 137 | 1159 | 1296 | 31.3.87 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 359 | 176 | 535 | 30.6.93 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 349 | 199 | 548 | 31.3.91 |
| 18. | Orissa | 16530 | 4487 | 21017 | 31.3.92 |
| 19. | Punjab | 1196 | 10461 | 11657 | 31.3.90 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 6289 | 2693 | 8982 | 30.9.89 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 180 | 60 | 240 | 30.6.91 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu [§] | | | | |
| 23. | Tripura | 1050 | 787 | 1837 | 31.3.93 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | NA | NA | 90111* | 31.12.92 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of VHGs reported to be working | | | Period upto which information relates to |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--|
| | | Male | Female | Total | |
| 25. | West Bengal | 30905 | 9328 | 40233 | 31.3.93 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 98 | 108 | 206 | 30.9.93 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 20 | 22 | 42 | 30.9.93 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 18 | 1 | 19 | 30.6.91 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu [£] | NIL | NIL | NIL | 30.9.93 |
| 30. | Delhi | NIL | NIL | NIL | 30.9.87 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 2 | 18 | 20 | 31.12.91 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 140 | 41 | 181 | 30.9.93 |
| Total | | | | 322513[@] | |

Notes:

INR - Information not received.

& - Alternative Health Guide Scheme was implemented in these States/UTs.

* - Separate Male & Female break-up is not available.

£ - The VHG Scheme has been discontinued in Goa, Daman & Diu since 1.8.95

** - Discontinued w.e.f. 1.10.93 by the State Govt.

@ - Inclusive of VHGs of Andhra Pradesh.

NA - Not available.

[Translation]**Japanese Encephalitis**

*286. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese encephalitis is spreading rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons reported dead in each State due to this disease during the last three years;

(d) the amount earmarked for 1993-94 to check this disease; and

(e) the steps taken to control this disease?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State-wise details are given below:—

| States | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Assam | 281 | 116 | 291 | 99 | 259 | 93 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 667 | 293 | 528 | 214 | 143 | 66 |
| Bihar | 220 | 72 | 271 | 81 | 352 | 103 |
| Goa | 16 | 02 | 45 | 06 | 43 | 08 |
| Haryana | 294 | 205 | 44 | 40 | 41 | 33 |
| Karnataka | 130 | 43 | 305 | 109 | 58 | 15 |
| Manipur | 33 | 08 | 06 | — | 29 | — |
| Maharashtra | — | — | 54 | 4 | — | — |
| Tamil Nadu | 243 | 170 | 276 | 164 | 177 | 107 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 183 | 73 | 1902 | 662 | 793 | 229 |
| West Bengal | 849 | 309 | 249 | 151 | 537 | 234 |
| Total | 2916 | 1291 | 4071 | 1530 | 2432 | 888 |

(d) There is no separate budget allocation for this disease. Vaccines/ insecticidal sprays are assigned for tackling the outbreak of the disease on a location specific basis.

(e) The steps include early diagnosis and effective treatment of cases, vaccination of population at risk and health education to promote prompt utilisation of services. Further, specific vector control measures are taken in high risk areas and fogging operations conducted during outbreaks.

Lotteries

*287. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State

Governments/Union Territory Administrations regarding conduct of lotteries, including suggestions to ban single digit and daily lotteries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations thereto;

(d) whether the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh have recently requested the Union Government to ban the sale of single digit lottery tickets issued by various State Governments in Delhi, Chandigarh and other parts of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (f). Government have issued guidelines, from

time to time, to State Governments/Union Territories regarding conduct of Lotteries. The guidelines, *inter-alia*, relate to ceiling on pricing of tickets; prize money; ceiling on the number of draws; payment of prize money in excess of Rs. 10,000/- by the Government directly; printing of tickets by the Government; conduct of draws under the direct supervision and control of the Government; maintenance of reliable records of persons engaged in the lottery business and fixation of a time-limit for payment of prize money to prize winners. The State Governments/Union Territories are generally in agreement with the guidelines.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has recently requested the Union Government to ban the sale of Single Digit and Daily Lottery tickets of other States in Delhi. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been advised to strengthen their own laws/enforcement in the first instance.

[English]

Health for All

*288. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

PROF. UMMAREDDY VEN-
KATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether the targets set under the programme Health for All by 2000 AD are likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to achieve the targets;

(d) the funds sought from the international agencies to achieve these targets;

(e) the actual financial outlay required; and

(f) the funds proposed to be raised from sources within the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The targets in respect of infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth, crude death rate and immunization goals are likely to be achieved.

(c) The steps taken include improvement of services provided through the primary health set up, intensification of measures to control communicable and non-communicable diseases; adequate supply of family planning and immunization services and health education for prevention of disease among the community.

(d) External assistance of Rs. 152 Crores for Health Programmes and Rs. 297 Crores for Family Welfare Schemes was envisaged for the year 1993-94.

(e) The outlays sought for the Central Health Sector and the allocation made for 1994-95 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

| Year | Outlays Sought | Outlays Allocated |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1994-95 | | |
| Health | 703.00 | 578.00 |
| Family Welfare | 1866.15 | 1430.00 |

(f) A substantial portion of the health care services would continue to be provided by the private and voluntary sector.

Oral Cancer

*289. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of oral cancer is highest in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the other States where this cancer is more prevalent;

(c) whether any study has been made to know the causes of such high incidence in these States; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). It is universally established that tobacco usage, especially chewing is a predominant factor in causation of oral cancer. Incidence of oral cancer varies in different parts of the country depending upon the prevalence and type of tobacco usage.

However as per data available from the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Bhopal showed the highest incidence of oral cancer among males and Bangalore showed the highest incidence of oral cancer among females in 1989. Madras showed the second highest incidence of oral cancer both among males and females.

ISI Activities in Terai

*290. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) is engaged in regrouping terrorists in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Certain such reports have been received.

(b) Pakistan ISI is continuously making efforts at re-grouping and re-vitalising the terrorists in India with a view to intensifying militancy and carrying out violent activities.

(c) Government is alive to the situation and is keeping a close watch. All necessary steps including gearing up of intelligence and sharing of information about the movements of ISI activists, are being taken. An institutionalised mechanism has been established for coordinated action. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been sensitized to counter the Pakistan ISI designs. Some notable successes in containing terrorism in the Terai region have been achieved by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Parallel Marketing of Kerosene

*291. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private agencies who have participated in parallel marketing of kerosene in pursuance of the Government's announcement in February, 1993;

(b) whether the Government have any monitoring authority over those private agencies;

(c) the quantity of kerosene so far imported by those private agencies; and

(d) the price at which such imported kerosene has since been sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As on 28.2.1994, thirty parallel marketeers have intimated to Government their intention to undertake parallel marketing of kerosene.

(b) Under the kerosene (Restriction on use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order 1993, the parallel marketeers are required to intimate to Government their intention and capabilities to import, transport, pack, market and distribute or sell kerosene before commencement of such activities and submit a monthly report giving details of kerosene imported by them. Besides, they have to furnish to the Government all the relevant particulars and information as may be required.

(c) The quantity of kerosene imported by the parallel marketeers till the end of February, 1994 was about 57.8 TMT.

(d) The parallel marketeers can sell the kerosene imported by them at market determined prices.

[Translation]

Coal Stocks

*292. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Coal India Limited and other undertakings concerned with the coal industry to keep a fixed reserve stock of coal to meet the unforeseen requirement of the most important coal consumers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantity fixed for the purpose;

(c) whether the reserve coal stocks of some of these undertakings have exceeded the fixed limit during 1993;

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

(e) whether the huge coal stocks have resulted in financial losses to the coal industry; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to instructions issued on 12.8.85 by the then Department of Coal, a subsidiary company as a whole should hold a stock equal to one month's production.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As per coal stock inventory as on 31.12.93 some of

the companies have exceeded the limit of one month's coal production. Coal stock position reported by various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) and North Eastern Coalfields is given below:-

(million tonnes)

| Company | Coal stock as on 31.12.93 | One month production (as per norms) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Eastern Coal- fields Limited | 5.955 | 1.841 |
| Bharat Coking Coal Limited | 11.488 | 2.270 |
| Central Coal- fields Limited | 8.412 | 2.601 |
| Northern Coal- fields Limited | 0.338 | 2.495 |
| Western Coal- fields Limited | 2.303 | 2.117 |
| South Eastern Coalfields Limited | 5.307 | 3.857 |
| Mahanadi Coal- fields Limited | 3.719 | 1.967 |
| North Eastern Coalfields | 0.558 | 0.095 |
| Total CIL | 38.080 | 17.243 |

The main reason for increase in coal stock is over pitching of demand by consuming sectors and thus requiring the coal companies to produce as per this projected demand. Inadequate transport has been another factor.

(e) and (f). Liquidation of excess coal stocks could save interest payments

by coal companies and thereby improve their financial performance. Steps for liquidation of stocks, *interalia*, include the following:-

1. Major consumers in the core sector are being encouraged to draw additional supplies by convenient modes.
2. In some cases production is being balanced against offtakes thus reducing the current pithead stocks.
3. Incremental rail loading targets are being fixed and Railways are being requested for improved wagon supplies.
4. New schemes have been introduced for customers to obtain coal without restrictions of sponsorship, linkage etc. under Liberalised Sale Scheme.

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Legislation

*293. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has conducted a socio-economic impact study on the various aspects of the proposed anti-tobacco legislation;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has consulted other Ministries regarding this legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Information and Broadcasting, Commerce, Human Resource Development, Law, Industries, Welfare and Labour have been consulted on the anti-tobacco measures.

Irrigation Facilities

*294. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Union Government for World Bank assistance for irrigation projects;

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

(c) whether the Government have sought World Bank assistance for irrigation projects in the North-Eastern region;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to increase irrigation facilities in the North-Eastern region, particularly in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Assam have not proposed to the Union Government any irrigation projects for World Bank assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To increase irrigation facilities in North-Eastern States including Assam, special thrust has been laid on 'Development of North-Eastern States' and 'Completion of the On-going Projects' in the Eighth Plan. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Investigation and Development of Ground Water in Eastern States' for providing assured sustainable irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers has been proposed by this Ministry. In addition, Brahmaputra Board is also preparing various schemes and Master Plan for the development of Brahmaputra Valley.

Indo-Bangladesh Communication Facility

*295. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make arrangements for improving the communication facility between the border area inhabitants of Bangladesh and India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The existing telecommunication facilities between India and Bangladesh are provided through an analog microwave media built through Krishna Nagar in India and Chaudanga in Bangladesh. With the help of this link international dialing services and operator assisted communication

services between various places in India and Bangladesh are available at present.

There is no specific proposal for specially improving this facility between India and Bangladesh for the border area inhabitants. All issues pertaining to communication facilities are discussed in the Bi-lateral Operational Coordination Meetings held from time to time between the two countries.

Hazira Complex

*296. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the proposal for expansion of Hazira Complex;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be cleared; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in expansion of the Hazira Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Government have approved the expansion of Hazira Terminal at an estimated cost of about Rs. 953 crores.

Human Rights Commission

*297. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAH-
UDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has taken up a number of cases for investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether investigation of some of these cases has been completed;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons held responsible?

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

(b) The National Human Rights Commission has so far taken cognizance of 52 cases of allegations of human rights violations.

(c) The Commission has initiated steps in the above 52 cases in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The proceedings have not been completed in any of the above cases.

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

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

*298. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL:
SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the on-going irrigation projects in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan has come to stand-still due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated by the Union Government for these projects, State-wise:

(c) whether the Governments of these States have demanded additional assistance for timely completion of these projects; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The work on on-going irrigation projects in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan has not come to stand still. The State-wise outlays approved by the Planning Commission for Irrigation and Flood Control Sector in the above States for VIII Plan and Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:-

Outlay (Rs. crores) approved by the Planning Commission for

| State | Annual Plan | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | VIII Plan | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
| Gujarat | 3756.00 | 473.00 | 503.00 |
| Maharashtra | 3329.10 | 545.66 | 848.00 |
| Punjab | 635.93 | 98.30 | 90.00 |
| Rajasthan | 1919.99 | 252.80 | 302.63 |

The proposal for giving special assistance for timely completion of certain nationally important projects has not been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the VIII Plan. However, as a special case, an additional assistance of

Rs. 550 crores has been agreed to for timely completion of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat consequent to its disengagement from World Bank Group assistance. The Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal Project (Punjab portion) is also funded fully in the Central Sector. An amount of Rs. 497.99 crores has been released to Punjab Government for this project. Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna in Rajasthan has also received Central assistance under Advance Plan Assistance, Drought Relief Assistance and Border Area Development Programme. The total amount released to the Government of Rajasthan till 3/93 is Rs. 244.10 crores. There is a provision of Rs. 52.00 crores under Border Area Development Programme for releasing to Rajasthan Government for this project during the current year. An agreement has been signed with the European Economic Community for an assistance of 45 million European Community Unit (ECU) for Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects in Rajasthan. The grant is effective from June 1993 to December, 2000.

32 on-going irrigation projects in Gujarat are receiving assistance from the World Bank under their Credit No. 1496-IN for the revised credit amount of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 144.4 million. The extended closing date of the credit is 3/94.

Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Project is receiving assistance from the World Bank under Credit No. 2076-IN for an amount of SDR 117.7 million effective till 3/98.

Parts of Jayakwadi Stage-I and Stage-II, Upper Banganga, Krishna, Kukadi and Bhima Irrigation Projects are receiving assistance from the World Bank under Restructured MCIP-III for an amount of SDR 132.2 million effective till 12/96.

Assistance is also given to the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme on approved financing pattern.

[English]

Flaring of Gas

*299. SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) the total volume and value of natural gas flared away during each year since 1991-92 due to lack of storage and distribution facilities in the country;

(b) whether any steps are being taken for storage and distribution of such gas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

| Year | Quantity flared (MMSCM) | National value (Rs. Crores) |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1991-92 | 4119.66 | 518.30 |
| 1992-93 | 1854.20 | 216.57 |
| 1993-94 (April '93 - January '94) | 1545.38 | 178.67 |

Approximately 45% of the flaring is unavoidable and technical flaring.

(b) and (c). A Gas Flaring Reduction Project is under implementation for the Western Offshore fields. Besides, the required compression and transportation facilities are being set up in Gujarat, Southern India and the North-East to reduce the flaring to the technical minimum. OIL is implementing a scheme for the underground storage of such gas.

Syllabus for Medical Colleges

*300. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA:

DR. K.D. JESWANI:

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

(a) whether the syllabus for Medical Colleges (MBBS) varies from State to State;

(b) if so, whether there is any demand for maintaining uniform syllabus and curriculum in the medical colleges throughout the country; and

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

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

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

MOU with Neighbouring Countries

3108. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other neighbouring countries on the lines of the one signed with Myanmar recently to check trans-border movement of insurgents and smugglers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such MOU is proposed to be signed with some other neighbouring countries in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). While a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Myanmar, with a view to check trans-border movement of insurgents and smugglers, the matter has been taken up with the Governments of Bangladesh and Nepal during the visit of the Union Home Secretary to these countries. In the case of Bangladesh, a Joint Working Group has been set up to examine, in depth, all outstanding issues and to recommend practical measures for resolving them.

Seizure of Fake Share Certificates by Delhi Police

3109. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have recently seized fake share certificates worth crores of rupees of some blue chip companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual amount involved therein;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the particulars of

banks, companies etc. involved in the racket;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them; and

(g) the steps being taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. Two cases u/s 420/468/471/120-B I.P.C. were registered at P.S. Kotwali and P.S. Parshad Nagar, New Delhi, on 11.2.94 and 7.3.94 respectively and forged share certificate having market value of around Rs. 2 crores and other incriminating material were recovered from the possession of the accused persons. Nine persons have been arrested. The companies whose fake certificates were recovered are: M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., Unit Trust of India; Magnum Multiplier Plus-1993; S.B.I. Mutual Fund; Hindustan Lever Ltd.; Larsen and Tubro (L&T); Mukut Pipe Ltd.; S.P.I.C. (Southern Petro Chemical Industrial Corporation); Reliance Textiles Ltd.; The Tata Power Company Ltd.; I.C.I.C.I. (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India); and Hindustan Ciby-Geigy.

(g) Division and beet officers have been directed to keep a careful watch over the activities of such criminals. Necessary action under appropriate provisions of law is taken whenever such a case comes to notice.

Refugees from Erstwhile East Pakistan

3110. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan who have been brought from the Mana Camp in Raipur, Madhya Pradesh to the Mahila Ashram located in Kamal, Haryana;

(b) whether all these refugees have been rehabilitated and provided with the means of self-employment;

(c) the details of the demands of the Displaced Residents Association as also of those refugees; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to accept those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) 68 new migrant families were shifted from Mana Camp, Raipur (M.P.) to the Mahila Ashram, Kamal.

(b) to (d). The main demands of the Displaced Residents Association are regarding permanent resettlement in the form of shop-cum-residence and grant of business loan. A revised scheme for the resettlement of eligible migrant families of Mahila Ashram, Kamal in small trade/business was sanctioned in March, 1987 and funds were released to the Government of Haryana. The Government of Haryana have informed that for the permanent resettlement of these families they have acquired land in Sector-16, Urban Estate, Kamal.

Diversion of Petroleum Products for Mahe

3111. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain officials are indulged in diversion of petroleum products meant for Mahe to Districts in Kerala surrounding Mahe;

(b) if so, whether any persons have been apprehended or legal proceedings initiated against any one in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No such diversion has been noticed.

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

Purchase of Crude Oil

3112. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spot-purchase of crude oil from the international market for supplementing indigenous supply is canalised through the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the procedure followed by IOC for the spot-purchases, in particular, whether it floats a tender and awards a contract for the purchase;

(c) if so, the dates of the tenders floated during 1992-93, the quantity involved and the names of the firms which were awarded the contract;

(d) whether the contractors have fulfilled their agreement to the satisfaction of IOC and the Government; and

(e) 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) to (e). Spot purchases are made through issue of tenders and offers are accepted and awards placed based on the maximum gains. During 1992-93, 13 tenders were floated to registered parties with Indian Oil Corporation, against which contracts were finalised for about 9.9 MMT. Awards were placed with these registered parties. All the suppliers fulfilled their contractual obligations.

Ban on Tobacco Products

3113. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether equal restrictions are proposed to be placed on all tobacco products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The proposed comprehensive anti-tobacco legislation will inter-alia envisage for health warning on packages of all tobacco products, restriction on smoking of tobacco in any form in certain specified public places and ban on all forms of advertisement of all tobacco products.

Toilet Soaps and Detergents

3114. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken to include toilet soaps and detergents in Schedule 'S' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules; 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be included?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Toilet soaps have been included in Schedule 'S' to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

'Detergents' are not considered as 'Cosmetics' and as such are not covered under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Digging of Wells in Orissa

3115. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has dug any well in Orissa under the scientific programme of Ground Water exploration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Ground Water Board has any proposal to dig more wells in Orissa under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the target set for Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scientific programme of ground water exploration, the Central Ground Water Board has drilled 553 boreholes in Orissa upto the end of January, 1991 which includes 382 exploratory wells, 96 observation wells, 18 slimholes and 57 piezometer wells.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Board has a target to drill 590 boreholes in Orissa during Eighth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Underweight LPG Cylinders

3116. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about supply of LPG cylinders containing less quantity of gas to the consumers by the LPG distributors;

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

(c) the action taken against the LPG distributors by the Government on such complaints; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). There are clearly laid down procedures to ensure correctness of the weight of LPG refill cylinders at the bottling plants. As and when

specific complaints about the sale of under-weight cylinders are received, they are investigated by the LPG marketing companies and if the complaint is established appropriate action is taken against the LPG distributor under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines and also by the State Government through their Weights & Measures Deptts. During 1993, Oil Companies have issued caution/warning letters to six distributors in Delhi against whom such complaints were established.

[English]

Tribal Welfare in Andhra Pradesh

3117. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh relating to the Tribal Welfare seeking financial assistance from Rome;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has received the Andhra Pradesh Credit and Tribal Development Project for financial assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome. The project aims at bringing about economic improvement in the lives of the Tribals of 4 ITDAS, namely Utnoor (Adilabad District), Eturnagaram (Warangal District), Bhadrachalam (Khamam District) and Kotaramachandrapuram (West Godavari District) as well as

Chenchu project area covered by Sundipenta I.T.D.A.

A total of 76,810 Tribal households in 1060 villages of Andhra Pradesh are proposed to be covered under the project.

The project cost is estimated at approximately US \$ 46 million (Rs. 1426 million).

The project is under negotiation with IFAD, Rome, through the Department of Economic Affairs.

[*Translation*]

Mixing Methanol in Petrol

3118. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted permission for mixing methanol in petrol in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for further expansion of the above scheme; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange likely to be saved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The oil industry has introduced the marketing of petrol blended with 3% methanol at selected retail outlets in Baroda (Gujarat) on an experimental basis for a period of one year.

(b) The expansion of this scheme would depend on the results of the experimental operation.

(c) Since petrol is not being imported, the question of saving foreign exchange does not arise.

[*English*]

Rajasthan Canal

3119. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for Rajasthan Canal;

(b) the amount out of that spent upto December, 1993; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of the Canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) A total amount of Rs. 1113.20 crores has been allocated for Indira Gandhi Nehar (Rajasthan Canal) upto 1993-94.

(b) Out of the above an amount of Rs. 1040 crores has been spent on the canal works, till end of December, 1993.

(c) The project is being executed in two stages. Stage-I of the project has been completed. The main canal of the Stage-II has also been completed and the works of the distribution system are in hand.

Narmada River

3120. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of the utilisable flow in the Narmada river against the figure worked out by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal;

(b) the name of the agency which has worked out the quantum of utilisable flow and the salient grounds on which the estimate is based;

(c) the present utilization in terms of MAF of the Narmada water in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(d) the quantum of unutilised water which is going into Arabian sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The utilisable flow in Narmada river as determined by the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal is not subject to review till 2025 A.D.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As per the annual water account prepared by the Narmada Control Authority for the year 1992-93, out of the 28 MAF of utilisable water assessed by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal, the utilisation in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat was as under:

| State | Utilisation |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.4043 MAF |
| Maharashtra | 0.0001 MAF |
| Gujarat | 0.0004 MAF |
| Total | 2.4048 MAF (Say 2.41 MAF) |

The remaining water has flown to the Arabian Sea.

[Translation]

Oil Refinery at Bina

3121. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an oil refinery based on imported crude at Bina in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). First stage approval by the Government for preparing a Detailed Feasibility Report for setting up of a refinery in joint sector in Central India has been given to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited. A Joint Venture Company between BPCL and Oman Oil Company Ltd. has been registered on 25.02.1994 for taking further steps involved in implementation of the project.

Official Language Implementation Committee

3122. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted at the Ministry level;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the dates on which the sittings of this Committee were held during 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes Sir. Official Language Implementation Committee is already working in the Ministry of Coal.

(b) The Committee has been constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of a Joint Secretary with 10 officers of the Ministry as its members. The Asstt. Director (OL) working in the Ministry is its Member-Secretary.

(c) Three meetings of the Committee were held during 1993 on 26.3.93, 30.9.93 and 30.12.93.

[English]

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

3123. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The C.G.H.S. facilities at Hyderabad were upgraded by providing modern machinery and equipment only last year.

Investment on Oil Exploration

3124. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Resentment in Northeast over ONGC privatisation moves' appearing in the Pioneer dated February 2, 1994;

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

(c) the total investment committed so far on oil exploration both on Government account and in private sector—both domestic and foreign investment separately along with the estimates of foreign investment presently under consideration in oil exploration sector and projects for Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Some apprehensions regarding development of small and medium sized oil/gas fields by private companies had been raised by the employees of ONGC. Discussions have been held by the management with the employees to explain to them the rationale of the scheme.

(c) The expenditure on surveys and exploration drilling in the country by ONGC and OIL during the VIII Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 9838.00 crores.

Private sector investment in oil exploration is contingent on the work programme proposed in each contract and, hence, cannot be quantified.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal

3125. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal produced by C.C.L., E.C.L. and B.C.C.L. during 1993-94;

(b) the quantity of coal out of it supplied to Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the quantity of good quality of coal exported;

(d) the amount of profit earned by each of these coal producing companies during 1993-94;

(e) whether there is any difference in demand and supply of coal during this year; and

(f) if so, the steps taken for ensuring supply of coal as per the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The quantity of coal produced in the mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) during the period April, 1993 to February, 1994 was as below:

(in million tonnes)

| | Data provisional |
|------|------------------|
| ECL | 20.25 |
| BCCL | 24.97 |
| CCL | 28.61 |

(b) Available information regarding quantity of coal supplied to Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh from ECL, BCCL and CCL during the period April, 1993 to December, 1993 is as under:

(Figures in million tonnes)
Data provisional

| State | Quantity of Coal supplied by | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | ECL | BCCL | CCL |
| Bihar | 1.256 | 5.642 | 6.972 |
| West Bengal | 10.203 | 2.575 | 0.697 |
| Orissa | 0.318 | 0.530 | 0.484 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.348 | 2.442 | 5.024 |

(c) The quantity of coal exported from ECL, BCCL and CCL during the period April 1993 to February 1994 is as under:

(In tonnes)

| | (Data provisional) |
|------|--------------------|
| ECL | 71,662 |
| CCL | 3,800 |
| BCCL | 7,502 |

(d) The profit/loss figures of various coal companies for the year 1993-94 will be available only after the accounts are finalised and audited.

(e) and (f). As against the demand of 199.97 million tonnes during the period April, '93 to February, '94 the offtake of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) was 195.16 million tonnes. The demand satisfaction was 97.6%. The demand satisfaction and the growth in offtake could be even higher but for the large scale cancellation/suspension of programmes by consumers. Following steps are being taken to further increase coal offtake:-

- (i) Major consumers in the core sector are being encouraged to draw additional supplies of coal.

- (ii) Coal despatches are being further stepped up by captive modes such as MGR, ropeways, own wagons, belt etc.
- (iii) To further improve coal despatches, distribution policies have been liberalised and new schemes has been introduced allowing the customers to buy coal without any restriction, sponsorship, linkages etc. under Liberalised Sales Scheme.

expenditure incurred on them, during 1993-94, month-wise;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has given any guidelines or fixed any norms to be followed by Ministers for making trips abroad; and

(d) whether the Government have any plans to curtail the expenditure being incurred on such visits?

[English]

Minister's Visits

3126. MEJ. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Ministers have gone abroad during the last one year;

(b) the names of Ministers, duration for which they remained abroad and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Based on the information received from PAO, Cabinet Affairs, and the expenditure booked by them, a *Statement* indicating the names of Ministers who have visited abroad and whose expenditure have been booked during 1993-94 is enclosed.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to put any curb on the visit of the Ministers to foreign countries as there visits are undertaken by Ministers only when it is essential for the due discharge of functions relating to their Departments.

STATEMENT

Expenditure on foreign tours booked by the office of PAO Cabinet Affairs for the period from 4/93 to 2/94 in respect of each individual Minister

| Sl. No. | Name of Minister | Month | Amount |
|---------|---|-------|-----------------|
| 1. | Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister | 4/93 | Rs. 2,45,00,600 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 1,41,50,300 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 7,52,90,750 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 3,60,10,000 |
| 2. | Sh. Balram Jakhar | 6/93 | Rs. 1,51,597 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 18,040 |
| | | 7/93 | Rs. 1,41,678 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 100 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 5,305 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Minister | Month | Amount |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | | 11/93 | Rs. 13,944 |
| | | 2/94 | Rs. 8,306 |
| 3. | Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad | 4/93 | Rs. 54,022 |
| 4. | Sh. R.L. Bhatia | 4/93 | Rs. 1,390 |
| | | 5/93 | Rs. 300 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 300 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 300 |
| | | 10/93 | Rs. 300 |
| 5. | Km. Selja | 6/93 | Rs. 35,825 |
| | | 10/93 | Rs. 71,520 |
| | | 11/93 | |
| | | 12/93 | Rs. 300 |
| 6. | Sh. Pranab Mukherjee | 4/93 | Rs. 20,375 |
| | | 5/93 | Rs. 66,290 |
| | | 1/94 | Rs. 12,290 |
| 7. | Sh. Dinesh Singh | 10/93 | Rs. 300 |
| 8. | Sh. C.K. Jaffer Sharief | 7/93 | Rs. 71,418 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 32,131 |
| 9. | Sh. N.K.P. Salve | 6/93 | Rs. 21,851 |
| | | | Rs. 1,10,390 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 300 |
| 10. | Dr. Manmohan Singh | 6/93 | Rs. 1,95,030 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 1,23,735 |
| | | 10/93 | Rs. 40,719 |
| 11. | Sh. Kalp Nath Rai | 5/93 | Rs. 62,055 |
| 12. | Sh. S. Krishna Kumar | 5/93 | Rs. 1,71,812 |
| 13. | Col. Ram Singh | 6/93 | Rs. 22,272 |
| 14. | Sh. G. Venkat Swamy | 7/93 | Rs. 17,008 |
| | | | Rs. 1,59,709 |
| 15. | Sh. Sukh Ram | 5/93 | Rs. 29,150 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 19,030 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Minister | Month | Amount |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. | Sh. Kamal Nath | 4/93 | Rs. 4,48,525 |
| | | 5/93 | Rs. 19,250 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 23,700 |
| | | 7/93& | |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 2,03,245 |
| | | 10/93& | |
| | | 2/94 | Rs. 19,300 |
| | | 11/93 | Rs. 9,900 |
| 17. | Sh. Balram Singh Yadav | 6/93 & 7/93 | Rs. 18,346 |
| 18. | Sh. K.P. Singh Deo | 6/93 | Rs. 51,501 |
| 19. | Sh. Mallikarjun | 7/93 | Rs. 7,391 |
| | | 10/93 | Rs. 81,054 |
| 20. | Sh. Jagdish Tytler | 6/93 | Rs. 99,395 |
| 21. | Smt. Margaret Alva | 9/93 | Rs. 1,20,970 |
| 22. | Shri V.C. Shukla | 5/93 | Rs. 1,04,109 |
| 23. | Sh. M. Arunachalam | 9/93 | Rs. 300 |
| 24. | Capt. Satish Sharma | 4/93 | Rs. 79,747 |
| | | 5/93 | Rs. 1,39,330 |
| | | 6/93 | Rs. 71,320 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 81,805 |
| 25. | Sh. K.V. Thangka Balu | 9/93 | Rs. 2,38,886 |
| 26. | Sh. M.V. Chandrasekhara Murthy | 10/93 | Rs. 96,490 |
| 27. | Sh. P.A. Sangma | 4/93 | Rs. 24,420 |
| | | 5/93 | Rs. 56,720 |
| 28. | Sh. A.K. Panja | 9/93 | Rs. 66,407 |
| 29. | Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed | 6/93 | Rs. 98,298 |
| | | 4/93 | Rs. 18,043 |
| | | 9/93 | Rs. 33,515 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Minister | Month | Amount |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 30. | Sh. P.V. Rangayya Naidu | 6/93 | Rs. 97,050 |
| 31. | Sh. P.K. Thungon | 10/93 | Rs. 28,250 |
| 32. | Smt. Sukhbans Kaur | 6/93 6/93 | Rs. 96,610 Rs. 18,967 |
| 33. | Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam | 9/93 | Rs. 36,124 |
| 34. | Sh. H.R. Bhardwaj | 6/93 11/93 | Rs. 96,319 Rs. 64,087 |
| 35. | Sh. Santosh Mohan Deb | 6/93 9/93 | Rs. 63,148 Rs. 2,01,048 |
| 36. | Sh. Tarun Gogoi | 5/93 | Rs. 1,24,301 |
| 37. | Sh. Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi | 4/93 5/93 6/93 8/93 9/93 | Rs. 300 Rs. 300 Rs. 300 Rs. 150 Rs. 300 |

Post-Graduation Courses in AIIMS

3127. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-
DHURY:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the recent alleged irregularities in the admission of SC/ST students in Post-Graduate courses in AIIMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Directions have been given to the Institute that for admission in Post-Graduate courses, the principle of merit assessed by the Institute on the basis of an examination with the provision for statutory reservation for SC and ST students is to be maintained.

Production of Hexane

3128. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum in collaboration with the Engineers India Limited has developed the technology of the production of high quality food grade hexane; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to augment production of this type of hexane in the public and private sectors?

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

(b) M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay and Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras have already adopted this technology for grass-root commercial units. Both these commercial units are already in operation and are producing food grade hexane of desired quality.

Visas to Pakistani Nationals

3129. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI S.B. SINDAL:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during 1993 and the basis on which visas were granted to them;

(b) the number of Pakistani nationals staying in India with valid travel documents and those untraced, separately;

(c) the number of Pakistanis over-staying in India as on December, 31, 1993, State-wise;

(d) the number of such persons residing in India for more than five years;

(e) the number of illegal foreign nationals deported during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(f) the number of Pakistani spies arrested on borders during the last one year; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to stop the entry of such spies before issuing visas to the Pakistani Nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). As per available information 52,898 Pakistani nationals entered India during 1993 on the strength of visas granted to them by our Missions abroad to see their relatives/friends or for some other legitimate purposes, etc. As per the present information there were 18,123 Pakistani nationals staying in India with valid travel documents, 3,303 Pakistani nationals as untraced and 10,705 Pakistani nationals as overstaying. State-wise information is given in the attached *Statement*.

(d) and (e). Since arrival and departure of Pakistani nationals is a continuous process, the figures of persons overstaying for specified period is not available. As per available information, the figures of deportation of Pakistani nationals from 1991 to 1994 are given below:

| | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|
| 1991 | — | 54 |
| 1992 | — | 284 |
| 1993 | — | 139 |
| 1994 (upto January) | — | 13 |

(f) 3 Pakistani spies were arrested during 1993 in the bordering areas of Rajasthan and Punjab.

(g) Government have issued strict instructions to the Missions to carefully scrutinize visa applications, ensure that no undesirable Pakistani nationals are

issued visa, and in certain categories of Pakistani nationals prior clearance is obtained from Ministry of Home Affairs etc.

STATEMENT

The State-wise information available with us received from State Police authorities in respect of Pakistani nationals, who have been overstayed/untraced or gone underground in India is as under:-

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ U.Ts. | Without travel documents (including expired passport) | Overstaying (But in possession of valid passports) | Untraced or gone underground | As on |
|--------------|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Ahmedabad City | 31 | 418 | 9 | 31.10.93 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 6 | 4 | 77 | 31.07.93 |
| 3. | Bihar | 17 | 8 | 77 | 31.07.93 |
| 4. | Bombay City | — | 1 | 1328 | 31.08.93 |
| 5. | Calcutta City | 10 | 175 | 235 | 31.08.93 |
| 6. | Delhi | — | — | 385 | 30.09.93 |
| 7. | Gujarat State | 133 | 470 | 10 | 31.08.93 |
| 8. | Haryana | 102 | 1 | 1 | 31.08.93 |
| 9. | Karnataka State | 1 | 5 | 97 | 30.09.93 |
| 10. | Kerala | 64 | 290 | 86 | 31.08.93 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 425 | 648 | 262 | 31.07.93 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 108 | 941 | 66 | 30.09.93 |
| 13. | Orissa | 3 | 30 | 8 | 31.08.93 |
| 14. | Punjab | 77 | 19 | 8 | 30.09.93 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 291 | 2230 | 90 | 31.07.93 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 8 | 68 | 20 | 31.08.93 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 202 | 387 | 476 | 31.08.93 |
| 18. | Jammu & Kashmir | 80 | 12 | — | 30.09.93 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 39 | 98 | 68 | 31.12.92 |
| Total | | 1597 | 5805 | 3303 | |

Total overstaying including untraced Pak. nationals = 10705

The information in respect of the remaining State/U.Ts. may please be treated as NIL.

Parallel Marketing of LPG

3130. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings have decided to set up joint ventures with multinational companies for parallel marketing of LPG;

(b) whether the public sector undertakings are offering their port facilities to the multinational companies;

(c) if so, whether Indian companies would also be permitted port facilities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Two joint venture companies, namely IBP-Caltex Ltd. and Bharat Shell Pvt. Ltd. have indicated intention to undertake activities under the Parallel Marketing System.

(b) and (c). The oil companies are offering their facilities for import and storage of LPG to any bonafide parallel marketer on commercial terms, subject to availability of spare capacity.

(d) Does not arise.

Tribal Councils in Nicobar

3131. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nicobarese have formed a number of Tribal Councils in the Tribal areas of Nicobar Groups of Islands;

(b) if so, whether these councils have been recognised by Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from A & N Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Activities of Eunuchs

3132. SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO GAIKWAD:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some eunuchs have been arrested by the Delhi Police while attempting to dispose of some dead bodies in January, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the deceased were handicapped and disabled persons who died due to unsuccessful operations performed on them;

(d) whether such persons were performed by some private practitioners in an illegal manner;

(e) if so, the details in regard to (c) & (d) above;

(f) the action taken against the persons involved in such crimes;

(g) whether such incidents have occurred in Delhi in the recent past; and

(h) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police have reported that on 20.1.94, the staff of police station Badarpur apprehended two eunuchs at Agra Canal near Village Madan Pur Khadar, Delhi, while they were carrying the dead body of a male in a Maruti van. Enquiries revealed that they had chopped off the genital of the male in order to make him a eunuch at Hathin (Haryana) Faridabad. The person subsequently died and they had come to dispose off his dead body. Since the crime had taken place in Faridabad Distt. the accused persons were handed over to Faridabad Police who registered a case u/s 302/201/34 IPC at Police Station Hathin District, Faridabad (Haryana).

(g) The Delhi Police have reported that during 1993, only one complaint alleging forcible conversion of a male to a eunuch was received. On enquiry, this allegation was found to be unsubstantiated.

(h) The local police has been directed to keep a careful watch and take prompt legal action whenever such an incident comes to their notice.

[*Translation*]

New Moori and Kachhativu Island in Indian Map

3133. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India has shown New Moori and Kachhativu Islands in the map of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). New Moori Island has been included in the map of India by Survey of India. As per Maritime Boundary Agreement between India and Sri Lanka in Historic Waters between the two countries and related matters, which came into force on 8th July, 1974, Kachhativu Island has not been included in the map of India by the Survey of India.

[*English*]

Hospital for Women Silk-Reelers

3135. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to establish large and small hospitals for women silk-reelers in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the places where hospitals are likely to be established;

(c) the estimated cost of these hospitals;

(d) the percentage of the estimated cost agreed to be borne by the Union Government; and

(e) the time by which these hospitals are likely to be constructed?

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

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

Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

3136. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given any clearance to the new Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether modernisation of Godavari Delta system, the Krishna Delta system and Sriramsagar High Level Canal projects are pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for pendency; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Four medium irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission during 1993. Their details are as under:-

| Sl. Name of No. the Project | Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores) | Annual irrigation (hectares) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Yerrakalva | 46.52 | 9996 |
| 2. Maddileru | 28.56 | 5213 |
| 3. Kaulasanala | 20.49 | 4131 |
| 4. Buggawanka | 25.96 | 5200 |

In addition to above, one major project namely Jurala and three medium projects namely Chelmelavagu, Pedderu and Palemvagu, after techno-economic appraisal in the Central Water Commission, have been found acceptable during 1993 by the Advisory Committee subject to compliance of certain observations such as environment, forest, rehabilitation and resettlement clearances etc. The State Government is required to comply with these observations.

(c) to (e). The Godavari delta system modernisation project estimated to cost Rs. 226.00 crores envisaging additional benefit to 3,21,000 hectares and the Krishna delta system modernisation project estimated to cost Rs. 425.00 crores envisaging additional benefit to 18,000 hectares were received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal in February, 1991 and January, 1986 respectively. These projects have been sent back to the State Government in June 1991 and December, 1988 respectively for submission of modified reports as per Central Water Commission's guidelines for modernisation projects. The modified project reports have not been received from the State Government.

The Sriramsagar High Level Canal (Flood flow canal) project estimated to cost Rs. 1334 crores envisaging benefit to 89,000 hectares has been received recently in 12/93.

(f) Clearance of a project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains clearances on environment/forests/ rehabilitation & resettlement aspects as required.

[*Translation*]

Artificial Limbs to Handicapped

3137. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutions in the country providing artificial limbs, supports and callipers to the handicapped persons;

(b) whether the Government provide easy loans or any other type of assistance to these Institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of handicapped persons provided artificial limbs, supports or callipers during 1993-94; and

(e) the target fixed for 1994-95 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) There are 57 implementing agencies recognised by this Ministry who are providing artificial limbs, supports and callipers to the Handicapped persons in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for the Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances, Grant-in-Aid is released to the implementing

agencies towards reimbursement for providing artificial aids/appliances costing from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 3600/- at free of cost to the beneficiary having monthly income upto Rs. 1200/- and at 50% of the cost to the beneficiary having monthly income from Rs. 1201 to Rs. 2500/-.

(d) It is estimated that 60,000 handicapped persons will be provided artificial limbs and callipers by the end of year 1993-94.

(e) 70,000 approximately.

Handicapped Girls Centres in U.P.

3138. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centres (Viklang Balika Grih) are being run for handicapped girls in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government are providing financial assistance to these centres; and

(d) if so, the financial assistance provided to each of these centres during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

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

Status of Chairman and Members of Backward Classes Commission

3139. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and Members of Backward Classes Commission have been given the rank equal to the

Cabinet Minister and Minister for State of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present Chairman has the rank of a Judge of High Court and each of the Members is of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

Right to Information

3140. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference organised by institutions of India and Canada in New Delhi recently passed a resolution to include the Right to Information as one of the Fundamental Rights;

(b) the names of the countries of the world which have included the Right to Information as a Fundamental Right;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring forward a legislation in the matter of providing Right to Information;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No such information is available with the Government.

(c) to (e). Some suggestions/recommendations for amending the Official Secrets Act, 1923 have been under consideration for some time. As the matter is both complex and sensitive, the issues involved require careful and thorough analysis. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the details and the exact time frame for final decisions being taken in the matter. In the meantime, in order to achieve the objective of openness and transparency in Government functioning, instructions have been issued by the Union Home Ministry to all the Central Ministries/Departments for taking effective steps towards this objective which includes, *inter-alia*, further details being furnished in replies to Parliament Questions, revamping of public relations cells in Ministries/Departments which deal with public enquiries/complaints, provision of more information in annual reports, in institution of effective mechanism for replying to communications received from the public etc.

Population Control

3141. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the Government of Madhya Pradesh seeking additional Central assistance to control the population problem in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. However, the State Govt. has sought early payment of arrears due for implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

(b) to (d). Arrears are payable after the claims of the State Government are certified by the Accountant General on the basis of expenditure incurred by the State.

Insurance Scheme for Handicapped

3142. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any insurance scheme for the handicapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether medical examination for the handicapped persons would be indispensable in the special scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of the institutions to be benefitted under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise

Losses Suffered by ONGC

3143. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is suffering heavy losses due to taking of loans from the international capital market at higher rate of interest and investing this amount in Government securities and public deposits at lesser rate of interest;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

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

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

National Water Reservoir Development Programme

3145. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the districts having rainfall ranging between 500 m.m. to 1125 m.m.;

(b) if so, the names of those districts;

(c) whether a National Water Reservoir Development Programme was launched by the Government to utilise the rain waters;

(d) if so, the percentage of increase in agricultural production in these areas by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan as a result of this programme and likely to be increased during Eighth Plan; and

(e) the expenditure incurred by the Government on this programme by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and likely to be incurred during Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Number of Meteorological Districts in India receiving annual rainfall in the range of 500 mm to 1125 mm is 196. A *Statement* giving the names of Districts is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Meteorological Districts—Rainfall Range between 500 mm to 1125 mm

Andhra Pradesh

1. East Godavari
2. Guntur
3. Krishna
4. Nellore
5. Prakasam
6. Visakhapatnam
7. West Godavari
8. Adilabad
9. Karim Nagar
10. Medak
11. Nizamabad
12. Warangal
13. Hyderabad

14. Mehboob Nagar
15. Nalgonda
16. Ranga Reddy
17. Anantapur
18. Chittoor
19. Cuddapah
20. Kurnool

Assam

1. Karbi Anglong

Bihar

1. Bhojpur
2. Nalanda
3. Navada
4. Bhagalpur
5. Siwan
6. Jahanabad

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad
2. Banaskanta
3. Vadodara
4. Broach
5. Gandhinagar
6. Khera
7. Mehsana
8. Panch Mahal
9. Sabarkanta
10. Amreli
11. Bhavanagar
12. Juna Garh

13. Rajkot

14. Daman

15. Diu

}

U.T.

7. Raichur

8. Bangalore (Urban)

9. Bangalore (Rural)

10. Chitradurg

11. Kolar

12. Tumkur

13. Mandya

14. Mysore

15. Hassan

Haryana

1. Ambala

2. Gurgaon

3. Zind

4. Karnal

5. Mahendergarh

6. Sonapat

7. Kurukshetra

8. Faridabad

9. Yamuna Nagar

10. Panipat

11. Riwari

Himachal Pradesh

1. Kinnaur

2. Kullu

3. Lahaul-Spiti

4. Una

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Srinagar

2. Udhampur

Karnataka

1. Belgaum

2. Ballary

3. Bidar

4. Bijapur

5. Dharwad

6. Gulbarga

Madhya Pradesh

1. Betul

2. Bhind

3. Vidisha

4. Chindwara

5. Datia

6. Dewas

7. Dhar

8. Gwalior

9. Guna

10. Indore

11. Jhabua

12. Khandwa

13. Khargone

14. Mandasaur

15. Morena

16. Rajgarh

17. Ratlam

18. Shajapur

19. Shivpuri

20. Teekamgarh

21. Ujjain

5. Kapurthala

22. Satna

6. Ludhiana

Maharashtra

1. Ahmed Nagar

7. Patiala

2. Dhule

8. Ropar

3. Jalgaon

9. Sangroor

4. Nasik

Rajasthan

5. Pune

1. Alwar

6. Sangli

2. Bharatpur

7. Satara

3. Banswara

8. Solapur

4. Bhilwara

9. Aurangabad

5. Bundi

10. Beed

6. Chittorgarh

11. Nanded

7. Dungar Pur

12. Usmanabad

8. Jaipur

13. Parbhani

9. Jhalawar

14. Latur

10. Kota

15. Jalna

11. Sawaimadhapur

16. Akola

12. Tonk

17. Amraoti

13. Udaipur

18. Buldana

14. Sirohi

19. Yawatmal

15. Dholpur

Tamil Nadu**Orissa**

1. Dharmapuri

1. Ganjam

2. Salem

2. Kalahandi

3. Coimbatore

Punjab

1. Amritsar

4. Madurai

2. Gurdaspur

5. North Arcot

3. Hoshiarpur

6. Tanjavur

4. Jalandhar

7. Kamarajar

8. Ramanathapuram

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 9. Tirunelveli | 18. Unnao |
| 10. Pasumpon Muthu Rama Lingam | 19. Varanasi |
| 11. Pudukottai | 20. Banda |
| 12. Nagapattinam (Quaid-E-Milleth) | 21. Agra |
| 13. Periyar | 22. Aligarh |
| 14. Dindigul | 23. Badaun |
| | 24. Bareilly |
| Uttar Pradesh | 25. Bulandshahar |
| 1. Allahabad | 26. Etah |
| 2. Baharaich | 27. Etawah |
| 3. Ballia | 28. Hamirpur |
| 4. Barabanki | 29. Jalaun |
| 5. Faizabad | 30. Jhansi |
| 6. Farukhabad | 31. Mainpur |
| 7. Fatepur | 32. Mathura |
| 8. Gazipur | 33. Meerut |
| 9. Hardoi | 34. Muzaffamagar |
| 10. Jaunpur | 35. Moradabad |
| 11. Kanpur | 36. Rampur |
| 12. Lucknow | 37. Saharanpur |
| 13. Mirzapur | 38. Shahjahanpur |
| 14. Pratapgarh | 39. Gaziabad |
| 15. Rai-Bareilly | 40. Lalitpur |
| 16. Sitapur | 41. Theri-Garwal |
| 17. Sultanpur | |

[English]

**Sindhis as Linguistic Minority
Community**

3146. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to declare Sindhis a special linguistic minority community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the demands contained in the Memorandum received from the World Sindhi Congress in November, 1992 related to recognition of Sindhi Community as a special linguistic minority.

(b) There is no provision in the Constitution for declaring any community as a special linguistic minority;

(c) Sindhi speaking people are a linguistic minority in some parts of the country. The reports submitted by the Commissioner of linguistic minority from time to time inter alia provide for safeguards for this linguistic minority as well.

Minorities Educational Institutions

3147. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA
SHRI SANDIPAN
BHAGWAN THORAT:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from the Minorities Commission regarding the need to amend the Constitution to give necessary protection to Minorities educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

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

Petrol/Diesel retail outlets in Bihar

3148. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets set up in Bihar during each of the last two years and proposed to be set up in 1994-95;

(b) the places in Bihar where surveys have been carried out for opening of such outlets; and

(c) the year upto which the draft marketing plan has been prepared and places in Bihar which have been included in the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). During the last two years, i.e., 1992-93 and 1993-94, 13 retail outlet dealerships were commissioned in Bihar.

Based on the market surveys, which is a continuous process, conducted by the Oil Industry and in line with the volume-distance norms being followed for opening of retail outlet dealerships, 188 dealership proposals have been included in the current Marketing Plan 1988-93 for Bihar. Selection of dealers through the Oil Selection Board is in progress.

Commissioning of a retail outlet dealership depends on the time taken in the selection of dealer, and arrangement for land and necessary infrastructure by the dealer-select to develop the retail outlet. Hence, it is not possible to indicate the number of retail outlet dealerships which will be commissioned in 1994-95 in Bihar.

LPG Subsidy

3149. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the subsidy on LPG per unit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the market price per cylinder in urban and semi-urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) *There is no such proposal at present.*

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ex-storage price of LPG domestic cylinder is uniform. However, depending upon levy of local taxes, duties, etc. the retail price of this varies from place to place.

[Translation]

Fake Sterilization

3150. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding fake sterilization cases and misutilisation of funds provided for family welfare programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

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

(b) 5 complaints, all pertaining to Uttar Pradesh, were received during the year 1992-93.

(c) As the implementation of the Programme is with the State Govts., the complaints have been forwarded to the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for investigation and appropriate action.

[English]

Black Marketing of LPG and Petrol

3151. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of action taken or being taken by the Government against petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies which have been found selling petroleum products in black market in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (l) During the last two years, no retail outlet dealers have been found selling MS/HSD in black market in Bihar. As regards, Andhra Pradesh following action has been taken against such retail outlet dealers:-

1. *M/s Mohan Service Station, Vizag (IOC):*

The sales and supplies at retail outlet were suspended. But later on, based on court order, the sales and supplies were resumed. However, the case is still pending in the court.

2. *M/s. Tamaka Filling Station, [English]
Tamaka (IOC):*

A warning letter was issued to the dealer. The services of the pump-attendant have been terminated.

(II) No case of black marketing by LPG distributor in Bihar has come to the notice during the last two years. In Andhra Pradesh only the case of black marketing has been found, wherein following action has been taken against the dealer:-

M/s. Ramya Krishna, Vijaywada (IOC):

Excess money collected from the customer was returned and Caution letter to the dealer has been issued by the Oil Company.

[Translation]

Special Courts in Terrorist-infested Area

3152. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to constitute special courts in terrorist-infested areas;

(b) if so, the details including the locations thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Water Logging

3153. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any survey to assess the locations of water logging and its nature, and salined and alkalined lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area affected by water logging, salinity and alkalinity in the irrigated commands; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for development and harnessing of available water resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Ministry of Water Resources had constituted a Working Group in 1986 under the Chairmanship of Adviser (I & CAL), Planning Commission to identify the problem areas affected by water logging salinity/alkalinity in existing irrigation projects in the country based on available data with different Ministries, Departments, Institutes, States etc. The Working Groups assessed that an area of 2.46 million hectares is suffering from water logging, 3.06 million hectares from salinity and 0.24 million hectares from alkalinity in the commands of major and medium irrigation projects.

(d) Ministry of Water Resources through State Governments has got formulated many multi-purpose, major, medium and minor irrigation projects. Till

the end of VIIIth Plan, potential through these projects is 76.52 million hectares and during 1990-91 and 1991-92 the potential created is 4.56 million hectares. It is proposed to create a further potential of 15.8 million hectare during the VIIIth Plan.

[*Translation*]

Profit earned by ONGC

3154. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to bring ONGC under the semi-Government sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the profit earned/loss incurred in rupees by ONGC during each of the last three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Profit earned by ONGC during the last three years is as follows:—

(*Rs. crores*)

| Year | | Profit after tax |
|---------|---|------------------|
| 1990-91 | — | 1048.30 |
| 1991-92 | — | 408.32 |
| 1992-93 | — | 788.20 |

[*English*]

Construction of Barrage on Ganga River

3155. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given its clearance to construction of barrage over Ganga river at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have protested against this construction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The project proposal of a barrage over Ganga river at Kanpur for providing drinking water to Kanpur City and cooling water to Power House has been technically appraised and cleared by Central Water Commission in November, 1993 for Rs. 172.91 crores (September, 1993 price level). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh is required to complete necessary studies to enable preparation of detailed design for construction purposes.

(c) and (d). On the request of the State Government of Bihar to get associated with the issue of clearance, it was clarified that basic aim of construction of barrage is to raise the water level and to bring the flows of river Ganga near Kanpur ghat so that already existing

water supply to the city is fully realised.

[*Translation*]

Water Supply to Delhi

3156. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of Five States on the distribution of Yamuna water was held in December, 1993;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of times Haryana has supplied less water to Delhi during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government of Haryana has shown its inability to restore full supply of water to Delhi till the completion of Renuka and Kishau Dams; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Allocation of Yamuna waters upto Okhla based on mean annual availability was discussed by co-basin states on 24th December, 1993. There has been a general agreement on the quantity of

water to be allocated to each of the states. However, there has been no agreement on the time frame for its implementation.

(c) Haryana has not supplied less water to Delhi as compared to Delhi's authorised share in surplus Ravi-Beas waters during the last three years. According to 1954 Agreement, Delhi has no share in Yamuna waters at Tajewala.

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

[*English*]

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

3157. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension from West Bengal duly recommended by the Advisory Committee of the Government of West Bengal pending with the Union Government?

(b) the number out of them belonging to widows of the Freedom Fighters; and

(c) the time by which pension is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). All the applications received from West Bengal within the prescribed time limit i.e., 31.3.1982 have been considered and decisions communicated to the applicants. However, in respect of many rejected cases the State Government had subsequently forwarded applications duly recommended by their Advisory Committee on the basis of secondary evidence

i.e., personal Knowledge Certificates but without a proper non-availability of records certificate. Therefore, in such cases, the State Government had been advised to send either verification report based on official records which are available with them or a clear certificate about non-availability of records. Many review petitions and delayed cases either from freedom fighters or their widows also continue to be received. This is an on-going process.

(c) Cases are considered and disposed of on merits. Pensions are sanctioned provided the applicants satisfy certain prescribed criteria. Receipt and disposal of claims for grant of pension being a continuous process, it is difficult to lay-down any definite time schedule for their disposal.

[*Translation*]

Spurious Drugs

3158. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee Constituted to investigate into spurious drugs scandal in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The matter was handed over to CBI for investigation and a chargesheet has been filed in the court.

[*English*]

Talks on Jharkhand Issue

3159. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have held any talks on the Jharkhand issue during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any further rounds of talks are proposed to be held by the Government on this issue in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). Consistent efforts were made by the Central Government to informally find an amicable solution to the Jharkhand issue. Not having succeeded in these to persuade the State Government to accept certain modifications in the Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill, 1991, the Central Government is now processing the Bill, for formal Presidential Orders under Article 201 of the Constitution.

Audio-Video Library for Indian Doctors

3160. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.R.Is from USA have sent a proposal to set up an Audio-Video Library at New Delhi to impart knowledge on international and advanced techniques for Indian doctors; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Bogus Termination Voucher

3161. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of issue of bogus termination voucher which came to the notice of the Government in Gujarat and other parts of the country during the last two years and the current year so far;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the action taken against the persons found guilty;

(e) whether the involvement of any LPG distributors and oil company employees with these gangs have come to the notice of the Government; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The number of fake termination vouchers detected in the country and in Gujarat are given below:

| | All over the country | Gujarat |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1991-92 | 2761 | 152 |
| 1992-93 | 2527 | 35 |
| 1993-94 (April-February) | 2168 | 9 |

(b) to (f) Wherever the termination vouchers are found to be fake on the basis of confirmation from the issuing distributor, receiving distributors have been advised to take steps for retrieving the equipments, forfeiting the security deposits and to lodge police cases. No case of involvement of any employee of the LPG marketing oil companies has been found, so far. Action including termination of distributorship has been taken against the distributors whose involvement in such malpractices was established.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Nepal Border

3162. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHOWDHARY:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists arrested while trying to infiltrate into India from across the Indo-Nepal border touching

Eastern Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government have any information regarding the attempt made by Pakistan to send money to help terrorists in India through Nepal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measure being taken to remedy the situation;

(e) whether the Government propose to erect barbed-wire fences on the Indo-Nepal border; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) While it is not possible to give precise information, the Government are aware that Indo-Nepal border is being exploited by the terrorists for infiltration/exfiltration and induction of arms and explosives.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government have information of the continuous support in terms of equipment, arms and training by Pakistan to terrorists in India.

(d) In view of 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 check-posts on Indo-Nepal border have been alerted to keep strict vigil. Border security and policing have also been tightened all along the border.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Employees in BCCL

3163. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are some employees in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited who are taking their salaries without attending their duties;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the erring personnel involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No such case has come to notice of Government.

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

[English]

Gas from Tapti Gas Field

3164. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
DR. K.D. JESWANI:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for allocating natural gas from Tapti gas fields to Pipavav power project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for the development of Tapti gas fields to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). It has been decided to take the gas from Mid-Tapti and South Tapti to Hazira to meet the existing commitments.

(c) and (d). Two undertakings of the Government of Gujarat were partners in a consortium that submitted a bid for the development of the Mid & South Tapti fields. The bid has not been found acceptable.

Import of Gas

3165. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised proposals received during the last three years for import of gas for setting up power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof—in terms of each proposal finalised/approved and implications thereof;

(c) the details of infrastructural facilities provided to facilitate unhanding of imported gas alongwith projections for total import of gas during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the details of proposals received during the current year from the State Governments of the Private parties to allow them to import gas and decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). Natural gas is not a canalised item. The Government are, however, looking at exploring the options for importing natural gas from Oman and Iran and no proposals have been finalised.

Eradication of Diseases

3166. SHRI RAMDEW RAM:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMCHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether any of the diseases that had been eradicated from the country have resurfaced during recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are pursuing any eradication programme for any particular disease currently; and

(d) if so, the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government is implementing eradication programmes for malaria, leprosy and guinea-worm. There has been reduction of 75% and 98% of reported cases of leprosy and guinea-

worm diseases respectively, since launching of the eradication programmes. The incidence of malaria come down from 6.47 million cases in 1976 to about 2 million cases in 1984 and since then the situation is more or less static.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

3167. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:

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

(a) whether several C.G.H.S. allopathic dispensaries have been opened in Delhi and other parts of the country during last three years;

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

(c) whether there are several requests for opening of ISM and Homoeopathic dispensaries in Delhi and other parts of 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 (b). Two dispensaries each in Delhi and Ahmedabad and three in Jabalpur have been opened during the last three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 78 dispensaries/units have so far been opened under different System of ISM & Homeopathy.

International Conference on Health

3168. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on Health, Environment and Development was held recently;

(b) if so, the number of suggestions made in the Conference;

(c) whether the Government are actively considering the suggestions made in the Conference; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government is not aware of any International Conference on Health, Environment and Development held recently in India.

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

[*Translation*]

Rehabilitation of Handicapped

3169. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government under the National Programme for the Rehabilitation of the

Handicapped in the country during each of the last two years;

(b) the targets fixed in this regard along with the extent upto which these have been achieved, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) The amount allocated under the National Programme for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped in the country during the last two years is as follows:—

| | (Rs. in crores) | |
|---------|-----------------|-------|
| 1992-93 | — | 9.05 |
| 1993-94 | — | 12.75 |

(b) and (c). The scheme has not yet been approved and therefore no targets have been fixed under the scheme.

Capital Investment

3170. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of coal in the country by the Eighth Five Year Plan has been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether total capital investment has been assessed for production of coal in the country as per the demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total amount of the capital proposed to be invested by the Government;

(f) the details of the resources from which the Government propose to make the remaining amount of capital available; and

(g) the details of offers for investment in the coal sector received by the Union Government upto January, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). While formulating the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has assessed the demand for coal at 311 million tonnes by the terminal year (1996-97).

(c) and (d). To meet this demand an outlay of Rs. 10,577 crores (for Coal Sector) has been allocated including Government of Andhra Pradesh contribution to Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

| Company | Rupees |
|--|--------|
| CIL | 8520 |
| SCCL | 1850* |
| Science & Technology; Regional Exploration; Environmental Measures | 187 |
| | 10557 |

* This includes contribution from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) and (f). Out of this Rs. 2181 crores will represent gross budgetary support. Rest will be met by Internal and Extra Budgetary resources as follows:-

| Company | IR | Bonds | External Commercial borrowing/ Supplier's Credit | Others | Total IEBR |
|---|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| CIL | 4476 | 2000 | 342 | 547 | 7365 |
| SCCL | 431 | — | 63 | 517 | 1011 |
| S & T Regional Exploration, Environmental Measure | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 4907 | 2000 | 405 | 1064 | 8376 |

(g) Request for development of captive coal mining by power generating companies and companies engaged in the Manufacture of Iron & Steel for their end use are considered by Screening Committee constituted by the Ministry of Coal which comprises of members from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, State Governments, Coal India Limited, Coal Companies etc.

In relation to power sector applications have been received from 15 power generating companies for identification of captive blocks. Captive Blocks have been identified for 10 of these power generating companies. In the Iron and Steel Sector, applications have been received from 10 companies. Captive Blocks have been identified for 3 of these companies. These companies would be undertaking survey, preparation of mine plan and other formalities for sanction of mining lease.

Indo-Bangladesh Border

3171. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up construction blocks on the Indo-Bangladesh border roads for checking infiltration during the last three years;

(b) whether the said target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the extent to which the target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The targets fixed for erection of barbed wire fence during the last three years are as under:—

| | | |
|---------|---|---------|
| 1991-91 | — | Nil |
| 1991-92 | — | 60 kms |
| 1992-93 | — | 122 kms |

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall have been delay in land acquisition and heavy monsoon.

(d) Following targets were achieved:

| | | |
|---------|---|------------|
| 1991-91 | — | 0.5 kms |
| 1991-92 | — | 13.37 kms |
| 1992-93 | — | 91.92 kms. |

By the end of February, 1994, 225 kms of fence has been erected.

Coal Production

3172. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal extracted from coal mines in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the total profit earned by these mines during the said period; and

(c) the number of miners working in these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal extracted from mines under Coal India Limited in Madhya Pradesh and net profit earned therefrom during last 3 years was as under:-

| Year | Coal extracted (Million Tonnes) | Net profit earned (Rs. in Crores) |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1990-91 | 65.35 | 302.44 |
| 1991-92 | 69.18 | 355.34 |
| 1992-93 | 70.49 | 479.75 |

(c) As on 1.4.1993, the number of miners working in these mines was 140698.

Coal Production

3173. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal in the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries is being reported in excess every year and the shortage of tonnes of coal is being hidden by showing the production in excess;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such practice;

(c) whether the Government propose to enquire the stocks of C.C.L. at Piparwar, Barkadada, Kathahara, Dhori and Hazaribagh areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) have denied that production of coal is being reported in excess every year in all their subsidiaries. However some cases of over reporting of coal production cannot be ruled out. Apart from over-reporting the shortages of coal stocks could also be attributed to (i) some stone/shales (extraneous materials) getting mixed up with coal specially in the opencast mines (ii) pilferages and thefts (iii) variation in the density of the coal extracted as compared with the density adopted to determine its weight on account of various factors like fragmentation of coal, voids, compaction, coal grade, density of coal, etc.

(b) The Board of Directors of Coal India Limited (CIL) in their 113th meeting held on 22.12.1990, appointed a Sub-

Committee to review the existing practice and procedure for firm measurement of Overburden Removal (OBR) and coal stocks. The Sub-committee, after a detailed study, submitted its report. The report of the Sub-committee has been accepted, by the Board of Directors of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) with some modifications. The recommendations, as accepted have been codified and circulated by CIL to its subsidiaries for strict implementation. The code prescribes methods to be adopted for measurements of coal and OBR in opencast mines, measurements of coal production in under ground mines, norms for issue of coal for colliery consumption and investigation and action in cases of stock shortages. All coal companies have been directed by the Government to strictly implement these guidelines.

(c) to (e). There is at present no proposal to order any enquiry in the stocks relating to these areas because all stocks are being checked at regular intervals according to prescribed procedure. However appropriate action would be taken if any complaint is brought to the notice of the Government.

Cancer Cure

3174. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in Gaubaid area 'Machesta' oil manufactured from herbs is used on large scale to cure cancer;

(b) whether the use of this oil has shown good results;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce this treatment in Government hospitals; and

(d) if so, by when?

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

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

Polio Patients

3175. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polio patients in each state;

(b) whether the number of polio patients in comparison to the year 1992-93 have increased in 1993-94;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have any action plan for eradication of this disease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A *Statement* is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is aimed to eradicate poliomyelitis by the year 2000 by sustaining high levels of immunisation coverage, providing additional rounds of OPV administration in high risk pockets and increasing coverage levels wherever necessary.

(e) Rs. 150 crores have been allocated in 1993-94 for the Child Survival

and Safe Motherhood Programme, including expenditure on the immunisation programme.

STATEMENT

| Sl. State/U.T. No. | Number of reported polio cases 1993 |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 767 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 3. Assam | 12 |
| 4. Bihar | + |
| 5. Goa | 2 |
| 6. Gujarat | 443 |
| 7. Haryana | 61 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir | 43 |
| 10. Karnataka | 167 |
| 11. Kerala | 71 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | 410 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 112 |
| 14. Manipur | 0 |
| 15. Meghalaya | 1 |
| 16. Mizoram | 0 |
| 17. Nagaland | 10 |
| 18. Orissa | 112 |
| 19. Punjab | 42 |
| 20. Rajasthan | 770 |
| 21. Sikkim | 0 |
| 22. Tamil Nadu | 231 |

| Sl. State/U.T. No. | Number of reported polio cases 1993 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 23. Tripura | 8 |
| 24. Uttar Pradesh | 839 |
| 25. West Bengal | 535 |
| 26. A & N Islands | 1 |
| 27. Chandigarh | + |
| 28. D & N Haveli | 0 |
| 29. Daman & Diu | 0 |
| 30. Delhi | 343 |
| 31. Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 32. Pondicherry | 0 |
| TOTAL | 4980 |

Note :

+ - Not available . Source : CBHI

AIDS Detection Centres

3176. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted to the Union Government a proposal for setting up of cobalt therapy units and AIDS detection centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early clearance of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Govern-

ment of Rajasthan requested for financial assistance for equipments including Cobalt Unit for development of Oncology Wing in SMS Medical College, Jaipur. The matter is under consideration. As regards AIDS detection centres in Rajasthan, there are already 6 such testing centres in the State.

[English]

Demonstration in New Delhi

3177. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demonstration was held by some persons before the Police Headquarters in New Delhi on November 10, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the main demands made by such persons; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) About half-a-dozen persons had staged a peaceful dharna at Police Headquarters on 10.11.1993 from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. to protest against alleged atrocities on innocent husbands by their wives.

(c) Their main demands *inter alia* were closure of the Crime against Women Cells of the Delhi Police; stopping of police intervention in matrimonial complaints; making cruelty by wives to husbands and his family members a cognizable offence; setting up of Crime against

Men Cells wherever the Crime Against Women Cells exist.

(d) Our society still continued to be primarily male-dominated and the women have not so far been accorded the status they deserve. Crime against Women Cells have been set-up to check harassment of women, primarily harassment relating to dowry. No justification for setting up of such Cells for men exists. Action on the complaints made by women is taken after proper verification.

[Translation]

Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal

3178. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entrusted the remaining construction work of the Satluj-Yamuna link canal to Punjab;

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to the Government of Punjab to start the construction work immediately or to entrust the construction work to any other agency;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the canal is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The construction work of SYL Canal in Punjab territory is already with Government of Punjab.

(b) and (c). Government of Punjab has been advised to engage appropriate

agency/agencies to complete the balance work of SYL Canal at the earliest possible.

(d) The time schedule for completing the project will depend upon nature and capacity of the new agency/agencies to be engaged by Government of Punjab.

Oil Reserves

3179. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil reserves found in different parts of the country till December 31, 1993;

(b) the details of oil reserves proposed to be handed over by the Government to multi-national companies for refining;

(c) the number of oil reserves proposed to be handed over to NRIs for exploitation and refining; and

(d) the number of such reserves proposed to be exploited with domestic resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Reserves on as 31st December, 1993 are yet to be estimated. However, as per available figures as on 1.4.93 the total inplace reserves of oil are of the order of about 4462 MMT.

(b) to (d). Government has approved the award of 4 medium-sized fields and 13 small-sized fields to Indian and foreign companies, either of their own or in consortium with the other companies. Nine of the small fields have

been awarded to Indian companies while the remaining 4 small fields would be developed by consortia of Indian and foreign companies. The medium-sized fields would be developed by consortia consisting of Indian companies, foreign companies and ONGC. The estimated reserves of oil of these fields are of the order of approx. 108 MMT. Apart from the above, ONGC and OIL also have a programme for exploiting oil reserves.

[English]

Looting Incident in Orissa

3180. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent incident of looting and ransacking of shops and beating of innocent people by CRPF Jawans in Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the erring personnel;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (b). Some CRPF personnel at Bhubaneswar are alleged to have misbehaved with the shopkeepers in the local Priyadarshini Market Complex, and caused damage to some shops, on the night of 10.2.1994.

(c) Two criminal cases have been registered by the local Police, and some CRPF personnel suspected to have been involved in the incident have been arrested. 12 CRPF personnel have also been placed under suspension.

(d) to (f). A joint enquiry committee comprising Special Secretary (Home), Govt. of Orissa and Inspector General of Police, Eastern Sector, CRPF was set up to enquire into this incident. The Committee has just submitted its report.

[*Translation*]

Fire Incidents in Mathura Refinery

3181. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire incidents in Mathura Refinery during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the dates of occurrence of these incidents and the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of loss incurred therein; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Since 1991, five numbers of fire incidents are reported to have taken place in Mathura Refinery. The details with respect to the above are as follows:-

| Sl.No. | Date | Cause of fire |
|--------|------------|---|
| 1. | 30.8.1991 | Fire took place in open channel in the off-site area due to welding spark from the work being carried out in nearby area. |
| 2. | 5.6.1992 | Oil leakage from control valve gland in the bottom return line of main column of FCC Unit caused nearby pipe insulation soaking which caught fire due to auto ignition. |
| 3. | 4.1.1993 | Due to thinning of the small portion of pipeline in the bottom circuit of main column of FCC Unit, oil leaked and caught fire due to auto ignition. |
| 4. | 5.5.1993 | Leakage from lube oil circuit resulted in fire due to contact with hot surface at TG-III in Thermal Power Station. |
| 5. | 15.12.1993 | Near the slurry settler vessel in the FCC Unit, there was a leak from the weld neck of a 4" nozzle connected to the slurry settler which receives hot FCC fractionator column bottom. As a result the product caught fire due to auto ignition. |

(c) The total loss reported in respect of incidents at S. Nos. 1 to 4 is around Rs. 535.45 lakhs. The incident at S. No. 5 was of a minor nature.

(d) To prevent recurrence of such fire incidents, steps have been taken by the Government through its Oil Industry Safety Directorate, to advise all oil companies to analyse the cause of each major fire, to ensure further strengthening of the Inspection Maintenance and Operating procedures, and to conduct periodically, special safety Audits by multi-disciplinary teams for necessary corrective measures wherever required.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Bihar

3182. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Team of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has explored the potentiality of oil and gas reserves in many districts of Bihar;

(b) whether only five oil wells have been dug in the Ganga basin of Bihar where the indications of oil and gas reserves have been found;

(c) if so, whether the digging work at Kadmaha (Bihar) has been stopped and the only rig machine supplied to Bihar has been transferred to Assam; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Six wells namely

Ganauli-1, Raxaul-1, Kadmaha-1, Gandak-1 in East and West Champaran, Madhubani-1 in Darbhanga and Purnea-1 in Purnea district have been drilled in Bihar. Besides extensive geological surveys and other studies were also carried out in various parts of Bihar. So far no hydrocarbons have been discovered in the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The well at Kadmaha proved to be dry. The rig has been shifted for the present since there are no suitable identified locations available immediately.

Information and Mass Education Cells in Bihar

3183. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any information and mass education cells are functioning in Bihar to educate the people and create awareness among the people of weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the details of the activities of the cells in Bihar during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from Ministry of Education and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contract Labour System

3184. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work related to labourers is still being done through contract labour system in the corporate offices under his Ministry in various States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where labourers are put under contractors and the names of those States where contract labour system has been abolished;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to make the labourers free from the contract system and get the work done directly by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are two Public Sector Undertaking viz. Water & Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) and Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd. (RPNN) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Water Resources. While WAPCOS being a consultancy organisation, does not execute works through contract labour system, RPNN employs piece rate contractors on work order on item rate basis at work sites in various States for execution of works. Due care is taken to ensure that the provisions of Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, 1970 are strictly followed.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, 1970 seeks to regulate the employment of Contract Labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

Requirement of Drinking Water in Delhi

3185. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of drinking water required in Delhi and the quantum of water available at present;

(b) the sources from which it is being supplied;

(c) the quantum of water likely to be required by the year 2001;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the present status of Kishau, Renuka and Tehri dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) According to Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, Delhi requires about 700 MGD of water to meet the drinking as well as other requirements for the present population including floating population. By optimisation of water treatment plants, on an average about 550 MGD of water is being produced at present.

(b) The various sources of supply of water to Delhi are surplus Ravi-Beas water through Bhakra Canal System/ River Yamuna/Western Yamuna Canal, Yamuna water through WYC and river bed, Ramganga waters through Upper Ganga Canal and pipeline from Muradnagar and sub-surface water.

(c) The requirement of raw water for Delhi as estimated by DWS & SDU is 928 MGD by the year 2001.

(d) Short-term and long-term measures are contemplated to meet future water requirement of Delhi. A lined carrier system is proposed to be constructed from Munak head to Haiderpur to save conveyance losses thereby augmenting the availability of raw water. Negotiations are going on with Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on question of exchange of treated effluent produced by Delhi for raw water from Haryana. Additional raw water for Delhi is also planned from Renuka dam in H.P. and Kishau and Tehri dams in U.P.

(e) Construction of Kishau and Renuka Dams have not started. Regarding Tehri Dam, preliminary works such as construction of diversion tunnels, head race tunnels, approach adits to the underground power station cavern and clearance of river bed for the main dam are completed. Main dam has been raised to 15 M above river bed level.

[English]

AIDS Control

3186. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(Deoria):
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

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

(a) whether any assessment of the rise in the AIDS cases at the end of 1993 and has been made by the Government;

(b) if so, the comparative percentage of rise in the HIV positive cases at the end of 1993 as compared to the cases in 1991 and 1992;

(c) the funds released to the State Governments to fight AIDS remained unutilised at the end of financial year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(d) the reasons for non-utilisation of the funds; and

(e) the deficiencies in the measures taken so far to fight AIDS and the strategy formulated to check AIDS in the country?

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

(b) From the available information of HIV positive cases, the increase at the end of 1993 was 122% as compared with the cases at the end of 1991 and 25.67% as compared with cases at the end of 1992.

(c) The requisite information in respect of the year 1991-92 has not been received from States/Union Territories. Out of the amount of Rs. 1143.215 lakhs and Rs. 942.93 lakhs released to States/Union Territories during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively under the World Bank assisted National AIDS Control Programme as on 31-1-94 funds to the tune of Rs. 1544.332 lakhs have remained unutilized.

(d) and (e). The short-fall in the utilisation of funds is due to the fact that the National AIDS Control Programme was launched only in September, 1992 and the initial problems in launching a

new programme. The strategies to combat AIDS consist of generation of awareness among risk-behaviour groups and other people, control of STD, blood-safety and rational use of blood and better facilities for surveillance, diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS case. The Programme has not taken off fully in the States. In the circumstances, it will be too early to take a review of the impact of the programme.

Irrigation Projects

3187. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Irrigation projects and projects under the Command Area projects in Orissa being financed by the World Bank and other International Agencies for their modernisation and renovations;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has approached these agencies to take up more new projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) In Orissa under World Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP) and Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project (DSARP) aimed at modernisation and renovations of existing irrigation facilities, the following schemes and dams are receiving assistance:-

Schemes under NWMP

1. Mahanadi Delta System Stage-I
2. Mahanadi Delta System Stage-II

3. Salandi Irrigation System
4. Rushikulaya Irrigation System
5. Derjang Irrigation System
6. Salia Irrigation System
7. Dhanei Irrigation System
8. Hirakud Distribution System

Dams under DSARP

1. Hirakud
2. Darjang
3. Ghodahada
4. Soroda
5. Bhanjanagar
6. Behera
7. Canianala
8. Jharnai
9. Alikuan

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa has come forward to participate in the Water Resources Consolidation Project proposed by the World Bank, Pre-appraisal of Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project is subject to Government of Orissa's satisfactory action on the following issues raised by the World Bank:-

- (i) rapid and satisfactory actions on Resettlement and Rehabilitation;
- (ii) full annual funding by Government of Orissa for maintenance works to enable sustainability of infrastructure;
- (iii) action regarding improving cost recovery (water charges).

The Government of Orissa identified ten more dams namely, Kalo, Nesa,

Fillasalki, Kumbho, Badajore, Sana Machha, Kandana, Dausal, Banksal, Talkhol and Kodigam for taking up phase-II investigations and safety evaluations and obtained concurrence of the World Bank for the above.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Petroleum Prices

3188. DR. GUNWANT RAM
BHAU SARODE:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE
TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) the additional amount of revenue likely to be collected on account of recent increase in the prices of LPG and other petroleum products; and

(b) the impact on the demand for various petroleum products due to this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) An amount of Rs. 560 crores is estimated for the year 1993-94 without the impact of budget proposals for 1994-95.

(b) The demand of petroleum products is not likely to be affected by the increase.

[*English*]

Setting up of Projects

3189. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Refinery Limited has sent proposals for setting up projects in collaboration with the Balmer Lawrie Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether clearance has been given to these projects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). In December 1992, Government have accorded approval for the formulation of a Joint Venture Company between Cochin Refineries Ltd. and Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. for manufacture of polybutenes at Ambalamugal in Kerala, with a capacity of 5000 MT per annum.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Land and Water Resources

3190. MAJOR D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance sought from the International Development Agency for the Development of land and water resources in the mountainous areas of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the extent upto which the Himachal Pradesh is likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). As regards assistance from the International Development Agency for the Development of land and water resources in mountainous areas of Himachal Pradesh, the State Government has not proposed any such proposal. However, a project proposal for development of land and water resources of the Government of Himachal Pradesh envisaging construction of irrigation schemes to cover 10,000 hectares, Chak Development in 20,000 hectares, Extension support for irrigated agriculture in 20,000 hectares, Rehabilitation of community irrigation system in 3,000 hectares as also components like forestry, horticulture and animal husbandry, has been based for German Assistance.

T.B. Control

3191. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of men and women in urban and rural areas affected with tuberculosis in Gujarat;

(b) the details of programmes proposed to be taken up during 1994-95 to prevent tuberculosis in the State;

(c) whether any assistance has been sought by the State Government for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance given by the Union Government during 1993-94 and funds allocated to the State for the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The prevalence of tuberculosis is about 1.5% of the population, with about 1/3rd of the patients being females.

(b) to (d). The National Tuberculosis Programme funded on 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and State and the SIDA funded pilot project in Mehsana based on Supervised Short Course Chemotherapy will continue in 94-95. For 93-94 anti-TB drugs etc. worth Rs. 260 lakhs have been allocated to Gujarat. The assistance for 94-95 will depend on the State Government's budget allocations for the programme.

Irrigation Facilities

3192. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the additional irrigation facilities created during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the area of additional agricultural land which have come under irrigation during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A *Statement* showing State-wise additional irrigation potential created and its utilisation during 1990-91 to 1992-93 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Additional irrigation potential created and utilised through 'Major and Medium' and Minor irrigation schemes during 1990-91 to 1992-93

(In thousand, hectares)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Irrigation Potential | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Created | Utilised |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 187.83 | 166.84 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13.61 | 9.61 |
| 3. | Assam | 88.54 | 62.78 |
| 4. | Bihar | 710.90 | 586.39 |
| 5. | Goa | 1.91 | 9.02 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 165.98 | 250.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 83.70 | 62.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 18.01 | 9.98 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 27.35 | 32.62 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 251.04 | 174.07 |
| 11. | Kerala | 159.04 | 151.97 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 463.02 | 341.82 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 193.30 | 182.10 |
| 14. | Manipur | 7.61 | 9.88 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 4.65 | 3.51 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 1.57 | 1.13 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 3.07 | 1.93 |
| 18. | Orissa | 196.66 | 181.95 |
| 19. | Punjab | 108.08 | 86.82 |

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Irrigation Potential | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Created | Utilised |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 308.57 | 326.74 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 2.22 | 1.57 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 82.37 | 84.02 |
| 23. | Tripura | 12.34 | 11.53 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 3479.00 | 3418.00 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 373.77 | 357.90 |
| Total States | | 6944.14 | 6524.18 |
| Total UTs | | 7.92 | 7.80 |
| Grand Total | | 6952.06 | 6531.98 |

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

3193. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies, petrol/diesel retail outlets and the kerosene agencies allotted during 1993 in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number out of them allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). During January-December 1993, following number of dealerships/distributorships were allotted in Delhi and U.P.:-

| | Delhi | | U.P. | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Total | SC/ST | Total | SC/ST |
| Retail Outlets | 28 | 5 | 71 | 21 |
| LPG | 16 | 0 | 34 | 3 |
| SKO-LDO | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

[Translation]

Reservation in Government Aided Organisations

3194. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to implement reservation policy in those industries and business organisations which have got assistance from the financial institutions, Union Gov-

ernment and State Governments in allotment of land and other incentives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constitution of India does not provide for reservation in those industries and business organisations which have got assistance from the financial institutions, Union Government and State Governments in allotment of land and other incentives.

[*English*]

Atrocities on Children

3195. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the continuing incidents of atrocities on children in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any effective steps have been taken to curb such incidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Some incidents of kidnapping of children for ransom and begging, exploitation of child labour and trafficking in minor girls have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Since 'Police' is a State subject, steps to curb incidents of atrocities on children is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government has enacted a wide array of legislation and implemented policies for the protection of children. Policies include strengthening the enforcement machinery in the states to implement the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act 1986), the scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas and the Integrated Child Development Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

3196. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of proposals which were under consideration upto October, 1993 for opening of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel and kerosene retail outlets in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) In addition to proposals pending from previous marketing plans, 102 RO, 54 LPG, and 8 SKO-LDO dealership/distributorship proposals have been included in the current RO, LPG

and SKO-LDO Marketing Plans for Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Dealer selection, which is a continuous and ongoing process, is in progress as per prescribed procedure through the Oil Selection Board (Madhya Pradesh).

[English]

Hazira-Jagdishpur Pipeline

3197. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hazira-Jagdishpur pipeline is in progress;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline was commissioned in phases between 1987 and 1989. The estimated project cost is Rs. 1748 crores.

[Translation]

Excavation in Kadmaha in Bihar

3198. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has achieved its target for excavation in 'Kadmaha' (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The exploratory well Kadmaha-1 was spudded on 16.9.1990 and the envisaged geological objectives were achieved by drilling to a depth of 5372 m. A total of Rs. 24.06 crores have been spent on drilling Kadmaha well.

[English]

Sri Lankan Refugees

3199. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sri Lankan refugees camping in India as on February 28, 1994;

(b) the number of such refugees who have been repatriated to Sri Lanka during 1993 and 1994 so far;

(c) the number of refugees who have expressed their willingness to go back to their homeland and are likely to be repatriated during 1994;

(d) whether any US panel recently visited India and made certain recommendations in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government have undertaken consultations with the Government of Sri Lanka for the speedy repatriation of these refugees during the last three months; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

P.M. SAYEED): (a) 71,200 Sri Lankan refugees were accommodated in camps in India as on 28.2.1994.

(b) During the year 1993, 6,926 Sri Lankan refugees were repatriated. During the year 1994, 3,575 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka so far.

(c) The process of repatriation of refugees back to their home-land is an on-going one. As and when adequate number of them are available, arrangements are made for their repatriation to their home-land.

(d) The Government is not aware of any official delegation from USA having visited India recently in connection with Sri Lankan refugees.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

ONGC

3200. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAH-
UDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to set up joint ventures with private parties for the development of discovered oil fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC plans to dilute its equity by 20% by entering the domestic market in the middle of this year and

also in the international market by the end of this year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total losses in foreign exchange incurred by ONGC during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(f) the extent to which the dilution of funds is likely to reduce the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government of India had, in August, 1992, invited Indian and foreign companies to participate in the development of 12 medium sized fields under joint ventures between these companies and ONGC/OIL. 30 bids were received and Government has approved the award of contracts for 4 medium-sized fields-Ravva, Mukta, Panna and Mid and South Tapti. In October, 1993, Government of India has offered 8 medium-sized fields for development under joint ventures. The last date for receipt of bids is 31.3.94.

(c) and (d). 20% of the expanded equity of ONGC is to be offered in both the domestic and international markets. The offerings would be made keeping in mind the commercial interests of ONGC.

(e) ONGC incurred foreign exchange losses of Rs. 729.68 crores in 1991-92 and Rs. 822.39 crores in 1992-93.

(f) The dilution of expanded equity is a means of raising funds for funding the activities of ONGC and is not related to the reduction of foreign exchange losses.

Coal Production

3201. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-
DHURY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to increase coal production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether help of any foreign agency has been sought for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Government have formulated Annual Plan 1994-95 and Eighth Five Year Plan in consultation with Planning Commission. Coal production target for year 1994-95 and 1996-97 (terminal year of 8th plan) is given below:—

| Year | | Production in million tonnes |
|---------|---|------------------------------|
| 1994-95 | — | 253.6 |
| 1996-97 | — | 308.0 |

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government have sought foreign assistance with a view to increase coal production by bringing in new technology and larger capacity Machinery and equipments which are not

made in the country. Presently Government of India have collaboration with countries like U.K., France, Germany, Canada, Australia. Recently efforts have been made to have collaboration with China.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3202. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over the Zero Unit (VIII Unit) of Neyveli Lignite Corporation to S.T. Power System Inc. USA;

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

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The Zero Unit project (1x210 MW) sanctioned by the Government of India in March, 1989 to be implemented by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has been transferred to M/s S.T. Power Systems Inc. mainly because of resource constraints, and in pursuance of the policy decision enunciated by the Government of India to permit private sector participation in generation of electricity.

(c) and (d). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NCL and M/s. S.T. Power Systems Inc., has been signed on 31.8.1992. The terms and conditions governing the transfer of this project are contained in the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial

Development's letter No. FC.II.283(92)/371(92), dated 14-8-1992, and include, inter-alia, the following:

- (i) Foreign equity participation shall be 55%, and the Indian equity shall be 45%.
- (ii) 50% of the debt amount shall be raised in India and the balance through suppliers' credit, commercial loans, etc. from abroad.
- (iii) The project proponent shall negotiate an agreement with the Government of Tamil Nadu for the sale of power and the tariff shall be calculated according to the guidelines of the Department of Power, Government of India.
- (iv) The location of the project will be outside the present project area of M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
- (v) Neyveli Lignite Corporation shall supply on payment raw lignite to the project in accordance with its actual requirements.
- (vi) Approval of the Government of India is valid for a period of two years w.e.f. 14-8-1992, and during such period M/s. S.T. Power Systems shall file collaboration agreement with the Reserve Bank of India/authorised foreign exchange dealers.
- (vii) The agreement shall be subject to Indian laws.
- (viii) Import of capital equipment, etc. shall be as per the Import Policy prevailing from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Liquor Shops in Daman and Diu

3203. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor shops in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(b) whether the Government are aware that liquor is illegally being brought in Gujarat from these shops;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check this illegal flow of liquor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) There are 577 liquor shops in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

(b) Government is not aware that liquor is illegally being brought in Gujarat from these shops.

(c) and (d). Strict vigil is kept on liquor moving out of Daman and Diu and no liquor is allowed to move out without the appropriate export permit. The Excise Department is also alert and have been instructed to check and illegal flow of liquor.

[*English*]

T.B. Hospitals

3204. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. centres/hospitals functioning under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme in each State at present;

(b) the number of them aided by the Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to equip the centres/hospitals with modern medical instruments and to supply adequate life saving medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The State-wise number of T.B. Centres/ hospitals functioning may be seen in the attached *Statement*.

(b) and (c). T.B. Centres/Hospitals are established by State Governments, but Central Government provides anti-TB drugs, material and equipment on 50:50 sharing basis between the State and the Centre.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of TB Centres/Hospitals functioning under the National Tuberculosis control programme

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | No. of Distt. | T.B. Demon- stration centres | Distt. T.B. centres | Total No. of other T.B. Clinics | No. of T.B. Bed |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 1 | 23 | 25 | 2539 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 12 | — | 5 | — | 202 |
| 3. | Assam | 18 | — | 11 | 9 | 809 |
| 4. | Bihar | 32 | 2 | 32 | 25 | 2109 |
| 5. | Goa | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 260 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 19 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 3663 |
| 7. | Haryana | 12 | — | 11 | 4 | 410 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | — | 12 | 7 | 743 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 14 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 655 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 20 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 3555 |
| 11. | Kerala | 14 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 2271 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 45 | 1 | 45 | 5 | 1985 |

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | No. of Distt. | T.B. Demon- stration centres | Distt. T.B. centres | Total No. of other T.B. Clinics | No. of T.B. Bed |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 13. | Maharashtra | 30 | 1 | 28 | 19 | 8207 |
| 14. | Manipur | 8 | — | 3 | — | 145 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 7 | — | 2 | — | 254 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 95 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 7 | — | 2 | 1 | 110 |
| 18. | Orissa | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 901 |
| 19. | Punjab | 12 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 021 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 27 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 2018 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 4 | — | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 21 | 1 | 16 | 40 | 3620 |
| 23. | Tripura | 3 | — | 3 | — | 60 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 56 | 1 | 56 | 20 | 3437 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 17 | 1 | 16 | 116 | 6433 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 2 | — | 1 | — | 67 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 1 | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 2 | — | 1 | — | 10 |
| 30. | Delhi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1728 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 188 |
| Total | | 449 | 16 | 390 | 327 | 47409 |

Centchroman

3205. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Drug Research Institute has developed a non-hormonal contraceptive under the name Centchroman;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced commercially?

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

(b) It has to be taken twice weekly for the first three months and once weekly thereafter.

(c) It is already being marketed in India by M/s. Hindustan Latex Limited and Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited under the brand name of 'Saheli' and 'Centron' respectively.

[*Translation*]

Indira Gandhi Canal

3206. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Canal Board had submitted any scheme to the Union Government for carrying out repairs and making changes in the Indira Gandhi Canal Phase-I;

(b) if so, the amount demanded for the said scheme;

(c) whether approval has been granted to the said scheme; and

(d) if not, the time by which approval is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. Scheme named 'Extension, Renovation and Modernisation Project, Stage-I, IGNP' has been received from Government of Rajasthan.

(b) The cost of the scheme has been estimated by the State Government as Rs. 86.39 crores.

(c) and (d). Comments on Design, Irrigation and Agronomy aspects of the scheme have been sent to the State Government for compliance. Approval of the scheme depends on the satisfactory compliance by the State Government to the comments of the appraising agencies.

[*English*]

Pak-Trained Militants

3207. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attempts made by Pak-trained militants to infiltrate into Kashmir during the last nine months;

(b) the number of occasions on which such attempts were foiled;

(c) the number of militants and security personnel killed and injured in these incidents; and

(d) the number of militants arrested and the details of arms and ammunition seized from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Attempts at infiltration of Pak-trained militants into Jammu and Kashmir from across the Line of Control/border have continued. As per available information, 59 such attempts have been foiled by the security forces from June 1993 to February 1994. During these incidents, 205 militants were killed and 72 were arrested. 17 security forces personnel were killed or injured. The arms and ammunition seized from the militants include:—

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Pistols | 153 |
| RPG (Rocket launchers) | 26 |
| UMG | 27 |
| LMG | 2 |
| Kalashnikov rifles | 210 |
| Sniper rifles | 15 |
| Mortars | 5 |
| Grenade launchers | 3 |
| Hand grenades | 795 |
| Mines | 269 |
| Rockets | 56 |
| Detonators | 784 |
| Explosives | 52 Kgs. |
| Ammunition | 1,79,124 rounds. |

Polio Vaccine

3208. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) under the immunisation programme of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Organisation of Camps in J & K

3209. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical camps organised by the Army's northern command at Kishtwar have been successful in bringing peace to the Militancy hit villages of the area besides benefits to the inhabitants by way of medical treatment and propagation of public health schemes as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated January 12, 1994;

(b) whether the Government have made any assessment about the success of these camps;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to organise more such camps in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Medical camps were organised by the Army in Jammu & Kashmir as a part of the

ongoing "Civic Action" Programme, to win over the hearts of the civil population and wean them away from the militants. These camps have met with great success as people in large number attended these camps. Besides medical facilities, Army also distributed various items of food stuffs among the people. These medical camps have assisted in our efforts in bringing peace to militancy torn areas. More such camps are likely to be organised in future.

Petrol and Diesel Rates

3210. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the prices of one litre of petrol and diesel in 1991;

(b) the present rate of prices of one litre of petrol and diesel; and

(c) the percentage of increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The ex-storage point price of petrol and diesel are in Rs./KL. The prices per litre as derived therefrom in 1991 and at present are as follows:

| | (Rs./litre) | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Effective 25.7.91 | Effective 2.2.94 | % in- crease |
| Petrol (MS-87) | 13.42 | 15.41 | 14.83 |
| Diesel (HSD) | 4.54 | 6.29 | 38.55 |

Regional Cancer Institute

3211. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cancer Institute in the Kanpur Medical College has been upgraded to the status of Regional Cancer Institute; and

(b) if so, the details of facilities to be provided to the Institute?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects in Bihar

3212. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had announced in 1993 to introduce some irrigation projects in famine and drought prone area in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). During visit of the Prime Minister to the drought affected areas of Bihar in 1993, the State Government of Bihar had suggested through a memorandum for an

early clearance of five irrigation projects benefitting drought prone area namely Auranga reservoir, Kanhar reservoir, Amanat reservoir, Kadwan reservoir and Tahle reservoir.

(c) Out of the five projects, Auranga being an approved scheme of 1983, an expenditure of Rs. 14.71 crores has been incurred on this project upto March, 1992 and Rs. 20 crores have been allocated by the Planning Commission for this project in VIII Plan. While for Kadwan, Zamania and Sone Canal Modernisation together Rs. 344.90 crores have been allocated in VIII Plan, the expenditure incurred on these projects upto March, 1992 is Rs. 29.43 crores. Allocation of funds on the remaining three projects namely Amanat, Tahle and Kanhar depends on how soon the State Government complies with the observations of Central Water Commission and obtains investment clearance for them.

Shortage of LPG in Delhi

3213. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is acute shortage of LPG in Delhi and due to which gas cylinders are not made available to the consumers in time; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the shortage of LPG and to ensure timely supply of gas cylinders to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

SHARMA): (a) and (b). Normally, there is no short supply of LPG refills in Delhi. However, temporary backlogs that may arise occasionally are cleared by augmenting supplies through operation of LPG bottling plants during extended hours and on sundays/holidays.

[English]

Import of Coal

3214. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between the calorific value of coke produced in Australia, Poland, Russia, New Zealand, and India;

(b) the total quantity of coke imported by the Industrial Units during each of the last three years alongwith c.i.f. prices per MT thereof;

(c) whether the Soda Ash Industry has requested for allowing import of coke at lower rates of import duty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The calorific value of coke in the countries like Australia, Poland, Russia and New Zealand is about 5,900 K.Cal/Kg on dry basis. As against this, calorific value of Indian coke is around 5,200 K.Cal/Kg on dry basis.

(b) Year-wise details of different varieties of coke with value indicated against each imported during the last three years are given below:

| Year | Item of import | Quantity (tonnes) | Value (Rs. lakhs) |
|------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1991 | Coke & Semi | 651017 | 13,575.88 |
| -92 | Coke of Coal/ Lignite/Peat W/N Agglomerated Report Carbon | | |
| | Pitch Coke | 3 | 0.49 |
| | Petroleum Coke Calcined | 43181 | 2,546.43 |
| 1992 | Coke & Semi | 246587 | 7,359.81 |
| -93 | Coke of Coal/ Lignite/Peat W/N Agglomerated Report Carbon. | | |
| | Pitch Coke | 7 | 1.74 |
| 1993 | Coke & Semi | 79051 | 2,337.78 |
| -94 | Coke of Coal/ Lignite/Peat W/N Agglomerated Report Carbon | | |

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

(c) and (d). Finance Minister has proposed in his budget speech for 1994-95 that coke will attract a duty of 25% as against 85% at present.

Control of Malaria

3215. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force constituted by the Government in July, 1992 to review the strategy to control Malaria particularly in tribal and rural areas has submitted the report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Task Force; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations include formulation of district/micro plan to promote decentralisation of the programme, 100% central funding for tribal areas, strategies for improving disease management, monitoring, training and measures for personal protection.

(c) The report of the Task force was sent to seven states for their comments. Comments from two states are awaited.

[Translation]

Storage of Kerosene

3216. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kerosene dealers have been asked by Indian Oil Corporation to have 'bulk storage';

(b) whether any application has been submitted by the dealers seeking exemption from it; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IOC has not agreed to give any exemption, in view of the policy on the subject.

[English]

Assistance to NGOs in U.P.

3217. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for financial assistance received by the Government from the various Voluntary Organisations in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the number of applications approved out of them by the Government alongwith the financial assistance provided to each of them;

(c) the number of applications lying pending for approval; and

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V.
THANGKA BALU): (a) :-

| Year | No. of applications received for grant-in-aid by Ministry of Welfare | |
|--------------|--|------------|
| 1991-92 | — | 82 |
| 1992-93 | — | 168 |
| 1993-94 | — | 249 |
| Total | | 499 |

(b) 233 Applications covering 152 organisations have been approved for financial assistance. The names of organisations and grant-in-aid released is given in the *Statement* annexed (Annexure) 5 Applications were rejected.

(c) 261

(d) Eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance either during the current financial year or in the subsequent financial years, depending on the availability of funds, and receipt of necessary information/ clarification from the organisations and State Governments concerned, wherever necessary.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|

Handicapped Welfare

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1. | Abhunev Rep. Theatre & Research Instt., Lucknow | 2.50 |
| 2. | Paryavaran San Sagar Samiti, Almora | 1.27 |

Social Defence

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|
| 3. | Indian Red Cross Society | 0.48 |
| 4. | Tilak Shaikshik Samiti, Allahabad | 1.52 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 5. | Sarvajanik Shiksonayam Sansthan, Hardoi | 2.00 |
| 6. | Shri K.L. Shastri Smarak Sansthan, Kanpur | 1.22 |
| 7. | Medical Advisors Assn., Kanpur | 1.52 |
| 8. | Akhil Bhartiya Azad Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow | 0.43 |
| 9. | Bodhi Satya Baba Sahib Dr. Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, Lucknow | 2.00 |
| 10. | Nirbal Samaj Kalyan Sansthan | 0.48 |
| 11. | Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow | 2.00 |
| 12. | Samajik Avam Arthik Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow | 1.52 |
| 13. | Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow | 0.48 |
| 14. | Netaji Subash Vidya Mandir, Rampur | 0.48 |
| 15. | Sarvodaya Gram Evam Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Milak | 0.45 |
| 16. | Sarvajanik Shikshan Samiti, Lucknow | 0.48 |
| 17. | Rotary Sponsored Crippled & Youth Welfare Society, Ailahabad | 0.50 |

Handicapped Welfare

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1. | Shri Kanchi Kamakoti Pactam Shankara Sewa Charitable Trust, Hariswara | 1.18 |
|----|---|------|

Social Defence

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 2. | Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti, Lucknow | 2.13 |
| 3. | U.P. Rana Beni Mardav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Rai Berali | 0.46 |
| 4. | Adarsha Janta Shiksha Samiti | 1.52 |
| 5. | Samajik Avam Arthic Sansthan, Lucknow | 0.46 |

Scheduled Caste Development

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1. | Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad | 1.17 |
| 2. | Human Services Charitable Trust of India, Lucknow | 7.02 |
| 3. | Bodhi Satya Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, Lucknow | 2.45 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 4. | Social & Economic Development Instt., Lucknow | 2.24 |
| 5. | Bharatiya Samaj Seva Sansthan, Lucknow | 2.07 |
| 6. | Sarvajanik Sikshonaian Sansthan, Hardoi | 3.18 |
| 7. | Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti, Lucknow | 1.16 |
| 8. | Divine Light Educational & Cultural Society, Mathura | 2.70 |
| 9. | Adarsh Janta Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad | 0.29 |
| 10. | Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Kanpur | 0.46 |
| 11. | Vinobha Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad | 0.42 |
| 12. | Sudha Prashikshan Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow | 0.65 |
| 13. | Mahyam Sthakam Shiksha Kendra, Gorakhpur | 0.95 |
| 14. | Adarsh Sanskriti Satsang Kala Kendra, Unnao | 4.77 |
| 15. | Asha Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Firozabad | 0.54 |
| 16. | International Bhuddha Education Instt., Hapur | 4.05 |
| 17. | Akhil Bharatiya Azad Seva Sansthan, Lucknow | 1.50 |
| 18. | All India Buick Builders Society, Mathura | 2.67 |
| 19. | Kissan Seva Samiti, Bulandshehar | 0.87 |
| 20. | Rudayan Gram Vikas Ashram, Moradabad | 0.45 |
| 21. | Bijnor Seva Sansthan, Bijnor | 0.38 |
| 22. | Tarun Chetna, Rai Bareilly | 0.72 |
| 23. | Netaji Subash Vidya Mandir, Rampur | 3.23 |
| 24. | Gyan Bharti Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti, Etah | 1.90 |
| 25. | Urmila Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Hardoi | 2.56 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 26. | Sarvajan Kalyan Samiti, Bulandshehar | 0.92 |
| 27. | Pratapgarh Gramothan Samiti, Pratapgarh | 0.47 |
| 28. | J.P. Seva Samiti, Farukhabad | 0.48 |
| 29. | New Public School Samiti, Lucknow | 4.45 |
| 30. | Shakti Sadna Sansthan, Hardoi | 2.67 |
| 31. | Avadh Sansthan, Faizabad | 0.87 |
| 32. | Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh | 1.92 |
| 33. | Mangrola Vikas Samiti, Moradabad | 0.49 |
| 34. | Rathan Gradmodyog Seva Sansthan, Faizabad | 1.74 |
| 35. | Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Deoria | 1.82 |
| 36. | UP Anusuchit Vimukth Avam Jan Jati Seva Sangh, Lucknow | 1.81 |
| 37. | Indira Rashtriya Shetna Avam Samajothan Sansthan, Dehradun | 1.91 |
| 38. | Swargiya Tapeswar Ram Kalyan Samiti, Mau | 1.83 |
| 39. | Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Fatehpur | 0.66 |
| 40. | Dr. Radhakrishnan Public Mahila Silai Kadai Prashikshan Kendra, Jhansi | 0.65 |
| 41. | Swami Atma Dev Gopal Chand Shiksha Sansthan, Farukhabad | 1.77 |
| 42. | Gram Swarajya Ashram, Sitapur | 1.61 |
| 43. | Jawahar Jyoti, Shiksha and Gram Vikas Samiti, Rampur | 0.81 |
| 44. | Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Deoria | 1.92 |
| Scheduled Tribe Development | | |
| 45. | Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi | 1.78 |
| 46. | Ashok Ashram, Dehradun | 1.42 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 47. | Servants of India Society, | 10.61 |
| 48. | Deen Dayal Research Institute | 1.31 |
| Handicapped Welfare | | |
| 49. | Mangalam, Lucknow | 36.00 |
| 50. | Rottary Sponsored Cripplec and Youth Welfare Society, Lucknow | 15.00 |
| 51. | ALIMCO, Kanpur | 400.00 |
| 52. | Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir, Rampur | 10.78 |
| 53. | National Association for the Blind, Aligarh | 1.15 |
| 54. | Allahabad Gram Swasthya Sewa Samiti, Allahabad | 0.67 |
| 55. | K L Shastri Samarak Sansthan, Kanpur | 0.84 |
| 56. | Paohari Smriti Parishad, Ghaziabad | 1.33 |
| 57. | Swami Arjanand Anndh Vidyalaya, Haridwar | 3.07 |
| 58. | Chetna, Lucknow | 2.33 |
| 59. | Viklang Kendra, Allahabad | 1.95 |
| 60. | Pragnarain Mook Badhir Samiti, Aligarh | 2.37 |
| 61. | Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra | 2.40 |
| 62. | Hanuman Prasad Poddar Anndh Vidyalaya, Varanasi | 8.46 |
| 63. | Deaf & Dumb School, Azamgarh | 1.62 |
| 64. | N.L. Chaturvedi School for the Deaf, Lucknow | 5.38 |
| 65. | Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow | 3.07 |
| 66. | B.C.G. School for the Deaf, Varanasi | 2.55 |
| 67. | Mangalam, Lucknow | 0.80 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 68. | Vrindavan Anndh Vidyalaya, Mathura | 1.75 |
| 69. | Goonge Behron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur | 4.74 |
| 70. | RAPHAEL, Dehradun | 2.63 |
| 71. | Deaf & Dumb School, Meerut | 2.04 |
| 72. | Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalaya, Dehradun | 2.12 |
| 73. | U.P. Deaf & Dumb Institute, Allahabad | 1.49 |
| 74. | Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti Mandal, Faizabad | 8.21 |
| 75. | Saraswati Badhir Sewa Samiti, Lucknow | 0.86 |
| 76. | National Fellowship Rahb. Centre for the Blind, Allahabad | 0.70 |
| 77. | Abinav Reportary Theatre & Research Instt., Lucknow | 3.04 |
| 78. | Jahangir Charitable Trust, Allahabad | 0.82 |
| 79. | Handicapped Development Council, Agra | 0.77 |
| Social Defence | | |
| 80. | New Public School Samiti, Unnao | 0.98 |
| 81. | Shakti Sadhana Sansthan, Sitapur | 1.43 |
| 82. | NIRVAN, Lucknow | 1.21 |
| 83. | Society for Urban & Rural Reconstruction, Lucknow | 1.50 |
| 84. | Swargia Shri Kanchan Lal Sagma Sewa Sansthan, Hamipur | 0.46 |
| 85. | Swargiya Ram Deo Singh Swatantrata Sangram Senani Nirashrit Dalit Pichhra Verga Mahila Utthan Samiti, Basti | 0.64 |
| 86. | Shri Ram Smaran Smarak Seva Sansthan, Badaun | 0.42 |
| 87. | Akhil Bhartiya Azad Seva Sansthan, Allahabad | 0.53 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 88. | Respect Age International, Agra | 0.85 |
| 89. | Banjara Vikas Parishad, Aligarh | 3.58 |
| 90. | Bairaghi Shiksha Sansthan, Varanasi | 0.82 |
| 91. | Sudha Prahashan Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow | 0.71 |
| 92. | Lok Seva Mandal, Allahabad | 0.85 |
| 93. | Jawahar Jyoti Shiksha Avam Gram Vikas Samiti, Rampur | 1.76 |
| 94. | New Public School Samiti, Lucknow | 0.79 |
| 95. | Jen Seva Sansthan, Allahabad | 1.32 |
| 96. | Vishwa Jat Mahasangh, Vrindavan | 1.51 |
| 97. | Gram Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad | 0.85 |
| 98. | Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow | 5.25 |
| 99. | Sarvajanic Shikshonayan Sansthan, Hardoi | 1.78 |
| 100. | Nari Shilpa Kala Shiksha Samiti, Lucknow | 3.39 |
| 101. | Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra, Allahabad | 1.98 |
| 102. | Indian Red Cross Society, Allahabad | 2.19 |
| 103. | Gurukul Vidyapeeth Pooth, Ghaziabad | 1.53 |
| 104. | Tilak Shaikshik Samiti, Allahabad | 0.96 |
| 105. | Uttarkhand Shoshit Mahila Utthan Samiti, Dehradun | 1.91 |
| 106. | Nirvan Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Lucknow | 1.25 |
| 107. | Gramya Vikas Seva Sansthan, Allahabad | 0.55 |
| 108. | Gramothan Jan Seva Sansthan, Allahabad | 0.29 |
| 109. | Jan Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Deoria | 0.49 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amount released 1991-92 |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 110. | Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Deoria | 0.49 |
| 111. | Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan & Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh | 0.49 |
| 112. | Kamchanlal Saguna Seva Sansthan, Hamipur | 2.22 |
| 113. | Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Allahabad | 0.29 |
| 114. | Gramothan Jan Seva Sansthan, Jaunpur | 0.31 |
| 115. | Jai Gauatri Maa Bal Vidya Mandir Samiti, Jalon | 0.33 |
| 116. | Lok Seva Mandal, Allahabad | 0.69 |
| 117. | Sarvajan Kalyan Samiti, Bulandshahar | 0.22 |
| 118. | Smt. Mahadevi Yadav Seva Sansthan, Allahabad | 0.38 |
| 119. | Panchdevra Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Allahabad | 0.27 |
| 120. | Taradevi Shiksha Samiti, Deoria | 0.25 |
| 121. | Jan Vikas Sansthan | 0.24 |
| 122. | Bahujan Hitai Gramya Avam Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Muradabad | 0.75 |
| 123. | Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samiti, | 0.17 |
| 124. | Ratan Gramodyog Seva Sansthan | 0.27 |
| 125. | Shri Azar Dham Mahila Ashram Trust, Haridwar | 0.67 |
| 126. | Gram Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad | 0.69 |
| 127. | Jan Kalyan Avam Nari Uttan Samiti, Faizabad | 0.74 |
| 128. | Institute of Public Administration, Lucknow | 0.22 |
| 129. | Duty Society, Kanpur | 0.75 |
| 130. | Hasrat Mohini Charitable Society, Kanpur | 0.55 |

[English]

Artificial Recharge Scheme

3218. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Artificial Recharge Scheme is in vogue in the country;

(b) if so, the States where the scheme is in operation at present;

(c) whether sites/dams in Tamil Nadu have been selected by the Central Ground Water Board in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) A Central Sector Scheme on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water has been sanctioned by the Government.

(b) Under the scheme, the Central Ground Water Board has initiated experimental recharge studies in Kolar District of Karnataka and Amaravati and Jalgaon Districts of Maharashtra. Model Operational Project Studies are also being conducted in Delhi and Chandigarh.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Health Awareness Campaign

3219. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association propose to launch a health awareness campaign in Delhi in March, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the objectives of this programme are likely to be achieved completely;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to ask I.M.A. to launch similar programmes in other parts of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Indian Medical Association has informed that there is no such proposal.

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

AIDS Control

3221. SHRI P. KUMARASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to analyse the reasons for high incidence of AIDS in Southern States;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the spread of this disease; and

(d) the financial assistance released to the Government of Tamil Nadu for AIDS control during 1993-94?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The strategy to prevent and control the transmission of HIV/AIDS consists of strengthening programme management, generation of awareness amongst risk-behaviour groups and the general public, prevention and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, promotion of condom for prevention of STD/HIV, blood safety and rational use of blood and better facilities for surveillance, diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases.

(d) An amount of Rs. 83.253 lakhs was released to the Government of Tamil Nadu during 1993-94.

Grievances of People of A & N Islands

3222. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions and facilities which were available to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in travelling between the Mainland and Islands;

(b) the reasons for withdrawing or imposing conditions for availing these concessions; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the people of A & N Islands in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) People of Andaman and Nicobar Islands travelling on ships,

plying between Mainland-Islands, were being charged highly subsidised fares.

(b) and (c): As the Andaman and Nicobar Administration were incurring heavy losses on the operation of the Mainland-Islands Vessels, they revised the passenger fares w.e.f. 1.1.1994 for narrowing down the deficit. Further keeping in view the remoteness of this territory from the Mainland, a differential fare structure has been introduced under which the residents of the Islands have to pay a lower fare than the fare payable by others. In order to operate this differential fare structure, certain instructions have been issued for identification of the Islanders for issuing them tickets at these concessional rates.

Quota of Paraffin Wax for Assam

3223. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual quota of paraffin wax fixed for Assam;

(b) the number of small scale industries based on paraffin wax in Assam;

(c) whether these industries are in crisis for want of paraffin wax;

(d) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Union Government to increase its quota of paraffin wax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Presently Government is making an allocation of 1000 MTs. of

Paraffin Wax Type-I & II and 60 MTs. of Paraffin Wax Tape-III to Assam State every quarter. Ad-hoc allocation of Paraffin Wax Type-III is also made subject to surplus availability of the product.

(b) There are about 334 paraffin wax consuming small scale industries as reported by Assam State to Indian Oil Corporation in 1990.

(c) to (e). Representations from various States/Union Territories including Government of Assam are received from time to time for enhancement in allocation of paraffin wax.

Paraffin Wax is a deficit product and allocation to States depends upon the availability of the product. Presently the availability of paraffin wax is far less than the total requirement of various States/Union Territories including Assam and therefore increased allocations could not be made. Import of paraffin wax has been decanalised for easy availability to users.

Rehabilitation of Oustees

3224. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for rehabilitation of oustees of the Rajmahal Lalmatiya Coal Project of the Jharkhand region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons whose land has been acquired under this project;

(d) the number of oustees who have applied for rehabilitation benefits; and

(e) the number of the oustees rehabilitated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Eastern Coalfields Limited has a plan for phased rehabilitation of families evicted from their land for Rajmahal Opencast Project. In the first phase, 3 villages involving 399 households are to be evacuated. For this purpose rehabilitation site has been acquired and developed with infrastructure facilities. The evictee families are provided plots of land for construction of houses and other assistance such as shifting allowance. The rehabilitation benefits are provided in consultation with the district authorities and peoples' representatives.

(c) The total number of persons whose land has been acquired is 860.

(d) and (e). Evictee families are not required to apply individually. 54 families have so far been rehabilitated. Besides, 164 families are constructing their houses in the rehabilitation site. Persons are not evicted unless alternative arrangements are available and they are ready to move.

Oil Exploration

3225. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bids for awarding oil exploration under the Fourth Round were offered to the bidders during September, 1991 and contract awarded in February/March, 1993 after a lapse of 18 months has resulted a heavy escalation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the amount the Government have to bear due to escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Two contracts under the Fourth Round have been signed in February and March, 1993. The expenditure during the exploration phase is to be borne solely by the contractor at his risk. As such, there is no question of any amount on account of escalation being borne by the Government.

[Translation]

AIDS Control

3226. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several tribals in Gujarat are affected by AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to make the tribal people aware of AIDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat to make tribal people and the school students aware of AIDS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No specific information in this regard is available.

(c) to (f). The strategies of the Centrally sponsored National AIDS Control Programme consist of creation of awareness among the people, including the tribals about HIV/AIDS, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and blood products. Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, clinical diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS cases. An amount of Rs. 56.41 lakhs during 1992-93 and Rs. 65.83 lakhs during 1993-94 have been released.

[English]

Exodus of Physiotherapists

3227. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an exodus of physiotherapists from the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to check the same; and

(d) the number of physiotherapists who have left the country during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No such information is available with Government.

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

Hysterectomy

3228. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI SWAMI
SURESHANAND:

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

(a) whether Health experts have viewed that Hysterectomy is a solution to the problem of managing the mentally retarded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt this procedure to manage the mentally retarded; and

(d) if not, the Government's stand on this issue?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to adopt this method as a Public Health Policy.

Foeticide

3229. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of abortion of the female foetus are being reported in the country;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to decriminalise abortion so that the task could be entrusted to trained professionals in order to save the lives being endangered by quacks through clandestine abortions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (f). Medical termination of pregnancy is allowed under circumstances specified in and placed approved under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. In 1992-93, 6.49 lakh pregnancies were terminated medically (figures provisional). Data is not available on the sex of the foetuses aborted. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991 is awaiting consideration in the Lok Sabha. Inter alia, the Bill seeks to prevent the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determining the sex of the foetus.

LPG Connection to Freedom Fighters

3230. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction LPG connection to the Freedom Fighters on priority basis; 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). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Western Kosi Canal

3231. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount likely to be provided by the Union Government for construction of Syphon across river Kamla for Western Kosi Canal for 1994-95;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to provide more funds to the Government of Bihar for timely completion of the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As per present policy irrigation projects are planned, formulated, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves out of their plan resources. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any sector. Syphon across river Kamla is a part of Western Kosi Canal Project. In its Draft Annual Plan 1994-95 the State Government of Bihar has earmarked Rs. 20 crores for this project.

World Bank Project

3232. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Project IPP-VII covers Bihar for the period 1991-95 only;

(b) if so, the total allocation for the project including the Central or State component and the actual expenditure upto March 31, 1994; and

(c) the quantitative targets for Bihar under the project and the actual achievement by March 31, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir, for a period of 5 years w.e.f 2nd Nov., 1990.

(b) The total cost of the Project is Rs. 88.18 crores. 90% of the project cost is met by Govt. of India and the remaining 10% by the State Govt. The State has so far reported an expenditure of Rs. 9.08 crores under the project.

(c) The quantitative targets in respect of some important project activities and achievements as reported by the State Govt. are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

| Activities | Targets | Achievements (upto January, 1994) |
|------------|---------|---|
|------------|---------|---|

I. Civil Works

1. State Inst. of Health and Family Welfare.

| Activities | Targets | Achievements (upto January, 1994) |
|---|--------------|---|
| 2. Regional Training Centre. | 14 | 8 |
| 3. District Training Centres. | 39 | — |
| 4. ANM Trg. Schools. | 7 | — |
| 5. Sub-centres. | 1000 | 237 |
| 6. Operation Theatres to PHCs. | 129 | — |
| II. Trg. of medical and Para-medical functionaries | 32306 | 10887 |

Papaya as Contraceptive

3233. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the researchers of the United Kingdom have opined that the tropical papaya fruit was an effective contraceptive and powerful enough to abort pregnancy as reported in the 'Deccan Chronicle', Hyderabad dated February 22, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry propose to direct the experts of the Indian Council of Medical Research and other researchers to liaise with the University of Essex, Southern England in the matter and also carry on an independent research and trials in this regard?

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

(b) There is no conclusive evidence to indicate the anti-fertility abortifacient properties of unripe papaya.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Fake Companies

3234. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the Oil Companies that have called for distributors and deposit from LPG consumers, as a result of decision taken by the Government to allow private parties to import and sell petroleum products including LPG and kerosene;

(b) the parties which have actually been permitted to import and sell the petroleum products including LPG;

(c) whether there are some fake companies engaged in making false claims and unfair trade practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). Several private sector agencies have issued advertisements inviting applications for appointment of dealers/distributors, and to enrol LPG customers. They are not required to take any permission from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to import and sell petroleum products covered under the parallel marketing system. The State/ Ut Governments have been requested to verify the genuineness, antecedents and capabilities of the agencies who intend to take up activities under the Parallel Marketing System and to take appropriate action against such parallel marketeers who have been found indulging in fraudulent and unfair trade practices. A list of parallel marketeers has also been sent to the MRTP Commission for taking action against those found indulging in unfair trade practices.

Panax Species

3235. SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) whether Panax Species possess extraordinary powers for curing many diseases;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has reported that Panax contains a wide range of pharmacological and therapeutic properties.

Recent study on Indian variety of Ginsang (Panax ginsang) by Central Drug Research Institute (CCRI), Lucknow, had indicated that it is comparable and in some respects superior to Korean ginsang in terms of adaptogenic, antiinflammatory and immunostimulant activities.

Terrorism in Jammu

3236. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up many Defence Committees in Jammu to tackle terrorism;

(b) if so, the constitution, powers and objectives thereof;

(c) when the initiative was taken about these committees; and

(d) the percentage of expenditure to be shared between the Union Government and State Government in this regard?

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.

[Translation]

Narmada Dam Project

3237. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 30 Members of the Japanese National Diet addressed a letter to the President of World Bank expressing their concern over 'Narmada Dam Project';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Thirty members of Japanese National Diet in their letter dated 3rd December, 1993 addressed to the President of World Bank expressed their concern about the likely impact of the closure of the construction sluices of Sardar Sarovar Project on the people living in submergence villages and urged the Bank to demand postponement of closure of construction sluices; from an Independent Mission to monitor and report of the bank on the compliance of the credit agreements entered between India and the International Development Agency for financial assistance to the Sardar Sarovar Project and; to submit a notice to the Indian authorities that the closing of sluice gates would not be authorised until it was determined that the stipulations of the said agreements had been implemented appropriately. While forwarding a copy of this letter to the Government of India, the World Bank stated that it would like to receive further assurances that linkages between dam construction and the resettlement and rehabilitation programme were still carefully synchronised and implemented.

A detailed reply in the matter was sent to the World Bank on 23.2.94 justifying Government of India's decision on

closure of construction sluices of Sardar Sarovar Project after being fully satisfied with the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement programme as well as environmental safeguard measures vis-à-vis dam construction. It was also categorically stated therein that Government of India and the party States were fully committed to the satisfactory linkage between implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement programme and progress of construction and this was being strictly observed.

[English]

Situation in Assam

3238. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Army indicts Assam Govt. for lawlessness" and "Assam Govt. flays Army comments" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated February 5 and February 8, 1994 respectively;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The press release in reference was issued at the local level without the clearance of the Army Head-quarter. Appropriate corrective action has since been taken.

ISI Activities

3239. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the nexus between the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) and some of the militant organisations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISI-LTTE alliance to create disturbances in Tamil Nadu has also come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The recent arrest of some ISI trained men in different parts of the country clearly brought out the nexus between ISI and some militant organisations. It would not be in public interest to give further details in this regard.

(c) No specific information of alliance between ISI and LTTE to create disturbances in Tamil Nadu has come to notice.

(d) Government is award of the designs of ISI of Pakistan to carry out espionage, subversion and sabotage in India in a clandestine manner and is taking all necessary steps to combat and frustrate such objectives by gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of

intelligence and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, strengthening the deployment of paramilitary forces at strategic locations, intensified coastal as well as inland patrolling, construction of border fencing and flood-lighting in vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border.

[Translation]

Bogus Passport Issuing Gangs in Delhi

3240. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has busted a number of gangs engaged in sending unemployed persons abroad on bogus passports during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details of each such case detected during the above period;

(c) the modus operandi of these gangs;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them;

(e) the number of bogus passports and other materials seized from them;

(f) the reasons for increase in such cases; and

(g) the steps taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (f). The Delhi Police has reported that during the period of last three months i.e. from 1 Decem-

ber, 1993 to 28 February, 1994 only one such gang has been unearthed by them. Three persons have been arrested and a case u/s 420/468/471/34 IPC and 25/26 Immigration Act has been registered at Police Station Paharganj. 75 passports and a large quantity of incriminating documents were seized from the accused. The modus operandi was to dupe gullible people on the pretext of sending them abroad for employment on bogus visas.

(g) Division and beat officers have been directed to keep a careful watch over the activities of such criminals. Necessary action under appropriate provisions of law is taken whenever such a case comes to notice.

Sardar Sarovar Project

3241. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fulfilled environmental conditions put forth by the Japan for providing finance to the Sardar Sarovar Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGN): (a) and (b). The Japanese loan assistance through Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan for manufacture and supply of Turbo-Generating sets for the River Bed Power House of Sardar Sarovar Project was committed on 25.11.1985. They released the first slice of loan amounting to 2.85 billion Yen in November, 1985. The second slice of loan, despite best efforts, has not been released by the OECF.

No condition on environment or otherwise has been specified for the non-release of second slice of the loan.

[English]

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3242. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for ensuring security of the people of A & N Islands; and

(b) the various programmes taken up for the development of these Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) People of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are being provided ample security through a well staffed and well equipped police force having a modern wireless network to provide an efficient means of communication. Three wings of the Armed Forces and the Coast Guard are also stationed in these Islands to provide security against external threats.

(b) For all round development of these Islands, Eighth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 685 crores is under implementation. Various developmental programmes undertaken includes augmentation of Mainland-Islands transportation services and inter-Islands transportation services, power generation, development of social services, improvement in agricultural services, rural development and exploitation of potential in the sectors of fisheries and tourism in an ecologically sustainable manner.

Medicines from Marine Organisms

3243. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of marine organisms which are known to contain curative properties can be used for medicinal preparation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to produce these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). About 500 Marine samples, some of which possess promising biological activities, have been identified and a National Advisory Committee has been set up to evaluate projects on potential of marine products. A National Marine Data Centre has also been set up.

Central Command for North-East

3244. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out the logistics of a Central Command for the North Eastern States as reported in the "Statesman" dated February 22, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Command is likely to commence its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The need to evolve a coordinated action plan to deal with the emerging security scenario in the N.E. Region effectively has been felt.

Therefore, efforts are continuing to institutionalise arrangements for better sharing of intelligence, and coordination of efforts directed against insurgents/extremists.

Sone Canal

3245. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure involved on the modernisation of Sone Canal in Bihar;

(b) the Union Government's contribution in regard to modernisation of the canal; and

(c) the area of land covered at present and proposed to be covered after modernisation of the canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Sone Canal Modernisation Project envisaging increase in the canal capacity through bank raising and strengthening and lining; remodelling and construction of new canal structures; sinking augmentation tubewells; drainage improvement works and other command area development works was formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 1194.72 crores (at 1983—94 prices).

(b) As per present policy irrigation projects are planned, formulated, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves out of their Plan resources. Central Assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any sector.

(c) Sone Canal Modernisation Project with a culturable command area

of 5.6 lakh hectares envisages increase of annual irrigation from about 5.85 lakh hectares to 9.06 lakh hectares.

[*Translation*]

Vocational Medical System

3246. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to popularise the vocational medical system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the deficiency of the handicapped persons could be corrected to some extent by this system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Government has no knowledge of such a medical system.

However, scheme have been drawn up to promote health related Vocational Courses as a part of the 10+2 education system.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Coal Production

3247. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for production of coal during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the extent to which these targets have been achieved;

(c) the total investment made during the above period;

(d) the requirement of coal during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The targets and actual production of raw coal in the country during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:-

(*million tonnes*)

| Year | Production | |
|--|------------|--------|
| | Target | Actual |
| 1991-92 | 228.00 | 229.28 |
| 1992-93 | 238.20 | 238.26 |
| 1993-94 (April-February) (Provisional) | 216.05 | 215.91 |

(c) The total investment made by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during 1991-92 to 1993-94 is given below:-

(*Rs. in crores*)

| Year | Investment | |
|--|------------|---------|
| 1991-92 | — | 1755.19 |
| 1992-93 | — | 1808.47 |
| 1993-94 (April-February) (Provisional) | — | 1396.94 |

(d) The assessed demand of raw coal in the country during 1993-94 was

268.80 million tonnes. The demand for 1994-95 is assessed at 268.50 million tonnes.

(e) The demand is proposed to be met by production from existing mines, on-going projects as well as the new projects.

Maternal Mortality Rate

3248. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the maternal mortality rate in the country during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to reduce it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) It is estimated that the maternal mortality rate is around 400 per 100,000 live births based on information from selected hospitals. Reliable data on States/Union Territory-wise maternal mortality rate is not available.

(b) The steps include tetanus toxoid immunization, distribution of Iron and folic acid tablets to pregnant women, training of dais and provision of dai kits to ensure clean deliveries, promotion of birth spacing and strengthening of the first Referral units for emergency obstetric care.

Irrigation of Cultivable Land

3250. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of cultivable land and the details of increase in the this area

during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the area out of this cultivable land which is irrigated and the details of increase in it during the last three years; and

(c) the area of this land which is irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). As per the latest information available in 'LAND USE STATISTICS' of the Ministry of Agriculture, total cultivable area and net irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89 to 1990-91 is as under:-

(*Thousand hectares*)

| Year | Total Cultivable Area | Net irrigated Area |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1988-89 | 16186 | 4258 |
| 1989-90 | 15918 | 4285 |
| 1990-91 | 15926 | 4305 |

(c) Data on irrigated area by Major & Medium irrigation projects separately is not maintained by the Union of India.

Requests of State Governments

3251. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
 PROF. RASA SINGH
 RAWAT:
 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
 RAJE:
 SHRI UPENDRA NATH
 VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have requested the Union Government for financial assistance, deployment of security personnel, provision of sophisticated weapons etc. to check crimes and terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the details of such requests received by the Union Government during the last six months, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Requests for financial assistance have been received from several State Governments facing the threat of extremist activities over the past two years. The items for which assistance has been sought include communication equipment, vehicles and weaponry. A comprehensive scheme for special assistance to affected States has been formulated to supplement the State Governments' own efforts in tackling extremist activities.

Drilling of Wells

3252. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred in the K.G. Project area for drilling of wells during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of gas and crude available in the K.G. Project area;

(c) whether the Government are considering to increase the investment in the K.G. Project area for drilling operations during the Eighth Five Years Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The expenditure incurred in KG Project for drilling during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 was Rs. 197.60 crores, Rs. 189.12 crores and Rs. 207.14 crores, respectively.

(b) The average oil and gas production from KG Project during April 1993 to January 1994 was about 406 tonnes per day of crude oil and 1.65 MMSCMD of gas.

(c) and (d). The expenditure on drilling in KG Project during Eighth Plan is estimated as under:-

| Year | Amount (Rs. crores) | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|
| 1992-93 | — | 207.14 |
| 1993-94 | — | 231.65 |
| 1994-95 | — | 202.79 |
| 1995-96 | — | 354.60 |
| 1996-97 | — | 356.68 |

[Translation]

Border Crossings

3253. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crossing the borders of Pakistan and Bangladesh

and attempting to infiltrate into India reported during 1993 and 1994 so far, month-wise;

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

(c) the number of persons arrested for violating the Line of Actual Control during the above period;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any concrete scheme keeping in view the increasing incidents of infiltration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of cases detected by the BSF while crossing the border on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh infiltration into India for the year 1993 and 1994 (upto February 28) is as under:—

| Month | Cases of crossing on Indo-Pak border | Cases of crossing on Indo-Bangladesh border |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|

1993

| | | |
|----------|----|-----|
| January | 18 | 168 |
| February | 25 | 182 |
| March | 27 | 199 |
| April | 23 | 189 |
| May | 32 | 235 |
| June | 23 | 172 |
| July | 11 | 167 |
| August | 18 | 175 |

| Month | Cases of crossing on Indo-Pak border | Cases of crossing on Indo-Bangladesh border |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| September | 21 | 159 |
| October | 19 | 204 |
| November | 15 | 237 |
| December | 20 | 229 |
| 1994 | | |
| January | 17 | 227 |
| February | 15 | 206 |

(b) Infiltrators apprehended on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border by BSF during 1993 and 1994:—

| Year | Indo-Pak border | Indo-Bangladesh border |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1993 | 921 | 11,684 |
| 1994 (upto 28 Feb.) | 176 | 3,771 |

(c) Number of persons arrested for violating the Line of Actual Control:—

| Year | Month | Apprehensions |
|------|----------|---------------|
| 1993 | January | — |
| | February | 2 |
| | March | — |
| | April | 4 |
| | May | — |
| | June | 18 |

| Year | Month | Apprehensions |
|------|-------------------|---------------|
| | July | — |
| | August | 8 |
| | September | 34 |
| | October | 3 |
| | November | 13 |
| | December | — |
| 1994 | January | 6 |
| | February | — |
| | March (upto 10th) | — |

(d) and (e). The following steps have been taken to check the infiltration:

- (i) Additional Bns. have been sanctioned under BSF expansion Plan to reduce the gaps between the BOPs.
- (ii) Patrolling/Nakas have been increased/intensified.
- (iii) Border patrolling have been intensified by providing jeeps and motor cycles.
- (iv) OP Towers/flood lights have been erected.
- (v) Binoculars, Goggles, Twin telescope, PNV Binoculars and hand held search lights have been provided for enhanced vigilance on the border.
- (vi) Erection of Border Security Fence.
- (vii) Development/Construction of Border roads/tracks.
- (viii) Boats and motor boats have been provided for patrolling riverine areas.

- (ix) The intelligence set up has been geared up and further strengthened for keeping close surveillance on the border.

Ayurvedic Medical Colleges

3254. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and hospitals functioning at present in each State of the country;

(b) the financial assistance provided to these colleges and hospitals during the last three years;

(c) whether the Governments of Uttar Pradesh as Rajasthan have requested the Union Government to set up new Ayurvedic Colleges and hospitals in their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The number of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and hospitals functioning in the country is given in the *Statement-I* attached.

(b) The Central Assistance provided to the Ayurvedic Colleges and their attached hospitals during the last three years is given in the *Statement-II* attached.

(c) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT-I*State-wise number of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Ayurvedic Hospitals in India*

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | No. of Ayurvedic | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Medical Colleges as on 1.1.93 | Hospitals as on 1.4.1991 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | 2 |
| 3. | Assam | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | Bihar | 13 | 9 |
| 5. | Goa | — | — |
| 6. | Gujarat | 9 | 44 |
| 7. | Haryana | 4 | 6 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 13 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | — | 2 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 13 | 18 |
| 11. | Kerala | 4 | 110 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 32 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 43 | 23 |
| 14. | Manipur | — | 1 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | — | — |
| 16. | Mizoram | — | — |
| 17. | Nagaland | — | — |
| 18. | Orissa | 4 | 8 |
| 19. | Punjab | 5 | 8 |

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | No. of Ayurvedic | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Medical Colleges as on 1.1.93 | Hospitals as on 1.4.1991 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 6 | 81 |
| 21. | Sikkim | — | 1 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 2 | 3 |
| 23. | Tripura | — | — |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 10 | 1671 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 1 | 4 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | — | — |
| 27. | Chandigarh | — | 1 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | — | — |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | — | — |
| 30. | Delhi | 1 | 7 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | — | — |
| 32. | Pondicherry | — | — |
| INDIA | | 128 | 2054 |

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of the Grant-in-Aid provided to Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the State | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | — | 10.90 | 14.00 |
| 2. Assam | — | — | 10.00 |
| 3. Bihar | — | — | 4.52 |

| Name of the State | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4. Gujarat | 8.69 | 2.69 | 15.00 |
| 5. Haryana | 8.00 | 0.345 | 5.70 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 11.35 | 4.345 | 17.00 |
| 7. Karnataka | 9.00 | 6.70 | 3.00 |
| 8. Kerala | 1.00 | 3.115 | 5.00 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | — | 5.69 | — |
| 10. Maharashtra | 7.60 | 4.52 | 16.815 |
| 11. Orissa | 10.00 | 4.00 | 5.575 |
| 12. Punjab | 6.00 | — | — |
| 13. Rajasthan | 9.23 | 4.995 | — |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | 10.115 | — | 12.00 |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh | — | 3.00 | 5.10 |
| 16. West Bengal | 13.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| 17. Delhi | 8.00 | — | 0.345 |

In addition, grants were provided to the institutions shown below:

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar. | 174.50 | 185.00 | 231.50 |
| 2. National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur. | 241.00 | 276.00 | 241.00 |

[English]

Use of Pan

3255. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether study has been made on the effects of use of pan and its accessories by a large segment of population;

(b) whether the Government are considering ban on use of pan and other habit forming accessories of pan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Studies on the use of Pan Masala and Betelnut (Supari) have been conducted.

(b) and (c). Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, the following statutory warning on every package of Pan Masala and Supari is mandatory:

- (i) "Chewing of Pan Masala may be injurious to health".
- (ii) "Chewing of Supari is injurious to health".

(Rule (ii) above will come into force from 9.5.1994).

There is a ban on the advertisement of Pan Masala on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Restricted/Protected Area and Inner Line Permit Schemes

3256. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to abolish the Restricted/ Protected Area and Inner Line Permit Schemes in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and other North-Eastern States;

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

(c) the time by which the system is likely to be abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (b). The policy relating to the grant of Restricted/ Protected/Inner Line Permits for tourism purposes is reviewed from time to time. During his recent visit to the North Eastern States, Home Minister gave an assurance to the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States that a belt of 20 Kms. along the International Border in North Eastern Region will only be declared as Protected Areas and the rest of the area will be declared open. However, certain areas even in the 'open area' which are considered sensitive will remain in the Restricted category.

(c) No particular date has been determined as yet.

Kandla Bhatinda Pipeline Project

3257. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to go in for fresh global tenders for pipeline supply for 1300 km Kandla Bhatinda pipeline project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the outcome of previous tenders; and

(c) the original cost of this project and the time schedule for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) IOC has decided to go in for fresh Global Tender for supply of line pipes for Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline project.

(b) The purchase of line pipes finalised in previous tender was linked

with credit agreement, which could not be kept valid on the same terms and conditions by the vendor.

(c) The original estimated cost of Kandla-Bhatinda project was Rs. 917.55 crores at March 1990 price level with a completion schedule of 33 months from the date of Government approval.

Standing Committee of Experts on Cauvery River

3258. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Standing Committee of Experts, drawn from Central Water Commission and all the Cauvery basin States, has been constituted to assess and reconcile the flows in Cauvery river;

(b) if so, when and the main functions of the said Committee;

(c) the number of meetings held so far and the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A Standing Committee of Experts, drawn from Central Water Commission and all the Cauvery basin States, has been constituted by Central Government in January, 1994 to assess and reconcile the flows in Cauvery river at Billigundlu Hydrological Station of Central Water Commission upstream of Mettur reservoir on Karnataka-Tamil Nadu border as well as inflows into Mettur reservoir.

(c) and (d). The Committee held its first meeting at Coimbatore on 4.3.1994 and decided to visit Billigundlu and Mettur Dam sites on 16th & 17th April, 1994 so that the Members are appraised of prevailing conditions at both the places.

New Kala Azar Drug

3259. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation had selected India for experimenting New Kala Azar drug Liposomal Preparation at Amphotericin B in 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places in the country and the number of patients on whom the drug has been experimented so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). World Health Organisation has supported a study on the use of an alternative drug Liposomal Preparation at Amphotericin B to treat cases of Kala-azar not responding to the normal line of treatment. Such studies have been initiated in Europe Sudan and Kenya also.

(c) The drug is being experimented on 29 patients at the Patna Medical College, Bihar. In addition, trials are also underway on 12 patients at KEM Hospital, Bombay.

[*Translation*]

Marathi Kannad State

3260. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a Marathi-Kannad bilingual State by merging Belgaon, Dharwad, Karwar and Bijapur which are situated in Maharashtra and Karnataka border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps likely to be taken by the Government to solve the problem of the area predominantly inhabited by Marathi speaking people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) The Government is of the view that this problem has to be resolved by the two State Governments, through bilateral discussions and with a spirit of mutual accommodation. The Central Government is willing to extend all possible assistance to the two States in achieving this goal.

[*English*]

Human Rights and TADA

3261. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to two-day Seminar on 'Human Rights and TADA' held in Lucknow recently which was attended by eminent persons from the judiciary, the Army and Police including the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission;

(b) whether they have recommended some amendments to TADA and the same have been sent to his Ministry;

(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 RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). This Ministry have not so far received any recommendations of the Seminar regarding amendments to TADA.

Small States

3262. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI DHARMANNA MON-
DAYYA SADUL:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOU-
DHARY:
SHRI BHAGWAN
SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for creation of small States within their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh alongwith their letter dated 17.12.1991 forwarded a copy of the Resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh State Assembly on 12.8.91, urging the Central Government to create a separate State of "Uttaranchal" comprising the eight hill districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Almora and Dehradun; of Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions of the State.

After a preliminary examination of the proposal, the State Government was requested to furnish information about the financial profile of the eight hill districts concerned. They, however, expressed their inability to provide the same. The State Government have been informed that the matter cannot be considered further until the requisite information is supplied.

[Translation]

NBCFDC

3263. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:
SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA
PATIL:
SHRI S.N. VAKARIA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) with its objectives and functioning;

(b) the amount allocated to NBCFDC with utilisation during each of the last two years;

(c) the criteria adopted to grant loans by the Corporation;

(d) the number of beneficiaries and assistance provided by NBCFDC during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the income limit for grant of loans by the Corporation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) was incorporated on 13th January, 1992 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crores, as a company not for profit under section 25 of the Companies Act 1956. It is a wholly owned Government of India company under the administrative control of Ministry of Welfare.

Its main objective is to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of Backward Classes and to assist them in the upgradation of their technical and entrepreneurial skills. The Corporation extends loans at concessional rates of interest to poorer sections among the backward classes through State Backward Classes Corporations/channelising agencies nominated by State Governments.

(b) The Government of India released Rs. 25 crore in 1991-92 and another Rs. 25 crore in 1992-93 towards the share capital of NBCFDC.

The NBCFDC did not sanction any loans during 1991-92. During 1992-93

NBCFDC sanctioned Rs. 34.69 crore and disbursed Rs. 6.99 crore to 13 States through State Backward Classes Development Corporations and other nominated channelising agencies.

(c) The following are the main criteria adopted for granting loans by NBCFDC:—

1. The beneficiary should belong to those castes/communities that are notified as socially and educationally Backward Classes by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations or those that may be notified as such by the Central Government from time to time.
2. The annual family income of the beneficiary should be below double the poverty line i.e., (below Rs. 22,000/- per annum).
3. The scheme should be for income generation and not infrastructure development.
4. The schemes/projects to be financed should be technically feasible and financially viable and should result in sufficient income generation.

(d) NBCFDC did not sanction any loans to any beneficiaries during 1991-92. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 34.69 crore was sanctioned to 28,668 beneficiaries. State/UT-wise break up of number of beneficiaries and loans sanctioned during 1992-93 is given below:—

| Name of State | No. of Beneficiaries | Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh) |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 8,956 | 596.98 |

| Name of State | No. of Beneficiaries | Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh) |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Assam | 568 | 90.65 |
| Bihar | 3,084 | 680.28 |
| Goa | 1 | 50 |
| Gujarat | 600 | 243.60 |
| Haryana | 2,295 | 145.18 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 180 | 43.02 |
| Karnataka | 4,925 | 458.25 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 646 | 146.38 |
| Maharashtra | 900 | 415.15 |
| Punjab | 925 | 173.33 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2,208 | 154.08 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3,380 | 322.41 |
| Total | 28,668 | 3,469.81 |

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Migration from J & K

3264. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Kashmiri Pandits who migrated from Jammu and Kashmir and became refugees during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation;

(c) the concrete measures taken to check such migration and send them back to their homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) In the wake of targeted attacks and large scale terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir, around 2.5 lakh persons of the Kashmiri Pandit community are estimated to have migrated to different parts of the country. This migration had occurred mainly in 1989, 1990 and 1991.

(b) and (c). Permanent rehabilitation of the migrants outside the State is not contemplated. Steps have, therefore, been taken to provide relief in the form of cash assistance and rations, temporary accommodation as required, educational and other facilities relating to operation of bank accounts, renewal of insurance policies, payment of salaries/pensions to migrant employees etc. The arrangements are being reviewed regularly so that problems being faced by the migrants could be redressed to the extent possible. It is expected that the migrants would return to their homes with improvement in the situation, for which continuous sustained efforts are being made.

Sale and Purchase of Human Limbs

3265. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale and purchase of human limbs is rampant particularly among the poorer sections of the society;

(b) whether some super speciality hospitals in private sector particularly at

Hyderabad and advertising in Doordarshan and print media seeking donations of kidneys offering higher amounts; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government have taken to stop the sale of human limbs and prohibit the hospitals from transplanting them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There is no such information in this regard.

(c) The question does not arise. However the Transplantation of Human Organ Bill 1993 passed by the Rajya Sabha on 5.5.1993, and pending consideration by the Lok Sabha, inter alia prohibits sale of human kidneys.

[Translation]

Gas Terminal at Usar

3266. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI VILASRAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

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

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for installation of gas terminal at Usar and supply of gas to be imported from Oman/Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

SHARMA: (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra have proposed a new gas terminal at Usar. The Proposal will be examined in the context of laying of a gas pipeline to the South, which has been approved in principle, from a suitable landfall point on the Western Coast.

Goa Freedom Fighters

3267. **SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any demands from the Goa Freedom Fighters Association recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Goa Freedom Fighters Association has been making the following demands concerning the Central Government from time to time:-

- (1) Recognition of Goa Liberation Movement as part of freedom struggle;
- (2) Relaxation in the eligibility criteria in case of participants of Goa Liberation Movement for grant of freedom fighters' pension; and
- (3) Setting up of a Screening Committee to consider the cases of participants of Goa Liberation Movement for grant of freedom fighters pension.

These demands have been considered. Participation in the Goa Liberation

Movement has already been recognised for the purpose of grant of freedom fighters' pension from the Central Revenues and claims are being considered for grant of pension by applying the eligibility criteria laid down under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. It has not been considered necessary to relax the existing provisions of the Scheme and to constitute a Screening Committee to consider the cases of participants of Goa Liberation Movement for grant of freedom fighters pension.

Smuggling of RDX

3268. **SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggled RDX was used in some bomb explosions that took place in the country after December 6, 1993;

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the places from where such explosives were smuggled and the hands behind such smuggling; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Government have no report of bomb explosions that took place in the country after December 6, 1993 in which smuggled RDX was used.

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

*[English]***Supply of Gas and LSHS**

3269. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that due to less supply of gas and LSHS to the Tata Electric Co., hospitals, railways, water supply and other emergency services in Bombay are facing tremendous electricity supply problem;

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

(c) the extent to which Tata Electric Company is being given less Gas and LSHS as compared to their requirements; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to make good the supply of gas and LSHS to Tata Electric Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The average gas supplies to TEC during April 1993 to February 1994 was 1.22 MMSCMD against the allocation of 1.5 MMSCMD. The supplies of LSHS have made up for the shortfall in all the months except December, 1993.

Vaccine for Malaria

3270. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the invention of new vaccine for Malaria by World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this vaccine is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. WHO has reported that a new malaria vaccine called SPF 66 has been developed by a Colombian Scientist. Preliminary conclusions indicate that the vaccine induces a strong immune response against malaria without causing any harmful side effects. Human tests are underway in different countries.

(c) This will depend on the outcome of the test.

*[Translation]***Old Age Homes**

3271. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAM SINGH
KASHWAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old age homes in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of old age homes set up in the country during 1993-94 and

proposed for 1994-1995 State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the estimated cost likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the number of aged persons likely to be accommodated therein;

(e) whether any amount is likely to be charged from the old persons to be accommodated in these old age homes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) The required information is given in the *Statement* attached. (*Statement-I*).

(b) and (c). The Central Govt. provides grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for programmes relating to Aged. Under this scheme the proposals of the organisations are considered on the recommendation of the State Govt.

Grant-in-aid for maintenance of Old Age Home is uniformly available to the voluntary organisations in all States/Uts. During 1993-94, 60 Old Age Homes have been set up. The details are given in the *Statement-II*. Same number of Old Age Homes are likely to be set up during 1994-95. There is a budget provision of Rs. 300 lakhs for schemes related to Welfare of the Aged during the current year.

(d) One unit of Old Age Home consists of atleast 25 persons.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating no. of Old Age Homes in the country set up under the Scheme for the Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes Relating to Aged

| Sl. No. | Name of State/U.T. | No. of Old Age Homes |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 26 |
| 2. | Assam | 1 |
| 3. | Bihar | 2 |
| 4. | Haryana | — |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | — |
| 6. | Karnataka | 2 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 2 |
| 9. | Manipur | 6 |
| 10. | Orissa | 13 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | — |
| 12. | Punjab | — |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 16 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 12 |
| 15. | Tripura | 2 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 15 |
| 17. | Delhi | 1 |
| Total | | 100 |

STATEMENT-II

Number of Old Age Homes in the country set up during 1993-94

| Sl. No. | Name of State/U.T. | No. of Old Age Homes |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 12 |
| 2. | Bihar | 01 |
| 3. | Haryana | 01 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 01 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 01 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 02 |
| 7. | Manipur | 05 |
| 8. | Orissa | 05 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | 11 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | 15 |
| 11. | West Bengal | 06 |
| Total | | 60 |

[English]

Mining Work in Coal Mines

3272. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOU-
DHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether no mining work has been done in some coal mines in

Palamau, Hazari Bagh, Girideeh and Chatra after their nationalisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the coal company two mines located in Palamau and Hazaribagh districts were nationalised as closed mines. Three more nationalised coal mines located in Hazaribagh district were closed after nationalisation due to exhaustion of reserves. Besides, four more nationalised underground mines located in Hazaribagh, Giridih and Palamau districts were converted into opencast mines.

Irrigation Projects

3273. SHRI SULTAN SALAH-
UDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of WATER RE-SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects pending before the Central Water Commission for want of clearance alongwith their costs and coverage;

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared;

(c) the number of on going major and medium irrigation projects and their updated costs alongwith expenditure incurred so far;

(d) whether work on some of these projects has been delayed?

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the projects included/proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan alongwith outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As on 31.12.93 out of 86 major and 69 medium irrigation projects estimated to cost Rs. 24,969.30 crores envisaging annual irrigation of 6884.80 thousand hectares at the Centre, 37 major and 20 medium irrigation projects have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to compliance of certain observations by the State Governments concerned. The Advisory Committee has deferred consideration of 8 major and 1

medium irrigation project due to non resolution of inter-State issues for want of clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Welfare etc. on the remaining 41 major and 48 medium irrigation projects, the State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues.

(b) The clearance of the project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of Central Appraising Agencies and obtains clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Welfare as required.

(c) The details of ongoing Major, Medium and Extension/Renovation/Modernisation (ERM) schemes as at the beginning of VIII Plan are as under:—

| | Number of projects as at the beginning of VIII Plan | (Rs. Crores) | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | | Latest estimated Cost (At start of VIII Plan) | Expenditure incurred upto 3/92 |
| 1. Major Projects | 158 | 54470 | 20344 |
| 2. Medium Projects | 226 | 4749 | 2497 |
| 3. Extension/Renovation/Modernisation Schemes | 95 | 6309 | 2172 |
| Total | | 65576 | 25013 |

(d) As at the beginning of VIII Plan, out of 158 major, 226 medium and 95 ERM ongoing irrigation projects, 103 major, 165 medium and 20 ERM projects have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission. Out of the approved projects, 92 major, 159 medium

and 17 ERM projects are running behind schedule.

(e) The main factors responsible for time and cost overruns of irrigation projects are rise in prices during construction, limited investigations at the

time of project preparation and consequent changes in scope and design of the project during implementation, inadequate provision for infrastructural facilities, land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement, environmental safeguards, non availability of adequate funds, labour

trouble, public protest, contractual problems etc.

(f) Details of Major, Medium and ERM projects included in the VIII Plan are as under:

| | Ongoing | | New | |
|--------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | Nos. | Outlay (Rs. crores) | Nos. | Outlay (Rs. crores) |
| Major | 151 | 15054 | 17 | 609 |
| Medium | 216 | 1581 | 56 | 419 |
| ERM | 63 | 1789 | 33 | 288 |
| Total | 430 | 18424 | 106 | 1316 |

[Translation]

Capital Investment

3274. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI SANDIPAN
BHAGWAN THORAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment made by the Coal India Limited by 1993-1994;

(b) the total amount paid as interest on foreign and indigenous loan separately during that period;

(c) the production cost during that period;

(d) the profit earned during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(e) whether the performance of CIL is found satisfactory;

(f) if not, the steps taken to improve it;

(g) whether the Government have reformulated its policy for engaging contractors; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The financial year 1993-94 is yet to complete. However, the total capital investment made by CIL during 1993-94 (from April '93 to Feb. '94) is Rs. 1396.94 crores (provisional).

(b) The total amount of interest paid on foreign and indigenous loan is

Rs. 28.53 crores and Rs. 506.06 crores respectively.

(c) The cost of production during 1993-94 is expected to be Rs. 374.02 per tonne.

(d) Profit earned during 1992-93 is Rs. 291.27 crores. The figure for 93-94 would be known only after the financial year is over and accounts are audited.

(e) At the beginning of each year, the Government fixes the parameters to be achieved by CIL during the year in the Memorandum of Understanding. On the basis of performance assessment, CIL has earned a rating of 'Very Good' during the earlier years. For 92-93, the rating is yet to be finalised by the Department of Public Enterprises. For 93-94, the rating will be done only on completion of fiscal year.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No. So far the Government have not re-formulated its policy for engaging contractors.

(h) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects in M.P.

3275. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the Union Government for on-going irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Union

Government to increase the financial assistance for these projects for their timely completion;

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

(d) the present status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2656.24 crores for Irrigation & Flood Control Sector in Madhya Pradesh for VIII Plan. The corresponding outlays for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are Rs. 531.45 crores and Rs. 543.03 crores respectively.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh in March, 1993 requested for additional Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 60 crores by end of March, 1993, Rs. 265 crores during 1993-94, Rs. 100 crores during 1994-95 and Rs. 20 crores during 1995-96 for achieving additional benefits from ongoing major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.

(c) It has not been possible for the Ministry of Water Resources to release any additional funds to the State as the proposal for providing additional assistance to the States for nationally important projects has not been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the VIII Plan.

(d) A *Statement* giving status of ongoing major & medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh in VIII Plan is attached. Details of minor irrigation projects are not kept at the Centre.

STATEMENT

Status of Ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Latest estimated cost | Expenditure upto 3/92 | VIII Plan approved outlay by Planning Commission | Expenditure | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1992-93 (Actual) | 1993-94 Anticipated expenditure |
| I. Major Projects | | | | | | |
| 1. | Hasdeo Bango | 692.88 | 381.96 | 120.00 | 38.53 | 36.00 |
| 2. | Mahanadi Reservoir | 1223.45 | 275.98 | 107.78 | 32.37 | 29.19 |
| 3. | Upper Wainganga | 176.53 | 120.79 | 29.59 | 6.40 | 9.00 |
| 4. | Thanwar | 24.40 | 19.45 | 5.04 | 0.70 | 0.30 |
| 5. | Kolar | 157.40 | 126.36 | 31.29 | 12.54 | 10.00 |
| 6. | Pairi | 33.54 | 19.52 | 13.84 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 7. | Jonk | 46.38 | 21.51 | 23.85 | 1.44 | 1.00 |
| 8. | Kodar | 49.82 | 23.31 | 14.92 | 1.69 | 1.00 |
| 9. | Sindh Phase-I | 56.43 | 30.75 | 6.87 | 2.68 | 4.00 |
| 10. | Halali | 24.71 | 18.67 | 2.44 | 0.80 | 0.50 |
| 11. | Urmil | 13.50 | 9.99 | 10.57 | 1.58 | 1.00 |
| 12. | Bansagar Unit-II MP Share | 740.05 | 261.85 | 91.77 | 14.70 | 35.00 |
| | Share of UP & Bihar | | | | 14.70 | 35.00 |
| | Bansagar Unit-II | 529.00 | 91.52 | 60.00 | 9.16 | 10.00 |
| 13. | Rajghat Unit-I | 133.50 | 71.68 | 40.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| | Unit-II | 309.21 | 46.76 | 60.00 | 8.49 | 10.00 |
| 14. | Bariarpur LBC | 143.00 | 34.95 | 50.00 | 4.61 | 4.00 |
| 15. | Bawanthadi (Maharashtra) | 89.78 | 13.15 | 50.00 | 1.21 | 2.00 |
| 16. | Mahi | 129.70 | 28.30 | 74.00 | 5.67 | 4.00 |
| 17. | Sindh Phase-II | 607.67 | 37.31 | 50.00 | 5.99 | 10.00 |
| 18. | Mahan | 103.14 | 22.28 | 30.00 | 2.96 | 3.95 |
| 19. | Bargi Unit I & II | 742.84 | 270.10 | 184.82 | 19.51 | 25.75 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Latest estimated cost | Expenditure upto 3/92 | VIII Plan approved outlay by Planning Commission | Expenditure | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1992-93 (Actual) | 1993-94 Anticipated expenditure |
| 20. | Man | 90.00 | 32.37 | 25.00 | 10.22 | 11.55 |
| 21. | Dobat | 61.68 | 13.75 | 34.00 | 2.45 | 8.22 |
| 22. | Narmada Sagar | 1574.30 | 89.93 | 200.00 | 35.11 | 25.93 |
| 23. | Bargi diversion | 1640.00 | 7.42 | 42.00 | 2.75 | 3.65 |
| 24. | Omkareshwar | 5120.00 | 3.29 | — | 0.60 | 3.65 |
| II. Medium Projects | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chandora | 15.00 | 11.60 | 3.55 | 1.37 | 1.00 |
| 2. | Bundale | 14.20 | 10.88 | 2.33 | 0.68 | 0.70 |
| 3. | Matari | 60.16 | 40.16 | 4.49 | 3.74 | 3.00 |
| 4. | Dejala Dewada | 50.12 | 33.01 | 9.29 | 4.06 | 3.00 |
| 5. | Matiamoti | 20.00 | 15.82 | 3.31 | 0.58 | 1.00 |
| 6. | Chirpani | 01.85 | 25.57 | 3.71 | 3.03 | 2.50 |
| 7. | Piantyanalla | 13.73 | 10.09 | 2.49 | 0.62 | 1.00 |
| 8. | Shivnath Diversion | 7.71 | 5.78 | 1.55 | 0.78 | 0.75 |
| 9. | Balar | 10.90 | 8.65 | 1.70 | 0.29 | 0.40 |
| 10. | Kaliasote | 55.63 | 46.79 | 5.02 | 1.41 | 0.64 |
| 11. | Tillar | 36.46 | 30.76 | 2.03 | 1.61 | 0.75 |
| 12. | Choral | 29.68 | 25.33 | 2.51 | 1.71 | 1.00 |
| 13. | Dholwad | 18.05 | 15.29 | 3.67 | 1.12 | 1.00 |
| 14. | Kanhargaon | 16.70 | 14.01 | 2.60 | 1.04 | 0.50 |
| 15. | Banjer | 7.74 | 5.99 | 1.20 | 0.16 | 0.30 |
| 16. | Ghunghatta | 44.22 | 31.17 | 5.75 | 2.51 | 2.50 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Latest estimated cost | Expenditure upto 3/92 | VIII Plan approved outlay by Planning Commission | Expenditure | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1992-93 (Actual) | 1993-94 Anticipated expenditure |
| 17. | Banki | 13.33 | 11.90 | 5.35 | 0.33 | 1.00 |
| 18. | Gomukh | 35.13 | 24.78 | 1.95 | 1.61 | 1.00 |
| 19. | Dudhi | 19.70 | 8.95 | 9.23 | 0.41 | 0.50 |
| 20. | Budhna | 21.60 | 13.06 | 8.84 | 2.68 | 2.00 |
| 21. | Barnai | 15.40 | 6.95 | 8.55 | 1.11 | 1.50 |
| 22. | Lakhunder | 27.40 | 11.82 | 15.36 | 1.87 | 1.00 |
| 23. | Rampur Khurd | 10.90 | 5.15 | 5.97 | 2.73 | 1.65 |
| 24. | Barchar | 15.67 | 11.29 | — | 0.96 | 0.50 |
| 25. | Bandia | 12.20 | 3.32 | 5.90 | 0.32 | 0.30 |
| 26. | Gej | 29.86 | 6.70 | 5.17 | 2.79 | 3.40 |
| 27. | Mand Diversion | 46.59 | 12.30 | 27.72 | 2.53 | 2.50 |
| 28. | Bilaspur Diversion | 6.30 | 0.41 | 5.89 | — | 0.05 |
| 29. | Kosarteda | 35.03 | 6.97 | 7.39 | 0.29 | 1.91 |
| 30. | Kunwari Lift | 3.80 | 0.25 | 3.22 | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| 31. | Mahuar | 43.67 | 4.13 | 4.00 | 0.13 | 0.10 |
| 32. | Bah | 52.40 | 2.86 | 8.00 | 0.16 | 0.20 |
| 33. | Sagar | 32.80 | 0.99 | 8.00 | 0.04 | 0.15 |

Medical Education Programmes

3276. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has been organising continuing medical education programmes;

(b) if so, the number of such programmes arranged during 1993-94; and

(c) the outcome of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 22.

(c) All such programmes held so far have been widely acclaimed as educative, useful and extremely beneficial in updating levels of knowledge of all medical personnel.

[Translation]

Reservation Facilities to SCs/STs

3277. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted on October 13, 1993 to examine the problems of Inter-State Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe migrants has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on it; and

(d) if not, the reasons of delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Committee is considering the whole gamut of revision of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe lists consisting of a large number of proposals including the problems of inter-State Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe migrants which is a time

consuming exercise involving minute and detailed examination.

[English]

Coaching Institutes for Minorities

3278. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any different educational coaching institutions are functioning for minorities on the pattern of coaching institutes for SCs & STs and backward classes candidates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to establish such type of institutions for the minorities in the near future;

(d) if so, the details in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (e). Government of India sanctioned during 1992-93 a scheme of Pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria. The objective of the scheme is to coach/train candidates belonging to weaker sections which includes minorities and socially and educationally Backward Classes, to enable them to compete on equal term in various competitive/entrance examinations. The scheme is being implemented through National and State level professional coaching institutes of repute possessing competence in

the field. The educational coaching institutes belonging to minorities are also eligible for Grant-in-aid under the scheme. However, there is no proposal to establish educational coaching institutes for minorities as the said scheme contains provision for coaching inter-alia minorities.

Agreements between British Gas Company and ONGC

3279. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that two Agreements between the British Gas Company and ONGC and between M/s. Aditya Birla Group and Powerjan (U.K.) have been entered recently;

(b) if so, the details of each Agreement; and

(c) the extent to which the demand of petroleum and petroleum products would be met as a result of these Agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). ONGC Videsh Ltd. have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with British Gas for Cooperation on Petroleum Exploration, Development etc. in third countries of interest. M/s. Aditya Birla Group have informed the Government of a cooperation agreement with Powergen (UK) on power projects. It is too early to assess the impact of these agreements on the future demand of petroleum and petroleum products.

Tender for Hiring of Rigs

3280. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission tender for charter hire of nine rigs in dock;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a foreign company has made the bid at a low price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In the global tender floated by ONGC for charter hire of nine jack up rigs, the lowest rate received was from M/s. Sedco Forex International Drilling Inc., Panama. ONGC have since placed an order for charter hire of this rig at the quoted day rate of US \$ 16,500.

Erosion of Ganga

3281. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune has examined the nature of erosion of the Ganga upstream of Farakka Barrage in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the measures recommended by it to check the erosion; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) As a long term measure it is envisaged to construct two spurs near Manikchak ghat based on results of model studies entrusted to Central Water & Power Research Station.

(c) Technical Advisory Committee of Farakka Barrage Project has assigned the work of preparation of phased construction programme of spurs to Central Water & Power Research Station.

Production of Crude Oil

3282. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN:

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

(a) the targeted and estimated production of crude oil during 1993-94;

(b) the agencies engaged in exploration and production of oil;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is implementing a number of projects which, after completion, would make a significant addition to crude oil production;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the new projects proposed to be undertaken by ONGC for the increase in the crude oil production during 1994-95; and

(f) the total funds taken by the ONGC from various financial institutions abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Against a target of 27.17 million tonnes, the actual production of crude oil during 1993-94 is expected to be about 27 million tonnes.

(b) ONGC and OIL are engaged in the exploration and production of oil. Two consortia of private companies are at present engaged in oil exploration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). These include the additional development of L-II and L-III in Bombay High; Development of Neelam field and South Heera field in western offshore; and development of Gandhar field phase-II in Gujarat.

(f) The total amount outstanding against ONGC in respect of foreign loans and deferred credit as on 31.1.1994 was about Rs. 8918 crores.

[*Translation*]

Financial Aid for Bihar State Minorities Corporation

3283. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for granting financial aid to the Bihar State Minorities Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Petrol/Diesel and LPG

3284. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into any agreement with Private Corporate Sector for LPG, petrol and diesel production, distribution and supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it would be beneficial to the Consumers?

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

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

CRPF Group Centres

3285. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRPF group centres and higher formations in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such centres and formations in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The information is enclosed in the *Statement* attached.

(b) No. Sir.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | State/U.T. | No. of Group Centres | No. of other higher formations (DIG/IG Officers) |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | Assam | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | Bihar | 4 | 2 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | Haryana | 2 | — |

| Sl. No. | State/U.T. | No. of Group Centres | No. of other higher formations (DIG/IG Officers) |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | 4 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 1 | — |
| 8. | Kerala | 1 | — |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 2 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 2 | 2 |
| 11. | Manipur | 1 | 2 |
| 12. | Meghalaya | — | 1 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Orissa | 1 | 1 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1 | 4 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 2 | 1 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Tripura | — | 1 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 3 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 1 | 2 |
| 21. | Chandigarh | — | 2 |
| 22. | Delhi | 1 | 6 |
| | | 30 | 39 |

Sale of Lubricants

3286. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether Public Sector Oil companies have proposed to make sales in

open market as many new private companies are opening their sales retail outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many new contracts by the Foreign Oil Companies with IOC.

HPC, BPC and Indo-Burma Petroleum (IBP) have been signed to improve in lubricants technology for marketing; and

Joint Venture Company will be Rs. 20 Crores.

(d) if so, the details of the contracts signed during 1993-94 with the name of the foreign companies?

- (3) The Government has approved a Joint Venture Co. between BPCL and Shell Overseas Investment (a wholly owned Shell Company) for blending and marketing of Shell Branded high performance lubricants. The JVC will have 49% equity participation by BPCL and 51% by Shell Company. The paid up capital of the proposed JVC will be Rs. 130 Crores.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Public Sector Oil Companies are selling their lubricants through their reseller network through-out the country. Apart from this, lube oils are also sold to the spare part shops and Auto-garages etc.

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Andhra Pradesh

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the contracts signed during 1993-94 are given below:-

3287. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (1) The joint venture agreement with mobil envisages a separate company by the name Indo-Mobil Pvt. Ltd. with 50:50 equity for blending and marketing of mobil brand of lubricants by the Joint Venture Company.

(a) the number of LPG agencies sanctioned during each of the last three years in Andhra Pradesh;

Another Joint Venture with Nyco, France has been signed. This Joint Venture have three partners i.e. Nyco, France 50% Balmer Lawrie 25% and IOC 25%. The name of the company is AVI Oil Pvt. Ltd. for manufacture of speciality aviation lubricants for Defence and Civil Aviation.

(b) whether the Government have identified any new places for LPG distribution in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details with locations thereof?

- (2) IBP has signed Joint Venture with Caltex of U.S.A. and Caltex will be contributing 51% and IBP 49% for manufacture of greases and lubricants. The paid up capital of the new

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) During 1991-92 to 1993-94 (April to Dec.) 47 LPG distributorships were allotted in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Proposals for 40 LPG distributorships have been included in the current LPG marketing plan 1992-94 for Andhra Pradesh.

Oil Fields in Gujarat

3288. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI DILEEPBHAI
SANGHANI:

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

(a) the details of new oil fields found in Gujarat in 1993;

(b) the expected quantity of natural gas and other petroleum products likely to be exposed therefrom;

(c) whether there is a proposal to give small oil field work to the Government of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Gujarat Government has stopped flaring of gas and it is being used for industries and power stations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) During 1993, no new oil field has been found in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under first round of development bidding (1992), 6 small fields have been approved for award to the Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (GSPCL), which is a Gujarat State Undertaking, either on its own or in consortium with other companies. The fields would be developed by GSPCL/its partners under production sharing contracts to be signed by them with the Govt. of India.

(e) and (f). ONGC have managed to reduce the flaring of gas to only 0.69 MMSCMD in Gujarat. Out of this 0.2 MMSCMD is unavoidable and technical flaring. At present, the gas is being supplied to power plants, fertilizer plants and other industries.

Development Finance Corporation for Minorities

3289. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to establish a Development Finance Corporation for Minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Corporation is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The proposed Corporation will become operational during 1994-95.

Drainage of Water in Orissa

3290. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted certain proposals for drainage of water in the coastal districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGÓN): (a) to (c). A scheme "Delta Development Plan—Mahanadi Delta command Area" costing about Rs. 600 crore was received in the year 1990 from Orissa Government. This envisages drainage improvement, flood control works, canal modernisation, command area and ground water development. After examination the State Government was requested in December, 1991 to provide further information and recast the estimates for flood control and drainage improvement separately. These have not been received from the State Government.

Meetings on Kashmir

3291. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meetings to evolve a new development policy in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and to counter the disinformation campaign launched by Pakistan media on Kashmir were convened by the Government in February, 1994;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A meeting of the Group of Ministers was held on 24.2.1994 to consider issues relating to effectively countering the dis-information campaign launched by Pakistan on Jammu & Kashmir. It was decided to strengthen/streamline the action plan for publicity/counter-propaganda in respect of Jammu & Kashmir human rights, etc. which should give priority to production of visual material, promotion of human contacts, etc. Necessary action has been initiated accordingly.

Illegal Arms

3292. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories engaged in the manufacture of illegal arms unearthed during 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of arms manufactured in these factories and the quantity and type of arms seized;

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Family Planning Methods

3293. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that different women organisations of the country have objected new family planning methods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Women organisations are *inter-alia* demanding that injectable contraceptives and implants etc. should not be used.

(c) Any new contraceptive, before it is included in the National Family Welfare Programme, has to undergo clinical trials to study its safety and efficacy. Before conducting the clinical trials, approval of the Ethical Committee, Toxicological Review panel and the Drug Controller of India is obtained.

[*Translation*]

Use of Fake LPG Cylinders in M.P.

3294. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake LPG cylinders are being used in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check such corrupt practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). LPG marketing oil companies induct only genuine LPG cylinders in the distribution system through their dealer net-work. However, there have been instances of outside unscrupulous elements injecting spurious cylinders into the system. The marketing oil companies have detected 374 spurious cylinders in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93.

(c) Inspections are carried out by field staff of LPG marketing companies to detect circulation of spurious cylinders with the distributors, transporters, etc. The detected spurious cylinders are crushed and destroyed. When transporters and distributors are found in possession of and selling or circulating spurious cylinders, a penal recovery of Rs. 1500 per spurious cylinder is made from them. When approved cylinder manufacturers are found to manufacture and supply spurious cylinders, further procurement of cylinders from them by the oil industry is suspended. Police action is also taken against spurious cylinder manufacturers and those indulging in circulation of spurious cylinders.

[English]

**Bangladeshis Enrolled as Voters
in India**

3295. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 60 on November 26, 1992 regarding Bangladeshis enrolled as voters in India and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have instructed the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to take steps in order to ensure that the illegal migrants are not issued ration cards and that their names are not enrolled in the Voters' List; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Operational responsibility for the implementation of Public Distribution System including the issue of Ration Cards is that of the State Govts/UT Administration and only bonafide residents of a State/UT are issued Ration Cards. The names in the voter's list are included in terms of the detailed guidelines and the procedure laid down by the Chief Election Commissioner. During the intensive revision of electoral rolls in 1992, the CEC issued detailed instructions to ensure that the names of the illegal foreign nationals are not included in the Voters' list.

Catalytic Reformer Project

3296. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the proposal for the Catalytic Reformer Project at Barauni refinery at a revised cost;

(b) if so, the reasons for its approval at the revised cost;

(c) the pre-revised cost of this project; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure completion of this project within the target period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). Government has approved on 11.2.1994 IOC's proposal for Catalytic Reformer Project at Barauni Refinery based on revised cost estimates of Rs. 248.11 crores (April 1993 prices) against the original cost estimates of Rs. 77.95 crores. The major reasons for increase in the Project cost from Rs. 77.95 crores to Rs. 248.11 crores are escalation, foreign exchange rate variation, change in scope and abnormal market conditions.

The project is expected to be mechanically completed within 36 months from the date of Government approval. The progress of implementation of this project is being monitored closely to ensure its timely completion.

Marriageable Age

3297. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the statutory marriageable age with a view to curbing the growth of population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

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

Opening of Polyclinics

3298. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.G.H.S. propose to open polyclinics in various locations of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facilities proposed to be provided in these polyclinics; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be made operational?

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

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

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal

3299. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of coal in many projects of Dhori in Bokaro region of Bihar and the total shortage in this regard is estimated to the tune of 15 lakh tonnes. though the coal stock of lakhs of tonnes is being shown in the accounts of the collieries;

(b) whether almost all the collieries in Dhori area are being forced to pay demurrage worth lakhs of rupees to Railways due to the lack of coal there; and

(c) the total amount of demurrage paid to the Railways by the collieries of Dhori area from March, 1993 to December, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), no coal shortages beyond permissible limits have been detected in any of the projects of Dhori area in Bokaro region of Bihar. Further, no demurrage has been paid in this area due to shortage of coal. The demurrage payment during the period March 1993 to December 1993 would be known only after it is finalised through detailed examination by officers of Central Coalfields Ltd. and Eastern Railways.

[English]

Developmental Works in J & K

3300. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether developmental works in the border areas of Poonch and Rajouri districts of Jammu and Kashmir are going on smoothly;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

[*Translation*]

(c) the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether this has led the poor in the regions to migrate to the Pak-occupied Kashmir (POK); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Marketing Plan for Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Retail Outlets

3301. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the marketing plan approved for 1994-95 for allotment of petrol/diesel/retail outlets and LPG agencies in Maharashtra; and

(b) to what extent it would give relief to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Marketing plan for 1994-95 for RO/LPG has not been prepared.

Indo-Pak Border

3302. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the Indo-Pak border and the populated area on the said border;

(b) the length of the Indo-Pak border in the Rajasthan sector and the populated area on the said Sector;

(c) whether incidents of infiltration, smuggling and other illegal activities on this border have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to construct a boundary wall on the border to check such activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Indo-Pak Border which comprises of the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL) and the Line of Control (LC) portion of J&K and the International Border (IB) works out to 3144 Kms., out of which 1037 Kms. is in the Rajasthan sector. While settlements extend right up to the border in certain sectors, it is not possible to indicate the exact populated area along the International Border.

(c) and (d). Incidents of infiltration, smuggling and other illegal activities are

still continuing along with Indo-Pak border. The details of such incidents during the year 1993 are as below:

| | No. of Persons |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (i) Infiltrators | |
| Apprehension | 921 |
| Killing | 44 |
| (ii) Seizure | Rs. 26.12 Crores |
| (iii) Arms/Ammunition | 1788 Nos. |

(e) to (g). No such proposal for erecting boundary wall is under consideration. However, barbed wire fencing and flood-lighting have been undertaken wherever considered necessary, keeping in view the threat perception.

[English]

International Conference on Dermatology

3303. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether first International Conference on Dermatology was held at New Delhi during February, 1994;

(b) if so, the countries which participated in the conference;

(c) the main recommendations made at the conference; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The VII International Congress of Dermatology was held

in New Delhi from February 26 to March 2, 1994.

(b) The participating countries included:

Argentina, Austria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Gold Coast, Greece, Guam, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazhakistan, Kuwait, Libiya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Maxico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Santo Domingo, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Srilanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, USA, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Yemen.

(c) No recommendations have been received so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Institute for Hygiene and Public Health

3304. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in South India which may be affiliated to the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

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

Sale of Human Kidneys

3305. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether slum colonies in several Southern States are turning into kidney bazars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the kidneys in these areas are sold openly; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ban the sale of human kidneys?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no information.

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

(d) Transplantation of Human Organs Bill 1993 passed by the Rajya Sabha on 5.5.1993, and pending consideration by the Lok Sabha, *inter alia* prohibits sale of human kidney.

Cancer in Assam

3306. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected with cancer in Assam;

(b) the details of programmes undertaken to prevent cancer in the State;

(c) whether there is a shortage of medicines for cancer in the State;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to supply adequate quantity of these medicines and such other facilities to this state?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Coal India Limited

3307. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating scheme for the technical development of Coal India Limited and its expansion in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, besides China, who are negotiating with the Coal India Limited in regard to such a technical development, expansion and capital investment programme alongwith details thereof;

(c) the total number of skilled and unskilled workers engaged in administrative management works in the Coal India Limited as on January 31, 1994;

(d) the number out of them posted abroad; and

(e) the number of other workers that are likely to be posted in various countries under various programmes and expansion scheme by the end of 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

PANJA): (a) There is no such scheme under consideration of the Government.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) As on 31.1.1994, the total strength of skilled and unskilled workers in Coal India Limited was 637867. Besides there are 19600 Executives in Coal India Limited.

(d) None of the workers or Executives is posted abroad.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Official Language Implementation Committees

3308. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Official Language Implementation Committees were constituted in the headquarters and in other offices of C.R.P.F. and C.I.S.F;

(b) whether quarterly meetings are being held regularly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Telegu-Ganga Project

3309. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds earmarked by the Union Government for Telegu-Ganga Project;

(b) the amount released by the Union Government for this project so far;

(c) the share of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the cost;

(d) the present status of the project and amount spent thereon so far; and

(e) the time by which the water for irrigation/drinking purpose is likely to be provided to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). As per note put up by the Central Water Commission to the Advisory Committee in April 1988, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 858.01 crores at 1985-86 schedule of rates. Out of Rs. 858.01 crores, Rs. 228.62 crores is to be borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The project has not been given investment clearance due to non resolution of its inter-State issues. The Planning Commission has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 350 crores in the Irrigation Sector of Andhra Pradesh in VIII Plan.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has spent an amount of Rs. 542.16 crores till the end of June, 1993 against the latest estimated cost of Rs. 1307.46 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 202 crores has been received by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has programmed to spend an amount of Rs. 130 crores on the project during

1993-94, Out of which, Rs. 60 crores is to be contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has programmed to release water to Madras city and achieve creation of irrigation potential of about 40,000 ha. by 1995-96 and complete the entire project by 1999-2000.

Colliery Deaths

3310. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Government regarding colliery deaths due to coal dust related diseases among the miners in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir. No case of death due to coal dust related diseases has been reported so far.

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

[*Translation*]

Issue of D.B.C.

3312. SHRI BHEEM SINGH
PATEL:
DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU
SARODE:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding irregularities in distribution of LPG cylinders by dealers during the last three years;

(b) the action taken against LPG dealers;

(c) whether the Bharat Petroleum and the Hindustan Petroleum have stopped issue of D.B.C. the consumers in Maharashtra and various other States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Filaria Eradication Centres

3313. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Filaria Eradication Centres functioning in each State; and

(b) the Central assistance made available for each of these Centres in Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The number of Filaria control units functioning in the country, statewise, is under:—

| State | Number of Filaria control units |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 29 |
| Assam | 1 |
| Bihar | 35 |
| Goa | 4 |
| Gujarat | 9 |
| Karnataka | 6 |
| Kerala | 16 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9 |
| Maharashtra | 16 |
| Orissa | 15 |
| Tamil Nadu | 21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 29 |
| West Bengal | 10 |
| Pondicherry | 2 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1 |
| Daman & Diu | 2 |
| Lakshadweep | 1 |
| Total | 206 |

(b) The Central assistance made available to the units in Orissa during the last three years is as under:—

| | | |
|---------|---|-------------|
| 1990-91 | — | 17.38 lakhs |
| 1991-92 | — | 1.54 Lakhs |
| 1992-93 | — | 27.01 Lakhs |

Diseases of Gums

3314. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of population in India is affected by the diseases of gums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the proposals adopted at the 21st Indian Prosthodontic Society Conference in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Medical Research have indicated that different survey reports have reported a high prevalence of gum diseases. A range of 60-80 per cent in children upto the age of 16 years and 90-98 per cent among adults were shown as affected.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mother and Child Care

3315. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme to improve maternal

and child health and reduce fertility among slum dwellers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; .

(c) whether World Bank has approved a project for slum dwellers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these programmes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Under the Urban Revamping Scheme, 1198 Health Posts have been sanctioned by Government of India to improve Family Welfare Services in urban slums.

(c) to (e). Two World Bank assisted Family Welfare Projects for urban slum dwellers are under implementation in selected cities:

| Vth India Population Project (IPP-V) | VIIIth India Population Project (IPP-VIII) |
|---|--|
| <i>Coverage:</i> | |
| Bombay & Madras | Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore. |
| <i>Cost:</i> | |
| Rs. 114.40 crores | Rs. 223.37 crores |
| <i>Duration:</i> | |
| September, 1988 to 31st December, 1995. | August, 1993 to 5th August, 1998. |

Indian System of Medicines for AIDS

3316. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Govern-

ment for the application of Indian System of Medicines for curing AIDS;

(b) whether research is being undertaken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Indian Council for Medical Research has set up an Expert Group to examine claims for cure of AIDS from practitioners of Indigenous systems of Medicine.

Import of Petroleum Products

3317. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum products imported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the year-wise projected imports and indigenous production of petroleum products by 2001 AD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The quantity of petroleum products imported during the last three years is as under:

| Year | Quantity in MMT | |
|----------|-----------------|-------|
| 1990-91 | — | 8.66 |
| 1991-92* | — | 9.45 |
| 1992-93* | — | 11.28 |

*Provisional.

Petroleum products are imported both under term contracts and through spot purchases. Spot purchases are not always relatable to specific countries.

(b) The projected import of petroleum products by 2001 will depend on demand and indigenous refining capacity. If all the projects materialise as per schedule, the expected indigenous refining capacity will be about 119 MMT.

[*Translation*]

Turnover of Coal

3318. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover of coal per annum in terms of quantity and sale price;

(b) whether any complaints regarding under-weighment of wagons and short supply of coal have been received from the Electricity Boards and Consumers' Association;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the follow-up action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The total coal production and the net sales realisation in Coal India

Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited for the year 1992-93 were as follows:—

(Data Provisional)

| | Production (in million tonnes) | Net sales realisation (Rs. in Crores) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Coal India Ltd. | 211.22 | 7560.25 |
| Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. | 22.51 | 881.75 |

(b) to (f). Complaints have been received from Electricity Boards and consumer associations regarding shortage in weight of coal supplied to them. Such complaints generally relate to rail borne coal. Coal companies supply coal on FOR basis and provide the facility to the consumers for supervising loading and weighment of wagons at the time of despatch. As such coal companies cannot thereafter be held responsible for the enroute pilferage of coal from loaded wagons. All out efforts are being made by coal companies to ensure maximum availability of weighbridges and also to install additional weighbridges so that most of the rail-borne coal is despatched only after weighment. Coal consumers including the State Electricity Boards have been encouraged to post their representatives to inspect the loading and weighment of coal at the loading/ weighment points.

[*English*]

Drilling Operations

3319. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited the private agencies for drilling operations in K.G. Project area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any response from the private agencies for drilling operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Government of India has, from time to time, invited private companies to participate in exploration of oil and gas in specified blocks in India, including Krishna-Godavari Basin. The details of blocks offered in the Krishna-Godavari basin are given below:

| Round (Year) | No. of blocks offered | No. of blocks for which bids were received |
|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| III Round (1986) | 7 | 4 |
| IV Round (1991) | 4 | 3 |
| V Round (1993) | 5 | 2 |
| VI Round (1993) | 4 | - |
| VII Round (1994) | 4 | Last date for receipt of bids is 30.6.94. |

No bids were received in the I and II Rounds for blocks in the Krishna-Godavari Basin. Exploration work was carried out by private companies in four blocks in the Krishna-Godavari basin in the III Round. One consortium is currently carrying out exploration activities in a block in the Krishna-Godavari basin under the IV Round. In addition, three contractors are also carrying out drilling operations under contract with ONGC.

HIV Infection

3320. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general conditions in hospitals in the country are conducive to the spreading HIV infection;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to eliminate the risk of people catching HIV infection through blood transfusion, needles and other means; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Control of Hospital acquired infections is extremely vital in the context of HIV/AIDS. A fairly elaborate manual in this respect has been prepared and circulated to all the Central Government Hospitals and the State Governments. A series of training programmes to train up the medical and allied health professionals have also been held.

Visit of Organisations to J&K and Punjab

3321. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI S.B. SINDAL:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK;
SHRI SULTAN SALAH-
UDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations including foreign journalists permitted by the Government to visit Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab for an on the spot study of the human rights situation during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) whether these organisations have submitted their reports to the Government;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The Government of India has consistently been following a policy of transparency with regard to Jammu & Kashmir. Tourists and other persons including media persons, diplomats, parliamentarians and other foreigners have been visiting the State freely.

In pursuance of the above policy and as a measure of bringing about still greater openness, a team of the International Commission of Jurists was permitted to visit the State in August, 1993. A visit has also been offered to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and their team is likely to visit the State in the near future. Apart from individual diplomats from various countries who have visited the State from time to time, a group of four Ambassadors of the European Community visited the State in February, 1994, and another group of Ambassadors from 10 countries visited the State in this month.

The report of International Commission of Jurists is awaited. No report has

been brought out or received from the Ambassadors who have visited the State.

Similarly, various foreign delegations, including diplomats and parliamentarians had visited the State of Punjab during the last one year to see the ground situation. The last visit to the State of Punjab was by a Three Member Delegation from USA to Amritsar in January, 1994

Keeping in view the freedom of access to these States, no statistics with regard to the number of persons, visiting the States is specifically compiled. However, according to the available information over 140 foreign journalists visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir during the year 1993.

[*Translation*]

Reserved Posts

3322. SHRI N.J RATHVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in his Ministry as on February, 28, 1994;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant;

(c) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). In the Ministry of Coal following posts are lying vacant as on 28/2/1994 and at present, which are reserved for ST category candidates only:-

| Name of the post(s) | No of post(s) | Since when lying vacant |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Section Officer | 2 | 1992-93 |
| 2. Assistant | 1 | 1992-93 |
| 3. Steno Grade 'C' | 1 | 1992-93 |
| 4. L.D.C. | 1 | 1992-93 |
| 5. Despatch Rider | 1 | 1989-90 |

For the posts of Section officer, assistant, Stenographer Grade 'C' and L.D.C., recruiting agencies such as UPSC/ Staff Selection Commission/Deptt. of Personnel & Training have been requested to send suitable candidates for appointment.

For the post of Despatch Rider, recruitment is done by the Administrative Ministry and efforts were made to get suitable candidate from employment exchange. Local employment exchange furnished non-availability certificate and the post was consequently advertised in the Employment News. A candidate was selected and an offer was made. However the ST candidate did not report for duty. The local employment exchange has again been requested to sponsor suitable candidates for selection.

Smuggling in Samjhauta Express

3323. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Samjhauta Express has become a centre of smuggling and a number of spies from Pakistan and Afghanistan are coming to India by this

train as reported in the Blitz (Hindi) dated January 15, 1994;

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

(c) if so the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Government have seen the news report. The enquiry conducted in this regard had indicated seizure of certain goods like exposed film rolls, cotton/silk cloth, ladies suits and other miscellaneous goods by the Customs Authorities. All these goods were seized as unclaimed. Some German made revolvers were also recovered at Attari Railway Station.

Coal Selling Scheme

3324. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which coal selling scheme had been introduced under L.S.S. Scheme by the Coal India Limited;

(b) whether the purpose of this scheme has been served;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the establishments through which coal had to be sold; and

(e) the parties/agencies found eligible for purchase of Coal under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

PANJA): (a) to (e). Liberalised Sale Scheme was first introduced by Coal India Limited in 1985 under which any person could purchase upto 500 tonnes of coal from certain specified collieries/stockyards. In September, 1990 the upper limit of quantity that could be lifted by any person at a time was increased to 1,000 tonnes. In February 1992, Coal India Limited offered some coal to bulk purchasers in quantities exceeding 10,000 MT.

With a view to bringing uniformity and improve availability of coal to larger sections of buyers, particularly the small sector consumers and to encourage self-employment, the Liberalised Sales Scheme (LSS) has now been further modified and improved. The orders under LSS can now be booked with the subsidiary companies who would be operating the scheme. Interested buyers under Liberalised Sales Scheme have been categorised as under:

1. Actual users
2. Mini Traders
3. Wholesale Traders
4. General

Under the modified scheme, first preference in order booking and despatches under LSS would be given to actual users who can draw coal for their own use in addition to the normal supplies being received by them against sponsorships/linkages. Second and third preference would be given to the Mini Traders and Whole Sale Traders registered with coal companies.

Coal traders/dealers obtaining coal under LSS will have the freedom to sell such coal at prices to be decided by themselves. The Ministry of Railways

have recently agreed to consider more coal offered under the Liberalised Sale Scheme by rail.

The response under the Liberalised Sale Scheme has been encouraging. The offtake under Liberalised Sale Scheme from 1986-87 onwards is given below:

(Data Provisional)

| Year | — | Offtake (in lakh tonnes) |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1986-87 | — | 13.49 |
| 1987-88 | — | 17.93 |
| 1988-89 | — | 24.30 |
| 1989-90 | — | 13.50 |
| 1990-91 | — | 23.29 |
| 1991-92 | — | 41.38 |
| 1992-93 | — | 57.63 |
| 1993-94 (April, 93 to February, 94) | — | 40.24 |

[English]

Expenditure on Cars

3325. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bullet-proof cars maintained by his Ministry;

(b) the total expenditure on these cars during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) who decides the Ministers/persons to whom bullet-proof cars are to be allotted; and

(d) the norms for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Bullet proof cars are provided on selective basis to the persons, who face very high threat to their security. The assessment of the nature and degree of threat by the security agencies forms the basis for allotment of a bullet proof car to an individual. It is not considered desirable, on security considerations, to disclose further details.

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

3326. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies sanctioned on out of turn basis in the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): During the last three years, 142 RO dealerships and 179 LPG distributorships were allotted by the Government on compassionate grounds in deserving cases keeping in view the circumstances of each case.

Coal Production

3327. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has achieved the targetted production of 220 million tonnes during 1993-94;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the monthly coal offtake has declined; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to bring down pithead stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Coal India is expected to achieve the targetted production of 220 m.t. during 1993-94, including 4 m.t. of exposed coal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The monthly despatches of coal have been fluctuating. However, the cumulative despatch for the period April, 1993 to February, 1994 has been 192.14 m.t. against cumulative target of 196.76 m.t. This is 3.9% more over corresponding period of previous year.

(d) To bring down the pithead stock of coal, production programme will be matched to actual materialisation of demand.

Pipeline Coating Deal

3328. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned 'ONGC' mired in controversy over pipecoating deals', appearing in Indian Express dated January 17, 1994;

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the allegations mentioned therein;

(c) whether ONGC has given contracts to firms other than the lowest bidders;

(d) if so, number of such cases for past three years, year-wise and the amount involved in each case; and

(e) the reasons for ignoring the lowest bids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In respect of contracts referred to in the news-item, ONGC has been following the laid down tender terms and conditions and guidelines of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the funding agency for this project.

(c) ONGC has awarded pipe coating contracts to the lowest bidders acceptable under the tender terms and conditions and ADB guidelines in the SBHT Project.

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

[*Translation*]

Private LPG Companies

3329. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAM-
CHANDRAN:
DR. SAKSHIJI:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:

SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:
SHRI DHARMANNA MON-
DAYYA SADUL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether some private companies in the country have given advertisements in newspapers for the allotment of gas agencies for supply of LPG;

(b) whether a number of interested persons have been depositing lakh of rupees as per the demand of these companies;

(c) if so, the names of companies approved by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not approved, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Such reports have been seen. Parallel Marketeers are free to appoint distributors under their own terms and conditions and no approval from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is required.

(d) The State/UT Governments have been advised to verify the genuineness, antecedents and capabilities of persons/agencies intending to take up activities under the Parallel Marketing System and to take appropriate action against persons who have been found indulging in fraudulent and unfair trade practices. A list of parallel marketeers has also been

sent to the MRTTP Commission for taking appropriate action against those found indulging in unfair trade practices.

[English]

**Pakistani Nationals Arrested by
Delhi Police**

3330. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani nationals are staying in the country on forged passports;

(b) whether the Delhi Police has recently arrested some Pakistani nationals;

(c) if so, whether the Government have checked their genuineness;

(d) whether the Government propose to check the passports and visas of all the Pakistani nationals coming to or staying in India;

(e) whether any cross check system exists to know the genuineness of Pakistani nationals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) Despite strict vigilance, some Pak nationals do manage to enter India on counterfeit or forged travel documents/passports.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. On 2/3.3.94 Delhi Police arrested four Pak nationals. Preliminary enquiries have established their identities as Pak nationals. However, further verifications are in progress.

(d) to (f). As in the cases of all other foreign nationals, the passports and visas of Pak nationals at the time of entry are checked at the Immigration Checkposts. Immigration checkposts of Bombay, Delhi and Attari, which are the 3 approved routes for Pak nationals, also cross-check the genuineness of the travel documents of Pak nationals from the inputs available with them. The passports/visas of Pak nationals staying in India are further checked by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations at the time of their registration with the concerned authorities.'

Amnesty International

3331. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amnesty International is taking keen interest in the cases of alleged human rights abuses in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of this action of the organisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). It is true that

Amnesty International has from time to time been referring to the Ministry of Home Affairs allegations of human rights violations in various parts of the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Amnesty International in their report titled "Torture, rape and deaths in custody" published in 1992 had documented 32 cases of allegations of human rights violations in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Recently in January, 1994 4 more allegations of Human Rights violations in Andhra Pradesh have been referred by them to this Ministry. Government ascertain and provide factual information on the cases which are referred to it by Amnesty International.

[*Translation*]

Solution of Drought Problem

3332. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to find out a permanent solution of drought problem in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Irrigation projects are formulated by State Governments to provide irrigation facilities in the regions where it is considered essential including drought prone areas. Centre has not formulated any separate plan to provide irrigation in the drought prone areas. However, on the basis of

the deliberations in the 2nd meeting of the National Water Board, the State Government of Gujarat has been requested to establish multi-disciplinary units for the preparation of master plans for water resources development of sub-basins falling in the drought prone areas including tribal areas. In addition, they have also been requested to set up a Committee for drawing up guidelines for integrated watershed development including exploitation of ground water in the drought prone areas.

Under Drought Prone Area Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, funds are being earmarked in the 43 blocks of eight districts of Gujarat towards development, conservation and harnessing of land, water and other natural resources including rainfall to mitigate the effects of drought.

[*English*]

Oil Exploration & Drilling in Southern Region

3333. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Limited for oil exploration and drilling in Southern region during the past three years and the revenue earned therefrom for the said period;

(b) the quantity of oil and gas produced in the Southern region during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the prospective production for 1994-95;

(c) the total number of basins drilled by ONGC in Southern region till January, 1994 and the number out of those found

bearing oil and gas bearing and the number actually probed and their success ratio; and

(d) the particulars of the locations in Southern region where gas and oil was struck out of the above basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The amount spent by ONGC for oil Exploration and drilling in Southern Region during the past three years is as follows:-

| | <i>(Rs. in crores)</i> | |
|---------|------------------------|--------|
| 1990-91 | — | 400.06 |
| 1991-92 | — | 474.67 |
| 1992-93 | — | 425.66 |

The gross revenue and the revenue (net of statutory levies) earned by ONGC through sale of products during the last three years is as follows:-

| | <i>(Rs. in crores)</i> | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Year | Gross Revenue | Revenue (net of levies) |
| 1990-91 | 76.50 | 34.93 |
| 1991-92 | 82.51 | 44.14 |
| 1992-93 | 153.94 | 90.75 |

(b) Quantity of crude oil and gas produced in SRBC by ONGC Corporation Ltd. during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 (April, 1993—January, 1994) and pro-

jected production for the year 1994-95 is as follows:—

| <i>(Oil figs. in MMT & Gas figs. in MMm³)</i> | | |
|--|------|-----|
| Year | Oil | Gas |
| 1992-93 | 0.35 | 550 |
| 1993-94 (April, 93 to January, 94) | 0.43 | 569 |
| 1994-95 | 0.68 | 711 |

(c) Four basins namely Andamans, Kerala-Konkan, Cauvery & Krishna-Godavari have been drilled. Number of wells drilled is 483. Out of these 130 wells have proved to contain hydrocarbons.

The success ratio of probed prospects is:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Cauvery Basin | : | 1:6.3 |
| Krishna-Godavari Basin: | | 1:3.3 |
| Kerala-Konkan Basin | : | no success as yet. |
| Andaman Offshore | : | 1:9 |

(d) 32 prospects in Krishna-Godavari basin and 18 prospects in Cauvery basin and 1 prospect in Andaman basin are found hydrocarbon bearing.

Drug Trafficking in Delhi

3334. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of the illicitly produced heroin passes through Delhi;

(b) if so, the estimated percentage of rise in the trafficking of drugs in Delhi during 1993 as compared to 1992;

(c) the action taken by the Government to identify the drug traffickers; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check drug trafficking in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Delhi Police has reported that some illicitly produced heroin passes through Delhi.

(b) The number of cases registered and the persons arrested during 1992 and 1993 is as under:—

| Year | No. of cases registered | No. of persons arrested |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1992 | 902 | 926 |
| 1993 | 761 | 800 |

(c) Amongst the steps taken by the Delhi Police are:

- (i) Maintenance of record on drug traffickers and their associates;
- (ii) Close liaison with Narcotics Control Bureau of Delhi;
- (iii) Collection of intelligence on drug trafficking and persons involved in it;

(iv) Updation of intelligence on drug traffickers through exchange of information with other agencies.

(d) The following measures have been taken to check drug trafficking in Delhi:

- (i) A separate Narcotic Cell under a Deputy Commissioner of Police has been established in Delhi Police.
- (ii) Training of officers and men in enforcement of NDPS Act and related laws.
- (iii) Regular meetings are held with officials of non-Governmental organisations, United Nations Drug Control Programmes and Directorate of Social Welfare and plans to intensify the war against drugs are chalked out.
- (iv) Strict vigil is being kept mainly in slum and jhuggi jhonpuri areas.
- (v) All the field staff have been properly briefed to keep a close watch over such criminals and take prompt legal action as per provisions of law.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Languages

3335. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Bhojpuri and Bhoti languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Ganga-Cauvery Project

3336. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to include Ganga-Cauvery Project in the Eighth Five Year Plan with a view to control floods and droughts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to link Ganga with Cauvery in the VIII Five Year Plan. The proposal to link Ganga with Cauvery, as visualised by Dr. K.L. Rao was not persuaded by Government because of its prohibitive cost, requirement of large block of power and being devoid of flood control benefits. However, a National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by Government envisages inter-linkages between various

Peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers separately for transfer of water from water rich basins to water short basins for optimum utilisation of Water Resources. Government has established National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1982 to firm up these proposals. A total of 36 water transfer links, 17 under Peninsular component and 19 under Himalayan component have been identified by National Water Development Agency. While office studies of 13 links under Peninsular component have been completed, studies of balance links have been included in the VIII Plan. Also survey and investigations of 9 links of Peninsular component and 3 links of Himalayan component have been included in the VIII Plan programme of the Agency.

GAIL Projects

3337. DR. K.V.R. CHOUDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has approved two major expansion projects of the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)—upgradation of the HBJ pipeline capacity and setting up of an LPG plant at Usar in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the investment of the projects thereof; and

(c) the details of GAIL's planned activities for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Government have approved the upgradation of the HBJ pipeline capacity and the setting up of an LPG plant in Usar at the estimated project costs of Rs. 2376 crores and Rs. 319.59 crores respectively.

(c) Apart from the projects mentioned above, the Gas Authority of India Ltd. will work on the U.P. Petrochemical Project, the LPG plant at Lakwa, the Propane Recovery Project and a number of pipeline projects in the next three years.

Destruction of Wagons at Cochin Oil Refinery

3338. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 wagons went up in flames while these were being loaded at the Cochin Oil Refinery in November, 1993;

(b) whether some wagons were also destroyed in fire there in September, 1993;

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

(d) the loss suffered by the Railways on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) In all, 24 wagons were affected to varying degrees (18 fully and 6 partially) by the fire on 30th November, 1993.

(b) In the fire on 23rd September 1993, a total of 34 wagons were affected to varying degrees (16 fully and 18 partially).

(c) A high level Enquiry Committee comprising officers from Cochin Refineries Ltd. and Oil Industry Safety Directo-

rate investigated both the accidents. Based on the Committee's recommendations, necessary steps have been taken by the Management to take corrective action in this regard.

(d) The estimated loss to the railways due to these accidents is Rs. 1.07 crores approximately.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Delhi

3339. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Delhi has requested the Union Government to provide additional funds to come over its financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision 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) and (c). The Planning Commission had earlier agreed for a Plan size of Rs. 1560 crores for National Capital Territory of Delhi with Central Assistance of Rs. 109.00 crores and Loan against small saving collections of Rs. 150.00 crores. Based on the request of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Planning Commission have now agreed for enhancing the Central Assistance to Rs. 239.00 crores and the Loan against small saving collections to Rs. 250.00 crores, keeping the plan size at Rs. 1560.00 crores.

Alcohol in Paediatric Medicines

3340. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing paediatric medicines by adding more than 80 per cent alcohol in their medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Kashmir Valley Terrorism

3341. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashmir valley terrorism has spread to some parts to Jammu also;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether terrorist activities in Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir have increased recently; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Since the latter half of 1992, sustained efforts have been made by militants to extend the arc of violence into the Jammu region, particularly in the District of Doda. In view of the increased violence in this area, the presence of the security forces in Doda District has been significantly augmented and co-ordinated operations have been launched to flush out militants from the area and restore the confidence of the people.

Abduction in J & K

3342. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians abducted by terrorists and the property looted or destroyed by them in Jammu and Kashmir during 1993 and 1994 so far;

(b) the number of officials abducted in the State during the above period, month-wise;

(c) the steps taken to secure their release;

(d) whether the Government propose to take some stringent measures to check such cases in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As per information available, 242 civilians were abducted by terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir during

1993, while 37 civilians were kidnapped during January-February 1994. More than 1100 private houses and 400 shops were reported to have been destroyed in terrorists violence during 1993, while around 70 private houses and shops were reported to have been destroyed during January-February 1994.

(b) As per available information, 56 Government officials were abducted by terrorists in 1993 and 12 during January-February 1994.

(c) to (e). In case of abduction, every effort is made to rescue/secure the release of such persons. Besides this, officials and other persons under threat from militants are provided with appropriate security. Apart from this, security pickets have been established at vulnerable points and intensive patrolling is being conducted to check and contain terrorist activities, including acts of abduction.

12.22 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Zero Hour.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, the Zero Hour is recognised now.

MR. SPEAKER: In this Hour, all unrecognised things are done!

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Atalji interrupted me, now they are interrupting me. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, it is not only I who have said it but all these Members are saying it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the freedom of Press. Shiv Sena has posed a threat to the freedom of Press in Bombay, Aurangabad and the place to which you belong, due to which the journalists feel scared. I had visited the place, and I have with me a copy of one of the leading local papers 'Dopahar Ka Samna'. This paper is published by Shiv Sena and gets advertisements from DAVP you must have read that the journalists were beaten there, they were being prevented from selling the newspapers and to go from bad to worst even the leading journalists were abused. Therefore the media people have boycotted it. I had also raised the matter before the consultative Committee. That is why my submission to the hon. Minister is that there is a threat to the independence of newspapers, press men are being terrorised. Therefore no DAVP advertisement support should be provided to the above mentioned newspaper. The Government of Maharashtra has also an alliance with Shiv Sena and together they are launching onslaught against democracy and threatening the independence of Press. I would urge upon the Government to ensure the restoration of the independence of Press in the country.

[*English*]

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (Narsapur): Sir, yesterday, I gave notice of a Privilege Motion. I would like to know what has happened to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise the issue unless I give the consent. I will tell you that the facts which you have given in the notice do not constitute the privilege.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: It is an important matter. Please advise me. I am not conversant with the rules. I am obeying your orders.

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand that I am not expected to give reasons for all those things. If you want that, I will explain to you in my Chamber.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Narayanan.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the Governor...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Narayanan, please take your seat. If you want to say anything against the President, the Vice-President, the Governor, the Speaker and the Presiding Officers, there is a particular procedure provided in the Constitution which you have to follow. Without that you cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible. We do not allow a discussion against the Chief Minister, what of Governors.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Any starvation death in the country is a

matter of grave concern to all of us particularly if it has happened in a unit of the central public sector undertakings. It has happened in Assam, in Patni, in the Karimganj District, South Assam. I draw the attention of the hon. Members belonging to Assam that the Tea Trading Corporation of India has failed to make payment to their workers in the Patni Tea Garden and the ration also did not reach there. As a result of the non-payment of wages, more than nine workers have already died and hundreds of workers are going to starve and die. The General Manager of the tea garden has already sent an urgent message to the authorities. But till today, the rations have not reached and the wages have not been paid. In the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to save the lives of workers in the tea gardens belonging to the Tea Trading Corporation of India.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No fire works please.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, I have raised this matter so many times in the House. But again it has come—anti-social elements forced the house-wife to commit suicide. This is a very serious matter. Everyday this has been going on.

MR. SPEAKER: We have decided to take up the discussion on that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Day before yesterday, one Shrimati Pallani Chatterjee, a house-wife in the Hooghly district was forced to commit suicide as she refused to give money to the anti-social elements who asked for money from her. She was threatened like any-

thing by them. So many incidents are happening.

MR. SPEAKER: We have all the sympathies for this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This has been going on everyday in West Bengal, Tripura and other parts of the country. I think, the House should condemn this thing. How long the women will be subjected like this? *(Interruptions)*

MR. RUPCHAND PAL: I have today spoken to the authorities. *(interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am not talking about the Congress or the CIP(M). You are politicising the issue. I am not politicising the matter. He is supporting it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I have expressed my concern. I am not supporting it. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: How long will this continue. Instead of shouting, they should support the cause of women. I am not blaming them. I am blaming the administration because the police is not taking any action. That is why, anti-social elements are doing all these things. Anti-social elements are doing all the mischievous things because the administration is not taking any proper action. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We have all the sympathies for the matter which you have brought before this House. And I think, if such things happen, we should all have sympathy for those who have suffered in these kinds of incidents. And the hon. Member has not said anything against anybody. She

has highlighted the unfortunate thing which has happened. Let it be appreciated.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): How can she raise this matter everyday? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. I will take action against you.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Yes, you may take.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take action against you. This is too much.

I think such matters are, every now and then, coming before this House and Members belonging to different parties are bringing it to my notice. I think, these are important matters, but, unfortunately, because of the situation and time constraints, all matters cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. The remedy in such matters is to approach the police and if the police is not taking cognizance of it, those who have the sympathies for those who have suffered can themselves file the private complaints in the court. They should adopt that course in future.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, administrative action has already been taken. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will take action against you. I will not repeat it. You will sit down first; I cannot appreciate this kind of a thing. You also have raised the same kind of matter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: You should educate the Members belonging to your party to take up the matter in a proper manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): She is raising these kinds of matters everyday and disturbing the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: You have very rightly given your opinion on this very shameful matter. Any humiliation meted out to our womenfolk in any part of the country is really a matter of concern for all of us. We are all concerned about it. We should be careful to see that these kinds of anti-social activities are curbed. But the point is that such matters should not be politicised. We are all agreed on this point. When issues of this kind are raised and reference is made that in West Bengal and Tripura only these kinds of things are happening, then, I think it is not correct. We must understand that then this is not genuine concern but politicising.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Member also referred to Orissa and you should tell him also about that.

Please understand that when genuine concerns are expressed, we are trying to adjust the views of all of you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: If somebody thinks that these kinds of things are happening in certain specified areas then all right, we can identify these areas and concentrate on those areas and book the culprits. That is why, I am telling that such things should not be politicised.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 14500 branches of rural banks are functioning all over the country, but they have been incurring a loss of one crore rupees per day. In order to put an end to this trend of incurring losses, All India Banks Organisation had proposed a scheme to the Ministry of Finance for implementation which was approved by the officials of the said Ministry on 13.5.92. Thereafter the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India also gave his approval on 28.8.93. Here I would also like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance had approved it in the presence of the Members of all political parties. So much so that the Standing Committee of Parliament in its report presented in the House on 23.12.93 had strongly recommended for the implementation of it. However, no decision has been taken so far by the Finance Ministry in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The General Budget is going to be discussed from today. You may raise these points during that discussion.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: A country wide strike is proposed to be observed against it from 29th March. I would like the Ministry of Finance to take action in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): In the CAG report about Palm Oil deal in Kerala, the State has actually lost Rs. 6.5 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin, is it not a political matter? How do you know all these things?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: CAG is the head of a constitutional body. He has only done his constitutional duty. But now the Central Minister Shri Krishna Kumar is threatening him with action instead of taking action against the persons involved in the deal which caused a heavy loss to the State. This august House should intervene.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur) This is most objectionable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): I agree with Shrimati Susheela Gopalan. West Bengal Government purchased Palm Oil at a higher price than the Kerala Government had purchased. Let it be enquired into.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Chacko should write to the CAG for an investigation.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: These remarks will not go on record.

Now Mr. Kale to speak. Only Mr. Kale's remarks will go on record.

SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE (Kopergaon): Sir, with your kind permission I submit before this august House and draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Food for sympathetic consideration about the decision to import sugar under OGL.

The Ministry of Food has taken a decision to allow import of sugar under

OGL without any customs duty. This decision has put the Indian Sugar Industry in a very damaging situation both financially and economically. The worst affected by this decision are mainly co-operative sugar factories. As per the existing policy of the Government, 40 per cent of the total production of sugar by a factory is given to Government for public distribution at a concessional rate which is far below the cost price. The sugar industry is already facing a heavy loss due to this system. To balance this loss, the Government has allowed the sugar industry to keep the remaining 60 per cent of the production for free sale. The intention of the Government behind allowing 60 per cent of production to keep for free sale is only to cover the loss accrued due to supply of 40 per cent sugar at a very concessional rate.

But due to the latest decision of the Government to allow import of sugar under the OGL, it will compel the sugar industry to bring down the rate of sugar which will be another financial hurdle for the sugar industry, particularly for the cooperative sectors. The sugar industry will not be in a position to recover the loss by selling 60 per cent of the produced sugar in free sale market and in return the agriculturists who produce sugar cane will not get the reasonable price of their yield. The cooperative sugar factories, thus, will be forced to close down their factories due to the latest decision of the Government to allow import of sugar under OGL. This will definitely discourage the farmers and plantation of sugar will fall down considerably in the coming seasons. Ultimately the sufferers will be the poor agriculturists only.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Food through you to kindly give

* Not recorded.

a second thought to allow the import of sugar under OGL viewing the welfare of the Indian farmers who dominate the population in our country. Being a farmer myself, I can understand the people very closely.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the august House and the Government towards an urgent matter of public importance. The suspicious circumstances under which 30 years old Maj. Sunjay Kumar Verma died in Leh, has been a topic of discussion even today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the circumstances in which sharp, smart and efficient army soldier, who was given the rank of 'Major' after he was trained by a reputed institution like National Defence Academy in 1985, died of burn injuries, has been a matter of concern for all even today. So much so that his family members and wife were not allowed to perform his last rites as per the social and family traditions till the next day of his death. His family members were not allowed to have a glance of his corpse.

MR. SPEAKER: Look, the way you are giving a statement and taking up the matter without realising the complications of such matters will only further complicate the matter. I would like you to contact the hon. Minister of Defence in this regard, he would take a note of it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is a very serious matter Sir, and is related to a big organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a Municipal Corporation. You please try to understand.

[English]

This is a defence matter; you can talk to the Defence Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, considering the way in which people are being oppressed in Uttar Pradesh for the last three months, I am pained to submit that in my constituency—Lalitpur, paralytic 80 years old man belonging to the backward class, was harassed badly. Members of his family including his son were also harassed to the extent that his son Ram Singh committed suicide. This is a very tragic situation. Through you I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should order an inquiry into the suspicious circumstances under which the child was forced to commit suicide, and thereafter take action keeping in view the findings of the enquiry.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1994-95

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): On behalf of SHRI ARJUN SINGH, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Detailed Demands

for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5558/94]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5559/94]

Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Part-V)—Chapter (1-14 and Annexure)—1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): On behalf of SHRI S. B. CHAVAN, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language—(Part-5)—(Chapter 1-14 and Annexures)—1992 under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Official Language Act, 1963.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5560/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay for 1992-93 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V.

THANGKA BALU): On behalf of SHRI SITARAM KESRI, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5561/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5562/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 1992-93.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5563/94]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5564/94]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Council of India. New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5565/94]

- (11) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5566/94]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of
the Ministry of Chemicals and
Fertilizers for 1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): On behalf of SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT
5567794]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Coal for 1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT
5568/94]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural
Gas for 1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): On behalf of CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for the Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT
5569/94]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Water Resources for
1994-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT
5570/94]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of External Affairs for
1994-95 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT
5571/94]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. 757(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1993 appointing the 18th day of December, 1993, as the date on which the Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1993 shall come into force issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5572/94]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 790(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1993 containing the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under section 35 of the Extradition Act, 1962.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5573/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for 1991-92 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN 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 Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of

Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1991-92.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5574/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5575/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cancer Hospital and Re-

search Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1992-93.

from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5576/94]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5577/94]

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th march, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no

12.44 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received

recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to

state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.45 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER:
RECEIPT OF NOTICE FROM
THE SUPREME COURT
OF INDIA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on 9th March, 1994, a notice has been received from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 246 of 1993, requiring the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, to appear before the Supreme Court personally or through council to show cause against the admission of the Writ Petition. The Writ Petition seeks to challenge, *inter-alia*, the Constitutional validity of Section 8A of the Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 as amended till 1982 *vide* the Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1982.

As per well-established practice and convention of the House, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha has been asked not to respond to the notice. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is being requested to take such action as he may deem fit to apprise the Supreme Court of India of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.

12.46 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**Sixty-Third Report***[English]*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken on 10th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Export Processing Zones.

12.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS****Twenty-Eighth Report***[English]*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I beg to Present Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited—Setting up of a Joint Venture Company, Export Contracts and Irregular Payment of Advances.

12.47 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**Third Report and Minutes***[English]*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy on the Subject, 'Energy for 90's and beyond:

Prospects, Reality and Challenges' and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee/Sub-Committee relating thereto.

12.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS****(i) Seventh and Eighth Reports***[English]*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Sir, I beg to lay the Seventh and Eighth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Home Affairs on the Working of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Central Vigilance Commission, and the Specified Areas (Issue of Identity Cards to Residents) Bill, 1993, respectively.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Home Affairs on the Working of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Central Vigilance Commission.

12.48 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS****Seventh Report***[English]*

SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK (Mathurapur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Annual Report (1992-93) of the Department of Ocean Development.

12.49 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION
NO. 316 DATED 23.12.1993 RE :
IRRIGATION IN TRIBAL AREAS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to correct
the Statement laid on the Table of the
Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1993 in
reply to the Starred Question No. 316
(Priority No. 16) regarding Irrigation in
tribal areas as follows:-

| <i>Part of the answer</i> | <i>For</i> | <i>Read</i> |
|---|--|---|
| Annexure-II of the reply to part (e) | | |
| (i) Entry against 'Serial No. 10' | 340.22* (*includes Rs. 15.00 crores Central Assistance) | 475.22* (*includes Rs. 150.00 crores Central Assistance) |
| (ii) Entry against 'Total' | 3210.29 | 3345.29 |
| (iii) Last Line | frores | crores |

This correcting Statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent error.
Inconvenience caused to the Hon'ble Members is regretted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now there are two things. Yesterday, it was decided that we will pass the Vote on Account and would consider the Supplementary Demands and Appropriation Bill also because it has to go to the other House. If you agree, instead of taking matters under 377, we can take it up. Otherwise, we shall have to take it up after the lunch hour. Because it was agreed that we will pass with our discussion, let us take it up so that it will be over.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE (Dumdum): Let me make a submis-
sion. We have to pass the Vote on
Account, which will permit the Govern-
ment to survive till 31st of May,
immediately.

But since there is some time left for
Supplementary Demands for Grants, some
clarifications may be permitted.

MR. SPEAKER: We would have
actually done that but time constraint is
there.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE: We shall not actually speak but
some clarifications may be allowed for
two or three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: But it will spill over.
If you cooperate, you can make the same
points during general discussion also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTER-
JEE: Let us clear Vote on Account. But

kindly permit me two or three minutes for clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): We have given notices about Appropriation Bill. So far as I am concerned, there are only two points. If I am allowed to speak on that, then it can be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any technical point?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Yes. One point is about the closing of several small scale factories.

MR. SPEAKER: This is on Vote on Account. When the General Budget will come up for discussion, you can make those points like closing of small scale factories and other things.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My second point is about corruption charges in the Khadi Commission and the Prime Minister had assured that appropriate action will be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak not on the Appropriation Bill but during the General Budget discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Yesterday, they had agreed that at least 54 Members of their party would be present. At the moment when the Appropriation, Bill is to be introduced, the presence of their Members is less than 54. I just want to remind them of the promise they made yesterday. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: We want response from the Government on some

points. As it is, Finance Minister will not respond to them and the Industry Ministry will not respond to them. Then what is the point in raising the issue? The Government must respond to what we want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: As regards Vote on Account, we are making a provision only for a particular period. That does not mean that you are refused an opportunity of making these points while discussing the General Budget.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Whatever is not discussed during the Supplementary Demands for Grants is to be discussed when the Appropriation Bill is taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is Vote on Account. Let us please cooperate. We will not restrain you but this has to go to the other House and time constraint is there.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Two or three minutes will do, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: An additional point is that all of us are keen to have uncurtailed discussion on the General Budget and there should be enough time for that. If a guarantee is there that everybody will be allowed to speak, then I do not think sending it to the Rajya Sabha will be a problem. We have to indicate our position also.

MR. SPEAKER: You have an assurance from the Chair that all the new points which you would like to make in your speeches will be allowed to be made.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttak) The Finance Minister should also make an appeal that it should be passed without discussion.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am agreeing that Vote on Account be passed without discussion. (*Interruptions*)

12.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1994-95

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1993-94

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1994-95 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 90, 92, 94 to 98."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1994-95 voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|--|---|--|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ministry of Agriculture | | | |
| 1. | Agriculture | 209,56,00,000 | 1,20,00,000 |
| 2. | Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation | 35,90,00,000 | 37,53,00,000 |
| 3. | Department of Agricultural Research and Education | 79,50,00,000 | -- |
| 4. | Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 34,56,00,000 | 29,42,00,000 |
| Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | | | |
| 5. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 11,12,00,000 | 6,09,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|--|--|--|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 6. | Department of Fertilizers | 909,39,00,000 | 45,89,00,000 |
| Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism | | | |
| 7. | Department of Civil Aviation | 8,40,00,000 | 2,95,00,000 |
| 8. | Department of Tourism | 15,57,00,000 | 2,58,00,000 |
| Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution | | | |
| 9. | Min of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution | 3,93,00,000 | 38,00,000 |
| Ministry of Coal | | | |
| 10. | Ministry of Coal | 32,41,00,000 | 96,41,00,000 |
| Ministry of Commerce | | | |
| 11. | Department of Commerce | 85,38,00,000 | 14,78,00,000 |
| 12. | Department of Supply | 5,22,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Communications | | | |
| 13. | Ministry of Communications | 2,21,00,000 | — |
| 14. | Postal Services | 329,19,00,000 | 9,47,00,000 |
| 15. | Telecommunication Services | 1453,51,00,000 | 969,16,00,000 |
| Ministry of Defence | | | |
| 16. | Ministry of Defence | 315,04,00,000 | 13,62,00,000 |
| 17. | Defence Pensions | 450,98,00,000 | — |
| 18. | Defence Services-Army | 1915,43,00,000 | — |
| 19. | Defence Services-Navy | 231,32,00,000 | — |

377 Demands for Grants on PHALGUNA 26, 1915 (SAKA) Account (Gnr.) 1994-95 378

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|---------------|--|--|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 20. | Defence Services-Air Force | 615,99,00,000 | — |
| 21. | Defence Ordnance Factories | 400,00,00,000 | |
| 22. | Capital Outlay on Defence Services | — | 1137,35,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Environment and Forests | | |
| 23. | Ministry of Environment and Forests | 68,49,00,000 | 1,22,00,000 |
| | Ministry of External Affairs | | |
| 24. | Ministry of External Affairs | 133,49,00,000 | 7,33,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Finance | | |
| 25. | Department of Economic Affairs | 1102,68,00,000 | 20,91,00,000 |
| 26. | Currency, Coinage and Stamps | 98,65,00,000 | 271,41,00,000 |
| 27. | Payments to Financial Institutions | 181,57,00,000 | 1237,90,00,000 |
| 29. | Transfers to State Governments | 1141,83,00,000 | 52,00,00,000 |
| 30. | Loans to Government Servants etc. | — | 48,67,00,000 |
| 32. | Department of Expenditure | 2,13,00,000 | — |
| 33. | Pensions | 151,16,00,000 | — |
| 34. | Audit | 63,12,00,000 | — |
| 35. | Department of Revenue | 33,97,00,000 | 58,00,000 |
| 36. | Direct Taxes | 61,16,00,000 | 16,67,00,000 |
| 37. | Indirect Taxes | 94,96,00,000 | 26,29,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Food | | |
| 38. | Ministry of Food | 705,83,00,000 | 27,83,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|---|--|--|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ministry of Food Processing Industries | | | |
| 39. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 6,79,00,000 | 63,00,000 |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | | | |
| 40. | Department of Health | 155,47,00,000 | 53,70,00,000 |
| 41. | Department of Family Welfare | 279,76,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Ministry of Home Affairs | | | |
| 42. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 45,64,00,000 | 2,87,00,000 |
| 43. | Cabinet | 6,78,00,000 | — |
| 44. | Police | 465,85,00,000 | 71,92,00,000 |
| 45. | Other Expenditure of the Min of Home Affairs | 61,79,00,000 | 27,52,00,000 |
| 46. | Transfers to Union Territory Governments | 27,06,00,000 | 22,78,00,000 |
| Ministry of Human Resource Development | | | |
| 47. | Department of Education | 403,21,00,000 | 9,00,000 |
| 48. | Department of Youth Affairs and Sports | 21,78,00,000 | 24,00,000 |
| 49. | Department of Culture | 29,62,00,000 | — |
| 50. | Department of Women and Child Development | 117,60,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Industry | | | |
| 51. | Department of Industrial Development | 180,76,00,000 | 6,00,000 |
| 52. | Department of Heavy Industry | 20,28,00,000 | 32,98,00,000 |
| 53. | Department of Public Enterprises | 26,00,000 | — |

381 Demands for Grants on PHALGUNA 26, 1915 (SAKA) Account (Genl.) 1994-95 382

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|---------------|--|--|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 54. | Department of Small Scale Industry and Agro and Rural Industries | 80,72,00,000 | 60,26,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | | |
| 55. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 19,08,00,000 | 2,93,00,000 |
| 56. | Broadcasting Services | 183,94,00,000 | 42,55,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Labour | | |
| 57. | Ministry of Labour | 94,27,00,000 | 16,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs | | |
| 58. | Law and Justice | 21,48,00,000 | — |
| 59. | Department of Company Affairs | 2,57,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Mines | | |
| 60. | Ministry of Mines | 34,53,00,000 | 7,96,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources | | |
| 61. | Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources | 35,37,00,000 | 2,36,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | | |
| 62. | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 29,00,000 | — |
| | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | | |
| 63. | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | 12,39,00,000 | 47,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | | |
| 64. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 46,00,000 | 22,65,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|--|--|--|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation | | | |
| 65. | Planning | 19,73,00,000 | 3,58,00,000 |
| 66. | Department of Statistics | 10,20,00,000 | 32,00,000 |
| 67. | Department of Programme Implementation | 18,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Power | | | |
| 68. | Ministry of Power | 87,71,00,000 | 520,07,00,000 |
| Ministry of Rural Development | | | |
| 69. | Department of Rural Development | 2170,63,00,000 | 17,00,000 |
| 70. | Department of Wasteland Development | 18,92,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Science and Technology | | | |
| 71. | Department of Science and Technology | 59,06,00,000 | 5,95,00,000 |
| 72. | Department of Scientific and Industrial Research | 59,23,00,000 | 84,00,000 |
| 73. | Department of Biotechnology | 14,84,00,000 | 20,00,000 |
| Ministry of Steel | | | |
| 74. | Ministry of Steel | 5,45,00,000 | 108,34,00,000 |
| Ministry of Surface Transport | | | |
| 75. | Surface Transport | 14,70,00,000 | 7,79,00,000 |
| 76. | Roads | 82,50,00,000 | 129,73,00,000 |
| 77. | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping | 40,36,00,000 | 43,78,00,000 |
| Ministry of Textiles | | | |
| 78. | Ministry of Textiles | 119,43,00,000 | 11,57,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ministry of Urban Development | | | |
| 79. | Urban Development and Housing | 57,66,00,000 | 33,30,00,000 |
| 80. | Public Works | 52,76,00,000 | 27,06,00,000 |
| 81. | Stationery and Printing | 22,40,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Ministry of Water Resources | | | |
| 82. | Ministry of Water Resources | 56,60,00,000 | 3,54,00,000 |
| Ministry of Welfare | | | |
| 83. | Ministry of Welfare | 102,48,00,000 | 14,30,00,000 |
| Department of Atomic Energy | | | |
| 84. | Atomic Energy | 96,96,00,000 | 108,76,00,000 |
| 85. | Nuclear Power Schemes | 89,11,00,000 | 33,33,00,000 |
| Department of Electronics | | | |
| 86. | Department of Electronics | 25,18,00,000 | 4,20,00,000 |
| Department of Ocean Development | | | |
| 87. | Department of Ocean Development | 8,03,00,000 | 1,78,00,000 |
| Department of Space | | | |
| 88. | Department of Space | 188,79,00,000 | 20,35,00,000 |
| Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission | | | |
| 89. | Lok Sabha | 6,48,00,000 | — |
| 90. | Rajya Sabha | 2,74,00,000 | — |
| 92. | Secretariat of the Vice-President | 5,00,000 | — |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| (Union Territories without Legislature) | | | |
| 94. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 36,82,00,000 | 33,62,00,000 |
| 95. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 8,13,00,000 | 3,24,00,000 |
| 96. | Lakshadweep | 16,13,00,000 | 2,93,00,000 |
| 97. | Chandigarh | 50,95,00,000 | 10,66,00,000 |
| 98. | Daman and Diu | 7,29,00,000 | 2,71,00,000 |
| Total Revenue/Capital | | 16822,90,00,000 | 5562,92,00,000 |

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1993-94 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consoli-

dated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ended 31st day of March, 1994 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 7, 9, to 22, 24 to 26, 33 to 36, 38 to 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, to 64, 66, 68, 71, 72, 74, to 80, 83, 84, 86, 88 to 90 and 95 to 99"

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1993-94 voted of by Lok Sabha

| No. and Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|----------|
| | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ministry of Agriculture | | | |
| 1. | Agriculture | 696,97,00,000 | — |
| 2. | Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |

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| No. and Name of Demand | | Amount of Demand for Grant on voted by the House | |
|------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 4. | Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 1,00,000 | — |
| | Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | | |
| 5. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 1,00,000 | 12,15,00,000 |
| 6. | Department of Fertilizers | 415,00,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism | | |
| 7. | Department of Civil Aviation | 106,36,00,000 | — |
| | Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution | | |
| 9. | Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution | — | 25,00,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Coal | | |
| 10. | Ministry of Coal | 120,00,00,000 | — |
| | Ministry of Commerce | | |
| 11. | Department of Commerce | 4,00,000 | 3,40,00,000 |
| 12. | Department of Supply | 1,55,00,000 | — |
| | Ministry of Communications | | |
| 13. | Ministry of Communications | 40,00,000 | — |
| 14. | Postal Services | 161,73,00,000 | — |
| 15. | Telecommunication Services | 34,00,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Defence | | |
| 16. | Ministry of Defence (Civil) | 5,28,00,000 | — |

| No. and Name of Demand | | Amount of Demand for Grant on voted by the House | |
|---|--|---|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 17. | Defence Pensions | 151,94,00,000 | — |
| 18. | Defence Services-Army | 1051,25,00,000 | — |
| 19. | Defence Services-Navy | 186,28,00,000 | — |
| 20. | Defence Services Air Force | 375,43,00,000 | — |
| 21. | Defence Ordnance Factories | 115,63,00,000 | — |
| 22. | Capital Outlay on Defence Services | — | 1388,38,00,000 |
| Ministry of External Affairs | | | |
| 24. | Ministry of External Affairs | 85,56,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Finance | | | |
| 25. | Department of Economic Affairs | 34,95,00,000 | — |
| 26. | Currency, Coinage and Stamps | — | 275,00,00,000 |
| 33. | Pensions | 66,63,00,000 | — |
| 34. | Audit | 16,14,00,000 | — |
| 35. | Department of Revenue | 4,39,00,000 | — |
| 36. | Direct Taxes | 21,00,00,000 | 20,00,00,000 |
| Ministry of Food | | | |
| 38. | Ministry of Food | 2081,79,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Food Processing Industries | | | |
| 39. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 4,96,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | | | |
| 40. | Department of Health | 66,47,00,000 | 22,11,00,000 |
| 41. | Department of Family Welfare | 183,01,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| Ministry of Home Affairs | | | |
| 42. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 1,00,000 | — |

| No. and Name of Demand | | Amount of Demand for Grant on voted by the House | |
|---|---|--|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 43. | Cabinet | 8,53,00,000 | — |
| 44. | Police | 312,46,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 45. | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home affairs | — | 22,05,00,000 |
| 46. | Transfers to Union Territory Governments | 37,39,00,000 | 13,80,00,000 |
| Ministry of Human Resource Development | | | |
| 47. | Department of Education | 32,94,00,000 | — |
| 48. | Youth Affairs and Sports | 4,89,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| 49. | Art and Culture | 28,75,00,000 | — |
| 50. | Department of Women and Child Development | 10,44,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Industry | | | |
| 51. | Department of Industrial Development | 1,00,000 | — |
| 52. | Department of Heavy Industry | 54,99,00,000 | — |
| 53. | Department of Public Enterprises | 11,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | | | |
| 55. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 2,78,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Labour | | | |
| 57. | Ministry of Labour | 92,36,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs | | | |
| 58. | Law and Justice | 16,70,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Mines | | | |
| 60. | Ministry of Mines | 59,71,00,000 | — |

| No. and Name of Demand | | Amount of Demand for Grant on voted by the House | |
|--|--|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ministry of Non-conventional Eng. Source | | | |
| 61. | Ministry of Non-conventional Eng. Source | 3,80,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | | | |
| 62. | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 48,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | | | |
| 63. | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | 5,81,00,000 | 62,00,000 |
| Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | | | |
| 64. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 19,00,000 | — |
| Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation | | | |
| 66. | Department of Statistics | — | 73,00,000 |
| Ministry of Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources | | | |
| 68. | Department of Power | — | 414,79,00,000 |
| Ministry of Science and Technology | | | |
| 71. | Department of Science and Technology | 7,50,00,000 | — |
| 72. | Department of Scientific and Industrial Research | 23,44,00,000 | 2,31,00,000 |
| Ministry of Steel | | | |
| 74. | Ministry of Steel | — | 791,02,00,000 |
| Ministry of Surface Transport | | | |
| 75. | Surface Transport | 1,32,00,000 | 7,96,00,000 |

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| No. and Name of Demand | | Amount of Demand for Grant on voted by the House | |
|------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 76. | Roads | 36,64,00,000 | 8,58,00,000 |
| 77. | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping | 69,74,00,000 | 23,01,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Textiles | | |
| 78. | Ministry of Textiles | 4,00,000 | — |
| | Ministry of Urban Development | | |
| 79. | Urban Development and Housing | 10,05,00,000 | 17,64,00,000 |
| 80. | Public Works | 17,13,00,000 | 4,91,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Welfare | | |
| 83. | Ministry of Welfare | 29,01,00,000 | 5,00,00,000 |
| | Department of Atomic Energy | | |
| 84. | Department of Atomic Energy | 1,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| | Department of Electronics | | |
| 86. | Department of Electronics | — | 35,00,000 |
| | Department of Space | | |
| 88. | Department of Space | — | 25,66,00,00,000 |
| | Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission | | |
| 89. | Lok Sabha | 4,99,00,000 | — |
| 90. | Rajya Sabha | 4,78,00,000 | — |
| | Union Territories without Legislature | | |
| 95. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — | 4,22,00,000 |
| 96. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2,79,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |

| No. and Name of Demand | | Amount of Demand for Grant on voted by the House | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 97. | Lakshadweep | 4,51,00,000 | — |
| 98. | Chandigarh | 35,74,00,000 | 95,00,000 |
| 99. | Daman and Diu | 6,89,00,000 | 82,00,000 |
| Total Revenue/capital | | 6913,72,00,000 | 3092,55,00,000 |

12.56 hrs.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:[§]

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL, 1994*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1994-95

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1994-95."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of the certain sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1994-95 be taken into Consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1994-95 be taken into Consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 and the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 17.3.94.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

§ Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the schedule added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1994*

[English]

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1993-94.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and

appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1993-94.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1993-94 be taken in to consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1993-94 be taken in to consideration."

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Speaker, Sir we certainly reserve our discussions for the General Budget and all the implications with regard to the figures mentioned therein. Therefore, I do not want to take the time of the House on those aspects. But in these Supplementary Demands and in the Appropriation Bill connected with it, a sum of about Rs. 10,000 crore is shown to be voted by Parliament and not Rs. 39,800 and odd crore which is charged on account of interest.

13.00 hrs.

These two sums are very large. we are not voting it because that is a Charge on

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 17.3.94.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

account of interest. I would like to have a very simple clarification, which is, are these figures included on the revised Budget estimate for 1993-94, which was presented along with the Budget. I would just like to be clear on this point. We shall later on take up the matter in the course of discussion on Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was due to your sincere efforts and the demand made by the hon. Members of all political parties that the Prime Minister announced the implementation of M.P. Local Area Development Scheme and an allocation of Rs. 5 lakh for the development of each constituency this year. (Interruptions)

Please listen. do not be confused since you sought clarification.

Guidelines have also been issued in this respect by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, we have also received a copy of it. There is a reference to it also. But if you go through the guidelines issued in this regard you would realise that these guidelines have not been taken in their true spirit and the recommendations made by the Members for their respective constituencies will have to pass through a strict formal procedure. It is being said that the hon. Minister of Finance had opposed the guidelines proposed to be issued and thus alterations were made into them secretly...

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever document is issued by the Government is with the consent of all.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that this question will also come before you at one stage. Therefore, I

would like to submit to you that regarding the guidelines that have been issued, the Members would have to run from pillar to post between the State Secretariat and the collector. It is not that the recommendations we make will be implemented simply if they are in public interest, useful and applicable under the fixed guidelines, therefore we would like the hon. Minister of Finance to clarify as to whether the provision that has been made is true to its spirit.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I would like to furnish the information I have in this regard to the House. I talked to the hon. Minister Shri Rameshwar Thakur. He has sent the information in this regard to all the States. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the information has been conveyed to the State Ministry and an amount of Rs. 6 lakh has been sanctioned to them. They have admitted this. They have also been directed to issue the instructions to the lower levels at the earliest.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh has not been intimated in this regard. The district Magistrate has said so.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I have just asked Madhya Pradesh has also not been intimated in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I Would like to assure the House that all these figures are consistent with the total figures which are there in the revised estimates except in two accounts. For the expenditure on defence, there is an addition of Rs. 500 crore and there is an addition of Rs. 500 crore on account of food subsidy. The rest is same as in the revised estimates.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What is the amount which is not included in the revised estimates?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Only Rs. 500 crore on account of Defence expenditure Rs. 500 crore on account of food subsidy.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is the charge on account of interest included or not.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What happened to the MP Local Area Development Scheme is not being clarified.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): Let the State receive the sanctioned amount, thereafter the State itself will see to it. I have received a letter from the collector, the State is to do the work in this regard. You please do your own work. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: MR. Finance Minister the Members of cooperative. Would you like to assuage their feelings?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Whatever commitments the Government has made, those will be honoured.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, we are not replied whether the amount of Rs. 39612 crore, on account of interest payment, is also a part of the revised estimate or not. I would like to be absolutely clear on that point.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for the cooperation.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You will never find another House like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. We are proud of you.

Shall we take up Matters Under Rule 377 now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 14.10 p.m.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Seventeen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to issue directives to States to ban country liquor in Scheduled Areas**

[*English*]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): The Dhebar Commission was appointed under Article 339 of the Constitution and the Commission submitted its report in 1961 to ban country liquor in Scheduled Areas to prevent the exploitation of tribals

by the liquor vendors and money lenders. Though this policy has been accepted by the Government and guidelines issued to implement it strictly, many State Governments have not implemented the guidelines properly. Illicit distillation is rampant in those areas where the consumers fall victim to various diseases. Due to this many people die, many others are becoming lethargic which is leading them to destitution. All efforts to gear up their economic condition are much below expectation.

The Government of India is authorised by the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution to issue directives to States having Scheduled Areas to stop the exploitation of the tribals and gear up economic development. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have imposed a total ban on country liquor during this year and next year.

I request the Central Government to issue a directive as mentioned above to implement the same and stop illicit distillation of country liquor with a special effort so that the tribals in particular can improve their standard of living.

- (ii) **Need to enhance the amount paid by Central Insurance Corporation of India to fire victims the country**

DR. VISHWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Most of the houses in rural areas of Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh are roofed with paddy straw or palm tree leaf. This is due to poor economical condition of the people living in these areas. During summer season, fire accidents are a regular feature. Even though fire fighting facility is made available at divisional level and some Tahsils, by the time the fire extinguishing vehicles

reach the spot, the damage to property and life is already caused. This is a major calamity causing hardship to poor families. If a natural calamity occurs anywhere, requisite Government support is being extended. However, in this respect only Rs. 1,500 is being offered to the fire victims by the Government and the General Insurance Corporation of India. This is too small a sum, in view of the increasing costs of roofing material and the house hold materials.

I urge upon the Central Government to evolve a permanent scheme to be followed by all the States to provide sufficient funds to cover the expenses to upgrade the roofing with fire proof materials like A.C. sheets either in the forms of total relief or subsidy cum loan as is being given in the Shelter Improvement Scheme of HUDCO. This scheme must cover all the eligible fire victims in the country. It needs a sum of Rs. 7,000 on an average per house.

(iii) Need to start teaching activity at Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University in Lucknow

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertganj): Although Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh has been recognised as Central University but the teaching activity is yet to start. Owing to non-appointment of lecturers, special officers and non-teaching staff in the University, the job of University is being delayed.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested that the teaching work in Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow may be started at the earliest.

(iv) Need to sanction the proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government for development of tourist places in Garhwal region and to provide funds therefor

[Translation]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): There is a need for development of roadside amenities i.e. public lavatories, bathrooms, cafeteria, tin sheds for travellers etc, for the benefit of travellers/tourists at pilgrimage routes of Garhwal Mandal in Uttranchal like Yamnotri, Gangotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath. Accordingly, Uttaranchal Development had submitted a proposal of Rs. 60.54 lakhs to the Union Government for the development of roadside amenities at three place in Tehri District, four places in Chamoli District and Six places in Uttarkashi District but the above amount has not been provided so far.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested that by giving their special attention to this need, arrangements may be made for allocating above funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh at the earliest.

(v) Need for conversion of Shahbad Telephone Exchange in U.P. into Electronic Exchange and provide S.T.D. facilities there

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK (Shahbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shahbad city in Uttar Pradesh is a Tehsil headquarter. It is a commercial city. There are offices of Municipal Committee and educational institutions. The telephone system of Shahbad is not upto the mark. There, the telephone exchange

mostly remains out of order and the facility of STD has also not been provided so far. On account of this, the residents and industrialists are facing great hardships. As the industrialists of this city can not keep them in telephonic contact with other cities, it is badly affecting their business.

Therefore, the Hon'ble Minister of communications is requested that the telephone exchange at Sahbad city of Uttar Pradesh may be converted into electronic exchange immediately and STD facility on this exchange may also be provided.

(vi) Need to lay rail line between Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the development of any particular area, Railways have a valuable contribution. Bihar is the most backward State of the country but the plight of North Bihar is more pitiable. There is neither any big industry nor adequate railways facilities. The distance between Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi is 60 Kilometres. The Railway Board had conducted a survey in 1984 for construction of a railway line on this route. According to that survey, the cost of the above rail line was estimated to be Rs. 28.70 crores. Again, on the demand from Members of Parliament and the people, another survey was carried out in 1990-91. As per the reports received in March, 1991 the cost for completing this work was estimated to be Rs. 61.79 crores. I request the Hon'ble Railways Minister to fulfil the aspirations of the people by completing the work of above rail line at the earliest so that the

development work could start in this backward area.

(vii) Need to evolve a Central Welfare Scheme for Traditional Fishermen

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Sir, this is to urge upon the Government of India to set up a welfare scheme for the traditional fishermen at all India level. Even though there are State schemes they are not enough to serve the fishermen who are often on the brink of pennry. I would like to submit that during the recent period the traditional fishermen are being faced with more threats. They are often the victims of natural calamities. Licences have been given to foreign companies for deep see fishing. This will adversely affect the traditional fishermen and at the same time will destroy our fish wealth.

I would request the Central Government to see that a National Welfare Scheme is introduced to help the traditional fishermen of the country.

(viii) Need for formation of a Special Screening Committee to scrutinise the claims for pension of all participants of Goa Freedom Struggle

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, individual Satyagraha began on 18.6.1955 for the liberation of Goa from the Portugese rule. This individual Satyagraha culminated into a mass Satyagraha on 15.8.1955. The participation of the Indian nationals in the Goan Liberation movement was unmatched and indeed unique.

Several thousands of the Indians from outside Goa participated in the struggle to liberate Goa. Large number of Satyagrahis were arrested and detained. Many suffered serious injuries and were incapacitated. It is disquieting to point out that a few hundred of Satyagrahis who were residents of Goa only have been admitted to the Freedom Fighters Samman Pension Scheme as is prevalent now. But nobody from outside Goa who participated in the liberation struggle of Goa has been admitted into Freedom Fighters Samman Pension Scheme. History has it that the Goan Liberation was achieved both by the Goanese participants as well as participants from other parts of the country. The non-sanction of pension to the participants of other States is a gross injustice to them. Taking note of the lacunae, the then Prime Minister of the country announced on April 28, 1991 at Panjim the formation of a 9-Member Special Screening Committee to scrutinise the claims for pension for all participants of Goa freedom struggle including those from outside Goa.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to remove the anomaly and set up a Screening Committee as in the case of Hyderabad Freedom Fighters and Telengana Freedom Fighters and grant pension to the eligible freedom fighters who participated in the liberation movement of Goa.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dum-dum) Sir, I want to add my views because I am one of those who was present when the volunteers from Calcutta were sent. (*Interruptions*) This is a very justified demand, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, we are taking up Matters Under Rule 377.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I think, Sir, all sections of the House agree to this.

(ix) Need for setting up of an Audio Visual Research Centre at Calicut University

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, Audio Visual Research Centres and Educational Media Research Centres are set up by the University Grants Commission to do media research and produce video programmes for the countrywide classroom, telecast twice on weak days. Most of the video programmes are on undergraduate and graduate syllabi and are meant for formal as well as non-formal students all over the country. Recently University Grants Commission has decided to allow these centres to produce video material for telecast on Doordarshan, extension work and audio-visual support to classroom teaching.

In 1988, the Department of Mass Communications of the University of Calicut made a proposal for the setting up of an Audio Visual Research Centre and a revised proposal was submitted in 1992. University Grants Commission has finally decided to sanction two Audio Visual Research Centres during this plan period—one each in Kerala and Karnataka.

The University of Calicut has a better claim as it has on its staff, persons with proven capability in producing high quality audio-visual programmes. I urge upon the Central Government to take up this just demand of the people of Kerala, particularly from Malabar region of Kerala, with University Grants Commission to grant this project to the University of Calicut.

14.32 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF BANKING
REGULATION (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE,

AND

BANKING REGULATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

As Passed By Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the Statutory Resolution and the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill. The time allotted to these subjects is two hours. Already seven minutes are over.

Rajveer Singhji has moved the Resolution and the hon. Minister also has moved the Bill for consideration. But, unfortunately, Rajveer Singhji could not put forth his views properly. If the House agrees, I think we can just ask Rajveer Singhji to put forth his views.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. I would request the Whips of the political party to send the slips of the prospective speakers, taking into consideration the time allotted to each political party.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the manner in which this Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994 has been introduced.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Sir, the intention of this Government is to run the Government by promulgating ordinances. It was known to them that the Session of the Lok Sabha is due to start from 21 February but even then, they promulgated the ordinance on 31 January. They have always been denigrating this House. They want to run the Government by promulgating ordinance. There was no need to bring in an ordinance on 31 January. Further, what extraordinary achievement they have made since 31 January. It has become the habit of the Government that they increase the prices before presenting the general budget. If the prices of some items are increased before the budget, the very purpose of presenting the budget is defeated. This Government had increased the prices of various essential commodities, under Public Distribution System before presenting the general budget. Even today, our hon'ble Minister is also following the same policy; I am of the opinion that the Government should have avoided this step. When they promulgated the ordinance, we had thought that they would come out with a good ordinance, but the half-hearted manner in which this Government has brought this Bill, is not worth appreciating. The need for bringing this Bill is felt because the Joint Parliamentary Committee, constituted to inquire into the securities scam, had in its report pointed out some short-comings of the banks and drawn the attention of the Government thereto. But it appears that the Ministry of Finance has not paid attention to it and just ignored the report of the JPC, which was prepared unanimously and with hard labour. So far, no action has been taken on the recommendations made in the report. I want to know that what steps the Government have taken to check recurrence of such a bank scam. In this Bill, nothing has been said about such measures. In such

a horrible circumstance, only a healing touch has been given to the seriously staggered banking system. In this new Bill there is no mention about the changes to be effected in the system. Now, you are going to close down some branches. Yesterday, the Hon'ble Minister had himself said that the Government propose to close down 172 branch of the banks. It is also said in the same context that about 3000 branches are incurring losses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): I had not told about three thousand branches... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: It is good if you do not intend to close down three thousand branches. But you have definitely said something about closing some branches. This will result in unemployment. Further, where would the retrenched employees go? The most distressing point in the Bill is that the Government have not taken any step to revamp the banking system. As a result, the situation has reached to such a point that every ordinary person is trying to open an account in a foreign bank and not in any domestic bank. If the money taken out from the indigenous bank is deposited in foreign banks, the whole profit would be taken away by them. You have said about the new banking system in this Bill. We would welcome it only on the condition that they would be opened by Indians. It has nowhere been mentioned in the Bill that they would not be foreign banks. We fear that under new banking system, you could allow any foreign company to open its bank here. That is why we have said that this Bill has been introduced in a half-hearted manner. However, we support it. It is because that we have been persistently requesting the Government

to correct their policy, the Government have taken steps in that direction. But, still it seems that the intention of the Government is not bonafide. Though, on persistent requests, they have taken some corrective steps in their policy, but they still have to make their intentions clear. We can pressurise them to correct their policies but we cannot do so to make their intention clear. Their intention has always been mala-fide. Now, they will have to make endeavours to refine their intention. Merely correcting the policy will not suffice. You would have to refine your intention for achieving success.

I do not want to speak much on this Bill but I want an assurance from the Hon'ble Minister that the Banks would not be handed over to foreign companies. Further, the employees of bank branches, you propose to close down, will not be retrenched and you would make more resources available to those bank branches which are located in rural areas so that they could function more effectively there. With these words, I oppose promulgation of the ordinance and say that keeping all points in view and resolving all problems, this Bill may be withdrawn and a fresh Bill may be introduced in this House.

[English]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung—

Now, the House enjoys quorum.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee to speak now.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(South Calcutta): Sir, I rise to support Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I also agree with some points of the Hon'ble. Member, who has just spoken before. There are grievances of public and I think, these should not be considered from political point of view. Whatever you want to say, you must say it openly. In regard to this Bill, I want to speak on two-four points. There are three types of banks in our country i.e. Nationalised Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks. I have gone through this Bill and it is a good Bill. Now, the Government is going to open some more private banks and they will have to function according to the guidelines set by the Reserve Bank of India. There are guidelines for full time Managing Director and part-time Chairman also. I do not want to speak much on this point.

When I was young, I had heard a slogan, 'Mil ke chalo, Mil ke chalo', in this country but today such circumstances have been created in this country that the people have started to utter that slogan like this, "Loot ke chalo, loot ke chalo" so as to take undue advantage. I agree that every person cannot be wrong or bad but there are many people who have been on the Board of Directors for a long time. If they are replaced by the people of political influence or by the people from trade unions then they would work in their own interest or in the interest of that trade union only and not for the common people. In this connection, I want to suggest that as has been stated in this Bill that only an elected person can be appointed on this post, whatever have been happening in the nationalised banks so far as well as the security scam, it is

not right to put the responsibility only on the Government.

I would like to say that if on the Board of Directors of any bank, the same person continues for longer period, say for ten years or so, then his performance should be reviewed. It should be seen that who the person is? What policy decisions were taken by him in the interest of public or he just abused his position to serve his own interests? Sir, through you I demand to conduct prove into such cases. I know one person Mr. Godbole on the Board of Directors of State Bank of India, who is on the same post in Board of Directors for the last ten years and is still continuing on it. It should be investigated that what political influence is behind it. I would like to say that any kind of political pressure should not influence the appointments in the Board of Directors of any bank. Persons affiliated to any trade union should not be appointed because such persons will talk and work in the interest of their respective trade unions and in their own interest. They will not work in the interest of the country or the common man.

I would like to say that security scam has opened our eyes. Today common public of our country think about the security of the money before depositing it in private sector banks. Therefore, it is essential to define that which authority is accountable for loyalty of private banks. If the Government is responsible, then arrangements should be made by them for their monitoring so that no one could misappropriate the public money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have several financial institutions and chit fund companies in our county, which have amassed the money from public and now they refuse to return it. The poor public

is grief stricken by it. These chit fund companies have cheated the poor people. In reply to a question raised by me earlier it was stated that chit fund companies should work in accordance with the Reserve Bank guidelines. It is correct that Reserve Bank has issued guidelines in this regard. But these companies do not follow these guidelines. They embezzle public money and thereafter open a new company. These companies are given protection by the politicians. So, I request the hon. Minister that attention should be paid towards such chit fund companies and stern action should be taken against defaulters.

Sir, the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised these banks in the interest of common people. Interference of Trade Unions of Banks is growing day by day. Today the traders and industrialist can get loans of any amount but poor educated unemployed can not get a loan of even Rs. 35 thousand. He has to wait for more than six months for this loan and they cannot get any loan without greasing the palms of the authorities concerned. So I request that Indian banks should be preferred to foreign banks. We should adopt better things of foreigners but preferential treatment should be given to our own people. We should develop a new work culture in our country to make our people more skilled.

Sir, the Ministry of Finance is going to close 172 branches of banks in the name of security. What will be the fate of our bank employees if it happens? So I request you that these should not be closed down, instead a time-bound programme should be drawn for them and vigilance system should be improved. In the absence of adequate facilities in competition, our banks will always lag behind the foreign banks who are well

equipped with the required infrastructure. Our people of proven capabilities should be provided expert technologies and they should be entrusted with responsibilities.

Sir, I agree with this point that our banking system should work in the interest of poor commoners and labourers of the country and not in the interest of a few individuals. Along with that, I would like to suggest that at present only two per cent women are employed in our country. I will be grateful to the Minister of banking if more employment opportunities are provided to women. Women can work honestly. I would like to say that some banks should be opened in villages, wherein exclusively woman employees should be appointed. If you want to remove corruption entrust some responsibilities to women. But for a few, most of the women are not corrupt.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I thank you very much. I am grateful for the second day I am granted priority by you although some of the Members are astonished over this.

Let me begin by saying that this is another Ordinance. For the last three days, we were discussing Ordinances. Every time, we have questioned why this Ordinance had been promulgated.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): This is a technical matter. I shall be grateful if you please enrich the House with discussion on the points of the Bill so that it may be more fruitful.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let me assure Mr. Charles that I will try to do my best if that is helpful to him.

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

Let us look at the statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance.

The basis of the argument is why was it urgently required. What was urgently required? The statement is this. In the light of the recommendations of Narasimhan Committee, the urgency was for greater competition. The whole argument for issuing the Ordinance is based on this. This urgency for competition could not wait for three weeks. This was promulgated on 31st January. Everybody knew it despite the lack of adequate understanding about parliamentary procedures. The Treasury Benches know that after 22nd, Budget Session cannot be called. They were all aware that in the case of next three weeks, the Budget Session is going to be called and they say that for the sake of competition, even three weeks cannot be spared. The legitimate question is the Minister has to satisfy the House about what caused the urgency to promulgate the Ordinance. Which kind of competition have you succeeded in generating within a period of three weeks? Today there is a news item in "The Hindustan Times" which says that there are several applications. But it does not seem that they are serious, most of them at least.

In fact, I have an altogether different explanation for these Ordinances. These Ordinances are used as a ploy before the House. There is absolutely no other case because, I am sure, the Minister will not be able to explain that in three weeks so much of a competition was generated and had we not promulgated the Ordinance we would have missed it. The ploy is very simple. The ploy is that they forced the Parliament in

a situation of *fait accompli*. They come to the House; they come to the Business Advisory Committee with the very simple appeal that the Ordinances have to be passed within a particular period of time and therefore we have to agree that it is passed during that period of time. They want to buy the Members of this House in this fashion. Therefore, they use the promulgation of Ordinance as a ploy before the Parliament of the country. I want him to rebut this charge against them. This is all about the Ordinance and that is why I support the Resolution against this Ordinance.

I come to the other point. In this statement, a mention has been made about this Bill. It has been mentioned that this Bill and the Ordinance will enable the RBI to supervise the administration in a better way. It is so unintelligent that in the course of these three weeks, this Ordinance would enable the RBI to streamline the administration of the private banks. You know how the RBI proposed to streamline the administration—by increasing the fines. Nothing can be more silly than this kind of a statement. It has been there in the objectives. They have put it in the objectives of the Bill. They have put it in the statement explaining the reason for promulgating the Ordinance. Therefore, we have no other course but to insist that either they satisfy with full explanation the justification of this Ordinance or withdraw the Ordinance, allow the Ordinance to lapse. Let the Bill which has been passed in the Rajya Sabha be adopted later.

Now, I come back to the substance of the Bill. The objective of the Bill does say that the amendments for the private sector banks are necessary. For what purpose the amendments are necessary? For generating competition. Competition

to whom? It is not to the foreign sector banks. It is a competition which has to be provided to the public sector banks. The whole concern is about the functioning of the public sector banks— not among themselves. The assumption, the hypothesis, the theory of that inglorious Narasimhan Committee report and of the Finance Ministry is that without competition from the private sector, the public sector cannot be brought to health. They mean the private sector of the type which is owned by large private limited companies or public limited companies in India which alone can bring the public sector to health. This is an assumption. It is not entirely true that the public sector was not facing a competition. Is it true? Was there a lack of competition for the public sector banks? What are the foreign banks doing here all these years? They were competing in corruption.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Mukul is not here. He should have advised the Finance Ministry doyens that there is something called handicaps also. In this talk of level-playing field, the foreign banks are given facilities; they are allowed to function in a manner which allows them to have the higher productivity for employees. They will not accept a deposit of less than a sum which is unthinkable for the Indian public sector. Madam Gandhi used to say and say it validly about the Indian public sector. This was one of the reasons why we supported bank nationalisation. With this instrument—it is not a socialist instrument, although 'socialist' is there in the Constitution—which is a modern instrument of banking system, we must utilise it in order to break the backs of money-lenders in the countryside. That was the job which was supposed to be undertaken by the public sector.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*]

Have the foreign banks any such responsibility within the country? We talk of a competition and a level-playing field for competition. Is it only that? We are trying to learn a thing or two from the foreign banks. What is the latest perception of the Finance Ministry? We knew that. The only justification for the banking sector henceforward should be whether it is profit-making or not. I tell you this is the only justification. For the last 30 years in particular, it is this which is being dinned in the heads of the executives of the public sector banking organisations as much as on the heads of the public sector enterprises. Is it untrue? It is nothing but profit. They did search that. Not only did they search but they also imitated the private competitors both in the private sector and in the foreign sector. All this led to generate a loot of the country to the extent of thousands of crores of rupees. That is what the JPC was discussing. There was a transaction with this kind of a combined group who were supposed to be in competition with the foreign banks. In fact, foreign banks laid it. That is the finding of the JPC, the famous Citibank and all that is in evidence. I am not giving out any secret. They refused initially to budge before the JPC. They told us on our face that our Government has told them that profit is the key indicator. They wanted our help. We know from the JPC report that we went ahead to help them. The ex-Governor of RBI in fact, advised to go slow with the foreign banks so as not to catch them for all the irregularities, for all the violations of the guidelines that they were indulging in.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Is there my motive?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Profit is the motive. We tried to find out the reasons. The evidences are lying in our library. The total amount of profit may not have reached the banks; It may not have been exhausted by the brokers; it may have percolated in to the coffers of even political individuals. But that is a different story and I am not on that.

This is what you told them about competition. We confronted them, almost every single head of the public sector enterprise and the banking organization, with the question as to why did they do this. Do you know what were the kinds of instruments they were utilising? We may be ashamed, but they were not. They went to the length of forging the unit certificates of the UTI; it was a downright forgery and false printing. The Report is there to state that. It is there to state that when there were no assets at all, those non-existent assets were being traded. They were defending that. The call-money rate went up to 80 per cent. We asked them, why they were not ashamed. We told them that they were all senior people, patriots, but why is it that such a thing could happen? Again and again, the reply was, under the new environment, they have been asked to show profits in their balance-sheets. They wanted to maximise their balance-sheets, maximise their profits, to show positive results in their balance-sheets. That was the answer given by them.

And what ailed the public sector? We all know, what are the problems of the public sector. Even that famous Narasimhan Committee knows what ailed this public sector. I am not going into other instruments. You all know about falsification and banker's receipt. The cheques which were issued in the name of the public sector banks—what are

called banker's cheques: one bank issuing a cheque in favour of another bank—were, unashamedly, credited in the name of the brokers. This has happened. So, it was not only forgery, not only trading with non-existent assets, but also these kinds of violations took place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to finish in two minutes time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I can tell you that I will not succeed in that. Madam, I have just started on my course.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Why do you not speak on the Bill?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will come to that. I know that you are a private banker.

Madam, what ailed the public sector, while people like Shri Chacko are requested to offer competition?

There is another Report on frauds in the banks. By now infamous or famous, Shri Amitav Ghosh, the Deputy Governor of RBI, it was under his Chairmanship that Report came. He was also cascaded. But, nevertheless, that Report is a wonderful one. One of the beautiful paragraphs in that Report says something like this.

Retiring Chairmen of public sector banks, in the course of their last year of service, when they are sure that their tenure is going to end, could give advances to people, never to be returned. This is on print by the Deputy Governor, an expert on fraud who was also involved—may be. That is the JPC finding. This is his observation. He was a very Knowledgeable person. He said that

what ails the public sector banks is not lack of competition, but this kind of huge frauds, huge bad debts which are not collected. It is said that the banks are so much inefficient that they have eaten up their capital and therefore in three successive budgets more than Rs. 5000 crore have been provided, so that the banks are capitally adequate. They call it capital adequacy. This is the dictation from abroad. This is the Basle Committee on International Bank of Settlement which has directed. This Rs. 15000 crore astoundingly is almost the same amount which the large borrowers in terms of this Ghosh Committee have defrauded the banks.

What ails the public sector? Lack of competition? We have provided the list of how many management people, how many top posts are lying vacant in different public sector banks. Is it because of Lack of competition? All the frauds that were perpetrated were not because of lack of competition. If anybody can suggest anything, It will be a contrary statement. In order to prove before some of the pure position holders in the Finance Ministry, as pure as innocence, to prove before them all these activities, frauds and other things were perpetrated, so that the balance sheet does not shown up in the red. We know that in all these kinds of activities RBI was of help. I am mentioning this because it has been mentioned here to enable the RBI to have better supervision. It is never true although we have recommended independent supervision. We know the story.

An RBI Governor was unhappy that the account of Shri Harshad Mehta was not being handled properly in the SBI. Perhaps you know the story that it was not bad account, his current account was being talked about. In fact the current account was not tampered at all. What

was happening at that time in the SBI was that the Bankers Cheques which were received at the SBI were from the coffers of the bank account and they were sent in favour of Shri Harshad Mehta without entering his account at all. Only the net position at the end of the day would be entered into Harshad Mehta's account which Shri Goipuria, the then Chairman of the SBI, did not touch at all. The RBI Governor had in his wisdom to intervene in this situation and Harshad Mehta's business was coming down in terms of his own account. Therefore he tried to contact the Managing Director. The Chairman had resigned by that time, being a respectable person, he could not stand it. But the Managing Director who was a friend of an officer in the Reserve Bank of India who was not in charge of these kinds of activities in his own bank was brought by the Governor through this Chief Officer of the Reserve Bank of India and asked him to see the new international companies which were coming into India so that he is adequately greased and there are no hindrances in the functioning of Shri Harshad Mehta's account.

These are the kinds of difficulties which the public sector banks have faced. We were repeatedly insisting here in the Standing Committees and outside that one of the crucial points to detect all this, is to eliminate the 'secrecy clause' provided in the Banking Regulation Act and in all the Individual Acts concerning the banks. As we see Amitabh Bachchan is the tallest defaulter in terms of tax payment, we want to find out who is the tallest defaulter in terms of bad debts in relation to the banks. We want to know their names. So, please do not cover them up with the 'secrecy clause.' But, that was not paid heed to. The secrecy clause is—the favoured individuals otherwise who are known to have defrauded—

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

to indulge in respectable frauds. Therefore, the secrecy clause was introduced. We were insisting that they may be lifted. But, they were not lifted. Had it been done, the health of the banking system would have been better; and the public sector banks need not have faced this kind of problem, apart from the social obligation of spreading the banking institution throughout the country, in every nook and corner, to combat the ancient Hindu system of money lending.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry to say this. Please try to be brief.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am still on the objectives of the Bill. Let me now enter in to the provisions of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. You are a very respectable Member of the House. I do not want to disturb you. I am really telling you the truth that I am very helpless because there are a number of Members to speak. Please try to be brief.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I promise that I shall try to help you and see that you are not helpless.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 25 minutes already.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is why I say that I have not spoken for a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only seven minutes are allotted for your party.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will come to some of the provisions of the Bill.

The first point that I was making is that it was not competition that was called for to streamline the public sector banks which Shri Chacko would be trying to answer and that it was entirely unnecessary. There are two types of private sector banks which have become infamous. One is the foreign private sector banks about which the JPC had to suggest that their licences may be cancelled. There is another type of private sector banks under which Bank of Karad is coming. I assure you, Madam that Shri Chacko is not involved in that bank. That bank turned out to be a brokers' bank. A private sector bank with a very small capital which is not mentionable, was dealing in hundreds of crores of rupees daily, with the help of Shri Bupen Dalal, Shri Hiten Dalal, Shri Narottam and others. For such a small private sector bank, you may imagine the competitive power.

It is coming into collusion with the State Bank of India, the largest bank of India. It is colluding with the Standard Chartered Bank of England. Stanchart was taking the help of this Bank of Karad in order to indulge and accelerate the acts of corruption. So was the bid of the very famous—now our master—Citibank. This was the nature of the private banks. They were small banks excepting that brokers owned a good part of Bank of Karad.

Now what are we providing for in this absolutely innocent looking Bill? Nothing. A non-whole time chair, a part-time chair. Why? Why is a part-time chair necessary? Because we are not satisfied that the brokers were doing all that. We wanted the competition to come from not

only the brokers but also from stalwarts of the Indian big business as well as foreign business. (*Interruptions*) We can not expect JRD had he been alive to become a whole-time Chairman of the Bank of Karad. We could not expect a whole-time Chairman for any of the banks which they controlled before nationalisation. They were controlling banks before nationalisation—the Birlas, the Tatas and others. None of them is whole-time Chairman. (*Interruptions*) I do not know which other kind of illegal ownership even Mr. Chhacks has.

Now what they want is that the provision in the regulation of a whole-time Chairman—whole-time means compulsorily whole-time Chairman—must be removed so that from India any Birla can come, so that from India any DCM man may come. They will be part-time Chairman. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to finish it now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I do not want to mention about Ambani. I would not have mentioned it. But he has reminded me just now. This morning, I was reminded by the *Hindustan Times*. This Ambani has applied. The Reliance Industries have applied for a bank. This is today's *Hindustan Times*. So, Ambani would be allowed to become a part-time Chairman. Now, what objection can there be? I will just take you to the turn of the century and early years of this century when it was, for the first time, in the world that Directors owning industrial estates were merging their capital in the banking and financial sector. This thing was happening towards the turn of the last century and beginning of this century. This was happening most prominently in United States of America.

In the process, the companies there, the big business there, became so powerful that the 20th century began to be or first ceased to be the empire of those people on whose empire the sun was not setting. The Britishers began withdrawing from that scene and the American century began. In the second decade of this century, an exceptionally brilliant political economist of another country, who was also a giant in many other respects, noticed this phenomenon and came to the wonderful conclusion that the merger of the financing capital with industrial capital is the latest sign of imperialism. He would be remembered as one of the tallest of this century and he was of the view that this would be the most dangerous thing in the world.

Now, what are you providing for in this Act? Precisely, this kind of a merger and nothing else! When you propose that there will be a non-whole-time Chairman, in fact what you are proposing is this only. In another section, you have made it very explicit too. Previously, it was said that no director, who is a whole-time director of another company will be permitted to be a director in a banking company. Now, the amendment is that those groups who have voting right of more than 20 per cent will not be permitted to have more than three directors. Just see this euphemism. I suppose, in English language, this is what is called euphemism. Am I right? It is not that they were not allowed to hold any post at all. It is said that they will be permitted upto three. Any group with 20 per cent will have three Directors. In this way, Reliance, Birlas and all other eminent people will be allowed to have three directors. What else is complete merger of industrial capital with banking and financial capital? And, not only that! There are many more beautiful pieces in the state-

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

ment. It is mentioned that the effort is to have people who are eminent. We know, by now, how people become eminent. The brokers of the Bank of Karad did become very eminent. We also know that Harshad Mehta was called upon to give a favourable comment on Budget when his premises were raided by the Income Tax people. So, that was eminence! Of course, we cannot deny it. We know that big social functions are organised in different cities where our Cabinet Ministers rub shoulders with this kind of eminent people...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee. You may please sit down. Your party is allotted seven minutes and you have already taken 35 minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Madam, whatever may have prompted you to enlarge seven minutes to 35 minutes, by the same rationale kindly enlarge those seven minutes to 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you just one minute to wind up. After that, whatever you speak will not go on record. Kindly conclude. Please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the amendment is that any group having more than 20 per cent voting right may not appoint more than 3 directors. And is there a restriction with regard to foreign companies registered in India? Henceforward, it is not only a branch of City Bank in India but all those people who are investing their funds in Bombay Stock Exchange will be holding

Directorship in groups of three and offering competition without which, in your view, the wisdom of the Government, the wisdom of the Parliament and the Wisdom of the people will not succeed to tone up the public sector.

Other point to which I would like to draw your attention is, there are several provisions in the original Bill which are being amended in a very interesting fashion. The amendment is to the effect that wherever it is said that the Directors would have these kinds of eminence or qualities—like, he must be a person who has special knowledge in the working of a banking company, special knowledge in financial, economic and business administration, etc.—all this will apply to only whole-time Chairman. They will stand on their own footing in terms of their eminence and will be allowed to utilize the funds mobilised through their banking organisations eminent reasons in their own industrial organisations because it is a no holds barred game of making profits and drowning the country in this sea of profit. What I am saying is, If we allow these kinds of amendments, It would mean that this is what we are trying to do.

In the public sector a provision is there to have 13 Directors of which 7 Directors can come from outside. So, the foreigners can start a private limited company and their concern is not the country, not to break the back of money lenders in our countryside but their concern only is to make more profit and worship the God of Mammon. This being so, you want us to support this Bill. We on the contrary, oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Madam, Chairman, I oppose the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 1994 and support the Statutory Resolution brought in this regard. From the ordinance promulgated on banking system it can well be construed that the Government is all set for allowing foreign investment in each and every field.

It has been stated that ten thousand branches of banks are incurring losses and out of these three thousand will be closed down. But no provision has been made in it to accommodate those bank employees who will be rendered jobless, by closure of these three thousand branches. In place of these three thousand branches, banks will be set up with the capital of private sector or by foreign capital. In the given situation on the one hand our banks are working in public sector and on the other hand a network of foreign banks is already in our country. The functioning of foreign banks has strongly been deprecated by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in their report, and now through this ordinance these banks have been invited. After allowing inflow of as much foreign capital as possible it is being legalised through Banking Regulation Amendment Bill and it is being said that in this way the public sector banks are being made competitive. If there will be competition among public sector, private capital and foreign capital, public sector will be closed as it is stated to be already running in loss. You have already accepted that these are unable to face competition. In such a situation what will happen to the capital which will be invested by private parties.

It seems that the proposed ordinance has been brought to accommodate

foreign capitalists in every field. Therefore, I disapprove it.

When the report on security scam was presented to this House, at that time the Finance Minister has ... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Madam, I am again drawing your attention regarding Quorum. There is no Quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung...

[*Translation*]

Now quorum is complete in the House. Mandalji please continue your speech.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Madam, hon. Finance Minister had assured the House that all the questions raised in the report of Joint Parliamentary Committee will be replied to within three months. Now it is the month of March and this House will be adjourned on 19th of this month but on behalf of the Government the Finance Minister has not so far replied to any question raised by Joint Parliamentary Committee. If he had replied the questions such as what action was taken, what was the outcome of those actions and what measures does the Government now want to take, then the situation would have been amply clear. It would have been better if the ordinance had been brought later on. But he has promulgated the ordinance three weeks before the commencement of Session. If this ordinance would have been promulgated after these questions were replied and the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill would have been brought in the

[Shri Brahmanad Mandal]

context of those replies, only then a concrete action could have been taken for effecting improvements in Banking System. But without completing these formalities the Government has taken this decision and it seems that banking System and its Rules and Regulations are being changed under pressure from the foreign powers.

Madam, issues have also been raised regarding political interference and Trade Unions. Narasimhan report was also discussed, which also raised the issue regarding political interference. But I would like to say that political interference is made by ruling party. I would like to ask that who appoints the members on the Board of Directors in all the 196 rural banks set up in various parts of the country. Ministry of Finance appoints them. I would like to cite an example of Monghyr where one member of Board of Director has been appointed for the fourth consecutive terms in violation of all the rules and regulations which restrict the appointment of a person to two terms only. I have cited the example of Monghyr and I think that it might have happened in the whole country, such cases relating to some banks might not have come to light. But I would like to ask that who is interfering into banking system and who has created such a situation in banks? I am of the view that Banking System and public sector suffer losses due to political interference which is mostly from the side of the ruling party here after it is said that losses are being incurred by public sector due to poor performance of labourers. Employees are not working. It is again the employees whose poor performance is alleged to be the root cause of banking sector's running in loss. In this way they recommend for closure of public sector

and encourage foreign banks in the country. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

I would like to make some more suggestions in this regard. We have a lot of unemployment in our country. Mamataji has mentioned correctly that unemployed persons do not get loan from banks. The rich people and the capitalists get loans from banks whereas that money is allocated for providing loans to unemployed persons. Banks provide loans to the people who are employed and already have money. This way unemployed persons are deprived of this loan facility. So I would like to suggest that funds allocated to provide loan to unemployed persons should be given to them only.

In the same way, I would like to suggest that branches of Rural Banks should be set up in every village. At present in rural banks also the money meant for loaning out to poor farmers and labourers is given to big people in loan. So I would like to suggest that loan should be made available to poor farmers and labourers by every branch of Rural Banks. Arrangements should be made to deposit paltry savings to say of Rs. 10, 20, 50 or 100—of the Poor, This will help in raising the capital of banks. By these measures poor farmers and labourers will be able to get loan for agricultural purposes.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): This Bill seeks to make a provision for the appointment of full-time Chairmen and Managing Directors in banking companies. The Indian Banks are going to face considerable competition in the years to come. They have to be fully equipped in terms of experience for that.

While I am on this point, I must point out that we must have as Chairmen or Managing Directors experienced, impartial and objective people. They must have the necessary commitment to serve the cause of the people. They should not be mere friends of industrialists. So, while appointing the Chairmen or Managing Directors their background has to be fully kept in mind and definite guidelines should be issued in this regard.

Secondly, the banking services have reached every corner of the country now. In my State of Kerala there is a problem. We have the largest number of depositors. But the banks do not disperse credit in proportion to the deposit. I do not know why it is happening, This is a distortion which needs to be corrected.

Another point is about the demand for more branches. Since the banking operations are increasing, demand for more branches of banks come up. The old norms do not hold good. The norms should, therefore, be suitably changed.

Appointment of SC/ST candidate to senior posts in banks is still done very rarely. There is a general impression that banks are not fulfilling the quota. This has to be changed.

The banks become the vehicle of social and economic transformation. The banks are the agencies which implement various economic programmes meant for the upliftment of the weaker sections. The banks cannot fulfil this role unless we have persons with integrity at the head. So, while we are passing such a Bill, we must ensure that the right kind of people come to manage our banks.

Regarding safety and security of investment in private banks, the Government of India shall ensure the protection.

There are lot of misuse in private banks. Many example are before us. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister in this regard.

Another important which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about the improvement of the banking system. The Government must take necessary steps to the need for improving the quality of service especially in the nationalised banks. Every day due to lack of staff and other sufficient facilities, the nationalised bank branches are facing serious problems in their daily transactions. In Kerala, every day we can see lot of people standing in the long queue in front of the nationalised banks and it takes too much time for them to get their transactions done. Therefore, the Government should consider providing sufficient staff, computer system and other facilities in the nationalised banks.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Madam Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill 1994 and to offer my support to it. At the same time I take strong exception to the Ordinance being passed just three weeks before the Parliament met.

The existing Act was passed as early as 1994 to regulate the banking business in the country. Since then, many changes had taken place in the area of banking. Preparation of Balance Sheet, investment proposals, lending policy, portfolio management, interest rate structure—they all have changed. These changes could not be handled by the present Act, therefore, some amendments were thought of and they are now before

[Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda]

this House for its consideration and approval.

The commercial banks are the commercial ventures. They should be so to be able to progress, to be able to prosper. Otherwise, they incur losses and they come to grief sooner or later. The commercial banks accept deposits from the public, pay interest at the rate fixed by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India. They lend these funds to the needy borrowers at the rate again fixed by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India. Normally the lending rates are higher than the deposit rates. The spread between the two reads must be sufficient to enable the banks to make profits, to meet the cost of administration and so on. The commercial banks are a source of stability. During the period of inflation, the banks raise the landing rates and discourage borrowing and spending. As a result aggregate demand falls and the prices fall to the normal level. In a period of depression, the banks lower the lending rates and encourage borrowing and spending. As a consequence, aggregate demand raises and the prices rise to the normal level.

It is also said that banks are a source of instability. They release cash in a period of inflation and aggravate inflation. In a period of depression they withdraw cash and deepen the depression. It is, therefore, said that the money market releases and absorbs cash and is in this sense a source of instability.

In India, commercial banks were being run on commercial lines. But in 1967, Government wanted to introduce a social purpose into banking operations.

So, it brought in social control over banks. In 1969, the social control was given a legal form with the enactment of Bank Nationalisation Act. This Act defined three priority sectors. They are agriculture, the export sector and the small scale industrial sector. The reasons why they were defined as priority sectors are as follows:

Firstly, India needs sufficient food supply to feed its growing population. If the food prices rise, the general price level rises. Therefore, inflation rate rises. So, to control inflation, it is necessary to ensure adequate food supply. This requires the banks to lend sufficient finance to the agricultural sector to finance the operations and to produce more food.

Second priority sector is the export sector. After 1956 there was a balance of payments crises because exports were rising at a slow rate while imports were surging. This created a foreign exchange crisis. So to resolve this, exports had to be stepped up. The exports had to be given finance to produce goods for the export market. The small scale industrial sector has a considerable employment potential. These industries use locally available raw materials and employ local available labour. They produce goods and sell them in the local market or export them. In view of the employment potential of the small scale industrial sector, this was thought of as a priority sector. According to the Act, 40 per cent of the bank resources had to be reserved for loans to the private sector and these loans had to be at concessional interest rates. The reservation of 40 per cent of the bank resources and the lending at concessional interest rates reduced the profitability of banking operations and the banks came to trouble.

15.57 hrs.

[MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG) *in the Chair*]

Again, a few years ago when Shri Janardan Poojari was the Minister of State for Finance, he introduced the loan mela scheme in order to help the poor, the destitute and downtrodden to borrow and to start petty businesses. But the loan mela scheme was fraught with fraudulent practices. The borrowers could not approach the banks directly. They could contact them through political intermediaries. Intermediaries mean payment of a price. The borrower got just half of the loan sanctioned to him. So, these banking operations reduced the profitability of the banks and also eroded their capital base.

In 1992, the Narasimhan Committee report on financial sector reform came down heavily on the concessional lending to the private sector. The Committee recommended that the bank resources devoted to lending to private sectors should be brought down.

Lastly, the important thing about the banks is the constitution of Board Directors. At present, the Board of Directors is occupied mostly by politicians. They politicise the banking operations, with the result the banks come to grief. Therefore, the Board of Directors should have men who are competent; who are advocates and who are Chartered Accountants. There should be two ladies and two Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people in the Board.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore the banking system has got to be placed on firm footing. The banks have got to compete with private banks

and also with foreign banks. If they do not make sufficient profit, they lose their business, with the result that they will go out of business. Therefore, the Indian banking system should be strengthened, should be made stable and should be able to earn sufficient profit.

With these points, I close my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Susanta Chakraborty.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): What about Janata Dal, Sir? This is the second round going on. Let there be fairness and justice. Janata Dal also is there. You are calling all the Members from the same party. Why Janata Dal is being ignored?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn also will come. You will get a chance.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): We will get a chance but you call the parties one by one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is exactly what I am doing. I am calling you one by one.

16.01 hrs.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, another piece of Ordinance is being converted into Bill. This Ordinance, we all know, was promulgated on January 31. If I remember right, the Parliament was adjourned on December 30 and reassembled on February 21. Just three weeks before the reassembling of the Parliament, the Government issued this Ordinance with the object of introducing greater competition, enabling the Reserve Bank of India to effectively

[Prof. Susanta Chakaraborty]

perform its functions of monitoring, and to inject efficiency into the entire banking system. All this has been done in the name of the Narasimhan Committee. The Government, I know, feels ashamed to utter the name of the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank. But we all know that the Narasimhan Committee was set up by the Government of India because the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank wanted to make certain changes in the financial sector as a part of the structural reforms programme that was adopted by the International Monetary Fund. The Narasimhan Committee itself submitted its report two years back, in December, 1991. During these two years, nothing was done and suddenly the Government has come up with this Ordinance. I want to know from the Minister what is the purpose of bringing this Ordinance. We want to know how many part-time Chairmen have been appointed during this period and what changes have been made in the monitoring functions of the Reserve Bank of India as per this Ordinance. So, what we see is that the Government is afraid to face the Parliament. As one or two of my colleagues have already said, the Ordinance is being used by them as a ploy to avoid the Parliament. Naturally, they are denigrating the prestige of the Parliament in this fashion. So, I object to this. This is my charge against the Government and I think that they will rectify their ways.

It is very clear that now because they believe in the privatisation of the economy as a whole, this Bill too can be regarded as a part of their entire programme.

May, I most humbly, request the hon. Finance Minister to remind the days

when their departed leader nationalised the banks in 1969? The private banks were there. The allegation against the private banks was that they are not looking to the interest of the economy. If they run efficiently, they run it for their profit. The allegation was there. From the Datta Commission report and others we find that there is a collusion between the industrial capital and financial capital. The man who is on the trade is on the industry and on the finance. One of the aims of nationalisation was to break this monopoly and friendship amongst the three. After nationalisation of the banking system, it had catered to the needs of the economy. Loans have been given to the poor people. Loans have been given to the rural sector. We know that this was not nationalised to look to the social needs of the country. We also know that even after nationalisation a large part of the funds was spent for the benefit of the rich. These are all known to us. We also know how these funds were utilised by the political power in the name of *loan me la* and all those things. Now we say that everything will be all right if we have a part-time Chairman there. It is a strange argument that with the induction of a part-time Chairman, the efficiency of the banks will be increased. Is it because the banks are inefficient that the scam has taken place? Is it because the directors there are inefficient? We face these sort of things today. Why did the scam occur? Who shall answer this? How is it that these banks which were looking to the interest of the society, which were giving loans to the agriculturists, self-employed and to the small-scale industrialists there, have bad debts? How is it that bad debts and sticky advances could occur?

Rs. 37,000 crore have been locked for bad debts. If we take into account the share of the corporate entity, it is more than Rs. 2 lakh crore. Who are the

persons involved? You speak of transparency. What is the secret in it? Why do you not divulge their names?

We should be ashamed that even Pakistan has published the names of the people who have taken loans which have become bad debts and sticky advances. Whom does this Government want to hide? What is their interest? We know that the people in the Government do not pay any heed to this.

Now in the Bill they are raising the share of the individual shareholders up to one per cent. But then the Bill does not say anything about the number of such shareholders, They can be three; they can be five; they can be six or they can be ten. They may come to have 70 or 80 per cent of the shares. Mr. Minister, you may say that they would not be able to appoint more than three directors. But when the general meeting is held, all the shareholders will attend the meeting and those who hold majority of the shares will also put up their directors. What will you do then? That is not clear. It is not again clear as to what are the qualifications fixed for the part-time Directors. It is mentioned that they may be 'eminent persons'. Whom do they like to give berth? So, this arouses certain suspicions in our minds.

Sir, the Bill, if implemented, will destroy the very edifice that we have built up since 1969. The Bill, if implemented, will encourage a situation where the capitalists will have their say in the finances of our country. We all know that this is one of the trends of imperialism. Now we are in a situation where we are surrendering our rights, surrendering ourselves before the dictates of the third

force which is dictating us from the outside world. We have already signed the Dunkel Draft and we are leaving everything that will leave us in the lurch for many years. This is a dangerous situation. So, I demand, through you, Sir, of the Government to start a national debate on this point and take the people into confidence. Why do they think that they are the only patriots? Why do they think that only they have the monopoly rights to think of the welfare of the people of this country? They should take the opinion of the people. If they want to sanctify the atmosphere, first they should sanctify themselves. The people in high positions in the political system, they are responsible for this situation. So, I can not, but oppose the Bill from my heart of hearts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.C. Chacko.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Janata Dal should get the chance now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have sent the names only at 3.40 p.m.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We might have sent the names at 3.40 p.m. But that does not mean that we should not get our chance now. This is the third round which is going on and even now we are not given our chance to participate in the debate...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance. It is coming.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, please tell us the total time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee to this debate and the time allotted to the Janata Dal. We are not disturbing Mr. Chacko.*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, Mr. Chacko, please take your seat. Now I call Shri Mumtaz Ansari to speak.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very strange Bill which has been brought forward before the House. This Banking Regulations Act was passed in 1949. Never before this has been challenged so harshly and so heavily. Now, at this point of time, this Banking Regulations Act has been challenged because so many scams, so many scandals and even the security scam have taken place in this country. Now so many politics are taking place in this country. That is why, it has created curiosity on the part of the Government officials; it has created interest and seriousness on the part of the Government and on the part of the persons who are at the helm of affairs. Now they are going to amend the whole Act which was passed earlier in 1949. This is a very satisfactory and gratifying step which is going to be taken by our hon. Minister or by the Government of the country! Now you just see that so many provisions are going to be done away with or abolished. This will not be allowed to be done. We just oppose it tooth and nail.

This provision also tells that so many working Chairmen, part-time Chairmen, acting Chairmen and all these Chairmen will be appointed. Never such type of scandals of huge dimensions took place, at any time in the history of our country, as it took place recently. The Government which was headed by the same Congress Party in the year 1969 Mrs. Indira Gandhi, very iron lady, very prominent lady, universal lady, very important lady. She nationalised 14 banks by one stroke of pen, in the year 1969.

Shri Morarji Desai was talking about social control over banks. (*Interruptions*)

We know in Nagarwala case, Rs. 60 lakhs were taken out at the behest of certain important leader. I do not want to mention all these things. But after nationalisation of all these 14 banks, funds were decentralised. Earlier, all these funds were being misused or used in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and all other industrial nerve centres of the country. But I can commend whatever steps that were taken on the ground that this concentration of funds, after nationalisation, was decentralised and the loans were given even to the poor people. Even the poorer sections of the society, even the people at the lower strata of the society, even the down-trodden, even the priority sector, which was later on defined, for example, agriculture, small scale industry, unemployed and jobless youth have also begun to think that they can take loans from the banks. Before the nationalisation of the banks, it was just a dream. No person thought of taking loan from the banks. Only gigantic personalities, big industrialists were taking loans from the banks. After nationalisation, all these poorer sections of the society of the country could take loans. Even these Grameen banks were established. Now these Grameen banks are decaying, perishing due to paucity of funds, in the absence of replenishing of the required funds.

I would like to say here that whatever amendments are going to be brought about, these are not in good spirit. They are very much surprised about whatever has taken place. They are very much surprised at whatever has taken place in the bank scam. That is why, in order to wash their hands and to have their face saving device, they are going to make amendment.

But, at the same, I would like to ask why this part-time chairman should be there? (*Interruptions*)

The House is also very much interested to oppose this Bill because this Bill is very obnoxious and dangerous for the entire country. Why this part-time Chairman? Why don't you constitute some sort of an autonomous body, impartial body, justice-loving body? They can appoint many whole-time Chairmen. We just read in the newspapers that so many banks are not headed by Chairmen. In the absence of these Chairmen, many irregularities are being committed. Because they want part-time Chairmen because they want their own men at all banks, they want to have political persons, they want to give political assignments to all these persons, that is why, they are interested to make lot of amendments. At the same time, they say that there will be Directors from the private companies. Why private companies? Why not one Shri Murli Deora is sufficient? He can control all the banks. Why so many persons from different private companies? It means there is some sort of ulterior motive behind this. (*Interruptions*)

Only one person selected from private companies wants to have control, superintendence and concentration and they try to exploit all these banking concerns.

Banking is the life-line of the economy. Banking concern is the life-blood of the country. You see that all the programmes, all the developmental schemes are to be executed and implemented through all these banking concerns. That is why, concern is not only a concern and an organisation, rather it is an instrument for the social and economic change, and for the socio-economic betterment of the country. That is

why, this sort of amendment cannot be allowed to have the sanction of this House.

Similarly, the foreign banks will come with many branches. They are very good branches. They are having rosy picture. They are painting a different picture for the country.

You just go through all these reports which have been submitted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. What has happened there? Not only our own banks have committed many scandals, but rather, most of the foreign banks are also involved in the scandals and the banking scams. That is why, all these foreign banks cannot be allowed. You cannot open the flood-gates in the name of liberalisation and globalisation. Very good words are being coined for that and you want to open the flood-gates of the country so that all these banking concerns with different branches will be just brought here in the country. I do not dispute that there should not be any transparency. There should not be effectiveness. There should not be any sort of reforms which should be brought about by the Government of India. I do accept and I do support whatever transparency you want to bring about to the balance-sheet of the banks, to the accounting procedures and systems of the bank. I also do support all these things. But, at the same time, in the name of liberalisation, you cannot open the flood-gates of the country and you can not allow all these foreign banks, like Citibank and all these foreign banks. Don't you remember they were all involved in the bank scandals? Don't you see this present day system does not do justice to certain backward States like Orissa and Bihar and other States where the ratio of deposits is very much low? You are making collection from the poor and the

[Shri Mumtaz Ansari]

backward States but, at the same time, you are not making investment wherever it is desirable and wherever it is justifiable, whereas all these funds are being accumulated and sent through the pipeline to bigger cities and bigger industrial nerves of the country. But, at the same time, I would like to say that you make correction in all these imbalances, rather credit deposit ratio, and you just make much more allocation for the poor and backward States of the country.

I am ready to support to this extent. But once the foreign banks come into our country, what will happen? Uptil now, the funds are just flowing to the different corners of the country. Those corners may be richer, those corners may be poorer. But once the foreign banks come, all these funds will be coming from abroad and all our politicians, all our big people, all our big Ministers will be going abroad in the name of making deposits in different banks like the Swiss Bank and other banks, and so many Bofors-type scandals will take place. You cannot stop those things. That is why I am ready to support any sort of reform that you desire, any such amendment and those changes which must be in the best interests of the people of the country. That is why I am ready to support the Resolution moved by Shri Rajveer Singh. No doubt, I am ready to support that Resolution and I am ready to oppose this amending Bill (which is going to be put forth before the House by the Treasury Benches) tooth and nail with all vehemence, with all our might, with all our strength.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving this opportunity to me to speak. Even though I missed my chance, I am very happy that I could

listen to a very good speech made by my friend Shri Mumtaz Ansari. He was speaking about something else and not about the Bill. Shri Ansari and many of our Opposition friends who opposed this amending Bill were proving the fact that without reading this Bill a discussion is possible.

Today, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is to be amended and the amending Bill is placed before this House. I consider this as a very important moment in the history of this Parliament. We are the party, we are the inheritors of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Congress Party which nationalised the Indian banks. I still remember the days, the days of 1969 when we were fighting the battle in the Parliament, in the streets of this country. The people who now act as pseudo-supporters of Indira Gandhi and who are now taking the name of Indira Gandhi when they are opposing, were trying to defeat this nationalisation measure and progressive measures of that day's leadership of the Congress Party. Anyway, I am happy at least, lately, they have realised and they started paying lip service now.

This Bill which is now before the House reflects the socio-economic changes which have taken place in this country since the last 25 years. Our leftist friends are living in a very very unrealistic world today. What happened between 1969 and 1994? In this new Bill, all the changes that have taken place in the last 25 years have been exactly reflected. That has to be understood by the Opposition Members and especially my Leftist friends. I do not know whether they would accept it at all. In the Marxian dictionary, there is no limit for pessimism. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Prof. Susanta Chakraborty have, from the very beginning been saying that everything in this Bill is objectionable and they are there-

fore opposing it. This Bill has basically been brought forward before this House for three major amendments. The first one is relating to the voting right to the shareholders. It has been raised from one per cent to ten per cent. I did not have the privilege of listening to the opinion of Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee on this issue at all. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee was speaking about JPC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please avoid personal names being used.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Yes, They are all very prominent Members of this House. Their opinions are very valuable. You may reconsider your ruling because without taking Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee's name, if I participate in the discussion on Banking, that will be incomplete. He is such a learned Member. Coming to my point, about the raising of the voting right from one per cent to ten per cent of the shareholders, what is the reason, logic behind this amendment? I wish they had at least thought of this subject, applied their mind on this subject. The private sector banking was never prohibited in this country. They fail to understand this point. Even in 1969 when the banks were nationalised, at that time, a cut off limit was decided that all the banks having a capital of above Rs. 200 crores will be nationalised. And there were more than one dozen banks in the country which were having capital base of less than Rs. 200 crores. They remain as the private sector banks. We have the private sector banks; we had the nationalised banks and foreign banks also were working in this country. All these were there in a harmonious blend in the banking sector in this country. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chacko will remember that one

the theses propounded by the hon. Finance Minister is that more diffusion of ownership is better. By raising the limit from one per cent to ten per cent do you think, that is consistent with more defusion of ownership?

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: That is exactly the point where I am coming to. Thank you for reminding me that. The thing is that the private sector banks are being allowed. His first objection was why this is brought as an ordinance. I am not going into the details. Another thing is, ordinances are being opposed by them from the BJP to the CPI(M), because they are never going to be the ruling party in this country. They have always opposed that and they are going to do that only. They have been opposing for the last 45 years saying that ordinances are bad. I am not justifying ordinances. But in the first week of January the Reserve Bank of India had issued a guideline for starting private sector banks. After twenty days on the 31st January only, this ordinance was promulgated by Rashtrapatiiji. Was there any haste in that? After 20 days they had taken a good decision to start private sector banks. And to translate that decision into action, this was unavoidable and necessary and hence the ordinance was brought in. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee out of his 37 minutes speech, spent 13 minutes to decry the ordinance, the way the ordinance was brought in. Anyway, I am not dealing with that. Why is this one per cent share holding? Whatever is the share holding of an individual or of an individual share holders, the voting right was limited to one per cent. what is the logic? Does it stand the common sense of logic? I am even for going beyond this. Now it is said that it is only ten per cent voting right.

According to Companies Act, whatever is the share holding of an individual,

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

he should have the voting right proportionate to his share holding. I request the hon. Minister that it is time that we should think of giving a proportionate voting rights to the share holders. Otherwise, this does not stand the logic of common sense and also it is not in tandem with the Company Law. Now what is being given here is only ten per cent voting rights to the share holders. There also restriction is coming. You need not have any apprehension about this. This Government is applying more brake than is necessary. It is not going without any brake. Ten per cent voting right is being given. Why? Do you think that any private sector people will come for investment either NRIs or the people inside the country will come for investment having one per cent voting right? They are taking twenty per cent, thirty per cent shares with one per cent voting right. That itself clearly indicates that it is very much discouraging for any kind of investment in the banking sector. Having taken a decision to licence the private sector banks, the ordinance was absolutely necessary to give them sufficient encouragement so that the voting right goes up to ten per cent. There is also sufficient restriction. Time is not permitting me to go into details about it. I am saying this because I expected that at least this provision to be welcomed by a person like Shri Nirmal Chatterjee. If you say that defusion is a theory of the Finance Minister and we are going against it, I think, you are putting some words into Finance Minister's mouth and then trying to put an imaginative question.

Here also in the inter-connected share holdings, there is sufficient provision. If in a company interested groups come together, they also cannot have more than three directors. Whatever is

the shareholding, a promoter group can not have more than three directors. It is very specifically mentioned here. It means you are conveniently forgetting the sufficient preventive clauses being provided in this Bill. In the beginning, I said that it is a very important Bill because after nationalisation of the banks in this country in the last 25 years quantitatively Indian banks have grown to a very big size because of the growth of the bank branches in the country is something on which we can be proud of.

Today, in this country, there is, at least, one branch of a bank for a population of 10,000 or 15,000. We have advanced to that extent. We have advanced not only in the cities, but also in the villages. The specific norms of the Reserve Bank of India give adequate protection. They state that any bank which wants to open up branches in the urban areas, should open a rural branch. The aim is to see that the banks reach the needy people in the rural areas. Due to the intelligent policy being pursued by the Reserve Bank of India, guided by the Government of India, the growth of the Indian banking system is really appreciable.

What about quality? When we think of this, I think one or two questions need to be answered by our friends who are opposing this. The quality of Indian banks is going down. I do not want to put the blame on anybody else by saying that it is all because of them. Some people were trying to defend the trade union movements. I am not going to blame the trade union movement. There are a number of instances relating to the Indian banking industry which I can quote. People are saying that after the nationalisation of the banking industry they are not getting what they have expected; they are not getting good quality of service.

That is the problem. In a world which is fast changing, we have to provide the customers with the most latest and most efficient service. Essentially, the banking industry has to be modernised. Why are we going in for private sector banks? Those who are associated with the trade unions in the banking sector, very well know that the trade unions are resisting modernisation, whether it is automation or computerisation or whatever it is. It is being resisted very stiffly by the trade union movements to an extent that it is illogical. I am not blaming them for that. But when you go to any branch of a bank in any other country, by inserting a card, you can draw your money. Even after 5 o'clock or late in the midnight, if you are an account holder in a bank, you can draw the money by using the services of an automatic teller. You want this country to progress, but you do not want to introduce an automatic teller machine in any of the banks here. Why are our trade unions opposing this?

The trade unions have got a role to play. They have got to play their role for the welfare of the union members. That does not mean that they should become an impediment in the way of changes or modernisation. We are insisting here that the new banks which are coming up should have modern facilities, that they should provide modern amenities to the customers and all that. That is why, these new branches are being encouraged.

Another thing is that this Bill was introduced to carry out three amendments only. One is, to give voting rights and the second is, to give permission to appoint part-time Chairman. Some of the Members were opposing this idea.

Sir, you gave a ruling that names should not be taken and that is why I am

not mentioning any names. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee said that somebody whom he is very fond of—some industrialist—will become a part-time Chairman. That was his apprehension. In this country, any industrialist can become a part-time Chairman. There is no bar on that. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee took one name. I also know one up-and-coming industrialist of West Bengal, Shri Chandan Basu, who is a very nice young man. He could also become, tomorrow, the part-time Chairman of any bank. There is no harm in that. Any dynamic person, whether it is the industrialist whose name was mentioned by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee or any other person in this country...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Whose name did he take?

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: He was mentioning the name of some industrialist who is close to him. I do not know about him. I have no information about these things.

Any of these dynamic people can become part-time Chairman. When the Chief Executive of the bank is the Managing Director, why are they opposing this? My friend, Shri Ansari, was saying that everything proposed in this Bill is draconian. But he was not even mentioning any other process. The concept of part-time Chairman is not something new which, all of a sudden, was brought in by the Finance Minister as a surprise. There is a full-time Executive Managing Director appointed subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank of India. What more guarantee do you want?

In this country, the private sector banks are not really that private at all. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee said that I was associated with it. Out of my own

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

experience, I can tell you that in our country the private banks are not at all that private. These banks are completely guided by the Reserve Bank of India. Every banking activity, lending norms and credit deposit ratio and everything else are being guided by the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India. If they are effectively implemented, then nothing can go wrong.

You may point out about the Bank of Karad. The Bank of Karad is not at all a private sector bank. You may point out about the Canara Bank. The Canara Bank and those other banks which erred, were not at all in the nationalised banking sector. So wherever mistakes are there, wherever faults are there, we should not magnify them and give an impression that everything is like that.

Another important thing as far as this Bill is concerned is that very severe penalty is going to be imposed. Why did you not mention that? If an institution is erring, if an individual is erring, if a bank is committing a fraud, the penalty was only Rs. 2000. Now it is being raised to Rs. 50000 and in certain cases to Rs. 5 lakh. A severe penalty is imposed. You are not welcoming that step. Here it is very clearly mentioned that every action on the part of the Managing Director and the part-time Chairman requires the sanction of the RBI.

Here a new theory is being propounded by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee that the industrial capital and the financial capital is going to be merged. This is a very false notion. According to the exiting banking norms and guidelines issued by the RBI, anybody who has got a remote interest in any private sector bank, he or his relatives cannot have any sort of

financial assistance from that bank. For any industrialist, my dear friends please understand, that it is a disqualification to be associated with any bank because he is totally barred from any financial borrowing from that bank. This being the truth of the matter, what are the clauses that they are opposing? Okey, we are allowing private sector banks in the country. Let us compete. Our nationalised banks really have the muscles to compete because we do not want to be an inferior kind of banking, a useless kind of banking decried by people all over the world. We want to be competent and giving good service to the people. So all of us want that the nationalised banks of this country should be more efficient and more modern. For that we think competition is necessary. That is the spirit of this Bill.

I am not expecting this at all from the Leftist friends. But what happened to our JD friends? We have very little differences. After all they are all Congress people; we are all welcoming them to our party. They may do it today, tomorrow or the day after. Many of the friends who were sitting there are now with us. Changes which are happening in this country in the political arena, in the social arena, in the economic spheres are not understood by those people. Really the people who sent them to Parliament expect them to behave more responsibly. That is why I am requesting them. I have nothing against them. I have no grudge at all. With folded hands I request them. Because we are all birds of the same feather. May be circumstances or other compulsions are making them to sit there. So irrespective of the fact that they are sitting there and we are sitting here, this Bill is one thing which they can unanimously support.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Thank you for your comments that we are irrespon-

sible and they are responsible. That is what Mr. Chacko is saying. But when L&T company was conspired to be taken over by one industrial group, we opposed and you supported.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: We only defeated that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is winding up. Please conclude. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: If you permit me, I am very happy to answer to Mr. Jena. He has cited an example where they had no role. But it was this Finance Minister who defeated such moves recently. Why don't they understand what happened right under their nose? This happened only three months back. What happened then? This Government did not permit it.

The financial institutions which are having a say were told very categorically as to how they should behave. This happened during this Government's time. But they are forgetting that. Please do not try to divert.

Again I repeat, please forgive me for repeating, people like Mr. Jena and Mr. Nitish Kumar who can understand the realities should at least appreciate this. This Bill is one typical Bill.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Is it an open bribery for defection?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the idea.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: They started with JPC, they went round the entire banking spectrum of the country; they spoke about everything except the provisions of this Bill. This is a very sorry state of affairs. This House, I am sure, will be unanimous in passing this legislation even though they argued against this Bill because they are in the opposition, their conscience is with us and I am sure this will be adopted unanimously. This is a very unavoidable and necessary legislation. I wholeheartedly and with all the power at my command, support the amendments; and I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Sir, I rise with a mixed feeling. I object to the Ordinance which has been issued in a hurry by the Government on the 31st January 1994.

By issuing the Ordinance, nothing has happened except that the Ordinance will be through and a mere formality will be completed. The formality has been completed in the Rajya Sabha and it will be completed in the Lok Sabha also.

16.46 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be in difficulty. All the Members will refer to you; but you will not be able to respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. C. CHACKO): I will not be in difficulty. They would not refer to me. Nobody, can refer to the Chair, please.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They will refer to hon. Shri P. C. Chacko.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can refer to the Chair in their speeches. That is not permitted. Shri Chauhan may continue.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, the banks were nationalised in 1969. In the 25th year, the banking industry has turned a full circle. Advantages were there when the banks were nationalised because there were a lot of things which were wrong in the banking industry at that time. Banks were owned by a few industrialists, by a few people. Many banks had failed at that time.

Nationalisation has brought the banking industry to the villages, to the farmers, to the artisans. The biggest advantage of nationalisation was that the money lenders who were holding the farmers to ransom, who were fleecing the people in the villages were removed; and that was the main objective of nationalisation. Nationalisation has also brought in economic development. But, after 25 years, what has happened? As I said, the industry is taking a full circle; and today, the Government is only talking about privatisation. I would like to ask the Government—the hon. Minister is here—as to what has happened and how in 25 years they have allowed the nationalised banks and the banking industry to deteriorate. It started with a very good objective. It started with a social objective of looking after the poor people, the poor artisans in the villages, in the small areas and taking the banking industry to the rural masses. But, then, at what cost?

The non-performing assets today have gone up to about Rs. 37000 crores. The Government has already given Rs. 4000 crores upto 1991-92; and an

amount of Rs. 5700 crores has been contributed by the Government this year to the capital of different nationalised banks. Again, this year, in 1994-95, the Government is going to make a provision for this. I would like to ask the Government as to what efforts the Government is making to recover these bad advances which are about Rs. 37000 crores and who are responsible for that.

The tribunal has not been set up, though the Ordinance was issued to that effect. It is more than eight month now and they have not started functioning.

Social objectives which were there at the time of nationalisation have now given place to inefficiency in the banking industry, callousness; corruption has become rampant in the banking industry; and there are reports of commissions and cuts being asked by the staff, by the managers of the branches of the banks, etc. Frauds are taking place, forgeries are taking place and embezzlements are taking place every day. Who are the people responsible? And what is the Government doing about this? I have always mentioned this in all the meetings of the Standing Committee or in the meetings with the Minister regarding the Chairmen, Managing Directors, Executive Directors and higher officials before they retire. Gross misuse of power has taken place. There are so many cases which have been brought out in the newspapers. Inquiries are being conducted. The Members of Parliament have been writing to the Ministers to conduct inquiries against these people.

The banking industry is being run in the most callous manner. I have got a report of the Standing Committee. We will come to the Reserve Bank of India. The term of nearly 24 Directors has

expired but they are still continuing. Six of them are not there. The vacancies have not been filled up. In the nationalised banks and the State Bank, out of 294 non-official Directors, 153 have finished their term. The vacancies which have been filled up are 141. Nearly for 150 people, the vacancies are still continuing. That is the kind of attitude the Government is having towards the nationalised banks.

Regarding staff, the banks will have to be made more attractive. The salaries, especially perquisites and other facilities, will have to be improved so that the nationalised banks can also compete with the private banks and also with the foreign banks. I would suggest that an all India Banking Service may be formed to attract talented, upcoming and good people.

Now, I come to the customer service. There is a lot of deterioration in the customer service. The staff members are usually not found on their seats. Their behaviour is becoming bad. I would also point out about the deployment of the staff. There are head offices, zonal offices and regional offices where the staff is in excess and branches have been deprived of staff. The branches ultimately give service to the customers. They usually have a shortage of staff. There are so many other problems in the branches. I am sure, the Minister is aware of it, I would like the Reserve Bank of India to find out the problems of the people so that the customer service is improved.

For improvement of the customer service, Goiporia Committee was formed. And dividing into four categories, 97 recommendations have been given. Some of them have been implemented.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I wish to seek a clarification. This discussion is now going along. And we have to take up discussion on the general budget also. To the best of my understanding, the discussion is not yet concluded in the other House on the general budget. It will facilitate the organisations of all parties and the convenience of Members if it were now decided that the discussion on the general budget will start tomorrow and today, only this business, which is yet incomplete, will be finished and disposed of. (*Interruptions*)

At this stage of the day's proceedings, to start a discussion in the Lok Sabha on the general budget will not be doing justice to the Lok Sabha. That is my submission. I am sure, you will appreciate that a discussion on the general budget in the current year is not a routine discussion. At this stage of the day, when the hon. the Finance Minister is busy with the other House, his reply there is to take place. That will take some time. We can not initiate a discussion on the general budget in this House in his absence and at this stage of the day. This is my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a point in what the hon. Member has said. But we have enough time at our disposal because we have only five more Members to speak on this subject. I think, after all the speakers finish, then also, we will have sufficient time to start with that. So, I think there will not be any problem for the Members to participate.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): The problems is two-fold. Firstly, to start the discussion on the General Budget after 6 PM will be a wrong thing. The other point is we are not going to sit upto 8

[Shri Ram Kapse]

PM for that matter. It is all right for completing this business. But starting General Budget discussion at late hours will not be doing justice to the Budget. Another point is that the Finance Minister is already busy in the Rajya Sabha in replying to the Budget. Are we expected that in the absence of the Finance Minister, we should start the discussion on the General Budget? These are the two valid points which need to be taken into account and the House should know as to when we should start the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not have a long discussion on this point. The Chair is fully appreciating the views expressed by the Members. The fact is that we have agreed to sit upto 8 PM. So, there is no question of the House taking a decision on further extending the time or anything like that. We have sufficient time even after all the Members, who want to participate, to express their opinion. So, without any difficulty to any party or hon. Member, we can proceed. The Chair has noted the opinion expressed by the Members. Now, let us proceed with the discussion.

Mr. Chetan Chauhan may continue now.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: I was talking about customer service. 97 recommendations divided into four categories were given by Goiporia Committee which has already submitted its report in December, 1991. I request the Government that as these recommendations are very important to give better service to the customers, they should be implemented as early as possible.

Coming to the regional rural banks, they are incurring losses of about Rs. 1

crore per day and time and again, this problem has been brought to the notice of the Government. The Government had assured that a decision will be taken. Now, only 50 banks have been selected for restructuring. Narasimhan Committee had submitted its report about three years back and so far, restructuring of the banks have not taken place. What is going to happen to the regional rural banks? How long is the Government going to take for restructuring these regional rural banks? These banks will continue to incur losses for two to three years and ultimately, it should not happen that the Government decides to close them or merge them with sponsored banks as these regional rural banks are going on making losses. I would request through you that the Government should take up the matter very seriously and if they have decided to restructure these 50 banks, they should do so immediately and must take action as early as possible.

Recommendations about service to the customers are there like increasing banking hours for non-cash transactions, payment of interest on delayed collection of cheques, redressal of the grievances of the customers at the earliest and computerisation. These facilities should be provided to the customers. Only then, nationalised banks will become more competitive.

Coming to the Bill, licence will be given to private individuals and firms. I would caution the Government here that privatisation of the banks may take place and there are about 40 persons who have applied for the licence of private banks. I believe one licence has already been given. Precaution will have to be taken because not only the Chairman and the Managing Director but people in the Board of Directors should be people

who have experience in the banking field. Care will have to be taken that defaulting industrialists will not be given licences so that misuse of public money will not take place.

17.00 hrs.

We will have to be very careful because there were reports that some organisations in the West are funding terrorists in the Kashmir Valley. It was pointed out that nearly 80 Islamic institutions are funding the Kashmiri militants. Similarly, we will have to be careful regarding the transfer of drug money. Similar other mischievous institutions will also have to be taken care of so that the private banks are not misused for this kind of fund transfer.

Certain penalties are laid down in the amendment. The penalty of Rs. 2,000 has been increased to Rs. 50,000 and for the management the fine is around Rs. five lakh. I would suggest that these are not deterrent enough and I would go to the extent of recommending far more severe penalties for management so that the funds are not misutilised.

The role of the RBI is very important. The RBI will have to control the private banks by having regular inspections of these private banks and their branches. I would also suggest that concurrent audit should become compulsory for these private banks.

It is quite some time that the JPC has also submitted its report. According to the CBI, nearly Rs. 8,000 crore have been embezzled and about Rs. 4,500 crore have been taken away from the country. I would request the Government to find out as to what has happened to that money and where it has gone, who are the culprits and whether this money

could be brought back to the country and so on.

Sir, public money will be invested in these private banks. I would request the Government to be very careful with this public money because some of the banks run by the Indians abroad have failed and as such, a kind of insecurity has been created, especially in the United Kingdom. I would say that more care will have to be taken by the Government and by the Reserve Bank of India and a proper watch will have to be kept on these banks so that the moneys are not misused. It is all the more important to keep a vigilant watch on the big industrial houses who may apply for licences and who may utilise moneys from the private banks for purchasing or taking over other companies.

There is a clause regarding relaxation in the priority sector for three years for private banks. I do not agree with this clause. I would suggest that these three years relaxations should be brought down to just one year because rules should be the same for the nationalised banks as well as the private banks.

There are 23 foreign banks with about 139 branches. We see that a lot of facilities are given to these foreign banks. I suggest that there should be a level playing ground. 40 per cent advances of the nationalised banks go to the priority sector. This norm should be made applicable to the foreign banks also which are making more money and better profits. This 40 per cent advances going into the priority sector is putting a lot of pressure on the nationalised banks.

Modernisation of the banking industry is a must. New rules will have to be framed. But this modernisation and restructuring and whatever changes that

[Shri Chetan P.S. Chauhan]

[Translation]

are going to take place should not be at the cost of the nationalised banks. As I have said earlier, there should be a level field for all the banks. With these observations, I oppose the Ordinance. But at the same time, I reserve my comments about the Amendment of the Bill.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—

Now there is a quorum. Shri Tej Narayan Singh may please speak now.

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 you proceed, the time allotted for this discussion was two hours. We have already exhausted the time which was allotted. It was listed that the discussion on General Budget has to start today itself. Therefore, I request you to kindly finish this discussion as soon as possible so that we can go on to the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before Shri Tej Narayan Singh begins his speech, may I remind the hon. Members that seven more Members are to participate in this discussion. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has expressed his view which is totally acceptable. But, the Members who have already given their names will be given five minutes each so that we can conclude this discussion within half-an-hour. I request the Members to restrict themselves to five minutes each.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday it was decided that budget will be discussed on the next day after passing the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, Vote on Account and Appropriation Bill. I could not understand that why this haste is being made now. All the members, who want to speak on this issue should be given opportunity.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: It has also been decided that we will sit upto 8 o'clock, so that this business could be completed. Two hours had been allocated for this subject and we have already spent more time. But it does not mean that this will be completed before 8 o'clock.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Since there was some problem regarding the number of sittings, time, etc. the hon. Speaker had called some of us. We wanted that the Budget discussion takes place in broad day light because there are so many things involved in it. Starting discussion on Budget in the late hours of the day is not good for the country and the Parliament.

Since yesterday you might have been observing that we are going to oppose this Bill also tooth and nail despite your attempt to persuade us and, therefore, we will consume some more time. It is useless to initiate discussion, in whatever small time is left, on such an important thing called the Budget. I, therefore, request you not to hurry through this Bill because we feel very strongly about this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more discussion please. The matter is sufficiently

brought to the notice of the Chair. We cannot have a discussion on this issue.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Do you think it appropriate to start discussion on General Budget at late hours of the day?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to one thing. We fully appreciate the views expressed by Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee. We had decided to have the discussion between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. As 4.00 p.m. was too early, therefore, we continued with this discussion. It is not anybody's fault that so much time had been taken on this discussion. Anyway, we have to wind up this discussion within 25 minutes. Only five or six hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion, their names are remaining in this list. Let them take five minutes each and conclude this discussion. We cannot go on changing our time table. This way, we cannot run the House. There was a definite understanding. It was on Mr. Chatterjee's suggestion that the Speaker had said that let all the hon. Members participate in the discussion. That was the consensus of the House also. Mr. Singh, you should bear this in mind that you should take only five minutes and conclude your speech. We have to finish this discussion within 25 minutes.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 1994 and support the resolution moved the hon. Member, Shri Rajveer Singh.

There was a time when significant importance was attached to the Public Sector in the country and I think it was during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's era. That era has now gone and now it is the age of Privatisation. In other words, 1994 is a year of privatisation. We do not know as to how many more Amendment Bills will be introduced.

I hope that there will hardly be any Act left unamended this year. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had once during his premiership stated that the Public Sector alone will be given importance during the second five year plan. He also said that the country's strength will depend upon the strength of Public Sector but now I can not understand as to what are those compelling circumstances in which our preferences have taken the reverse direction. The people who liberated the country from foreign subjugation were in favour of giving importance to Public Sector. At that time, all the Congressmen followed the same ideology. There are still some such people left. It is not that there are no freedom fighters left in the congress but some new faces have, definitely crept in. I do not mind, if their ideology is different, but I certainly feel hurt when I see that on the one hand you display the congress freedom fighters on your election posters with such slogans/written on them, as "Mann-bete ka balidan, bhool na sakega Hindustan", and you apply all the force and money at your command, on publicity compaigns in order to narrate to the people of India the story of their sacrifices, but on the other hand the moment the persons of their ideology enter into the Lok Sabha Chambers, you want them to forget the story of sacrifices of the mother and son.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi went for nationalisation of Banks in 1969. On this issue, the split in congress took place.

[Shri Tej Narayan Singh]

It was divided into two parties. Some people in the Congress were not in favour of nationalisation of Banks but despite their opposition, Smt. Indira Gandhi remained undaunted and Banks were nationalised and she gave the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. But today, those who emerge victorious in election in her name, are ready to follow the path of Narasimhan Committee. The hon. Minister while introducing the Bill yesterday evening stated that "On financial system, Narasimhan Committee has *inter-alia* recommended that there should be no restriction on setting up of new banks in Private sector".

I want to ask the Government as to why money is being illegally drawn from the nationalised banks. Harshad Mehta drew a huge sum of money from the Government run banks. He also drew large sums from the private banks. It means that irregularities can be committed by private as well as public sector banks. There is only one way out that the laws of the land, the Evidence Act, IPC or the Criminal Procedure Code—all the three should be enforced in letter and spirit. Irregularities, be it in the private or the public sector banks, can be checked only if laws of the land effectively enforced.

The intention of the Government is to make us competitive by opening more and more private banks but I do not think that it will be so merely by opening of private banks and that you can not come in the competition if public sector banks are there. By opening banks, the poor should be able to get loans.

The bank rules provide for grants of loans to the poor but they do not get loans through proper channel. The poor can not get loan either from the private

or public sector banks without paying commission.

Concealing of facts has become a common practice in this country and a person like me wants that such practice should be abolished. This country can not develop unless the practice of paying commission is abolished. You open banks and claim that the purpose is to grant loans to rural people but the pattern followed in rural and urban banks is the same. There is no difference between the two. The farmers seeking loans for purchasing a tractor or a cow, or a buffalo or for opening a leather industry or a poultry farm in the village are treated with the same indifference in all the banks—be it an urban or a rural bank.

I would like to urge upon the Government not to lay emphasis on saying that development can be achieved by opening private banks alone, country's development can be achieved by strengthening public sector banks. I think that country can not develop, if the public sector banks are not strengthened and their rules are not enforced properly. Penalty for violating the provisions of Bank Rules, Act has been enhanced. Laws to this effect do exist and it can not be strengthened by formulating more laws. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government, to make public sector more strong so that the country can develop. Try to remove lacunae, if any, in the public sector, but I think that country will not be benefited by privatising the whole public sector on the excuse that lacunae have developed in the public sector.

Our people made sacrifices. As a result the English left the country and we were liberated. Thereafter, the Congressmen gave importance to public sector. That is why we are not subservient to any

private company today. We are not subservient to any TATA, Birla or Singhanian. Today, we say with pride that we are Government's servants. Government's servants in this congress era might become the servants of a private company after 20 years. It may be a matter of honour for you, but it is not so for us. It is a matter of shame for us that the Government servants are going to become the servants of private companies tomorrow. The harassment caused by a private company can not be experienced in a Government company. I am of the opinion that Government machinery, the public sector alone should be strengthened. The Government does not need to closely monitor the private sector.

Lastly, people say that the country was ruined during the rule of Shri V.P. Singh. In reply to it I would like to say that he has won the election from the same constituency from where once Shrimati Indira Gandhi had emerged victorious in elections.

Let me tell you that Shri V.P. Singh did not borrow a single penny from abroad. He did not invite multinationals to India, but you did both—took foreign loan and invited multinationals. You have opened the country for plunderers. Thus, there is no need to compare with Shri V.P. Singh...*(Interruptions)*... If you say that Shri V.P. Singh did not provide employment to a single unemployed person then you too are not lagging on this count. Shri V.P. Singh did not provide employment opportunities in his one year term but you have proved to be no good in two and a half years. Therefore, do not compare with Shri V.P. Singh. V.P. Singh gave jobs to people, you retrenched people from the companies. You closed down Kolar Gold Mines where thousands of workers worked... *(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would like to ask the Gov-

ernment and the hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill and follow the path of Shrimati Indira Gandhi on whose name you have won elections so that country's public sector is strengthened. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAUHAN (Karad): Sir, I rise to support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill which is in a form of continuation of the process of restructuring our financial sector which this Government started the day it assumed office. Within weeks of coming to power, a high power Committee was appointed to look into the reforms of the financial sector.

This whole process of restructuring the financial sector aims primarily at two things. It aims at making the Indian Banking Industry healthier, stronger, able to compete internationally and to expand it.

To expand it we have to invite private capital, both Indian private capital and foreign capital. We have also to eliminate the malice which has caused major scam to occur in the past.

This Bill tries to balance the interest between the public control of banking and making private investment attractive.

India has always allowed various types of banks to exist: private sector banks, foreign banks, nationalised banks with 100 per cent Government holding and nationalised banks with partial private holdings. But what was the ground reality? It was that public sector banks have dominated the scene and there was very little economic space left for private initiative.

[Shri Prithviraj D. Chauhan]

Sir, 93 per cent of the banks' branches and 87 per cent of the deposits are with public sector banks. Now the Opposition has criticised this Bill as if it is a denationalisation Bill. Actually this Bill deals with private sector banks. But, Sir, given the large role played by public sector banks, it will be necessary to review the objectives with which the nationalisation of large banks was carried out in 1969.

Sir, social and economic conditions prevailing then made it necessary in the national interest to have a social control of banks. The objectives were to expand the banking net-work, particularly in rural areas. Extension of credit to weaker sections, saving mobilisation and also to break the nexus between the financial capital and industrial capital as also to prevent unfair competition and concentration of economic powers. By and large these objectives have been more than achieved. If you look at the increase in bank branches opened from 8,000 to 60,000, the increase in rural branches from 23 per cent to 58 per cent, deposit mobilisation from 13 per cent of the GDP to 37 per cent of the GDP, population coverage from 65,000 per branch to 11,000 per branch you will be convinced that we have achieved these original objectives, the limited objective of social control which was there in 1969.

The Nationalised Banks have really succeeded. But what has been the experience of late? Unfortunately, the Nationalised banks are beginning to be run like the Government Departments. The regime of control of interest rates, excessive apportionment of credit through CRR and SLR mechanism, over-bureaucratisation, has caused a steep fall

in efficiency which has been elaborately dealt earlier. We are not meeting the various norms which the whole world wants us to meet and the international banking community meets. The customer service is very poor. Over bureaucratisation has caused corruption and collusion at various levels. The quality of financial reporting is not transparent enough and our entire financial system enjoys a very poor credibility internationally. A culture of irresponsibility has been built in. A culture of non-return of loans has also been built in. This is what the new financial sector reforms seeks to redress.

Bank nationalisation had limited objectives in the beginning. We have to expand the objectives of the banking system. As additional objectives we have to stress on efficiency, we have to lay stress on productivity per employee, we have to lay stress on profitability and financial accountability, we have to increase transparency in reporting of financial results. We have to adopt international accounting standards. We have to worry about customer service, we have to keep away from the regime of target chasing which has set in in the industry of late. We have to technologically upgrade the banking sector. We have to improve the capital adequacy norms for the entire industry. We have to look at the quality of loan portfolio which has to be improved. We have to bring back the culture of re-payment of loans which we take.

I will now come to the main contents of the Bill. It is very simple. We have tried to bring in certain amendments to the Banking Regulations Act. The appointment of a part-time Chairman and increase in the ceiling on voting rights and also allowing private directors to sit

on the Board are very simple matters, but these are absolutely necessary if we want to re-attract private capital.

The Rs. 37,000 crore non-performing asset portfolio which the public sector banks have accumulated has required the Government to make provisions from the budget to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crore in the last two years and perhaps another Rs. 10,000 crore would be required in the next two years. We cannot go on increasing the capital bases of banking industry through budgetary support alone. We will have to invite private capital, both foreign and Indian and for that certain amendments are necessary.

Since the time is short, I will make some suggestions and seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister.

The Reserve Bank of India has issued certain guidelines this year in January to help promoting and opening of new banks. First of all, I must stress that the capital to risk assets ratio, which is fixed at eight per cent, has to be maintained by all banks whether they are old private banks or new private banks or foreign banks. In no case, under-capitalised private banks should be allowed to function in this country.

Priority sector lending norms have to be insisted upon all banks whether private or foreign, the same as those of public sector banks. The Government has already agreed to this, the export credit will be counted now as a priority for foreign banks. And if foreign banks are not able to open too many branches in the rural areas, then they can invest in NABARD or SIDBI.

Sir, about the appointment of a part-time Chairman, there is a provision that has to be cleared by the RBI. Our

experience of working with the RBI is that many top level appointments have been pending for a long time. I request the Government to issue guidelines so that provision for clearing the names for appointment of a part-time Chairman or Managing Director is made time bound.

We need to develop a code of conduct for inter corporate loan and inter corporate investment. The Government has announced that it will form a Board for Financial Supervision. But it has not started functioning yet. I request the Government to see that this Board starts functioning very soon. There is a need to move from a culture of procedural control to a macro level monitoring.

There is a problem with regard to the accounting procedure to be followed by these new private banks. Will they follow the provisions of the Companies Act or the Banking Regulation Act and the RBI Act? That needs to be clarified.

Detailed guidelines are required for winding up and liquidation of banks because certain banks would end up certainly in liquidation. There is a need to properly advertise and to carry out publicity about the liability of the bank and depositors under Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Act.

A suggestion was made in the discussion paper, which the Government had brought out in December 1993, that the Banking Regulation Act needs to be amended to permit the auditors to directly report to the RBI. This time it has not been done. I suggest that the Government must bring in this provision. And the auditors, if they found any irregularity, can not only report to the Bank Board but also report to the RBI directly.

Certain penalties have been increased. It is a welcome step. But I

[Shri Prithviraj D. Chauhan]

suggest that the penalties could have been indexed to the capital base of the bank. Now it has been increased to Rs. 5 lakhs. But after sometime, say after five years, the penalty will become insufficient and small. I suggest that the penalties could be indexed to the paid up capital of the bank.

The Recovery Tribunals have not yet started functioning. I request the Government to take serious action for locating proper judicial officials so that the Recovery Tribunals can start functioning. And out of Rs. 37000 crore bad debt portfolio, of the private sector banks have now, at least a part of that could be covered.

The Government has apparently not considered it worthwhile to create Conserted Assets Reconstruction Funds. I would request the Government to again look at it. It has worked in some countries, particularly in United States. May be it would here. It will take some time for it to function. But it should be seriously reconsidered.

Some fears have been expressed about branch closures. The Government has made it adequately clear that no rural bank branch will be closed. Only about 100 bank branches have been considered for closure. I think, this kind of flexibility, this kind of autonomy has to be given to the banks if they really want to internationally compete. There should not be any undue fear about it.

I have some problem about the word 'promoters'. The Banking Regulation Act does not define the word 'promoters'. Perhaps, there is some definition in the Companies Act. You have said that not more than three Directors will be

allowed for the people holding more than 20 per cent share. Now, that provision needs slight clarification because it could be misused.

Sir, the Narasimhan Committee had recommended freedom of entry to the banks. The initiative taken by the Government permits that. This does not negate the process of bank nationalisation. But, in fact, whatever initiative the Government has taken, through this Bill or through the other Bill which is pending before the Standing Committee, seeks to strengthen the Indian Banking Industry, particularly public sector banks.

The original objective of bank nationalisation has been fully achieved. We must include some additional objectives such as efficient customer service, timely access to credit, modernisation, accountability, transparency in accounting and international standardisation. This is what this Bill seeks to achieve. Therefore, I commend this Bill to the House.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has brought about Banking Regulation Amendment through an Ordinance promulgated by the President of the country on 31st January, 1994 and this ordinance is to amend the Banking (Regulation) Act of 1949.

Sir, after going through the provisions of this amendment, it looks to me as if to kill the rat which is causing damage to the house, the easiest method resorted to be to set the whole house on fire. The anxiety that is being exhibited in bringing about this amendment leads to dismantling the banking structure.

Sir, my friends from the treasury benches are capable of arguing the case in both the directions. Sir, history repeats

that when the same case of banking was argued—in favour of nationalisation in the year 1969 to take over from the private sector banking, — the same Congress Government and the friends had argued the case that the private sector banking has been abusing the total banking system and it has not been properly serving the public inaccessible to the banks. Then the argument was in favour of switching over from the private banking to the nationalisation. In the year 1968, the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, had taken a good stand of exercising social control over the banking system and that was followed by nationalization of 14 banks whose assets, each one of them, were to the tune of Rs. 50 crores and above and later in more banks in 1980 whose individual assets were more than Rs. 200 crores.

Sir, if you remember, the sole objective of nationalisation in 1969 was to extend better services to the public at large particularly to the sector which was not at all given a proper treatment and through the nationalisation it was assured that the priority sector will get its due share. From that time onwards, as our friend has just now put it, the number of banking branches have increased tremendously from eight thousand to sixty thousand and the population served per bank has been brought down from sixty five thousand to eleven thousand. When these are the achievements that you have achieved through the nationalisation, why should there be a retrograde step now? Why should we go back by inviting the private sector once again? After the first nationalisation in 1969, six more banks were nationalised in the year 1980. Is it not that this Government at the time of second nationalisation thought about that the nationalisation was doing good job as far as achieving the avowed objectives are concerned?

The whole trouble in the banking system has started only the recent scam and also after the Narasimhan Committee Report that has been submitted. They have been telling that the Reserve Bank of India has been issuing the guidelines from time to time and all the banks, whether they are in the public sector or in the private sector, have been functioning on the basis of those guidelines. Has the scam that has taken place during this period, has also taken place as per the guidelines provided by the Reserve Bank of India? No, certainly not. When the JPC's Report was debated here, they had argued that it is not the failure of the Government, it is not the failure of the Finance Minister, it is not the failure of the Reserve Bank of India, but it is only the system's failure. What is the system's failure? Is it that the system's failure has not been taken care of by the Reserve Bank of India? If they are really serious about rectifying the system, let them move an amendment to provide autonomous status to the Governor of the Reserve Bank on par with the Chief Election Commissioner, so that it will settle all these evils. As long as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India is at the dictates of the Finance Minister and the Government of India, none of these evils can be set right.

Then, what about the social obligations? After the two nationalisations, first in 1969 and then in 1980, the social obligations were met with and the priority sector was given its due share. Priority sector was served to the tune of forty per cent of the total lendings. The Narasimhan Committee's Report has advocated free entry of the private sector into the banking system. At the same time, it has also advocated not to stick to the priority sector lending. Is it justified on the part of the banking system which is mobilising to the tune of forty per cent of its deposits

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu]

only from the rural areas and lending the rural areas only to the extent of sixteen per cent? The total lending to the agriculture and allied sector is only to the tune of sixteen per cent. Now when the entire banking system is able to mop up and mobilise the deposits to the tune of forty per cent from the rural sector but is lending back in terms of loans only to the extent of sixteen per cent, is it justified? The amendment brought now inviting private sector entry which evidently is not fully going to serve the priority sector.

Even the ceiling of voting right has been increased from one per cent to ten per cent. I do not think it is going to serve long terms interests. The Malhotra Committee which had been appointed on Insurance Companies, has even suggested that the voting right should be increased to forty per cent. There is no doubt in our minds that this increase in the voting right is going to lead us to a monopolistic society and not to a democratic society. The total democrat process is going to be demolished in banking system too.

I wish to make one more point and that is about the appointment of part-time Chairmen. Time and again, they have been mentioning that even the part-time Chairman is going to be appointed on approval from the Reserve Bank of India. As I have mentioned, there have been several occasions where the directions of the Reserve Bank of India have been flouted and this will be no exception. Even when there was a full-time Chairman also, there was no accountability and there was no responsibility. Now when there is a part-time Chairman, how can we expect that there will be even that

much of accountability as far as banking operations are concerned? I do not think it will work out very well.

Sir, please permit me to make one point as far as agricultural sector is concerned. As far as this sector is concerned, after the Narasimhan Committee's recommendations are released, there is a decline in the total lending to the agricultural sector. Now with the entry of the private sector in the banking system and the raising the ceiling of voting right, I am very much afraid that, agricultural sector and also other priority sectors are going to be given the step-motherly treatment. As such I am forced to oppose this particular amendment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am conscious of the limitation of the time.

As a matter of fact, whatever might be the stated objective of the Bill, the real intention of the Government is to privatise the banking industry in our country. The real aim of the Government is to facilitate the drive towards the privatisation of the banking and to decimate the public sector banking system with its consequent effects.

The second objective,, it appears to me, is to raise the capital from the capital market upto the extent of 49 per cent of the equity. The result of this would be—I want to say in a single sentence—to reverse the process of growth of the public sector banking which by now attained a commanding height and to revert back to the pre-nationalisation position in our country. It is particularly so in the banking system and with its attendant evils. And naturally you are going to abandon the policy of social banking. Please permit me to say that instead of social banking you are going to accept

the perception of class banking, that is the banks will serve a particular class so far as investment is concerned and so far as lending is concerned and that very fundamental perception of social banking is now going to be replaced by the perception of class banking. Therefore, from the point of principle, we are opposed to this measure.

Some of my friends who preceded me made certain observations saying that the objective of the nationalisation of the banks has already been fulfilled or rather over-fulfilled. Please permit me to say that it is over-simplification of the statement. Yes, there has been progress. We have got the chart. As a matter of fact, in one word I have described it that the public sector banking system has attained commending height. But private sector banks are also there. The foreign banks are also there.

If we remember Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her commitment to public sector, she was very clear in her perspective. She said that private sector is really private sector and we have got nothing to do with it and so far as public sector is concerned it has got a social commitment and perspective. What have we found? Are we not for social commitment? Are we not for a public participation, public involvement in the affairs of the economy of our country? Therefore, on all principles, we are reversing the process. You are naturally negating the process which was brought into motion after the nationalisation of the banks in 1969. I am opposed to it. You are doing it now in the name of changed context in the world, in India. What are the changes that have taken place? Has capitalism changed its place? Has unemployment lost any if its dirt manifestation?

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Communism has failed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Communism has not failed. Certain variety of communism has failed. That does not mean that the philosophy of communism has failed and that does not mean that the capitalism has improved its image ...(*Interruptions*) There are changes and there is no doubt about it. There is a need for restructuring and reforming the banking system. But what kind of reforms should be there? If you want the reforms that figures to the interest of the Birlas, Tatas and the multi-national corporations, I am opposed to that kind of reform. But if there is a reform which promotes the interests of the workers and peasants, then certainly we are for reforms. So, you should not go by the slogan that the world has changed and so we should also change. If somebody says that something has failed, then we should also have to follow suit. This is not a logical or a rational argument. Coming back to the question of reforms, I would like to say that all the central trade unions of our country have suggested certain restructuring proposals for the financial sector of our country not on the lines of Narasimhan Committee, not on the lines of Malhotra Committee for insurance and not on the lines of other Committees which are yes-men of I.M.F. and the World Bank. If you permit me, I will simply say two or three points which are very relevant and important in so far as the reforms are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chitta Basuji, please confine yourself to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, there is a necessity for improving the efficiency of the banking system in our country. Do you mean to say that by simply appointing a larger number of part-time Chairmen or Directors the system will be more efficient? If that is the objective, then with

[Shri Chitta Basu]

all humility I would like to say that you are pursuing a mirage. It is not possible. If you want to improve the efficiency of the banking system by simply raising the ceiling on voting pattern, then you are mistaken. If you are really interested in improving the efficiency and if you want the public sector banks to function in a professionally skilled way, there are other methods. I will suggest one or two things.

Sir, restructuring of the entire commercial banking sector should be immediately undertaken and for that 8 or 10 equal sized banks should be brought under an atmosphere of competitiveness. There is a necessity for introducing competitiveness. An Overseas Banking Corporation should be set up comprising of public sector banks abroad. Wilful defaulting of bank loans should be made a criminal offence. Now, 75 per cent of the total amount which have been converted into a bad debt has been due to the failure and the negligence of the corporate sector. Can you deny that? You cannot. Therefore, wilful default should be made a criminal offence punishable with strong punishment.

The list of all defaulters, say about 10 lakhs, should be published. You are very much for the transparency but why are not transparent in this matter? I think, you should agree with it. The corporate sector also needs to be transparent. The banking sector should be brought under the scrutiny of the Standing Parliamentary Committee. The banks are not under the purview of the PAC. What is the reason?

There are other points also. But I will conclude. Therefore, my conclusion is, this is the wrong way you have chosen. The way you have chosen will

lead to the complete dismantling of the edifice that you have built. It is good that you can take the credit that your Party has built up that edifice. But it is unfortunate turn of events that the edifice which is built by the party is going to be destroyed, or is going to be dismantled by that party itself. Therefore, I feel that the Government should pull itself back from these disastrous economic policies, which are part of the so-called new economic policy, so-called liberalisation, so-called globalisation of Indian economy and integration of Indian economy with the world economy. This is again, I would say, was a disastrous path. This path will not lead us to a prosperous and stable society. It will lead to chaos, confusion and if you want me to say, revolution and that revolution you will not accept as such.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):
Mr. Chairman, I stand to support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994 which is now being discussed. Sir, you have spoken already and very ably presented the case of the Treasury Benches. I feel, our responsibility even to talk on this Bill has been reduced to a great extent after your speech.

The main features of the Bill are four. First, it enables appointment of part-time Chairman in banking company. Second, it raises the ceiling on voting right from one per cent to 10 per cent. Third, it restricts the number of Directors to a maximum of three and the fourth, it enhances the penalties for the offences committed by the persons responsible.

I totally support all these because we are at the stage of having global competition. We have to equip our banking system also to face the challenges because we cannot stand isolated.

One objection mainly raised by the Members from the Opposition is about the ordinance. I am not going to speak at length. I do appreciate their concern that the power of issuing ordinance as far as possible shall be used sparingly. But as a Government, as the ruling Party, we have a commitment to the world and to the nation. Whenever we find that there are certain areas where something has to be exercised urgently, we have the responsibility to do that. We cannot have the Opposition to oppose everything. I may say, we cannot stand like Casa Biyacha in a burning ship saying whatever may happen, we would not move. This Government is a moving Government.

18.00 hrs.

Our Prime Minister has more than once categorically stated that are for changes with continuity. Much has been said about the public sector banks.

I also share their view that at one stage were these banks at the commanding heights of our economy so we have to strengthen them. But could any of my friends on the other side say the reason for the loss caused by these huge banks? The loss of IOB is more than Rs. 700 crores and of Syndicate Bank is more than Rs. 670 crores and of UCO Bank Rs. 450 crores and of Central Bank of India is about Rs. 300 crores. Huge losses are being incurred by the public sector banks. I am not accusing them. Even after nationalisation of banks there were the foreign banks and the private banks. There were the nationalised banks also. Now we have to strengthen all these banks so that there may be a healthy competition in the face of global challenges.

The main allegation they have been making is about Dunkel. We know that the Agenda of the Opposition in the next General Elections would be Dunkel and nothing else. They somehow want to show this Dunkel as a huge monster swallowing the whole country.

This Government is committed to the change that has taken place and we want to ensure that the life of the common man is in some way improved. That is our effort. As part of that effort, we are trying to streamline the administration of the banks also.

In this connection, I also want to express my concern on some of the vital areas. I am sorry none of the Members on the Opposition has presented the problem of the small industrial sector. That is the one sector which gives employment to 40 per cent of the people and it is responsible for more than 30 per cent of total production. That is a vital sector and I would request the hon. Minister that while ensuring that competition shall be there, care shall be taken for the protection of the small industrial sector.

So also social commitment. I know the RBI have guidelines and every bank is not totally independent. Even private bank will have to abide by the guidelines of the RBI and the social commitment will have to be there. But it is very disappointing that even these guidelines are being flouted by the so-called public sector banks. The credit deposit ratio in Kerala is far below the target. It is almost 46. What is the explanation? It is not true that the public sector undertakings have alone are responsible for this. We have to see that every bank, whether it be private bank, public sector bank, foreign bank, has to fulfil certain obligations and the Government and the RBI should keep a

[Shril A. Charles]

watch on that and then only it will serve the purpose.

One grave fraud committed by a huge financial institution has shocked the whole country. Our friends from West Bengal are not here. You have to communicate. The Janpriya Financiers, of Calcutta, have committed frauds to the extent of crores of rupees. There is an agency system. There are thousands of agents and crores of rupees are invested. In Trivandrum, there was one Branch. One fine morning that was closed and nothing is known about it. In the bylaws, it is written that this Janpriya Financiers have the recognition of the Government of West Bengal. The registration number and everything is there. In the front page, it is given that every deposit will be made only in the nationalised banks. It has also been stated that it has the approval of the RBI. But several lakhs of our poor people whose assets have been collected in small instalments of Rs. 10/- etc. which come to crores, everything has been taken away. I would request the hon. Minister to conduct an enquiry through the RBI and see that action is taken against them.

Sir, I am aware of the constraint of time. In two minutes, I will conclude. My feeling is that it is not sufficient to pass the legislation but it should be implemented properly. We have passed a legislation on interest on delayed payments. It is really sad that there has not been a single small industrial sector which could avail of that benefit because the moment they go to the court, all their business will be over. What I want is that a re-thinking is necessary. The payment of interest on delayed payments should be made mandatory irrespective of the fact that the unit go to the court of law or not. If so payment can be ensured.

I have got a few more points. The SIDBI has not served the purpose. The BIFR looks after the larger business and industrial houses and not the small scale sector. They will have to be taken care of. The Bill has been brought forward at an appropriate time. This will strengthen the whole functioning of the banking system.

With these words, I strongly support this Bill. I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill. In this Bill whatever the objects of Bank are given, but it clearly shows the intention of the Government in this regard that they want to bring back the situation prevailing prior to 1969 and therefore, they are encouraging the foreign banks to operate here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I want to draw your attention to the fact that in 1962 our party had organised a rally and in that we had raised a demand that banks should be nationalised and privy purses should be abolished. And nationalisation was done in 1969. When our Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi adopted the path of Nationalization of Banks, a split in the Congress Party took place and it divided into two groups the people of left parties supported her move and in this way the nationalization of Banks took place. The main object of Nationalization was that India is a rural country the rural people were being harrassed by the moneylenders at that time and the situation had come to such a pass that the land belonging to the farmers of Jharkhand had gone into the hands of moneylend-

ers. Later on, the Government passed a Bill to get back the land of those farmers but that Bill is yet to be implemented.

The Banks were nationalised to save these people from the clutches of the moneylenders and to see that the poor marginal farmers and landless labourers could get loans from the banks. This step proved fruitful and their condition improved upto some extent. Smt. Indira Gandhi took this step for the welfare of the society. At that time the people who were not in favour opposed this move and as a result thereof the Congress was divided. Those powers who were opposing, it were defeated at that time, but now again they have raised their heads and under the influence of these powers we are again going back to that situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are talking about competition, I would like to say that our banks have the capacity to compete. But when such scams occur, their competitiveness is affected badly. How brokers like Harshad Mehta were able to do such a big scam? I would like to say that no irregularity can take place without the involvement of politicians. Brokers do not have that much courage that they could scam the crores of rupees without the help of politician. The new Economic Policy has been declared after this scam which is just an excuse. All the irregularities have been committed through Brokers due to which our economy received a set back and then came this new economic policy. It is the result of that what you are going to do today. Only saying will not work. If you want to strengthen the economy of this country, if you want that our country moves forward then no one will oppose this. Who will not like that our economic

condition improves and strengthens. Only the traitors will not like it. Myself and my partymen understand all these things. The main thing is this that you want to bring the foreign banks here. We have a view that if you have a feeling of patriotism then you should work according to that. Your patriotism should not be mere show business, do not work against the interests of the country. All these things are being done under the pressure of 'Dunkel'. But you are not going to accept this fact. The *oak of France* has said this thing and these things are also coming in the Press. Today the prices of drugs are going to increase by 10 times. At present the prices of the drugs for the diseases like heart attack, kidney and Cancer are within the reach of common man but in near future these will be out of his reach and it will badly affect the health of common man as a result thereof of our citizens will deteriorate.

Therefore, it will be better to withdraw this Bill. A new Bill should be brought here after consulting all the members of the opposition and treasury benches and by replacing the old banking system, a new system should be evolved.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I welcome and support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill brought before this august House for consideration by the Hon. Minister of State for Finance, Shri Abrar Ahmed.

It is with a great intention to regulate the Banking system in the country and to ensure the growth of banking sector, our beloved late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi went in for nationalising

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

big Banks in our country. It is only after that people began to repose faith and confidence in Banking operations. Then they started depositing their assets with the Banks. Now, it is the duty of the Government to give enough security to the deposits and to ensure paying adequate interest on the deposits that lie with the Banks.

When our Hon. Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh took over, Banking industry had its growth and setbacks. It ended up in the Harshad Mehta Scam episode being brought to light.

The credit of bringing to light the scam of such a magnitude should go to our Prime Minister and Finance Minister who are now resorting to corrective measures. People have again reposed their confidence in the Banking system in the country.

I would like to say that the impact of Share Market looms large over the Banking system of our country. I would, hence request the Hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the procedure now adopted in extending loan and offering advance money to industrial sector atleast at this juncture.

Several crores of rupees have been paid as advanced and loans to big industrialists. But, still several of their industrial units are found to be sick. They are not run profitably and viably despite the facilities made available to them. We established BIFR to go into this lacunae. Even BIFR could not function properly as was expected. Recently Minister for Industries has written to me that about 1 lakh crores of rupees invested in these sick units lie inoperative. In order to recover the funds so invested, we must

have to resort to effective steps like notifying such sick industrial units and selling them away through auction. Only then we would be able to retrieve the money invested in them. If you find BIFR is not effectively functioning, you must then dismantle the body and redeploy the BIFR personnel in the Banking sector or in recovery tribunals which we may contemplate now.

One of the objects of this Banking Regulation Amendment Bill is to appoint part-time Chairman to Banks. The Bill also envisages the Managing Directors to take over the administrative control. They are made accountable to the apex administrative body of such Banks. Here I would like to putforth my suggestion. The posts of Managing Directors of Banks should be given only to the staff of respective Banks who have climbed up the ladder through promotions.

This amendment Bill also provides the shareholders with increased voting rights which is sought to be enhanced from one per cent to ten per cent. This would encourage more people to invest in Banking activities. This would also provide a broader monitoring mechanism to check and watch the effective functioning of Banking industry. I feel that the proposed amendments would the Banking sector to improve their performance and efficiency. We now find that more of foreign investment are forthcoming. The Bank administration is entrusted in its entirety with the Managing Directors. Under these circumstances, Government should ensure that the Banks are still accountable to the Government and through the Government to the people of this country.

Banking is in the Service sector. We can even call them socio-economic welfare organisations. Hence we must

ensure that welfare bodies are set up to look into the welfares of Bankmen. We must attend to their problems and grievances as and when they occur and must create a conducive atmosphere to put an end to strikes in the Banking sector.

Branch Managers, cashiers and clerks working in Nationalised Banks should be regularly transferred once in three years. If they are allowed to continue in the same place for long, this may give rise to corruption. Such transfers should not be held back in the pretext that office bearers of Trade Unions are being exempted from being transferred.

The Minister may also indicate as to how he intends to go about in giving representation to shareholders in the body of Board of Directors. You should also review the procedures followed by the Nationalised Banks in extending loans. Herein I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the going on in extending loans to big industrialists. They furnish three different addresses and get three different loans one and the same time. Such Bank officials are aware of this and they are want only negligent. You must form an effective mechanism to investigate into such irregularities. You must ensure that only one loan facility would be available to one address in a single building. You must review the procedure adopted in extending loan to different units under one roof and one single management.

Interest rates for Fixed Deposits should be uniform in both the public and private sectors. As such we find vast difference in interest rates offered to Fixed Deposits. You have to make it uniform and a balanced one.

Industries are now allowed to raise loans from the public on their own. You

must review this and you must formulate a constructive ceiling limit.

Nationalised Banks are now laying different rates of interests on loans extended by them. For instance, the rate of interest for the first two lakhs of rupees would vary with the subsequent lakhs and more up to ten lakhs. You must do away with such slab system which has interest rates varying from 14% to 21%. The industrial sector is finding it a problem and pinches them. Hence you must look into the ways of levying uniform rate of interest on such loans.

Likewise you must change uniform commission on Demand Drafts purchased from Nationalised Banks. For instance, if we buy two DDs for Rs. 500/- each, the Commission charge would come to Rs. 4/- in toto that is Rs. 2/- each. Whereas if you buy a DD for Rs. 1000/- the Commission would be Rs. 10/- I request the Minister to look into this and evolve a uniform rate of Commission on DDs purchased from the Banks. You must do away with slab system here also.

I would like to impress upon the Government that nationalised Banks should never be handed over to private sector at any point of time. Foreign investors who come forward to start Banks here in India should be allowed only in the joint sector. Government should hold 55% and the foreign investors should hold 45%. While giving permission, we must also retain with us the right to take over the 45% of the shares at an appropriate time.

House Building Advance should be liberally extended to people in the private sector. At the same time, effective pay back guarantee should also be obtained.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

Housing Banks are not functioning effectively. Hence they must be merged with regular commercial Banks so that such facilities are available under one roof at one counter. When loan applications from the industries are processed the Members of Parliament from the respective areas should also be involved in scrutinising the applications.

Members of Parliament should also be invited to all the functions organised by the Nationalised Banks in connection with Deposits mobilisation and loan distribution in their respective areas.

People from backward areas should be given financial assistance in the form of loans on being recommended by Members of Parliament. I request the Government to suitably instruct the Banks in this regard. With this I conclude my speech extending my support to the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 1994.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Hon. Chairman, Sir, there are four intentions with which this Bill has been brought forward.

One is about "the appointment of part-time Chairmen in the banking companies". The second is "it has been considered necessary to raise the ceiling on voting rights of a shareholder from the existing one per cent to ten per cent". The third is, "of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the banking company, the Act provides that any person who is a director of any other banking company or of companies which among themselves are entitled to exercise voting rights in excess of twenty per cent; in view of this provision, the directors of the institutions promoting new banking com-

panies that may come up would not be in a position to be directors of such new banking companies". The fourth intention is, "the provision, therefore, requires to be amended to provide that a banking company incorporated in India shall have not more than three directors from among the directors of companies which among themselves are entitled to exercise voting rights in excess of 20 per cent".

About these four intentions with which this Bill has been brought forward, I would like to enquire from the Minister as to where is the reason for issuing an Ordinance. We are to meet in the third week of February and on the 31st of January, they have issued the Ordinance. I would like to know firstly as to what is the urgency to issue the Ordinance. You could have brought forward a legislation in this Session and with the majority, you could have got it passed.

In the earlier years when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, when there was an effort on the part of the Government to issue an Ordinance, the then Speaker saw to it that the House was not prorogued and no new Ordinance was issued for months together. I oppose the ruling of the nation with the help of ordinances *per se*.

I oppose the four intentions and especially the intention to enhance the voting right of the shareholder from one per cent to ten per cent, in toto. There was a reason, why the shareholders having hundreds of thousands of shares were not allowed to have more than one vote; and it is that the banking companies should not be owned by individuals with the help of shares. But, now you are raising the limit from one per cent to ten per cent. As far as the voting provision is concerned, I oppose it in toto. I would also like to know, why do you want to

have a part-time Chairmen? With the full-time Chairmen, where are we as far as the banks are concerned? Have we achieved our goals as far as the banking sector is concerned? What were the goals? When nationalisation was done during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime, it was done with social intentions and she did something. I would like to request the congressmen to at least read that speech. At that time, Congress approved it and the Government approved it. Now, you are going away from that and you are doing privatisation in the name of bringing in the foreign money. Are we really in a position to do away with nationalisation immediately? As far as the banks are concerned, all the nationalised banks are in wreck and all are running in losses. Even in this year's budget, there are two references to the banking system. As on today, one reference is about the losses and the other reference is about restructuring of the rural banks. So, you are not satisfied with the banking system as such.

Then, I would like to ask you that when urban banks or other private banks are running very well, what are you doing for them? You protect the good banks. As far as the nationalised banks are concerned, you clearly tell the House what are the reasons for their failure. They have totally failed. The total failure of the nationalised banks is because of political interference and, at the same time, because of corruption by the bureaucracy there.

I support the bringing forward of a new company and, at the same time, same Director becoming the Director of another company. It is a part of the Bill. But we cannot support the Bill in full as far as raising the ceiling limit or the voting right of the shareholders from the existing

one per cent are concerned. We cannot accept this proposal. At the same time, I oppose the bringing forward of this Ordinance tooth and all nail because we were to meet in the third week of February.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994. The main reasons of this objection is that the Government has perhaps made it a practice to introduce a law through Ordinance and not by introducing the Bill. Whereas according to the Constitution and democratic norms an Ordinance should be brought only then when there are chances of unrest, if the law is not amended immediately through Ordinance I have failed to understand as to what compelled the Government to promulgate the Ordinance, particularly at a time when Parliament Session was likely to commence, by violating the dignity of the House. This is not a new practice. I have been observing that now a days first comes the ordinance and then comes the Bill to replace it. The Bill is brought in the House just for formality sake and to pass it. The Government of India is trying to restrict our rights provided by the constitution.

I would request that the Government should stop the practice of running the country through ordinances. I oppose this Bill because this Bill is antipeople, it is against the interest of rural people. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India had done a tremendous work in 1969. Prior to 1969, the operation of banks was in the hands of private people. At that time she had a great urge to uplift the poor people of this country. Therefore, in 1969 Indiraji nationalised

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

the banks and a great change in the working of Banks was brought about. This was a revolutionary change and it was in the interest of the people and farmers of this country. But the Congress Party is forgetting those policies and principles. Through this Bill it is trying to hurt the feelings of the people of this country. Why are you trying to forget those policies and principles on which your leaders had faith?

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of this country. He played an important role in moulding the future of the country. Through this Bill, Government is trying to hurt his soul. While going for privatisation of Banks, you are going to give a serious blow to his ideals and principles. Now the foreigners will come here and occupy the industry. You have adopted the Policy of Liberalization.

This Bill will help the foreigners to plunder the wealth of this country and take it to their respective countries. Therefore, my submission to you is that you please withdraw this Bill.

Rules in the Banks are being changed today due to big defaulters of these Banks. There is a deterioration in the efficiency of Bank employees. They are unable to work properly. The loans taken from banks are not being repayed. There is a need of amending the rules. The Government seems to be worried today. The influential people and the big industrialists take loan from the banks. The major part of the bank capital is in their hands. They should be punished by amending the law. A conspiracy is being hatched to ruin the country. A stern action should be taken against such borrowers to improve the condition of banks. Another Bill should be brought to recover

the loans and to improve the functioning of banks. This Bill should be withdrawn in favour of the poor, the poor farmers of the country and for the upliftment of the country. Such a Bill should be brought, which can eliminate poverty and remove unemployment from the country. With these few words I oppose this Bill.

[English]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak and I hope I am the last speaker to speak. I assure you that I will not give a chance to press the bell.

I rise here to support the Bill which has been introduced to replace the ordinance. At this moment, I would like to give some suggestions about banking sector. Banking sector is the most important area in this era of free economy. But the faith of the common man in the banks is going down and down and because of the dissolution of the banks, people are worried about depositing money in the banks. So, it is the prime duty of the banking sector to increase accountability and credibility. The faith and trust must improve so that the common man or the investor or the depositor will deposit maximum amount in the banks. Hats off to the foresight of our late leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who had brought forth bank nationalisation because of which we have, today, arrived at this stage of development. I am very happy about it.

As regard the area of operation of banks, the nationalised bank is given an area of ten villages whereas a rural bank which works under the district cooperative bank is given an area of about five villages. It is very difficult for the rural banks to survive with this sort of restrictions. In this era of free economy, I

wonder why such a restriction should be there at all. The bank which works better and gives better customer service will survive. Therefore, I suggest that the restriction with regard to the area of operation should be removed so that all banks can compete and thrive.

As far as the closure of certain banks is concerned, I and many of my hon. colleagues receive many representations from various people. We realise the fact that many banks are being closed because they are running at a loss.

[English]

But I must appeal to the Government that this should not be applicable to the rural banks. Rural banks are the main source of credit and if you close them down, the farmers will be hit hard. I hope the Government will support these banks and see that these banks which are located in Adivasi, hilly and other remote areas are not closed. This will help the employees of the banks in those areas as also the farmers, depositors and investors.

I would like to mention a point about the appointment of directors in the nationalised banks. There is a lot of delay in their appointment. This Bill is introduced to take care of this aspect. There should not be any delay in the appointment of directors. I am of the view that the appointment of part-time chairman should be done very carefully by the RBI. Eminent and knowledgeable persons will be available for appointment and their expertise will definitely improve the banking sector. Here I would like to give the example of the Maharashtra cooperative sector which is doing very well. In Maharashtra, in the urban cooperative

banks, the chairman cannot stay for more than ten years or two terms. Why cannot this condition be made applicable to the nationalised public sector banks also? If this restriction of two terms is prescribed, they will not be there life long and they will not develop a vested interest. So, I suggest that this restriction may be made applicable to directors and Chairmen of these banks as well.

I would like to say a word about the penalty clause. If a person commits a fraud of Rs. five lakh, and if he were to pay a penalty of just Rs. 25,000, how will it act as an effective deterrent? He may simply pay the penalty of Rs. 25,000 and get away with the remaining amount of Rs. five lakh. So, I would suggest that the penalty should be tantamount to criminal prosecution. Then only there will be an effective deterrent on the people and they will be more accountable and the credibility of the banks also will definitely improve.

The RBI has recently brought out new guidelines for the banks in cooperative sector. I welcome the provisions. But I would like to give a suggestion with regard to clause 5. The nationalised cooperative bank of India is just at the stage of its inception. The Reserve Bank of India informed that it would be necessary to amend the Banking Regulation Act so as to bring National Cooperative Bank of India within the definition of the Cooperative Bank under Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter. Until and unless this National Cooperative Bank of India is defined as Cooperative Bank under Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, they will not be getting licence and they will not be allowed to start functioning. I request that the Government should do something about it.

[Dr. Vasant Niwruuti Pawar]

There are so many educational experts in the House who are interested in the development of education. Can educational institutions be given a facility to get loan at a minimum rate of interest so that they may develop the education system as a whole and see that illiteracy is wiped out from our country? I hope that hon. Minister will consider a few of my suggestions. With these words I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Banking Regulation Amendment Bill since this Government is lowering the dignity of the House. No reason has been given to promulgate this ordinance just few days before the onset of the session. Earlier on many occasions, such ordinances have been promulgated. They are setting up a tradition to promulgate the ordinances like this. Secondly, I would like to submit that one of our colleagues has stated that the role of the banks in 1969 was to cater the needs of the private sector and at that time these banks were working for private sector and for their own profit. They were not performing any social responsibility. That is why these 14 banks were nationalised. These banks carried out their social responsibilities after nationalisation. The number of the branches also went on increasing day by day. But with that one thing has come to light. It seems Government has not learnt anything from its past experience instead it is heading towards privatisation. The basis on which nationalisation was done at that time are being ignored and Government is again privatising these Banks by amending the Banking Law through this Ordinance.

Sir, it has been found that the loans are not distributed by the rural bank branches to the farmers and artisans in the ratio in which they receive deposits in rural areas. In this way, the branches of nationalised banks in rural areas instead of developing the backward areas and bringing them at par with the urban areas are exploiting these areas. Such a provision should have been made in this Bill that investment should be done in the rural areas in the ratio of the deposits they receive in these areas but no such provision has been made in it. It has also been said that banks should be made competitive. But what sort of competition should there be? One kind of competition has been witnessed by the whole nation in which crores of rupees have gone waste and none knows how it would be recovered. Therefore, I would like to submit that there should have been uniform terms and conditions for the nationalised and private banks and equal or similar facilities should have been provided to them to encourage healthy competition. More and more facilities should be provided to the customers by the banks and the Government should think towards it.

I would like to submit that the law for maintaining confidentiality should be annulled and the list of major debtors should be published so that it may be known to whom the banks are serving.

In the end, I would like to conclude with one thing that a provision of appointing a part-time Chairman has been made in it. I would like to know about their responsibilities. When the whole-time Chairmen have failed to bring about any change in the banking system what would be the responsibilities of the part-time Chairmen. In this way the aim of bringing improvement in the banking system will not be achieved.

With these words, I conclude and I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the names sent by Party Whips. Let it be over.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution and to oppose the Bill.

Sir, I have to place on record that I oppose the Bill because the very idea of Ordinance-making power vested in the Executive under the Constitution was that it be used sparingly and rarely but now it has become a formality and a routine and it is being used recklessly. I, therefore, wish to register my protest that this amounts to a contempt of the House and a violation of the Constitutional spirit. Therefore, I would request the Government not to issue an Ordinance unless it becomes absolutely essential.

Coming to the actual fact here, it is said that the RBI issued detailed guidelines in January, 1993. The Government takes one year to take cognisance of the fact that these guidelines may require some changes in banking regulations. Three weeks before the Parliament is due to sit, an Ordinance is issued. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what exactly has been done under this Ordinance during the last three weeks which could not have been done now has after the Bill come before the House. Sir, the Minister owes it to the House to make this explanation.

Sir, coming to the problem of banking, we have now come to a stage where the historic step of bank nationalisation

is being retraced. From public sector banks, we have come to joint banking system. Each one of the public sector banks is progressively being privatised. I do not know whether the Government intends to give private shareholders a majority holding in those banks. That I would like the hon. Minister to explain. But at the same time, we are allowing a greater number of private banks and what is worse is that we are allowing more entry to the foreign banking system into our country. In fact these foreign banks are above the law as has been proved in the recent scam scandal that no action has been taken against any of the foreign banks which were involved in this scam. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to permit foreign investment also in the public sector banks and up to what extent these FIs will be permitted to buy the shares and debentures of the public sector banks which are now in the market. That is a specific question I would like to place before the Government.

Sir, because of the monopoly system, there was inefficiency, corruption and low productivity. I do hope that at least a saving grace would be and the Minister should assure the House in this regard that the efficiency and the productivity of the banking system shall go up. As it is, I would like to inform him that the credibility of the entire banking in the country has been eroded progressively and the Government itself have to explain why they were not able to fill nearly 100 vacant posts of Directors on the Board of Directors of the public sector banks in three years in power.

About the rural credit system, there is the prospect of the rural credit being squeezed out or being slowed down. In fact, the RRBs are going to be reorganized, but only 60 of them; and the rest

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

of them are going to reach a stage of sickness; and the public sector banks have been advised that, if they like, they can close down their branches. The service area approach has been given a go by. How do they propose to fill vacuum in rural credit that will be created?

The final point is that the banking system has grown in a haphazard manner. Does the Government have any scheme for rationalization of that part of the banking system, which is still controlled by the Government on more rational lines so that there is a regional specialization and the banks operating in a region have their Head Offices in that region itself so that they do not become an instrument for exploiting that region in the interest of the Metropolitan Centres.

As the credit deposit ratio stands today, if you make a systematic study, you will find that the banking system has become a channel for taking away the resources from rural area for the development of the urban area, from the less developed district for the development of more developed district in the same State and from less developed State to more developed States in the country, and in fact to the benefit of a few selected Metropolitan Centres and a few selected industrialists. And that is why, while the banking system is very strict with the small borrowers and they issue notices *even for forfeiting their property, with the big fish, they are absolutely silent; they take no action against them; and that is concealed from the public eyes, from the Parliament behind the screen confidentiality.* I, therefore, request that the Government, if it really wishes to reform the banking system, should make it an instrument of public welfare and make it an

instrument for development, then this screen of confidentiality must be brought down, the credit deposit ratio must be balanced at least at the district level and at the State level for each of the banks that operate in any district or in any State.

I know that the Government will not apply its mind to these suggestions; the Government has become itself involved in these with the big sharks operating in the credit market. I know the intention of the Government. Therefore, I have no hope. But I would like to place on record, before the House, before the Parliament that the Government really wishes nothing more than to make the banking sector an open pasture for foreign operators, for speculators, for profiteers, for the capitalists; and that is surely not the vision that Indira Gandhi had and placed before the country back in the 1950s.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, It seems that the Government has brought this Bill half-heartedly. Though I am a new member yet I find it difficult to understand as to why instead of moving a Bill promulgation of this ordinance was needed especially when only 30 days were left for the Budget session to commence. It has become the habit of the Government to commit the contempt of the Parliament. That's why, I support the resolution brought by Shri Rajveer Singh. The Government is in favour of privatisation of banks. But what steps are being taken by them to improve the condition of the nationalised Banks? The Share scam involving Rs. 4500 Crores took place which is unique in the world's history. The JPC was constituted. But what action has been taken against those influential per-

sons against whom observations were made in the Report submitted by the JPC. The persons who were found involved in the scam are yet to be arrested. Several crores rupees of the public have been misappropriated. The people are aggrieved. The Banks are on the brink of insolvency and the Government is simply writing reports or have turned a deaf ear to it. Today, 12 out of 27 Banks are incurring losses, their condition is deteriorating day-by-day. I belong to a rural area, that's why, I know that ordinary people do not get loans from Banks. They have to grease palms in order to get loans. Some Banks have a fixed rate-list and the Bank-Manager, field officer, and small-ranked politicians act as middlemen. The poor people do not get loans without giving bribes. The loans are not utilised for the purposes for which these are borrowed.

19.00 hrs.

If a person seeks loan for digging a well, the well remains dug only on papers. If a person wants to buy a buffalo and applies for a loan of Rs. Seven thousand, he ultimately gets only Rs. four thousand. How can he buy a buffalo with that amount? Then, he borrows his neighbour's buffalo and shows it as belonging to him. A certain amount is then given to the neighbour for being party to that and some amount is given to the Bank people. This is happening in rural areas these days. The loans advanced by the Banks are not repaid. The people who bribe the bank get loans. I would like to know what provision is made or proposed to be made by you to check such foul practices?

The cases of fraud have increased from 1278 in 1990-91 to 7118 in 1992-93 in which departmental action is being taken. What steps are being taken by the

Government to check this trend? Today the standard of the nationalised Banks is going down. The foreign Banks provide more facilities and give more salary to their employees. That's why more and more customers are getting attracted towards them. The Government departments and Government companies are also making business links with these Banks. The Government should check this tendency. At least the Government departments should only deal with the nationalised Banks.

The licenses are being issued for opening private Banks. The 24 out of 140 representations received are under consideration of the Government. I would like to know about the people who are being issued licenses and it should be ensured that these people do not include those who were found involved in the scam and are defaulters? If such people are issued licenses for opening the Banks, then, only a scam Bank will be opened. The private Banks will be opened with an initial capital of Rs. 100 crores. They will have a number of branches. I apprehend again that they will misappropriate crores of rupees deposited by the public. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to check it?

The Banks are being more frequently looted. Such incidents are taking place more in Kashmir, Punjab and East-Northern areas. Nowadays such incidents are constantly increasing in big cities also. The Government should take steps to ensure the safety of Banks. The guards should be equipped with modern weapons and the Government should pay attention to tight the security of the nationalised Banks in rural areas.

I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Banking Regulations (Amendment) Bill, 1994. I want to oppose it because it seeks to encourage the private people to open new Banks in private sector and to hand over the control of our banking system to private people. This will shatter the banking system. The rural areas will tend to get more neglected. In the forth-coming days interests of big businessmen will get more and more protection. If you examine the C.D. ratio of the deposits made in Banks, be it Central Bank of India, State Bank of India, Vijaya Bank or any other Bank, in the rural areas, you will find that there is a heavy imbalance. The C.D. ratio of the Central Bank of India is 21 per cent even in Bihar which is the most backward and the poorest state and the remaining 79 per cent goes out of the State. Similarly, the C.D. ratio is 22 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. The money is mobilised from public in the poor and backward states in the name of developmental purposes because these states are in need of resources. But the money collected in such states is deposited in the head-quarters of these Banks which are located in other states, such as Bombay, Madras, etc. No provision have been made in this Bill to remove such an imbalance. The Bill should have mentioned the ways to stabilise the C.D. ratio because it has direct impact on the development. Today, the investment is 100% in Bombay, Madras, etc. but in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala or Orissa, it is only 21% whereas as per the guidelines issued in this regard by the RBI 60% investment should be made in rural areas. There is no parity among the Banks. In this regard where is the money of the poor people of Bihar utilised? The State Bank of India makes its 36% investment. The Central Bank of India makes its 21% investments

in Bihar. So in this way no Bank invests more than 40-42 per cent in the State. I would say only one thing that the guidelines issued by the RBI are flouted. The States, which are in need of funds for development, are neglected.

It is said that the private sector will be allowed to operate in the Banking sector. In this way the Banks would be controlled by the Private Sector. This policy of the Government is wrong. The banks were nationalised in 1969 by a former leader of congress party which is in power at present. I feel that the Government has nothing to do with any policy. The Government is going to handover everything to the external powers. It is going to completely ruin the banking system. Though the Bill in itself looks innocuous enough, yet, it is going to have far-reaching adverse repercussions. How it will help in extending loan facilities to the labourers of rural areas and small entrepreneurs. The poor people get loans at the rate of 16% whereas the big businessmen and industrialists get it at lower rates of interest. Their loans are waived off. But when it came to waiving-off of loans to the tune of Rs. 10,000 borrowed by poor people, they started lamenting that it would adversely affect the Banking system. It created furore in the entire country and the Finance Minister expressed his apprehensions that that would throw the Banking system out of gear.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the Banks indulge in corruption and scams are taking place in Banks. The Government has neither formulated any policy nor brought any Bill to check these unfair practices. Their prime concern is how to promote the private sector. We are opposing this Bill because it has been brought to benefit the big businessmen and the industrialists. It will only benefit

the foreigners and the poor farmers, labourers are not going to be benefited in any way from this amendment in the Banking Regulation. We are, therefore, against this amendment Bill. No effort has been made in the Bill to check the imbalance of the C.D. ratio which I have just mentioned. It is being said that all the Banks are being issued directives for observance of the guidelines of the RBI. I would like to tell you that no directive has been issued in this regard by the Government. And if the C.D. ratio continues to be disproportionate then, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and such States will remain grossly neglected. That's why, I strongly oppose this Bill which will prove to be ruinous for the Banking System. I want to request you to withdraw the Bill and prevent our country from being a puppet in the hands of foreign forces. They should also do away with this habit of bringing ordinance. They promulgate an ordinance before the commencement of the session of Parliament and, then, promulgate another Ordinance immediately after the Parliament is adjourned. Such tendency should be curbed because it is against democratic norms. If the Government wants to introduce any Bill, they should do so in the House and should hold a discussion on a comprehensive Bill. I, therefore, request the Government to withdraw this Bill.

[Translation]

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Banking Regulation Amendment Bill presented by the Hon. Minister. Sir, there are some doubts which I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify. Sufficient encouragement is being given for the private Banks to come up. Here in these Banks can-

didates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should have opportunities to be appointed as Directors. In this connection, I request the Hon. Minister to bring an Amendment. Secondly, there are some important social objectives which the Banking sector has to fulfil. In this connection also I would request the Hon. Minister to bring forward a legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Oscar Fernandes, will you please speak in English?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, if there is any difficulty then I will speak in English.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have informed the Chair sufficiently early about speaking in regional language.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I have already informed the Chair. Anyway, I will speak in English.

Sir, it was on the day when banks were nationalised that we started dancing in the streets and welcomed the decision of Indiraji to nationalise the banks. It was a day when Indiraji said that the resources of the banks could be utilised for the welfare of the people of this country. I think whether all the schemes that Indiraji introduced for the poor, especially the DRI or finance to the priority sector are now being scrupulously implemented or not. I would request our hon. Minister to clarify certain points as to how much we are lending under the DRI scheme. We are getting complaints very often that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youths, the youth of minorities, the youth of backwards, who are getting subsidy under the various Government of India's

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

schemes and under the various State Governments' schemes are not getting finance from the banks. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister has announced a scheme of Rs. one lakh for the unemployed youth and we are happy about it. In the President's Address, there is a mention that about one lakh youth had applied for this, out of which about fifty per cent of the applications have been processed. To our dismay, in the same President's Address, there has been a mention that only about 2,000 youths have been given finance by the banks. However, the Prime Minister was kind enough to clarify the point, saying that the figure of 2,000 has now risen to about 6,000. Now, what is the constraint? I have gone through a circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks, in which the Reserve Bank clearly states that if a person has got any finance under any Government scheme, he shall not be financed once again. It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi's desire that whenever a poor man might have taken some assistance from the bank, if he has not been able to come above the poverty line, he should be given a second finance so that he is able to come above the poverty line. Our basic intention is to bring the people above the poverty line. The Government of India formulates certain very good welfare schemes for poverty alleviation and ultimately it is our banks which have got to implement them. If we cannot implement these schemes through the banks, then we have to seriously think what is wrong with the banks and why the Government of India's schemes are not being implemented. This is our great concern. I urge upon the hon. Minister to seriously go into this. The people of this country are happy with the nationalised banks. The system should continue. This

Bill does not dilute it. We are happy with it. But the spread has to be greater because in rural areas we have the farmers. There is money in the rural areas and that money could be channelised for better improvement of the rural areas. If we had not introduced these schemes, there would not have been a Green Revolution in this country. It is only because of the finance given by the nationalised banks to the farmers of this country that we have been able to usher in a Green Revolution in this country. There must be an assurance that there will not be any hurdles in the process of helping the small-scale industry people, the artisans, the SCs/STs, the backward classes or the minorities, which are the real base of this country. If anything happens to them, then, I am afraid, we will not be able to fulfil the objectives for which we are fighting.

A similar thing is happening in the insurance sector. The Malhotra Committee's report has been tabled already and I shall demand a separate discussion on the Malhotra Committee's report. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in my own constituency, in Surakkal, the United India Insurance Company has decided to close down their branch. In such a place, where three million tonnes oil refinery is coming up, the capacity of which is being increased to nine million tonnes, where investment of crores of rupees is taking place, the branch of the United India Insurance Company is being closed. The same is going to be the situation with nationalised banks. If that is going to be the case then I am afraid, what will happen. When Indiraji wanted to give debt relief in this country, it was exactly for the purpose of helping the poor people. If the people are driven to the private lenders today and if they get into the debt trap, then all the schemes that

we have brought in are going to be a failure.

I do not want to prolong my speech. I only urge upon the Minister to clarify the points I have made and assure the country that the nationalised banks will serve the country in the same spirit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. All the Members whose names were sent by the Party Whips have participated in the debate. Now I request the hon. Minister to make his reply.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I have given my name... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the names are called. Please cooperate with the Chair...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhogendra Jhaji, you cannot be allowed. I have called your name once and I have been searching for you because you are a senior Member. You have been absent during most part of the discussion. So, kindly cooperate. I am not going to call any other Member. Some names are sent just now...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agnihotriji, please cooperate. We have taken almost double the time which was allotted for this subject. Now the Minister will reply. Please cooperate with the Chair. Please cooperate. The hon. Minister may reply now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I regret that I was not available. I have a very few points to make. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. Please listen to the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is on his legs. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhogendra Jhaji, this is too much. You were not here when you were called to speak. You may be repeating the points made by the other hon. Members.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will not repeat any points. I have fresh points to make. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot say it. Please do not disturb. The hon. Minister may reply now.

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all those hon'ble Members who participated in this discussion and put forth their views and gave valuable suggestions. This Bill is very concise. This Bill, mainly, has four provisions. Several hon'ble Members either could not read those provisions through or could not conceive their intent. Three out of those four provisions are meant for the Private Banks only and one provision deals with the Public Sector Banks, Private and Foreign Banks. The first provision in it is for appointing a part-time chairman. While listening to the hon'ble Members in this regard. I felt that they perhaps have some doubts and apprehensions.

Shri Mumtaz Ansari is not present here. He as well as several other hon'ble Members also said that the provision of appointing part-time chairman has been

[Dr. Abrar Ahmed]

made for inducting political people. But, through you, I would like to dispel their apprehension that the Government has no role whatsoever in the appointment of part-time chairman... *(Interruptions)*... Hitherto, there was a provision in the Act to appoint full-time chairmen in Private Banks but there was no such provision to appoint a full-time or a part-time Managing Director in those Banks. I would like to clarify one thing that this Bill provides for the appointment of a part-time chairman as well as, the hitherto non-existent, full-time Managing Directors. The Private Banks for which provision has been made for appointment of part-time chairmen will now have full-time managing directors also.

Why has the provision for the appointment of part-time chairman been made? The aim behind this provision is to avail the services of those who are expert in the field of Banking but are unable to work for Banks on full-time basis. Besides, a provision has also been made for appointment of a full-time Managing Director. In the appointment of Chairman, the candidates will be sponsored by the Bank concerned and will be recommended by the R.B.I. The Government will have no interference in that. If the hon'ble Members suspect that political people will be appointed as part-time Chairmen, then, they should remove this fear from their minds.

Another provision of this Bill proposes to fix the voting right from 1 per cent to 10 per cent. Several hon'ble Members explained it and even welcomed it. This is also meant for private Banks. The investors invest their money in Private Banks in their own interest. The more they invest, the more voting right they would be entitled to. In this case the

ceiling of 1 per cent has been increased to 10 per cent.

If the promoter company mobilises its share holding upto 10 per cent then it is entitled to have three Directors but all of them would be appointed through election and not through nomination. These three provisions are meant for private sector.

The fourth provision is meant for all private, public sector and foreign Banks. It is regarding imposing penalties. A very meagre amount has been fixed so far to pay penalties. It has been increased. As per the earlier provision an individual who commits any mistake is liable to pay a penalty of Rs. 2,000. But now, he will have to pay either double the amount involved or an amount of Rs. 50,000, whichever is higher. And if the defaults continues to be committed then the present penalty of Rs. 100 per day would be increased to Rs. 2500 per day. This is meant for an individual. There was a penalty to the tune of Rs. 2,000 if a Bank defaulted, now the Bank, which defaults, will have to pay double the amount defaulted or an amount to the tune of Rs. five lakh, whichever is higher. Earlier per day penalty was Rs. 100 for banks which has been increased to Rs. 25,000 now. This provision of penalty applies to all the banks. When I listened to the hon'ble Members, I felt this was creating doubts in their minds. Now their doubts will be dispelled.

Shri Chetan Chauhan, Shri Charles and several other hon'ble Members discussed the nationalised Banks and they wanted to know as to what is being done by the Government. It is not the case that we have brought this Bill through an ordinance to streamline the Banking System. The Government have taken

several steps during the past few months to streamline the Banking system. We have accepted a number of recommendation of Narasimhan Committee and taken various steps accordingly. SLR and CRR were reduced so that Banks could have surplus funds.

Many Members, while delivering their speeches, mentioned in the House that stringent measures are taken against the small farmers whereas the influential ones do not repay their debts and no action is taken against them. Two days ago, I had clarified in this House that it was not true. In the last session a Recovery Tribunal Bill was passed. In the Appellate Tribunal only those cases of recovery will be taken up which involve Rs. 10 lakh or more. Through you, I would like to inform the hon. Members that at that time also I had told you that outstanding amount of Banks and Financial institutions is to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores, 55 per cent of which is outstanding against only 0.4 per cent people. I would like to inform that a process is on to set up Recovery Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal and very soon they will start functioning. The cases of those persons who have blocked the money or have stopped this cycle or entangled this money is litigation will be transferred to these tribunals and they will have to decide them within a period of 180 days. Even after this, if the borrowers do not repay their debts, then these courts have a right to get them arrested. Under this provision the Recovery Officer is empowered to arrest them. All these right have been provided in it. These issues were discussed in that discussion.

An attention has also been paid towards the advantage of compromise proposals under which litigations can be avoided and efforts can be made to get

the bank money back through compromise so that, this money could be brought back into this cycle for distributing as loans among farmers under the Governments policy.

Full attention has been paid towards Computerisation. An agreement has also been made with the unions. The Government is making all out efforts to improve customer services. During the discussion on loss making branches hon. Member Shri Rajveer Singh and another member had said that 3000 branches would be closed. I fail to understand as to wherefrom he has got this figure of 3000 branches. Two days ago, when I was speaking here, I had mentioned that there were 30,000 branches of nationalised banks. Out of these, near about 10,000 branches are running in loss. A decision has been taken to close down 102 branches only. As per the directions, three points have to be taken care of. One, if there is singularly one branch in a rural area then, notwithstanding the fact it is running in loss, it will not be closed. If there are two branch and both of them are running in loss, then only one branch will be closed. No retrenchment will be made in this process. I had said all this at that time but the hon. Members say that 3000 branches are being closed. I am looking after the work of the Ministry, but I do not have any information regarding closure of 3000 branches.

A number of Zonal and Administrative offices are being shifted from one place to another. If there is any need to shift a branch considering its productivity then a decision will be taken in that regard also. An overall change has been made in the CR proforma of employees so as to adjudge their accountability. It is being done in order to make distinction among them at the time of their promo-

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tions or in the matter of giving them incentives.

Besides that, instructions have also been issued by RBI to make concurrent Audit. The Government is also paying their attention towards fixing capital Adequacy norms. A provision for Rs. 5700 crores was made in the last budget and this year an amount of Rs. 5600 crore has been earmarked for this purpose. Before releasing this amount to the banks they are being asked to sign a MOU which contains certain terms and conditions, such as the banks will have to improve their management and will give more attention towards the branches running in loss and they are also expected to strengthen their capital structure and improve their capital adequacy.

Some of the hon. Members have also pointed out that posts of Chairmen are lying vacant in Nationalised banks since long. I would like to say that during one year except for two banks, Chairmen in all the banks have already been appointed. I have got a list of 9-10 banks which had vacant posts of Chairmen, but appointments have since been made... (Interruptions)... You have spoken last. Kindly listen to me.

I have detail even about the individuals. The vacancies of CMDs and Chairmen have already been filled up. ... (Interruptions)... Besides, a number of complaints were received by banks in respect of Benami Accounts. To avoid such transactions, since 1st January, 1994 it has been made mandatory for the account holders to affix their photographs on the application forms for opening account. Besides, the rates of interest have been simplified. All these steps have been taken to improve the manage-

ment of Nationalised Banks and to improve the economic condition of the banks which are running in loss. Some hon. Members said that the private banks are being opened to exploit the poor and these will function in arbitrary manner. Some Members asked about the guidelines of RBI in regard to opening of private banks and as to how a control would be exercised on them. In this connection, I would like to say that such a private bank will be registered as Public Limited Company under Company Act, 1956 and they will have a minimum paid up capital of Rs. 100 crores.

Sir, an Hon. Member asked about the security of the money deposited with such private banks. In this connection I would like to submit that capital adequacy of such private banks will be fixed at 1 per cent from the very beginning and its minimum paid up capital will be Rs. 100 crore. The shares of private banks will be listed with the stock exchange which means that as per the guidelines of the SEBI they will have to go public for at least 60 per cent shares, they cannot retain the whole shares with them, only then they will be listed with the stock exchange. All along, it is also stated that such banks will be given priority as have their headquarters at a place, where no other bank has its headquarters. It has been done with a view to decentralize the headquarters. Otherwise all such banks will try to localise themselves to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other such places only.

Sir, besides, all order and instructions issued by the RBI will also apply on these banks and new norms of provisioning will also apply on these private banks. Many Members wanted to know about the priority sector, that how the poor were going to be benefited by these banks. Most of the members said that the

late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi did a marvellous job by nationalising banks in the interest of farmers and the poor. In this connection, I would like to tell all those hon. Members that the policy of this Government has always been in the favour of poor, farmers and the labourers. Forty per cent priority sector is fixed for the nationalised banks and RBI does its monitoring from time to time in this regard. So far as the foreign bank are concerned, the percentage of priority sector was 15 per cent which was increased to 31 per cent only last year and a provision was also made in it that if a foreign bank does not invest in 32 per cent priority sector then the bank will have to deposit this money with SIDBI and these criteria of priority sector will also apply on the private sector banks as well. But for the first three years, they need some modification otherwise the priority sector, fixed for the public sector banks will also apply on them. In the matter of branch expansion, private banks are also free to open new branches but they will have to open their branches in Urban as well as in rural areas in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI. The loan policy by the RBI for public sector banks will also apply on private sector banks. They cannot form a loan policy on their own.

These banks will use computers and telecommunication devices for their customer services. A high powered customers grievancers cell will be there to control these services which will also ensure the smooth running of customer services.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): You just tell me, why an ordinance was promulgated?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: I am just telling you. Some hon. Members wanted

to know that how many Private banks applied for it and the number of those whom permission was granted. In this regard I would like to inform the Members that only 9 banks namely UTI, ICICI, SDFC, Global Trust Bank, Bank of Gujarat Ltd., Industrial Bank Ltd. Twentieth Century, Times Bank and IDBI have been given the permission in Principle and only one bank from these has been given the final permission i.e. license.

I have answered the questions raised by the hon. Members. I also want to tell them that it is not that through these private banks we are permitting foreign banks to enter. I want to make it clear that an explicit provision has been made in it which lays down that 40 per cent shares in these banks will be meant for NRIs and only 20 per cent shares will be kept for foreign investors. It is needless to say that these foreigners with 20 per cent stake cannot take over a bank. The 9 banks which I mentioned do not include any foreign bank. Therefore, hon. Members should not have any suspicions about the foreign banks.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Hon. Minister did not mention anything about security and safety.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL SINGH YADAV (Patna): You have not told anything about this corruptions will be abolished... (*Inter-rptions*)...

DR. ABRAR AHMED: I have answered 95 per cent questions of the Members, which were of similar nature. Besides, some questions were different like the one which was asked by Shri Rajveer Singh that why this ordinance was promulgated. In this connection, I would like to say that in 1993 RBI had issued some guidelines pertaining to issuance of licenses to the private banks.

[Dr. Abrar Ahmed]

These guidelines were required to be given statutory status. The private banks wanted to start their operations at the earliest. Therefore, an ordinance was promulgated to give statutory status to the guidelines of RBI so that guidelines could be implemented. Apart from that the hon. Members also raised a point about closure of the branches, regarding which I have already told ... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about the National Rural Bank of India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him complete his speech. Mr. Minister, Please address the Chair. I think you have answered all the points.

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Kumari Mamata wants to know about the Board of Directors. I want to tell her that directors on Board of Directors will be elected from amongst the share holders... *(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have answered all the questions raised by the hon. Members... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Minister need not reply to all the points being raised in the House. The points which are relevant to the particular Bill are answered by the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: One point about raising the voting right from one to ten, is very relevant. He has not replied to that ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since banks are being privatised whether reservation facility will continue to be there for Harijan-Adivasis or not.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should study first the provision of the Bill which are given for amendment. Please do not raise that question.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that banks are being nationalised, whether the reservation facility for Harijan-Adivasis would be there or not?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to speak. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very unfortunate. No hon. Member has raised this issue about reservation at the time of discussion. Now a new point is being made regarding reservation. The hon. Minister may note this point. Now I call upon Shri Rajveer Singh to speak.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I have raised this point about reservation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Please clarify the situation regarding rural banks... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very unfortunate. Agnihotriji, please take your seat. A point is being raised here though this point was not raised at the time of discussion. But this being a very important point about reservation, I am allowing the hon. Minister to say on this particular point alone, if he so desire.

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are four provisions in the Bill. With regard to the points raised about the four provisions by the hon. Members, I have already given the reply. A number of points are raised during the discussion besides those raised with regard to the Bill in particular and I am not bound to reply to all those points. Regarding the rural banks, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance has assured for reorganisation of 50 rural banks and reorganisation of the remaining banks.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am allowing the Mover of the Resolution to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: He did not respond to the point raised by you about reservation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point is being noted. That is what the Minister should do. We are not asking for a reply straight-away.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may felicitate the hon. Minister for having made a number of contradictory statements by many hon. Members. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was referred to a lot the hon. Minister appreciated her very much. But it was Shrimati Indira Gandhi who had taken the initiative of nationalising banks about 25 years ago. Now her soul will not be in peace to think whether what she did was wrong or what her party is doing at present is wrong. At that time she had nationalised banks because we were unable to provide any help to the backward sections through private banks.

SHRI MRUTUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): You did not support the idea at that time.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: That is what I am saying. At that time also we had objected to it on the plea that nationalisation of banks was improper. Today the Government has agreed to it. That is why the present Government is privatising different sectors. They have tried to mend the mistake. I do not know exactly what is right and what is wrong whether the nationalisation policy adopted earlier was wrong or policy of privatisation that is being adopted at present is right? God only knows what is correct.

The recommendations of Narasimhan Committee have not been referred to anywhere in the Bill. On the basis of those recommendations they should have brought a multi dimensional Bill and should have implemented those recommendations. Private banks are coming up—it is a good step, we do welcome it. However, some of the banks were involved in the scams, which include public sector banks as well as

[Shri Rajveer Singh]

foreign banks. The Joint Parliamentary Committee had submitted its report in this regard revealing that an amount of about Rs. 8000 crore was involved in the scam. What happened to it. An hon. Member sitting behind me is saying that this amount was sufficient to construct a one crore Km. long road in the country. Not a single person out of those held guilty by JPC has been apprehended so far. All the money was swindled away. The Government is not at all concerned about it. Nothing has been done for the other small banks which suffered loss.

One of my friends referred to the Chit fund companies which are being run at large scale and with which crores of rupees have been deposited by the poor people of the country. A large number of such companies have become bankrupt, but the Government is not at all concerned about it. Of course this matter is not related to the Bill, but since a subject of similar nature is being discussed, I thought, I should make reference to it. The matter of nationalised banks is being discussed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajveer Singh, you are the mover of this Resolution. So, you have got the freedom to reply and I am not going to interfere with that. But please speak on the Bill and not on any other topic. Also, please do not refer to those speeches made by other speakers and confine your speech to the provisions of the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views in brief. But it may take me a little longer,

if these people will go on interrupting me time and again. The Government had assured the bank employees, Parliamentarians and the bank representatives to set up rural banks. But no initiative to this effect has been taken. Does the Government intend to back out.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply had stated that the Reserve Bank of India had issued the guidelines in January, 1993, and it is already one year since then. Then why did it take one year to formulate the ordinance? When I raised the matter, he did not give any reply and remained silent. What did the Government achieve special during the extra 30 days? What was the harm, if they had brought the Bill straight away. Several Lok Sabha Sessions have been held during the last one year but they did not introduce the Bill, and now they have brought this Ordinance. In this way you have shown disregard to the House and have committed contempt of the House. It is not justified. We would like to know what was the need of it? It is a wrong practice and we do oppose it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I disapprove this Bill and urge upon the hon. Minister to withdraw it and introduce another Bill which may have the provisions to check scams and corruption in banks, provide loans to the rural people and help in the effective functioning of the banks.

20.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajveer Singh, in view of the reply already given by the Hon. Minister, do you want to withdraw your Resolution?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: No Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The lobbies have now been cleared.

"That this House disapproves of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 5 of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 31, 1994."

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 5 of 1994) promulgated by the President on January 31, 1994."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9]

[20.05 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Bala, Dr. Asim

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Barman, Shri Palas

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Basu, Shri Anil

*Kaniithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Kapse, Shri Ram

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

* Wrongly voted for AYES

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghraj

Akbar Pasha, Shri B.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Anbarasu Shri R.

Birbal, Shri

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Ayub Khan, Shri

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Charles, Shri A.

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Chaudhary, Sqd. Ldr. Kamal

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chidambaram, Shri P. | Islam, Shri Nurul |
| Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh | Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K. |
| Dalbir Singh, Shri | Jakhar, Shri Balram |
| Das, Shri Anadi Charan | Jangbir Singh, Shri |
| Deka, Shri Probin | Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram |
| Dennis, Shri N. | Jawali, Dr. B.G. |
| Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao | Jeevarathinam, Shri R. |
| Dev. Shri Sontosh Mohan | Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal |
| Dighe, Shri Sharad | Kale, Shri Shankarrao D. |
| Diwan, Shri Pawan | Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P. |
| Farook, Shri M.O.H. | Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram |
| Fernandes, Shri Oscar | Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari |
| Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao | Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy |
| Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath | Kaul, Shrimati Sheila |
| Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh | Kewal Singh, Shri |
| Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya | Khan, Shri Aslam Sher |
| Gehlot, Shri Ashok | Khursheed, Shri Salman |
| Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh | Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna |
| Gogoi, Shri Tarun | Krishan Kumar, Shri S. |
| Gudadinni, Shri B.K. | Krishnaswamy, Shri M. |
| Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao | Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree |
| Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna | Kuli, Shri Balin |
| Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh | Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K. |
| Inder Jit, Shri | Kurién, Prof. P.J. |

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| Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri | Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai |
| Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh | Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh |
| Mallu, Dr. R. | Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta |
| Manphool Singh, Shri | Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao |
| Marbaniang, Shri Peter G. | Pattanayak, Shri Sarat |
| Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan | Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti |
| Meghe, Shri Datta | Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal |
| Muniyappa, Shri K.H. | Pilot, Shri Rajesh |
| Muralee Dharam, Shri K. | Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram |
| Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara | Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan |
| Muttemwar, Shri Vilas | Rahi, Shri Ram Lal |
| Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh | Rai, Shri Kalp Nath |
| Naikar, Shri D.K. | Rai, Shri Ram Nihor |
| Nandi, Shri Yellaiah | Rajeshwaran, Dr. V. |
| Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba | Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava |
| Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya | Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S. |
| Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra | Ram Badan, Shri |
| Nyamagouda, Shri S.B. | Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally |
| Odeyar, Shri Channaiah | Rao, Shri V. Krishna |
| Padma, Dr. Shrimati | Rathva, Shri N.J. |
| Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu | Reddy, Shri G. Ganga |
| Panigrahi, Shri Sriballv | Reddy, Shri M. Baga |
| Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji | Reddy, Shri M.G. |
| Patel, Shri Praful | Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama |

553 *Banking Regulation* PHALGUNA 26, 1915 (SAKA) (Amendment) Bill 554

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Reddy, Shri R. Surender | Thomas, Prof. K.V. |
| Sai, Shri A. Prathap | Thomas, Shri P.C. |
| Sajjan Kumar, Shri | Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan |
| Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara | Thungon, Shri P.K. |
| Sayeed, Shri P.M. | Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee |
| Selja, Kumari | Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb |
| Shankaranand, Shri B. | Topno, Kumari Frida |
| Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal | Umbrey, Shri Laeta |
| Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar | Umrao Singh, Shri |
| Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi | Upadhyay, Shri Swarup |
| Silvera, Dr. C. | Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha |
| Singh, Shri Motilal | Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah |
| Singh Deo, Shri K.P. | Verma, Kumari Vimla |
| Singla, Shri Sant Ram | Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. |
| Sodi, Shri Manku Ram | Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna |
| Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt | Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan |
| Sundararaj, Shri N. | |
| Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil | MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is: |
| Swamy, Shri G. Venkat | Ayes : 48 |
| Tara Singh, Shri | Noes : 158 |
| Thangka Balu, Shri K.V. | <i>The motion was negatived.</i> |

*The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes: Shri Sudarsan Ray Choudhary, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav and Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

Noes: Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur, Shri Ram Saran Yadav, Dr. Vishwanathan Kanithi and Shri K.V.R. Chowdary, Shri D.B. Shingda, Shri B.M. Mujahid, Shri K. Pradhani.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: [Translation]

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. I shall now put clauses 2 to 11 to the vote of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want to have division on clause 2, clause 6 and clause 7. So, you kindly put them separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, I am putting clause 2 to the vote of the House.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been objecting from the very beginning as to why the Government issued this ordinance. The Government have been adopting an indifferent attitude towards the Parliament by issuing ordinances. No specific reason for issuing this ordinance too has been given. Therefore we stage walk out against it.

20.09 hrs.

[English]

Shri Rajveer Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No. 10]

[20.10 hrs.

AYES

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao

Anbarasu Shri R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Birbal, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Bhakta, Shri Monoranjan

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

557 *Banking Regulation* PHALGUNA 26, 1915 (SAKA) (*Amendment*) Bill 558

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Charles, Shri A. | Gogoi, Shri Tarun |
| Chaudhary, Sqr. Ldr. Kamal | Gudadinni, Shri B.K. |
| Chaudhari, Shri Narain Singh | Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao |
| Chaure, Shri Babu Hari | Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna |
| Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai | Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh |
| Chennithala, Shri Ramesh | *Hossian, Shri Syed Masudal |
| Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R. | Inder Jit, Shri |
| Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh | Islam, Shri Nurul |
| Dalbir Singh, Shri | Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K. |
| Das, Shri Anadi Charan | Jangbir Singh, Shri |
| Deka, Shri Probin | Jawali, Dr. B.G. |
| Dennis, Shri N. | Jeevarathinam, Shri R. |
| Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao | Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal |
| Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan | Kale, Shri Shankarrao D. |
| Dighe, Shri Sharad | Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P. |
| Farook, Shri M.O.H. | Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram |
| Fernandes, Shri Oscar | Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham |
| Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao | Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari |
| Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath | Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy |
| Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh | Kaul, Shrimati Sheila |
| Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya | Kewal Singh, Shri |
| Gehlot, Shri Ashok | Khan, Shri Aslam Sher |
| Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh | Khursheed, Shri Salman |

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna**Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra****Krishna Kumar, Shri S.****Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.****Krishanaswamy, Shri M.****Odeyar, Shri Channaiah****Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree****Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)****Kuli, Shri Balin****Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu****Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.****Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav****Kurien, Prof. P.J.****Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji****Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri****Patel, Shri Praful****Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh****Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai****Mallu, Dr. R.****Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh****Manphool Singh, Shri****Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta****Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.****Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao****Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan****Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra****Meghe, Shri Datta****Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti****Mujahid, Shri B.M.****Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal****Muniyappa, Shri K.H.****Pilot, Shri Rajesh****Muralee Dharan, Shri K.****Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram****Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara****Prabhu, Shri R.****Muttamwar, Shri Vilas****Pradhani, Shri K.****Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh****Rahi, Shri Ram Lal****Naikar, Shri D.K.****Rai, Shri Kalp Nath****Nandi, Shri Yellaiah****Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.****Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba****Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.****Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya****Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Rao, Shri V. Krishana | Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt |
| Rath, Shri Rama Chandra | Sundararaj, Shri N. |
| Rathva, Shri N.J. | Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil |
| Reddy, Shri G. Ganga | Swamy. Shri G. Venkat |
| Reddy, Shri M. Baga | Tara Singh, Shri |
| Reddy, Shri M.G. | Thangka Balu, Shri K.V. |
| Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama | Thomas, Prof. K.V. |
| Reddy, Shri R. Surender | Thomas, Shri P.C. |
| Sai, Shri A. Prathap | Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan |
| Sajjan Kumar, Shri | Thungon, Shri P.K. |
| Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara | Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee |
| Sayeed, Shri P.M. | Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb |
| Selja, Kumari | Topno, Kumari Frida |
| Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal | Umbrey, Shri Laeta |
| Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar | Upadhyay, Shri Swarup |
| Siddaratha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi | Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah |
| Silvera, Dr. C. | Verma, Kumari Vimla |
| Singh Deo, Shri K.P. | Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. |
| Singla, Shri Sant Ram | Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna |
| Sodi, Shri Manku Ram | Yadav, Shri Ram Saran |
| Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati | Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan |

NOES

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Acharia, Shri Basudeb | Barman, Shri Uddhab |
| Bala, Dr. Asim | Basu, Shri Anil |
| Balayogi, Shri G.M.C. | Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini |
| Barman, Shri Palas | Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta |

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,
 Das, Shri Jitendra Nath
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Jena, Shri Srikanta
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Khan, Shri Sukhendu
 Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.
 Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
 Mollah, Shri Hannan
 Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
 Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy
 Pal, Shri Rupchand
 Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
 Ram. Shri Prem Chand

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara
 Ray, Dr. Sudhir
 Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
 Reddy, Shri B.N.
 Roy, Shri Haradhan
 *Singh, Shri Motilal
 Shivaraman, Shri S.
 Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
 Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.
 *Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha
 Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kirpal
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction,** the result of the division is:

Ayes : 155

Noes : 38

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That Clause 3 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

* Wrongly voted for NOES

** The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Shri B.Shankaranand, Shrimati Basava Rajeswari, Shri D.B. Shingda, Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs, Shri Pawan Diwan, Shri Moti Lal Singh, Shri Ayub Khan, Shri Khelan Ram Jangde, Shri Ram Nihor Rai And Shri Ram Badan.

Noes: Shri Syed Masudal Hossain.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we are insisting for division at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see your strength and the strength on the other side.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is no question of strength. We want division and we will oppose the Bill. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 8 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. Mr. Jha you may please sit down.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I insist that I be allowed to speak Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): It is the right of a Member to speak at the time of the third reading. As per rules, you cannot prevent him from doing so. Moreover, he has given the required notice too. So, it is his right to speak. Please allow him.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members who know the rules very well, should not argue in such a manner. When Shri Jha's name was called, he was not present in the House. Now, he cannot claim his right to speak. Still, I allow Shri Bhogendra Jha to raise some relevant questions and seek clarifications if any. But I request him not to make a long speech at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I have formally sought permission at this stage to speak (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I did not insist about my claim at that time because I was absent. But now, I want to speak at the stage of the third reading which is permissible under rules. I have

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

written to you accordingly and hence I seek your permission to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. But please try to finish in two minutes. And seek clarifications. Please don't make a regular lengthy speech.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to state my views on this very important matter. I will finish in five minutes. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, is the dark day for our country and the Parliament. I am one of those few members who took initiative for Nationalization of Banks. I myself and my colleague late Bhupesh Guptaji of Rajya Sabha had also met Shrimati Indira Gandhi to discuss this matter. The Central Government employees had held a nation wide strike for one day on the 19th September 1968, in which 14 persons were killed in police firing near Shastri Bhawan. The cavalry police was brought in action on the Parliament Street. I was here at that time and we had opposed that. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not allowed to speak. She called us and asked what would happen. We said that you have shelved the plan at the instance of America. Our friends must be remembering Plan Holiday. We drew the attention of Shrimati Indira Gandhi towards unemployment and Price Hike. She said that we do not have money and you are opposing the imposition of taxes. In such circumstances wherefrom the money will come. We said that you should go for the nationalization of Banks and stop the privy purses of princess. They are not Bankrupt. By doing so you can raise your

funds, But after some days the then Minister of Finance told us that he would not permit nationalization of banks until he was the Minister of Finance. A rift started. We told them to go for Bank Nationalizations and said that their Government will not fall as a result thereof. We will not form the Government and we will not let your Government fall. At last there come the day when banks nationalized.

Sir, today is really a very unfortunate day. Just now our friend Shri Vajpayeeji come and he left the House smiling. Therefore, this major opposition party was compelled to play the role of opposition. The Opposition side is unable to play the role of Opposition, that is why he left the House smiling. You are doing his job. You are doing the thing, which he did at that time. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that until now there was a rule in the banks that a shareholder having 1% share had a right to one per cent vote. Now this has been increased to 10 per cent. History will not forgive the Government for effecting this sharp increase. If such 6 shareholders come together than they have 60% of the votes then what will happen to the majority. If seven comes together and they have 70% of the votes, then what will happen? They wanted to misguide the country and the Parliament.

In the same way what they have done is that if 3 directors with 20% vote value each go to the one side and 9 directors with 7% vote value each go to the other side, the banks of this country will naturally go in the hands of those nine directors on one side. I think that after nationalization our banks have made tremendous progress which is an example for the banks of any country in the

would. During these 25 years our banks have progressed by leaps and bounds.

We have so many grievances. But this Government has no interest in redressal of our grievances. Therefore, as he has said, these banks will go in the hands of part-time directors and part-time Chairmen and of course only multi millionaires will be appointed on these part-time posts who don't have enough time to devote to the services of banks. This will go to them. If this job is given to any politician who is sincere in his work, he can do it. But if you give this Directorship and full powers of Chairman to millionaires then the entire capital of the country will go in their hands. They are seeking our votes to do the same and by passing it they are going to burn our house with our own torches. Therefore, through this voting, we want to convey a message to our country, if this Government goes on working like this, they will have to bow down one day or the other. The people of this country will teach you a lesson that you can not hand over the property of this country to a few native or foreign millionaires.

Today, you are challenging the public opinion. You are going to throw cold water on the achievement made during last 25 years. I am saying so because I was actively involved in that movement and I had a sentimental attachment with it. Through this Bill, we are going to hand over the total property of this country to some native or foreign millionaires. Mr. Minister, Sir, you are not doing this at your own but, you are doing this under the pressure of some foreign agencies, such as International Monetary Fund and World Bank. I think the whole set up in India do his certain weaknesses but at the same time our

country has an inherent power to fight out problems.

Therefore, I think, it is our duty to oppose it unitedly and we will do so with a view to make the masses aware of our views and to face the situation bravely.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): We want a division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. C. CHACKO): Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): Sir, today being the black day because they are passing the black Bill. We cannot remain here. So, on protest, we are walking out.

20.34 hrs.

At this stage Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Adikalaraj, Shri L. | Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh |
| Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin | Chahre, Shri Babu Hari |
| Akber Pasha, Shri B. | Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai |
| Anbarasu Era, Shri R. | Chennithala, Shri Ramesh |
| Arunachalam, Shri M. | Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R. |
| Ayub Khan, Shri | Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh |
| Banerjee, Kumari Mamata | Dalbir Singh, Shri |
| Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar | Das, Shri Anadi Charan |
| Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar | Deka, Shri Probin |
| Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan | Dennis, Shri N. |
| Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal | Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao |
| Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu | Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan |
| Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B. | Dighe, Shri Sharad |
| Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao | Diwan, Shri Pawan |
| Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh | Fernandes, Shri Oscar |
| Birbal, Shri | Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao |
| Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath | Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath |
| Chaliha, Shri Kirip | Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh |
| Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal | Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya |
| Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham | Gehlot, Shri Ashok |
| Charles, Shri A. | Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh |
| Chaudhary, Sqd. Ldr. Kamal | Gogoi, Shri Tarun |

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Gudadinni, Shri B.K. | Krishnaswamy, Shri M. |
| Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao | Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree |
| Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna | Kuli, Shri Balin |
| Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh | Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K. |
| Inder Jit, Shri | Kurien, Prof. P.J. |
| Islam, Shri Nurul | Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri |
| Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K. | Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh |
| Jangbir Singh, Shri | Mallu, Dr. R. |
| Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram | Manphool Singh, Shri |
| Jawali, Dr. B.G. | Marbaniang, Shri Peter G. |
| Jeevarathinam, Shri R. | Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan |
| Jhikram, Shri Mohan lal | Meghe, Shri Datta |
| Kale, Shri Shankarrao D. | Mujahid, Shri B.M. |
| Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P. | Muniyappa, Shri K.H. |
| Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram | Muralee Dharan, Shri K. |
| Kanithi, Dr, Viswanatham | Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara |
| Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari | Muttemwar, Shri Vilas |
| Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy | Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh |
| Kaul, Shrimati Sheila | Naikar, Shri D.K. |
| Kewal Singh, Shri | Nandi, Shri Yellaiah |
| Khan, Shri Aslam Sher | Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba |
| Khursheed, Shri Salman | Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya |
| Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna | Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra |
| Krishna Kumar, Shri S. | Nyamagouda, Shri S.B. |

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| Odeyar, Shri Channaiah | Rao, Shri V. Krishna |
| Padma, Dr. (Shrimati) | Rath, Shri Rama Chandra |
| Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav | Rathva, Shri N.J. |
| Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji | Reddy, Shri G. Ganga |
| Patel, Shri Praful | Reddy, Shri M.G. |
| Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai | Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama |
| Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh | Reddy, Shri R. Surender |
| Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta | Sai, Shri A. Prathap |
| Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao | Sajjan Kumar, Shri |
| Pattanayak, Shri Sarat | Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara |
| Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti | Sayeed, Shri P.M. |
| Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal | Selja, Kumari |
| Pilot, Shri Rajesh | Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal |
| Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram | Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar |
| Prabhu, Shri R | Silvera, Dr. C. |
| Pradhani, Shri K. | Singh, Shri Motilal |
| Rahi, Shri Ram Lal | Singh Deo, Shri K.P. |
| Rai, Shri Kalp Nath | Singla, Shri Sant Ram |
| Rai, Shri Ram Nihor | Sodi, Shri Manku Ram |
| Rajeshwaran, Dr. V. | Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati |
| Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava | Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt |
| Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S. | Sundararaj, Shri N. |
| Ram Badan, Shri | Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil |
| Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally | Swamy, Shri G. Venkat |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tara Singh, Shri | Umbrey, Shri Laeta |
| Thangka Balu, Shri K.V. | Upadhyay, Shri Swarup |
| Thomas, Shri P.C. | Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha |
| Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan | Verma, Kumari Vimla |
| Thungon, Shri P.K. | Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. |
| Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee | Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna |
| Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb | Yadav, Shri Ram Saran |
| Topno, Kumari Frida | Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan |

NOES

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Acharia, Shri Basudeb | Jena, Shri Srikanta |
| Anjalose, Shri Thayil John | Jha, Shri Bhogendra |
| Baba, Dr. Asim | Khan, Shri Sukhendu |
| Balayogi, Shri G.M.C. | Laljan Basha, Shri S.M. |
| Barman, Shri Palas | Malik, Shri Purna Chandra |
| Barman, Shri Uddhab | Mollah, Shri Hannan |
| Basu, Shri Anil | Mukherjee, Shri Subrata |
| Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini | Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy |
| Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta | Pal, Shri Rupchand |
| Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti | Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan |
| Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin | Ram, Shri Prem Chand |
| Das, Shri Jitendra Nath | Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara |
| Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra | Ray, Dr. Sudhir |
| Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela | Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan |
| Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal | Reddy, Shri B.N. |

579 *Banking Regulation*

MARCH 17, 1994

(Amendment) Bill 580

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Sivaraman, Shri .S.

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

Ayes : 156

Noes : 037

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. C. CHACKO): Shall we go to the next item?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 18, 1994/Phalguna 27, 1915 (Saka)

* The following members also recorded their Notes:

Ayes: S/Shri B. Shankaranand, P.V. Rangayya Naidu, MPH Farook, D.B. Shingda and K.T. Vandayar.

Noes: Shri Umumareddy Venkateswarlu