enth Series, Vol. XX, No. 22 Wednesday, March 24, 1993
Chaitra 3, 1915 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 24, 1993/Chaitra 3, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

11.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to extend greetings on the occasion of Gudi Padwa and with that I want to say one more thing about the List of business received by us today.....

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Let everybody greet each other.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, we will take it up later on. Not in the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: This is such an important issue. The entire discussion on Railway Budget is getting delayed and also derailed.

MR. SPEAKER: The first day of the New Year should not be started with controversial issues. We will take it up later on.

[*Translation*]

Today we have received greetings from everybody, Mr. Prime Minister has also greeted us. Greetings to one and all.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Pending Applications/Proposals of West Bengal

\+

*401. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications/proposals pending with the Union Government for setting up of new industrial units in West Bengal;

(b) the amount involved in these proposals:

(c) their projected employment potential: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 13 applications for letters of intent for setting up industries in West Bengal are pending with the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The proposed investment in fixed assets in the above proposals amount to Rs. 93 crores with an employment potential of 1841 persons.

(d) All steps are taken for disposal of the applications within the stipulated period. However, actual disposal of the cases depends on the sectoral policy adopted by the Administrative Ministry, their recommendations in specific cases as also furnishing of complete information by the applicants.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: In the process of liberalisation in equity participation by multi-nationals and that of the import policy, survival of indigenous industries is at stake. The regional capacity required in various sectors of industry is also being ignored.

In the background of this the West Bengal Government has felt it necessary to give attention to build up selective growth centres with modern infrastructural facilities, development of sunrise industries such as consumer electronics, softwares, petrochemicals, etc. And with that end in view the incentive scheme of 1989 has further been improved and that the new scheme is to start from April 1993.

In view of this I would like to know from the hon. Minister: (a) why, though it is stated 13 schemes but so far as my knowledge is concerned it is 17 schemes, these schemes duly recommended by the State Government have been lying pending with the Central Government for a long time, ever since 1990? What are the constraints? (b) how much more time would be needed for giving clearance to these schemes? and (c) considering the availability of major minerals in West Bengal and in two other adjacent States viz., Bihar and Orissa, whether the Government will give due importance for setting up of other mineral based industries like sanitary ware, glazed tiles.....

MR. SPEAKER: Make your question short and brief.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: .....granite tiles or slabs, etc. besides coal and steel steel based industries.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member is about the latest position regarding applications pending for issue of letters of intent. Therefore, I want to inform him now and I have also sent reply in this regard in writing that total 13 applications are pending in our department. In 1988, one was for liquor and second was in 1989 for beer and third was for liquor in 1990 and during 1991 there were five letters received in this regard and out of which four were for liquor and one was for beer. Except one letter of intent which was applied in 1989 for beer, the remaining 12 cases are pending for want of views of the administrative Ministries. For Beer and Liquor, Ministry of Food is the Administrative Ministry and in respect of Beer there is only one case pending since 1989. The applications regarding 20 per cent N.R.I. contribution are pending for confirmation. Five to six letters have been written to the applicant but no answer has been received till date. Ganga Sagar is in West Bengal and river Ganga flows down into the sea at that point. The question asked by the hon. Member is related to the licence, which is pending in our department. The cases pending in the department are concerned with those sectors. I would like to saying this regard that seeking licence for Beer and liquor is not good as it is not good for the health. I am telling the hon. Member what he has asked about. Since the last five years, due to de-licencing, the number of applications have reduced drastically. From 1988 to 1992, 292 applications were re-

ceived and for "LOI" 103 were cleared and 127 were rejected. The licence which were considered as unnecessary and were withdrawn were 49. In West Bengal 'LOI' relate to vital industries. You have mentioned a number of industries like chemicals, ceramics, drugs, pharmaceuticals, fermentation industry, metereological industry, food processing industry and electrical equipment manufacturing industry etc. I have given you all the details.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Hon. Minister is not answering my question instead she is talking of something else.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Your question is related to issue of letter of intent our production of Beer and Liquor, which I have already answered.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The length of the question and the answer are equal!

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Now I am asking about the traditional industries of West Bengal like jute, tea, cotton, wagon, and engineering, etc. which was not asked earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question; do not read it.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: I am putting a specific question. The traditional industries of West Bengal like jute, tea, cotton, wagon and engineering have been going through critical conditions due to the wrong policies and boundless apathy of the Central Government. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, (a) whether the Central Government would come forward to revive these vital industries in right earnest with their specific schemes, (b) whether the Government is prepared to make long term investment for modernisation and product diversification for reviving the central public sector units and (c) whether the necessary budgetary support will be extended to public sector units like Hindustan Fertilizers Limited, MMC, Cycle Corporation, etc.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I repeat that the question is about the letter of intent only.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the supplementary comes out of this question. If you have the information, you can give it.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: He said that Government of West Bengal was discriminated. I would like to say in this regard that new industrial policy is of National level. You must be knowing that its main aim is liberalisation, de-licencing, modernization, updating the technology and encouraging investment..... and making products of Indian industries highly competitive in the world market as far as their quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness are concerned. The State Governments are responsibile for states' industrialization and development. The Government of India has framed a new industrial policy, all such details are given in it. All hon. Members know about it. State Governments should avail the benefit of the said policy and take initiatives to attract the enterpreneurs of the States. Now we have delicensed it, entrepreneurs will themselves come to you and establish their industries. The issue of public sector unit raised by you is not related with today's question.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, as the hon. Minister has already said the State initiative is necessary. Now, for the last few years, things are looking up in the industrial sector in West Bengal. In 1992 alone, 181 proposals were submitted by industrialists and investments by banks

and financial institutions increased from 1990-91 to 1991-92 at an unprecedented rate of 192.2 per cent and other new incentives and infrastructural facilities are being provided by the State Government. However, the State cannot continue to encourage the upward trend in industrial growth, if Central Plan assistance to the State is curtailed and if special Central assistance of Rs. 215 crores, promised in 1991-92, is withheld, and if the small scale sector suffers from shortage of working capital and higher rate of excise duty imposed by the Centre.

So, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the level of Central Assistance will be maintained and special central assistance be released so that the State can continue to extend facilities for industries. Secondly, I would like to know whether the small scale sector will be given due relief so that they are in a position to compete with bigger industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want this question to be replied by the Ministry of Industry or by the Ministry of Planning?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I shall be very happy if the Prime Minister responds to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can pass on this information to the Planning Minister and he will reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your request will be passed on to the Planning Minister and he will give you the information.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Can I expect some answer from the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible. These details are not available with him.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: It is a very specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not mean that he carries every information with him.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: A mention has been made about setting up of beer and liquor factories. The Minister has said that the beer and liquor are injurious to health. If the Government considers it injurious to health, then prohibition should be enforced in the whole country as rich and poor alike are destroying this nation by consuming liquor. The Minister has said that these are not good for health, therefore licences will not be issued.....

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I mentioned it casually during the debate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Should the Hon. Minister not be serious while answering Questions in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): There is something to be understood here. When the licensing policy was being reviewed, many of the other industries have been delicensed and have been freed from the need to get the licences. But, this particular area of liquors and beers etc. has been retained. Now, there are many obvious reasons for it. There are many of them already. But in these 13 cases probably, partly because of technical reasons, partly administrative, partly may be sometimes somewhere at the back of the mind it was felt why should we hurry up with them. After all, these licences could wait a little more. All these reasons could have gone into it. But there is no definite reason given that this is bad for health, therefore, we would not give it. It is a matter for everyone to consider whether he or she thinks it good or bad. But the point is, on the question of giving licence, there could have been some delay and that delay could have contained an element of some sort that we need not

speed up too much with these licences. But that is not a definitive thing and it is not based on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Udhyog Vikas Kendra.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government has a separate Department for prohibition which is a burden on the national exchequer. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kanaujia, please sit down. You are misbehaving in the House. I have been watching you. I do not appreciate this kind of allegations from the benches. Please sit down now. I do not appreciate it. I have been watching you. You are sitting there and making allegations like this. I am not speaking, you are speaking. This is a bad habit, bad method of asking the questions. I am not asking the question, you are asking the question.

Yes, Mr. Acharia.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of Industrial Development Centres, the Central Government propose to set up in West Bengal during the year 1993-94, under the scheme to set up these centres all over the country?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this question a separate notice is required. Even then I would like to tell the hon. Member that under the new policy the aforementioned centres, to encourages investment and industrial expansion in the backward areas of the country, will be set up. This scheme will definitely be encouraged and under this scheme the Government of India has already started two programmes. Under this scheme at selected places infrastructural facilities will be made available like power, water and banking and telecommunication facilities etc. Under this scheme, of Rs. 30 crore, a sum of Rs. 10 crore will be made available by the Centre, Rs. 5 crore by the State Governments, Rs. 5 crore by the All-India Financial Institutions and the rest, a sum of Rs. 10 crore, will be mobilised from the market as share capital. Under this scheme during the year 1992-93 three centres are to be set up in West Bengal at Jalpaiguri, Virbhum and Malda. Only Jalpaigun project report has been received and Virbhum and Malda project reports are yet to be received. Therefore, as and when these project reports are received these will be examined.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about the year 1993-94?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I told you just now that 3 districts i.e. Jalpaiguri, Virbhum and Maida had been selected in West Bengal. Project report in regard to Jalpaiguri had already been received and the rest are yet to be received. As and when these are received necessary action will be taken by the Government.

DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for the compliment that I can never speak ill. I had been elected to the House for the first time. There is some confusion because of the dual standards of the Government that on the one hand it invites tenders at increased rates for placing of liquor contracts through advertisements and on the other hand it is also having a separate Department of Prohibition, on which the expenditure is incurred too. So, why this dual policy? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this dual policy of having the Department of Prohibition on the one hand and on the other hand the reasons for releasing advertisements of a harmful commodity?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: This supplementary is not connected with the main question. However, if the hon. Member is

desirous of knowing the licensing procedure then I will tell him every thing.

Joint Ventures in Africa

+

*402. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the African Development Bank has made an offer to the Indian industrialists for setting up of Joint ventures in Africa particularly in the small scale sector;

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

(c) the names of the African projects in which Indian industrialists have shown their interest?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A seminar on "Export Opportunities in the African Development Bank funded projects" was organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry on 14th February '93. The focus of the conference inter-alia was on the business opportunities offered by ADB funded projects.

Since the seminar was organised only recently, it would take some time for the Indian Industry to respond.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister stated in the reply that a seminar in this regard was held on 14th February, 1993. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the agenda of the seminar and the detailed recommendations received thereof? In this regard what type of facilities will be made available by the African Development Bank to the Indian industrialists and within how much time will the reaction of the Government be known to us?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the subject for discussion in the seminar, as I have said in the main answer, is the export opportunities in the African Development Bank funded projects. The President of the African Development Bank, while addressing the Indian industry told that the Indian industry shall explore the opportunities for setting up of joint ventures in African countries, specially in the small and medium sector. He also said that African Development Bank would provide financial assistance to Indo-African joint ventures through the national financial institutions for setting up of joint ventures in Africa. As far as the joint ventures in Africa are concerned, we have about 28 joint ventures in operation and eleven under implementation.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether there is a proposal to set up a joint venture company in South Africa? If so, the stand of the Government of India in this regard? Secondly, I would like to know the number of joint venture projects set up till date in Africa and out of these how many were abruptly abandoned, and why such abandoned projects are in large number?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I said just now that there are about 39 joint ventures and out of these 28 are in operation in African countries and eleven are under implementation. There are six subsidiaries

of Indian companies functioning in African countries.

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the prospects of Joint ventures in the agricultural sector in view of the drought conditions in Africa specially in the field of manufacturing agricultural implements in small scale sector and whether any enquiries are there about such projects. Secondly, I would like to know whether a decision has been taken as regards transfer of technology to Africa and if so, what modalities have been chalked out regarding that.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as small industry is concerned, the National Small Industries Corporation of India is conducting workshops and seminars to promote Indian technologies and development and small industries in various African countries. The N.S.I.C. is also setting up common facilities and training centres as part of the creation of infrastructural facilities in various African countries. N.S.I.C. is also participating in international exhibitions organised by the India Trade Promotion Organisation. About the agricultural sector there are enquiries. It is in the beginning stage.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one of the largest reservoirs of technically qualified people in this country and we have the requisite technology available in this country. There are a large number of unemployed people in our country also and on their own they have been going out. Now that this opportunity has been made available to us, where resources are required; otherwise our people would have set up infrastructure in our won country. Since this opportunity is made available now, will the Government have a monitoring mechanism by which they will first make an assessment of the opportunities that can be availed and set up industries in Africa whereby we can develop better relations also with these countries?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The seminar was recently conducted by the Federation of Indian Industry. The Government was not directly involved. However we will contact the Confederation of Indian Industry and try to explore the possibilities.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply, that 99 industries in Joint sector were already working. The biggest problem of India is the increasing population and employment. Keeping this fact in view whether the Government proposes to have programme so as to encourage the entrepreneurss to set up their industries in the country itself and do not go abroad. They should set up small scale industries in the country instead of setting up in a foreign country.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to setting up of industries in joint sector in Africa.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: I would like such entrepreneurs not to go to Africa but set up their industries here in the country.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, this question is not related to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is to this side of the coin.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: That is correct, Sir.

Our Government is encouraging the entrepreneurs who are setting up industries in the country.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, this question is mainly on the basis of African Development Bank aided projects. So, all the industries will be established in Africa for export - onented opportunities. We have already set up Technology Missions in our country and achieved some goal here. In Africa also, it is already there for mineral-based industry, in a very low design parameters like coal-based industry, coal fertil-

iser industry and other projects which can be funded by the African Development Bank. I would like to know from the Minister whether this subject of Technology Mission was taken up in the deliberations.

MR. SPEAKER: Those Missions have to be accepted by them first. This question is not allowed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to raise the same question which Shrimati Bhavna Chikhlia has asked just now. There is a widespread unemployment in the country whereas the African Development Bank is providing facilities to encourage our entrepreneurs to set up their industries in Africa. I would like to know whether the Government of India proposes to provide similar facilities to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up small scale industries in the country itself?

MR. SPEAKER: No, this question is related to African Bank. Not allowed. You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Mr. Speaker Sir, my submission is that on one side we are inviting multi-nationals to set up the industrial units in India while on the other side we are allowing our own entrepreneurs to set up their industries in Africa.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to the setting up of our industries in Africa and not to invite the foreign companies here in the country.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: It would make the problem of unemployment in our country more grave. Because, on one side we are inviting multinationals to our country which would ruin our industries and on the other side we are going to set up industries in Africa

MR. SPEAKER: The African Bank is providing assistance and the question is whether the Indian entrepreneurs want to avail of that opportunity or not. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, actually we should support the whole idea, because we should be interested in export-orientation and we are interested in small-scale industries. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the reaction about the proposals, as far as the Union Government is concerned. Secondly, what will be the Government's reaction in future about this plan?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I have said that just now we have received the minutes of the seminar. We will examine it and try to find out a way.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The support of the Indian Government is absolutely necessary, but they are not mindful about it. It is export-oriented and as we are interested in small-scale industries, we should support these projects.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, the Government is positive; we are only awaiting the details as to what was said in the seminar.

Technology Information Centre

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a Technology Information Centre to assist entrepreneurs in identifying and choosing the most appropriate technology for their industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful to the small scale industrial sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technology Information Centre (TIC) would be set up as a joint venture between the Government of India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Commission of European Communities (CEC). It will disseminate technology related information to users on payment of a fee.

(c) The Technology Information Centre (TIC) service would help all industries, including the small-scale industries sector.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the absence of Technology Information Centre, the new entrepreneurs are to depend on private consultancy services like Tata Consultancy, Dastur Consultancy, Kirloskar Consultancy and so on. So far, we had one National Research Development Corporation which cannot and could not eater to the needs of increasing number of entrepreneurs, the increase in the number of industries in the country and also the advancement of technology.

That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time frame within which this Technology Information Centre will be constituted, when will it be started and at how many places do you propose to start the Centre.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can understand hon. Member's curiosity about the role of Technology Centres in industrial development. Proper, efficient and modern technology is essential for the development of a country in the modern age. Research and development works have always led to the invention of more and more sophisticated technology, and the information the hon. Member has just referred to would also be made available to the entrepreneurs and investors at one place through TIC. In the present world of competition it plays an important role. Because only a person who is wise enough to keep himself in touch with the latest development will succeed in the industrial sector and leave the others far behind. The hon. Member has sought information with regard to TIC, I would like to submit that the Ministry of Industry helped to reach a memorandum of understanding between CEE and CII. Action is being taken to give a final shape to the draft and thereafter it would be implemented. It is likely to be completed within three years.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Sir, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has got 40 and odd laboratories. But there is no coordination. Whatever research in the field of industry is conducted, it is not known to the people. We find that mainly it is horizontal transfer of technology obtained from other countries. Will the Minister like to strengthen the CSIR and ensure coordination in the efficient functioning of the Technology Information Centre?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already stated that there would be a facility of single window agency to disseminate Technology related information. Economic liberalisation.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine to the topic of CSIR and coordination.....

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Yes, the Government proposes to establish a coordination between them, that is why this is going to be set up. TIC will focus at disseminating the commercially proven technology information while TIFED etc would concentrate on forecasting of planning. However, both of them will be inter-linked and supplementary to each other.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would

like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to give priority to backward areas in this respect, because there are talented people in backward areas also who are capable of running such industries.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It may have its terminals even in state headquarters when its commercial viability is proved. The number can be increased if more demand is made by the States. It all depends on the utilization.

[*English*]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister what is the logic behind setting up a joint venture between the Confederation Indian Industry and the Commission of European Community when there are some other foreign agencies to help India. Why has India taken this decision when it can independently set up Technology Information Centre?

MR. SPEAKER: Some more information should be made available by you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the reply given by the hon. Minister. Its need has been felt for the last several years. It appears that the question compelled her to say that it is being set up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when it is likely to be set up?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already stated that it will take another 3 years to set up.

[*English*]

Please come to the next question. There are other Members also who want to ask questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: So far as the provision of fee is concerned, it has been observed that the Government gradually increase the fee. Will the Government consider to not to charge the fee? When it is likely to be set up in Delhi? Delhi is not a big industrial city. It is a city of several small scale industries. Therefore it is essential to set up a centre in Delhi to meet the demand and also to provide support to the small scale industries.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted that it is under process. It will take three years to set up this Centre and the head office of CII will be in Delhi. The hon. Member has enquired about fee. Private agencies seeking information will have to pay fee, however the Government departments would not have to pay the fee for the same.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: As you are well aware, Government has decided to set up a TIC for taking the help of Confederation of Indian Industry. I think it is only for the heavy industry.

There are technologies available for small-scale sector and our CSIR laboratories and other laboratories in our country have the capacity and they have developed many technologies.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is for appropriate technology.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Emphasis has been given in the second part of the question to the small-scale sector also.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether TIC, while catering to the needs of heavy industry, would set up any other branch to cater to the needs of the small-scale sector and the rural sector so that this technology can really help promote the small-scale sector and the rural industry in rural areas in a big way?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the survey con-

ducted by the C.I.I. including small scale industries, all industries have fairly responded to the T.I.C. After the setting up the T.I.C., it will be published.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are providing it to the Small Scale Industries also. You have already told it.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Yes, Sir, we have already provided it. It will make available the services of the T.I.C on concessional rate and they will be linked with the C.S.I.R. etc.

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: We have a number of scientists who are working in different medical and other councils like the Indian Council of Medical Research, Agricultural Council and so on. The hon. Minister has just said that they are setting up TIC.

I would like to know the fees is going to be charged. Are you going to transfer or pay to the scientists the fees for working in the laboratories? At present, they are not paid properly and they are migrating to the other countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed. Please sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: When you were in charge of Science and Technology Ministry, a Centre was established at Bankura, on behalf of NISD, a Unit of CSIR (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I happen to be the Chairman.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He is the Chairman now. I was the Chairman at that time. That coordinates several laboratories of CSIR and takes the technology there to help the very very small rural units like the fishing hook units. The Prime Minister will be interested to know that the Central Metallurgical Institute at Durgapur has developed one kind of fishing hook which is superior to the imported ones even.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): It depends on the fish.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Yes. And it depends on who is trying to fish in the troubled waters. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: My question is, NISTAD is already there. There was a tendency during your time, that is rather weak now, to expand these kinds of units in different districts of India, of course, in West Bengal also. Will this technological centre, which is very important if the latest technology from the world is available, be related to this NISTAD and CIT in a much more effort to spread this kind of agencies? There is an Advisory Committee from the West Bengal Government and NISTAD coordinates with all the regional CSIR laboratories and with that particular centre. Will the Minister now extend this kind of experimentation - a successful one - to other districts of the country? How soon and in how many districts?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to Bankura, a separate notice for the question should be given. However, I would like to say that there will be the provision of both the Nodal agency and the Coordination too.

[*English*]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: I welcome the decision to form the Technology Information Centre. I would like to ask the Minister whether it is a fact that this Technology Information Centre will primarily disseminate the European Technology and not the technology which is developed in India.

Part (b) of my question is, what will be the constitution of this organisation? Will it be a company under the Company Law or

will it be a society? If it is a company, who will hold the controlling interest because there are three parties - the Government of India, CII and the Commission on European Community? Who would be the decision-making body and who will hold the majority interest?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, its management will be in the hands of a Governing Council which will comprise of the representatives of the Ministry of Industries, the C.I.I., the Planning Commission, Financial Institutions, the C.S.I.R. and various industries. The Council will formulate the policies.(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Who will monitor it?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is still under process.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the norms for the selection of an area for its industrial developments and whether there is any programme to accord priority for the development of the people belonging to the Scheduled Cases, the Scheduled Tribes and other most backward classes living in very backward areas. Will he enable the people of the very backward districts of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh to be benefitted by these programmes? Sonbhadra and Mirzapur supply 1/4 th of its power and coal to the whole country. All kinds of raw materials etc. are available there. Mirzapur is a no industry area. Will the Government like to propose to set up any industry there?

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly should provide help as much as possible.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not related to it. I have already told that in the event of its demand made from States, it will be considered.

[English]

Handloom Industry in Kerala

*404. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom industry is facing severe financial crisis in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to save the industry and increase its production in the State?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Government is not aware of any such problem.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following are some of the schemes implemented in the handloom sector for increasing productivity of handlooms and to provide marketing support for sale of finished goods at remunerative prices:-

i) Assistance for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms;

ii) Training of weavers through Weavers' Service Centres;

iii) Market Development Assistance Scheme;

iv) Special Rebate on sale of handloom goods in the National Handloom

Expos;

v) Assistance for setting up of marketing complexes;

vi) Assistance for creation of pre-loom/ post-loom processing facilities;

vii) Project Package Scheme.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Has any proposal for establishing 83 handloom village projects in Kerala been received by the Government of India for approval? If so, I would like to know whether any action has been taken for giving clearance. If not, whether clearance will be issued for the same.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 1.32 per cent handlooms in Kerala and they have been given assistance of Rs. 1.39 lakh. There are very few handloom weavers in Kerala for them:

[*English*]

Details of the scheme-wise releases made to the State of Kerala during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Share capital assistance to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies	0.50	
Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporation	1.20	
Share capital assistance to Appex Weavers Co-operative Societies	27.00	
Share assistance for modernisation/renovation/ purchase of looms	42.90 38.72	&
Assistance for pre-loompost-loom processing facilities	49.14	
Workshed-cum-Housing Schemes	23.00 21.00	&
Setting up of enforcement machinery (1991)	0.22	
Project Package Scheme for this year	50.97	

I may inform the hon. Member that this year, plan proposals with an estimate of Rs. 90 lakhs has come.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: My second supplementary is this. I would like to know from the Minister, whether the State Government of Kerala has brought to the notice of the Union government that the Handloom Welfare Fund Scheme which is in operation in the State is not being implemented effectively due to lack of sufficient funds. Has any request been made seeking financial assistance from Government of India for that purpose? If so, whether it has been considered and if not, whether Government of India will consider it and make possible financial assistance available for the scheme?

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The Government of India has many schemes to help

handloom weavers, but no proposal from any State Government has been received during 1990-91, and 1991-92 in this regard. The one proposal which came in 1991-92 was under the Project Package Scheme of Rs. 50.97 lakh and this time a health project of Rs. 43 lakh has come. The Government of India has many schemes but the State Governments have to send their scheme to us. If the State Government sends the scheme even tomorrow and it may send as many as it likes, but we are ready to give Rs. 43 lakh for the proposal which has come this year.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I want to submit to the hon. Minister that the Government has imported 42.46 metric tonnes of silk for 18.52 lakh US dollars during the last two years. I want to know whether the Government has any scheme for augmenting the production of silk not only in Kerala but also all over the country, and especially.....

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to Kerala and handlooms. If you have gone through it, please ask question based on that.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: There is a shortage of silk. It is not only in Kerala but also all over the country. It should be overcome by increasing its production. The climate of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Gajipur in particular, is considered to be the most favourable for silk production. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that instead of importing silk from abroad, whether the production of silk can be increased in those areas for supplying it all over the country to meet its shortage.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not related to the question. If the hon. Member wants information he should give a separate notice. However, we are making efforts to increase its production in the country itself in order to curtail import of silk from abroad. We are trying to expedite the implementation of the projects in Bangalore, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kashmir so as to reduce the import of silk from outside the country.

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Sir, by and large, I welcome the replies given by the Minister. In his reply, the Minister has referred to providing marketing support for sale, marketing development assistance scheme, special rebate and also assistance for setting up of marketing complexes. These are all very pious ambitions and are very well and good. But these positive factors can be nullified by certain negative factors. Regarding Kerala, so far as I know, the Government of India owes a terrible amount as arrears. According to my knowledge, it is around Rs. 20 crores. If this is not paid urgently, the handloom sector in Kerala will find it very difficult.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question about Kerala's financial crisis regarding handloom industry. Please read it first and then raise your hands.

SHRI PALAI K.M MATHEW: The handloom sector in Kerala finds it very difficult to pull on. So, my question is (i) whether the Government will consider setting up of a National Handloom Development Corporation to sort out such problems and (ii) whether the Government will make the payment of arrears on rebate urgently.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has stated that Government of India owes an amount of Rs. twenty crore to Government of Kerala, but the Government of India does not owe this amount of Rs. 20 crore. There is no such scheme. Whatever the Government of Kerala has demanded so far, we have already paid all that.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, for every metre of the cloth manufactured by hand-

loom weavers, a certain amount of rebate is given. For the last two years, Kerala weavers have not got this rebate which comes to about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 crores. Kerala Government has written a letter to the Central Government to release this rebate which has been pending for the last two years. So, my question to the hon. Minister is this. May I know whether this rebate for which the Kerala weavers are entitled to, will be given to them immediately?

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such rebate is pending now.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The marketability is the serious and main problem which is faced by this sector. The handloom creep which is produced in Kerala, especially in Cannanore district is a hot favourite to America and other countries. But, now it is losing the market. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has proposed to take any steps to boost the export of handloom creep.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present we are making our efforts.

[*English*]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Sir, there is ample scope for the export of handloom cloth which in turn will help the growth of handloom industry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has got any specific programme to boost the export of handloom textiles from Kerala.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of handloom weavers in the country is very bad. Keeping it in view, our Prime Minister has paid attention to them. He had called a meeting of the handloom weavers to get in touch with their problems. A meeting of handloom weavers with ministers is going on. Not only in Kerala but throughout the country the Government of India is proceeding with its schemes to sort out the problems of handloom weavers. Kerala is included in it.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that no arrears are pending for payment. In reply to part I of the question, the Minister has said that it has not come to the notice of the Central Government that the handloom sector is facing any financial crisis. This communication gap is more unfortunate. The handloom sector in Kerala is facing an unprecedented crisis and the Minister has denied that, saying, there are no pending arrears on account of rebate. Rs. 22 crores is the amount to be paid to the various handloom societies in Kerala, on account of rebate. The Central Government wants the State Government to pay the rebate first and then get this amount reimbursed. The State Government is facing a serious financial difficulties and so, the State Government is not in a position to make the rebate payment in advance. It is a commitment of the Central Government. Will the Central Government make this amount available to the State Government so that the handloom weavers will get their assistance in time?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): There seems to be a different of opinion. The Minister says, he does not have the information. We will get it and tally the positions of the State Government and the Central Government. *(Interruptions)*

Women Weavers

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*405. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
DR. R. MALLU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to improve the economic condition and welfare of women weavers in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Government have conducted a National Handloom Census through various State Governments covering inter-alia certain data on the socio-economic aspects of women handloom weavers including those in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Census reveals that there are 2.08 lakh women workers in Andhra Pradesh engaged in the preparatory and weaving activities of handlooms spread over as many as 1.72 lakh weaver households. The measures taken by Government for improving the economic condition and welfare of weavers are available to women weavers also. The scheme for the Development of Integrated Handloom Villages introduced from the year 1991-92 provides for a comprehensive support to weavers including supply of raw material, training for weavers, marketing support, supply of equipments and upgradation of technology, housing, community development and upgradation of managerial skill. The scheme envisages that each cooperative society identified under this scheme should have atleast 23% of women weavers as members. The recently announced Health Package Scheme also envisages Maternity benefits for women weavers/women in weavers household, in addition to other medical facilities. Assistance under the new project package Scheme can also be made available to benefit a particular target group such as women weavers.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Sir, today being 'Ugadi', the Telugu New Year's day, let me wish a happy and prosperous new year to the Prime Minister and also the Minister for Textiles, who have come from Andhra Pradesh, and also a happy new year to all the Telugu friends and others in this august House. It is on this auspicious day, I wish that the Minister would do much more to the handloom sector.

My question is based on the starvation deaths which took place during the year 1991 in Andhra Pradesh. Among 120 deaths, about 40 per cent of these were of women. In view of this background, I have been asking the hon. Minister whether any specific economic schemes have been envisaged during the recent meeting that had been addressed by the hon. Prime Minister. I congratulate the Minister for convening the meeting of all the delegates of weavers all over India. They have been taking good steps

Have any specific economic programmes been envisaged?

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief. Time is very short. Loom at the watch also.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, have any economic programmes been envisaged by the Government with regard to old-age pension, insurance scheme, financial assistance to children's education interest free consumption loans and their health programmes as far as women weavers are concerned in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, assistance is given under the integrated handloom village scheme only to societies which have at least 23 per cent of women weavers.

Under the health package scheme, apart from medical reimbursement for women, special maternity benefit is also included. Under project package scheme, a special proposal for women weavers can be formulated for production, processing and marketing of specific products.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: My question has not been answered. I requested specifically whether there is any amount allocated for the old-age pension and also for the insurance scheme etc for the women weavers.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Insurance scheme is for all, including women.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, the Abid Hussain Committee was appointed about the handloom sector long back. Have the recommendations of this Committee been examined by the Government and implemented? If so, is there any specific programme meant for women labourers?

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is being studied and only after that, it would be implemented.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has chalked out schemes to improve the economic condition of not only the women weavers of Andhra Pradesh but also men weavers of Andhra Pradesh. Some voluntary organisations are also working to improve their economic condition as also working for their welfare. But I would like to know from the Government the names of the places where voluntary organisations, whose names are registered with the Government and which provide financial assistance to weavers at the Government and non-Government level, have taken steps to improve their economic condition as also for their welfare. If the Government likes to know the names of those voluntary organisation, I would like to inform it that they are working by the name of Bonded Labour Liberation Front.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious question. The economic condition of the weavers of he country is quite miserable. The Prime Minister has paid attention to it. Efforts are being made to ameliorate their economic condition and to raise them above the poverty line by implementing new schemes. This scheme is under implementation and its results would be visible in near future.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Japanes Investment

*406. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by Japan in the country during 1992-93 upto February, 1993 and proposed for 1993-94;

(b) the projects in which this investment has been made during the period and proposed for 1993-94; and

(c) the States where these projects have been/are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Total foreign investment approvals given to Japanese companies for investment in India amounted to Rs. 6102.3 million in 1992 and Rs. 65.3 million in the 1993 upto the month

of February. These cover a wide range of projects in areas like transportation, electrical/electronic industries, software development, iron & steel products, engineering industries, industrial machinery, chemical, food-processing, oil refinery, silk, tourism, etc. As approvals for foreign investment are given in response to proposals made by entrepreneurs, projections for future investment by Japanese companies cannot be made.

(c) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up and, therefore, location of industrial projects set up with foreign collaboration are not centrally maintained.

Complaints Lodged with MRTPC

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

(a) the number of complaints lodged with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during the last year, State-wise;

(b) the number of complaints out of them disposed of so far;

(c) whether there is a demand for opening more branch offices of the Commission in different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission received 5355 complaints against various undertakings or persons during the year 1992. Out of these complaints allegedly relating to monopolistic, restrictive or unfair trade practices, 342 matured into inquiries. The State-wise details of enquiries instituted against the various undertakings or persons during 1992 are as under:-

1.	Union Territory of Delhi	143
2.	Maharashtra	62
3.	Uttar Pradesh	34
4.	Tamilnadu	17
5.	Gujarat	17
6.	West Bengal	15
7.	Haryana	9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7
9.	Punjab	7
10.	Rajasthan	7
11.	Andhra Pradesh	6
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	4
14.	U.T. Chandigarh	3
15.	Assam	3
16.	Orissa	1
17.	Bihar	1
18.	Meghalaya	1
		342

Out of the remaining 5013 complaints, 3100 have been disposed of either due to the fact that they did not relate to the provisions of the MRTP Act or the grievances of the consumers where got redressed. With re-

spect to the rest, the matter is at various stages of examination/correspondence with the complainees/complaints for eliciting information.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Government considered the proposal for strengthening the MRTP Commission by setting up three regional benches in the metropolitan cities of Bombay; Calcutta and Madras. It has been decided that it is not necessary at this stage to set up regional benches.

Space Programmes

*408. DR. KARTIKESWARA PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major space programmes undertaken during 1991-92;

(b) the details of the achievements made under these programmes; and

(c) the allocation made and the expenditure incurred on each such programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MIMISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Following are the major space programmes undertaken during 1991-92:

1. Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV)
2. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS)
3. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS)
4. Indian National Satellite (INSAT)
5. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)
6. Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)

(b) Details of the achievements are:

1. **ASLV:** During 1991-92 work on ASLV-D3 Mission reached its culmination, leading to its successful launch on May 20, 1992. SROSS-C satellite was injected by ASLV-D3 into a near earth orbit with an apogee of 433 kms and a perigee of 267 kms. With this, the mission objectives of ASLV have been fulfilled. Complex technologies such as strap-on technology, digital auto-pilot, closed loop guidance, inertial navigation, on board real time decision, aero-structure-control interaction, transonic buffeting, acoustic levels, S-band Telemetry, Tracking & Command (TTC) technology and metallic bulbous heat shield were successfully achieved. The nation gained further confidence to go ahead with the launch of PSLV in 1993.

2. **SROSS:** Work on SROSS-C was completed during 1991-92 and the satellite mating with ASLV-D3 progressed. The satellite launched on May 20, 1992 carried two scientific payloads-an aeronomy payload (Retarding Potential Analyser) to investigate the characteristics of the equatorial and low latitudes ionsphere and thermosphere and an astropomy payload (Gamma Ray Burst Experiment) for detecting celestial gamma-ray bursts in the 20-3000 KeV energy range. The retarding potential analyser has measured (i) the ion and electron densities of upper atmosphere over the equatorial latitudes and (ii) dynamics and energetics of the upper atomosphere. SROSS satellite performed will during its life. The payloads functioned extremely well and provided voluminious useful data.

3. **IRS:** IRS-1A launched in March 1988

continued to provide operational satellite based remote sensing services during 1991-92. Its life in orbit, though planned only for three years, IRS-1A continued to serve its fourth year in 1991-92 and is useful even now, too. IRS-1B, an improved version of IRS-1A, was successfully launched on August 29, 1991 and since then has been providing excellent quality imageries, comparable with any contemporary international remote sensing satellites. With both IRS-1A and IRS-1B operational simultaneously, combined coverage of the same region has now become possible once in 11 days as against 22 days provided by IRS-1A. This improved repetitive coverage of the country has vastly enhanced the capability to monitor more dynamic processes like disasters (floods etc.) and condition assessment of major crops. The data from IRS-1A and IRS-1B are being extensively used in the country by various central/state government departments and other user agencies for various operational application missions/projects under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS).

Work on second generation IRS satellite viz., IRS-1C and IRS-1D planned for launch during 1993-94 and 1996-97, respectively, with far better spatial and spectral resolutions, more frequent revisits and stereo viewing capabilities also progressed during 1991-92.

4. **INSAT:** Considerable achievements in the realisation of indigenous INSAT-2 satellite system were made during 1991-92. Development and testing of INSAT-2A satellite was completed during 1991-92 and the integration and checkout of the satellite commenced. Subsequently, the satellite was successfully launched on July 10, 1992 by and ARIANE launch vehicle from Kourou, Fench Guyana. Complex in orbit operations for the control and management of the satellite began about 10 minutes after the launch by the Master Control Facility at Hassan. Notable achievements include boosting of the satellite into the near-geosynchronous orbit by firing the liquid apogee motor, the deployment of (a) the solar arry (b) the two antenna reflectors (c) the solar boom and sail and three-axis acquisition using the Momentum Wheels and Reaction Wheels. These critical manoeuverse were carried out of flowlessly through the mission operation procedures by Master Control Facility. All the payloads in the satellite performed as programmed. The satellite is operating satisfactionly since then . With the launch of INSAT-2A, twelve Transponders leased from ARABSAT satellite were terminated from September 15, 1992 by transferring the entire service to INSAT-2A.

Work on building INSAT-2B satellite, to be launched in 1992 progressed during 1991-92. All major development and fabrication work of systems/sub-systems were completed and testing also commenced for certain critical sub-systems. Also, preliminary work on building INSAT-2C/2D commenced during 1991-92.

5. **PSLV:** Development of PSLV gathered considerable momentum during 1991-92. Qualification of all solid and liquid propulsion stages in flight configuration has been successfully completed and realisation of the flight stages were in progress during 1991-92. Inter stage structures were realised and tested. Tests on stage separation systems ullage and retro motors were carried out. Qualification of all the stage destruction system completed. Qualification of Redundant Strapdown Intertial Naviga-

tion System (RESINS) completed and flight model of electronic packages realised. Installation and commissioning of the Ist PCMC radar was also completed during the year. With these achievements and further progress during 1992-93, the first launch of PSLV is expected during 1993.

6. SLV: GSLV was in its initial project phase during 1991-92. Configuration of the vehicle was finalised and critical design review of the first stage solid motor (S125) was completed. Prliminary design review of the liquid strapon stage (L40) was initiated. Configuration of engine gimbal control systems for liquid engine was finalised and design of upper stub adaptor and payload adaptor completed.

(c) The details of allocation made and the expenditure incurred on each such programme are given below:

Sl. No.	*Project*	*1991-92*	
		Allocation made Rs. in Lakhs	*Expenditure incurred Rs. in Lakhs*
1.	ASLV	186.00	185.99
2.	SROSS	39.00	22.72
3.	IRS	7545.00	6499.99
4.	INSAT	7875.00	8986.95
5.	PSLV	1073.00	1073.22
6.	GSLV	9400.00	7940.34

[*Translation*]

Strike in NTC Mills

*409. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Textile Corporation had gone on strike in December, 1992;

(b) if so, the period for which this strike continued;

(c) the loss suffered by the Government as a result thereof;

(d) the broad demands of the employees; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Workers in the mills under NTC (TN&P) Ltd., had participated in the general strike of Textile workers in Tamilnadu and Pondicherry in December 1992.

(b) the period of strike in the case of Tamilnadu mills was from 15th to 20th De-

cember 1992 and in the case of Pondicherry mills, from 15th to 30th December 1992.

(c) The loss in production suffered by mills under NTC (TN&P) as a result of this strike was of the order of Rs. 5.23 crores.

(d) The character of Demands submitted by the workers pertained to :

i) Revision of basic wages and Yearly increment;

ii) Revision of basic structure of Variable Dearness Allowance;

iii) Increased HRA; and

iv) Introduction of CCA, Education Allowance, Night Shift Allowance, Service Weightage, Conveyance Allowance, Casual leave, Leave Travel Concession, Uniform etc.

(e) The Government of Tamilnadu has referred the dispute to a special Industrial Tribunal under section 10(b) of the Industrial disputes Act, Government of Pondicherry has also referred the dispute to a Tribunal, The managements have been asked to pay the following:-

(i) A sum of Rs. 125/- p.m. as interim relief to all permanent and Badli workers and Rs. 78/- p.m. to all other categories workers with effect from December, 1992 wages payable in January, 1993 for a period of 6 months.

(ii) A lumpsum payment of Rs. 750/- to all permanent and badli workers and Rs. 450 to all other categories of workers before February 28, 1993 with a general condition that all the above payments are to be adjusted against the final award that may be passed by the Special Industrial Tribunal.

Development of Small and Medium Towns of U.P.

*410. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop the small and medium towns of Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the year-wise details of the amount spent for this propose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development os Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation since 1979-80 and will continue in the 8th Five Year Plan in all States/UTs including the State of Uttar Pradesh. Government of India has issued revised guidelines to the State Governments for the IDSMT Scheme to be operated in the 8th Plan requesting for submission of project reports project proposals for new towns have been received under the scheme of IDSMT for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 from the Government of Uttar Pradesh inspite of several reminders from the Government of India. Rs. 16 lakh have been sanctioned for Shamli town for an on-going scheme as requested by the State Government.

(c) The year-wise details of the amount released by Government of India to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the scheme of IDSMT during the last three years is as under:-

i) 1989-90 - Rs. 44.00 lakh

ii) 1990-91 - Rs. 198.00 lakh

iii) 1991-92 - Rs. 135.00 lakh

[*English*]

Information Highway

*411. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for establishing an information highway to link all educational and research institutions is under consideration of the Government;

(b) whether electronic data interchange for business and industry is also proposed to be provided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PABLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out.

HUDCO Schemes

[*Translation*]

*412. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing projects being implemented with the assistance of HUDCO, State-wise;

(b) the amount of loan provided by HUDCO to each State during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount of loan repaid by each State so far; and

(d) the names of the projects still pending with HUDCO for approval, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The details of State-wise housing projects sanctioned by HUDCO alongwith *the loan sanctioned and released over the* years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 upto 28.2.1993 are given in Statement I, II and III.

(c) The details of loan repayment by various States during last three years till 28.2.1993 are given in Statement IV.

(d) The number of Housing projects state-wise pending with HUDCO for sanction are indicated in Statement IV.

Statement-I

HOUDCO Operation on Housing Projects During the Year 1990-91

S.No	States/UT's Names	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	7252.89	3988.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1.00
3.	Assam	9	995.48	161.89
4.	Bihar	15	2450.17	1287.00
5.	Goa	0	0.00	49.00
6.	Gujrat	55	399.29	3889.45
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	115.91	243.11
8.	Haryana	11	1242.22	556.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	276.47	160.00

S.No	States/UT's Names	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	71	7472.31	7837.78
11.	Karnataka	75	6079.16	3338.00
12.	Meghalaya	3	615.75	163.00
13.	Maharashtra	56	5873.18	7123.00
14.	Manipur	4	713.08	429.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54	4829.30	2092.96
16.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	1	500.00	350.00
18.	Orissa	27	3060.26	585.40
19.	Punjab	22	1247.97	1025.50
20.	Rajasthan	46	4979.68	3083.00
21	Sikkim	12	1224.69	360.00

S.No	States/UT's Names	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	100	10089.13	8816.45
23.	Tripura	1	87.15	82.00
24.	Uttar Predesh	162	27043.46	19970.77
25.	West bengal	24	4970.94	1016.00
	Union Territories			
26.	A & N Islands	1	63.22	55.00
27.	Chandigarh	7	869.81	118.00
28.	Delhi	2	34.42	188.00
29.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	31.00
	Total	915	96085.94	67000.31

STATEMENT II

Housing Project Operation During the Year 1991-92

S.No	States/UT's Names	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	7548.17	6105.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	10	845.75	595.47
4.	Bihar	6	1047.90	226.00
5.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	49	4352.62	2614.35
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	513.22	93.85
8.	Haryana	9	1119.78	1041.00
9.	Jammu Kashmir	5	538.59	267.00

S.No	States/UT's Names	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	51	7378.31	6012.57
11.	Karnataka	39	4759.13	2712.00
12.	Maghalaya	3	666.58	202.00
13.	Maharashtra	49	6147.15	6336.01
14.	Manipur	1	107.00	267.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34	6464.41	1820.00
16.	Mizoram	1	317.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0	0.00	380.00
18.	Orissa	22	2418.56	1060.63
19.	Punjab	30	1475.21	677.83
20.	Rajasthan	42	5177.62	3648.00
21.	Sikkim	3	473.11	236.00

S.No	States/UT's Names	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	83	9722.29	10361.00
23.	Tripura	1	49.18	244.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	142	27587.85	22778.85
25.	West Bengal	22	3557.56	1068.00
	Union Territories			
26.	A & N Island	1	8.14	10.00
27.	Chandigarh	10	1654.57	728.00
28.	Delhi	0	1355.00	
29.	Pondichrerry	2	46.80	95.00
	Total	768	93976.50	70937.82

Statement III

HUDCO Housing Operations During the Year 1992-93 as on 28.2.1993

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*State/UT's Name*	*No. of Schemes*	*Loan Amount Sanctioned*	*Release*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	3247.53	6287.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	20.00
3.	Assam	7	670.04	586.22
4.	Bihar	1	0.00	1273.00
5.	Goa	1	318.96	0.00
6.	Gujarat	37	2802.36	3560.67
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	293.95	293.00
8.	Haryana	11	704.04	1015.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	309.00	13.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT's Name	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	26	3738.63	4682.52
11.	Karnataka	43	4154.57	3346.00
12.	Meghalaya	2	214.09	151.00
13.	Maharashtra	30	1246.93	3193.85
14.	Manipur	2	308.14	508.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58	3233.77	2431.00
16.	Mizoram	0	0.00	346.00
17.	Nagaland	0	0.00	120.00
18.	Orissa	16	1938.49	753.57
19.	Punjab	24	629.76	2707.00
20.	Rajasthan	26	3137.71	2676.00
21.	Sikkim	4	79.39	521.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT's Name	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Release
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	69	6357.01	7838.29
23.	Tripura	0	0.00	58.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	65	9151.58	9524.86
25.	West Bengal	6	1170.63	759.00
	Union Territories			
26.	A & N Island	0	0.00	59.00
27.	Chandigarh	1	175.20	1444.00
28.	Delhi	0	0.00	16.00
29.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	10.00
30.	Dadar Nagar Have	1	1.35	0.00
	All State UT,s	468	43883.13	54193.68

Statement No.IV

Statement showing details of repayments received from various States/Agencies to HUDCO during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto 28-2-1993)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
1	2	3	4
A N Island	0.16	0.07	0.04
Andhra Pradesh	22.94	25.23	20.42
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.10	0.57	0.47
Bihar	2.42	3.61	3.09
Chandigarh	2.87	2.43	2.72
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	4.24	1.02	1.09
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.02	0.22	0.03
Gujarat	13.73	16.29	24.57
Himachal Pradesh	1.21	1.43	1.15

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1992	1991-92	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Haryana	5.81	3.32	10.20
Jammu & Kashmir	0.89	1.74	2.63
Kerala	18.53	22.57	15.69
Karnataka	15.86	16.31	11.32
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.14	0.14	0.05
Maharashtra	27.92	43.06	34.74
Manipur	0.28	0.12	0.04
Madhya Pradesh	13.34	14.89	10.75
Mizoram	0.25	0.17	0.00
Nagaland	0.75	0.43	0.29
Orissa	8.00	6.98	6.17
Pondicherry	0.02	0.71	0.70
Punjab	6.00	7.43	6.78

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	17.91	24.00	18.79
Sikkim	0.22	0.13	0.15
Tamil Nadu	31.13	48.31	27.50
Tripura	0.10	0.10	0.08
Uttar pradesh	98.25	111.03	68.47
West Bengal	2.72	3.33	4.09
Total	296.91	355.64	272.02

STATEMENT- V

Summary of Schemes in Lifeline as on 28/2/93

State/Union Territory	*Housing Schemes*	
	No. of Schemes	*Loan Amount in lakhs*
Andhra Pradesh	22	2535.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0	
Assam	14	1945.45
Bihar	19	3759.06
Goa	0	
Gujarat	32	3219.62
Himachal Pradesh	5	1011.59
Haryana	14	1551.73
Jammu & Kashmir	4	1671.08

State/Union Territory	Housing Schemes	
	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount in lakhs
Kerala	102	22249.96
Karnataka	70	6691.73
Meghalaya	1	165.27
Maharashtra	10	2593.00
Manipur	3	1030.00
Madhya Pradesh	32	3931.75
Mizoram	2	286.74
Nagaland	1	620.00
Orissa	3	1491.82
Punjab	26	3073.49
Rajasthan	35	4722.83

State/Union Territory	Housing Schemes	
	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount in lakhs
Sikkim	4	685.65
Tamil Nadu	73	6312.02
Tripura	1	121.47
Uttar Pradesh	29	3277.55
West Bengal	22	4572.16
UNION TERRITORIES		
Andaman & Nicobar.	1	15.75
Chandigarh	8	2170.08
Delhi (NCR)	46	10382.08
Dadar Nagar Haveli	0	
Pondicherry	0	
Total	579	89887.97

[*English*]

Handloom Weavers

*413. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare any Action Plan for the welfare of handloom weavers.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Action Plan is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the extent to which the handloom weavers are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OFTEXTILE (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The Action Plan for the Welfare of the handloom Weavers mainly consists of the revised workshed-cum-Housing Scheme and the Thrift Fund Scheme and 'Two new schemes, namely Group Insurance Scheme and Health Package scheme approved for implementation during the eighth Plan period.

Under Workshed-cum-housing, assistance is provided for construction of worksheds and workshed-cum-houses. Under Thrift Fund Scheme, both State and Central Government, each contribute to the Fund @4% of the wages earned by a weaver while 8. is contributed by the weaver. Under Group Insurance Scheme, weavers are insured for a sum of Rs. 10,000 and the premium is shared equally among the weaver, the Central and the State Government. The Health Package Scheme seeks to provide assistance for a package of benefits to cover health problems relating to the profession of handloom weavers and also villages of handloom concentration.

Import of Silk

*414. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of raw silk/silk yarn imported during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the amount incurred thereon;

(b) the target fixed for such import during 1993-94;

(c) the amount likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the names of the importing agencies and the countries from which imported; and

(e) the reasons of such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (e). The following quantities of raw silk were imported during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 to stabilise abnormally high prices in the domestic market and to ensure a steady supply to actual users/handloom weavers:-

	Quantity (M. Tonnes)	*Value (Lakh US$)*	*Imported by*	*From*
1990-91	6.00	2.75	Co-optex, Madras	China
1991-92	-	-		
1992-93 (Till 15.3.93)	46.26	15.77	Central Silk Board	China & Brazil

At Present, There is no proposal to make any such imports of raw silk during 1993-94.

Assistance to Industries

*415. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to provide assistance to the industries relating to chemicals and fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have given any assistance to pesticide exporters for any help; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Major items of assistance to fertilizer industry are as follows:-

(i) 15% customs duty on import of phosphoric acid, which is a raw material for production of diammonium Phospate (DAP), has been abolished.

(ii) Customs duty on import of capital goods for new fertilizer plants and revamping of the old plants has been abolished w.e.f. 23.9.1992.

(iii) To provide relief to new units set up on or after 1.1.1991, a scheme has been announced for refund of customs duty paid on import of capital goods.

(iv) An interest concession of 3% on long terms loans taken by new units as well as revamped projects will also be provided by the Govt. subject to the interest rate remaining at 12% or above.

(v) to promote the use of indigenous rock phosphate, which is a raw material for manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers, an incentive scheme for import substitution has also been approved.

There is no proposal to provide similar assistance to the chemical industry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Joint Venture Proposals

*416. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the proposals of foreign industrial enterprises cleared by the High Level Committee during the last twelve months;

(b) the amount involved in each of these proposals;

(c) the stage of progress/implementation of these proposals;

(d) the number of applications still pending for clearance and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time frame within which all these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVEY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Cabinet Committee on Foreign Investment and the Empowered Committee have cleared 250 proposals from March 1992 to February 1993. These envisage foreign direct investment of Rs. 4707.71 crores. Of these,

106 proposals are for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units.

The proposals which have been cleared are in the field of engineering goods, machinery items, textile, electronics, Chemicals, Petroleum & natural gas, oil refinery, power, food processing and agro-based industries, fermentation, granites and ceramic decorated tiles, rubber and leather goods, power generation equipment, railway road equipment, hospitals, hotels etc. It is too early to assess the implementation of these proposals.

(d) and (e). Consideration of proposals by these Committees is a continuing process.

Closure of Small Scale Units

*417. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of small scale units have been closed down in various States since the introduction of he New Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the number of such units closed down during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have identified the reasons for such closures; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to review tnem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). No Census of closed small scale industrial units has been done since the introduction of New industrial Policy.

According to Second All India Census of (registered) small scale units conducted by the office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries, with 1987-88 as a reference year, the main reasons for closures of units identified were:

(i) Financial problems

(ii) Marketing Problems

(iii) Non-availability of raw materials

(iv) labour problems

(v) Disputes amongst the owners.

Government has contemplated the following measures to review the sick small scale units:

(i) Issuance of detailed guidelines by Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled commercial banks in regard to rehabilitation of units in the small scale sector with specific reference to definition of sick SSI units, viability norms, incipient sickness as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation packages in the case of potentially viable sick units.

(ii)On he advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State-level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(iii) Financial Assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000 to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one percent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(iv) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally Sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000. The amount sanctioned under this scheme from 1983-84 to 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 243.59 lakhs.

(v) A Committee to review, inter-alia, the rehabilitation of sick small scale units was appointed vide RBI Memorandum dated 9.12.1991. The Committee has submitted its report and the same is being examined by RBI.

City-Based Pharmaceutical Units

*418. SHRI P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased o state:

(a) whether the government proposed to phase out city-based pharmaceutical units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to phase out city based pharmaceutical units. But, under the current locational policy, fresh proposals from pharmaceutical units for the manufacture of bulk drugs/drug intermediates, which is considered as a polluting activity, shall not normally be permitted if they are located within 25 kms. from the periphery of the standard urban area limit of a city having a population of more than 10 lakhs according to the 1991 census. However, there is no locational restriction if the units are located within industrial areas designated by the State Government before July, 24th 1991.

[*Translation*]

Agreement with Cyprus Electricity Authority

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

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has signed any agreement with the Cyprus Electricity Authority recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVEY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Electricity Authority of Cyprus had placed a Latter of Award in November, 1990 for the supply and installation of 2x60 MW turbine generator units at Dhekelia 'B' Thermal Power Station, Cyprus. The contract which could not be signed earlier pending preparation of the documents was formally signed on 1.3.1993. The total value of the contract is 15.77 million Cyprus Pounds approximately (Rs. 90 crores approx). The first unit was commissioned and handed over to the customer on 7-3-1993. The work on second unit is in progress and is expected to be completed as per schedule i.e. May, 1993.

[*English*]

National Housing Policy

*420. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will The Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main thrust areas of the new National Housing Policy and the estimated investment by the Government, coopera-

tives and private sector, State-wise;

(b) the fresh incentives proposed for attracting larger investments in the National Housing Policy;

(c) the major legal and administrative stags identified to implement it and the steps taken and guidelines issued to State Governments to remove them; and

(d) the areas recently identified for private sectors participation and the implications hereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The core strategy of the National Housing Policy (NHP) as reflected in the 8th Plan document would consist of substantial expansion of direct assistance for the specially disadvantaged groups including the rural and urban poor, households, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, physically handicapped, single women etc. increased provision of basic amenities to slum dwellers and the pavement families and the creation of an enabling environment for housing activity by eliminating various constraints and the increased supply of financial, materials, land and other inputs. The NHP is expected to be elaborated in the form of Action Plans the state level and implemented through provisions in state plan and other sources with due regard to the priorities of NHP. The approved plan outlay for housing during the 8th plan period in the Central Sector is Rs. 2795.35 crores and in State Sector is Rs. 3581.67 crores. In addition, it is proposed to mobilise about Rs. 25.000 crores through financial institutions, cooperatives, households savings and other sources, apart from loans to be advanced by HUDCO for housing and infrastructure. Statewise details and investment by private and cooperative sector are not available.

(b) The NHP envisages that fiscal incentives will be provided in order to promote desired investment in housing activity by private sector and individuals and to channel additional savings for housing activity from households and enterprises and that incentives will be given for investment in rental or ownership housing for low income employees. The National Housing Policy further stipulates that NRI investment in housing will be encouraged by providing incentives including speedy clearance.

Excise exemption is available for the building materials produced by Building Centres, specified wood substitutes and materials containing more than specified percentage of flyash/phospho-gypsum, red mud and other specified wastes. Customs duty exemption is available on import of specified equipment/machinary required fo making building materials using flyash and phospho-gypsum.

(c) The National Housing Policy has identified a number of existing laws a central and state level relating to the assembly of land and housing activity for amendment in order to create an enabling environment. These include proposed amendments o Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, amendments to Rent Control Law, Apartment Ownership Act, Cooperative Laws, Stamp Act, building regulations and development codes, laws on foreclosure of mortgages, laws on regulation of builders etc. The State Governments have been asked to initiate steps for amending relevant laws and their level. Model laws on rent control, apartment ownership, housing cooperatives and regulation of builders have been referred to state governments for consideration.

(d) National Housing Policy envisages greater involvement of private sector in land development, house construction and urban infrastructure with safeguards agains exploitative practices and emphasis on channeling certain proportion of the investment

for EWS/LIG housing. A scheme for encouraging NRI investment in housing and real estate has been announced.

Encroachment on Public Land

4041. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has ordered for setting up of sub-Committee to identify commercial/residential/mixed-use areas as part of its continuign compaing against illegal constructions, commercial use of residential premises and encroachments on public land etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sub-committee has submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MCD reports that the High Court has constituted the Committee and directed:

(i) to identify from the municipal and other records the areas which have already been designated as commercial;

(ii) to identify and propose such other or additional areas which should be declared as commercial; and

(iii) to identify such areas which should be subjected to mixed land use rules and regulations.

(c) and (d). The report as submitted by MCD has been prepared in accordance with the directions of High Court and further action is to be taken in accordance with the orders/ directions to be issued by the High Court.

Unethical Trade Practices by Jewellers

4042. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news item" A gold war is on in he capital" appearing in 'The Observer of Business and Politics', New Delhi dated he February 16, 1993;

(b) if so the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to end such unethical trade practices by the jewellers and protect the interests of the customer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a price war between a few top jewellers on the one side and other small jewellers on the other side. The small jewellers have contended that the top jewellers cannot possible sell gold jewellery at the rare of about Rs. 3650 per ten gram without reducing the quality. The top jewellers have justified the selling price on the ground that it is related to the price of the standard gold prevailing in the market without compromising either on he quality or over charging by way of labour charges.

(c) and (d). The MRTP Commission has

directed the Director General of Investigation and Registration of investigate the matter. The Office of the Director General of Investigation and Registration has also initiated suo moto investigaion under section 11 (2) of the MRTP Act in the matter.

The MRTP Commission is a quasi-judicial body and is empowered to take further necessary action under the provisions of the MRTP Act on receipt of the Report from the Director General Investigation and Registration.

Shahpur Kandi Dam, Punjab

4043. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shahpur Kandi Dam Project on river Ravi has been received from the Government of Punjab for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan and the dam is envisaged to be synchronised with the Ranjit Sagar Dam project by the State Government; and

(b) the present position of this case and the time by which this project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Shahpur Kandi Dam Project on the river Ravi has been received from the Government of Punjab for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, the benefit of this project has not been included in the capacity addition target of the Eighth Plan. The Project can be processed for investment clearance after the details of funding arrangement for Shahpurkandi Project vis-a-vis other power projects in the State in 1992-93 and during the Eighth Plan within the approved power sector outlays of the State are made available. The approved Annual Plan for 1992-93 for Punjab does not have any specific provision for this project.

Backlog of Reserved Posts

4044. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Government employees in Group 'A' 'B' 'C' and 'D' level as on December 31, 1992;

(b) whether there is any shortfall in required number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the backlog of reserved vacancies originally scheduled to be cleared by March 31, 1993 are likely to be filled up by this date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The information as on 1.1.1992 is given in the enclosed statement.

The information as on 1.1.1993 (31.12.92) has not yet been compiled.

(d) and (e). The last Special Recruitment Drives was completed in March, 1992. For this Drive, a total number of 35236 backlog vacancies as on 31.3.91 were identified in Government Department/Public Sector Undertakings/Banks/Insurance Corporations out of which 19375 vacancies have

been filled up as on January '93. During 1992-93 Ministries/Departments have been taking steps to clear the backlog according to existing instructions. Most of the backlog vacancies that remained unfilled consisted of posts requiring skilled or technical qualifications for which suitable/technically qualified candidates were not available.

Statement

	Total	15% of Sl. No.	No of Sc officer	Shortfall in SC	7-1/2% of Sl. No. 1.	No. of ST Officer	Shortfall in ST
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	65456	9818	6331	(-) 3487	4909	1914	(-)2995
Group B	98519	14778	11399	(-)3379	7389	2349	(-)5040
Group C	2334003	350100	368494	(+)18394)	175050	73739	(-)101311
Group D	1161413	174212	242485	(+)68273	87106	78375	(-)8731
Sweepers	139687	20953	90399	(+)69446	10476	4765	(-)5711

[*Translation*]

Economy in Government Expenditure

4045. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME BE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Sub-Committee constituted by the National Development Council for bringing economy in the expenditure of the Union government.

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The NDC Committee on Austerity Submitted its report to the Chairman of the Council.

(b) and (c). The Council, is yet to consider the report.

Exports of Carpets

4046. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

a) the foreign exchange earned from the export of cotton and woollen carpets during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 alongwith the countries to which exported;

b) whether raw material for manufacturing the carpets was imported during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the target fixed for the export of carpets during 1991-92 was achieved;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of carpets;

(g) whether the Government have formulated any schemes for the welfare and development of carpet weavers; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The details of estimated quantities of raw material (i.e. carpet grade raw wool) imported during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as under:-

Year	*Quantity (in Million; KG)*
1990-91	12.88
1991-92	11.88
1992-93 (April-September)	3.35

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The target fixed for export of carpets for 1991-92 Rs. 660.00 crores and the actual exports were to the tune of 847.61 crores.

(f) in order to promote export of hand-knotted woollen carpets, etc. several steps have been taken by Government which include sponsoring sales-cum-study teams, participation in fairs in major markets and in buyer-seller meets, publicity abroad, grant of duty draw-back, concessional duty on

carpet grade wool and triple weightage on net foreign exchange earnings for the purpose of recognition of an exporting firm as an Export House or Trading House. The earnings from exports are free from income tax.

(g) and (h). The Government through the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts is operating a welfare scheme meant for Mastercraft persons engaged in various crafts including carpet weaving whereby financial assistance is provided, under indigent circumstances to the Mastercraft-persons @ Rs. 500/- p.m. till the death. After the death, this assistance is continued to the spoused of the deceased till his/her own death.

Statement

The foreign exchange earned from the export of cotton and woolen carpets during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 alongwith the countries to which exported are as under :- (Rs in Crores)

Year	*Hand-knotted cotton carpets, durries etc.*	*Hand-knotted woolen carpets etc.*
1	*3*	*4*
1990-91	140.43 (Actual)	510.17(Actual)
1991-92	59.69(Actual)	784.06(Actual)
1992-93	Not available	668.46 (provisioinal)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Country	Export of cotton carpets etc.		Export of Woolen carpets etc.	
		1990-91(Actual)	1991-91(Actual)	1990-91(Actual)	1991-92(Actual)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Australia	250.36	102.69	699.08	624.73
2.	Canada	436.96	198.63	1150.08	2090.75
3.	France	295.96	258.36	586.28	737.50
4.	Germany	2043.32	1395.47	22004.72	35302.49
5.	Itlay	396.10	320.40	1006.12	1514.25
6.	Japan	1123.92	712.40	178.81	220.47
7.	Netherland	42.62	10.35	1295.06	1711.88
8.	Saudi Arbia	140.31	28.46	2390.00	29.51

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Country	Export of cotton carpets etc.		Export of Woolen carpets etc.	
		1990-91(Actual)	1991-91(Actual)	1990-91(Actual)	1991-92(Actual)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Switzerland	342.52	270.33	2935.31	3414.85
10.	U.S.A	6486.69	1361.76	14390.73	21790.88
11.	U.K.	445.58	166.40	1584.65	2194.19
12.	Other Countries	2039.96	1144.69	5162.13	88774.52
	Total	14043.36	5969.34	51017.40	78406.02

Remarks:- The figure for 1992-93 are not available

Linking of Roads with Villages in Uttar Pradesh

4047. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any demand to the Union Government to allocate special funds to the State for linking some of their roads with the National Highways and the other roads;

(b) if so, the number of such roads in the State for which the funds have been sought for;

(c) whether any schemes have been formulated to link the roads for development of the villages;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the funds provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e). The construction of roads including rural roads is a part of Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the State Sector and outlays for this programme are provided in the Plans for the States/UTs.

[*English*]

Russian Assistance for Nuclear Plants

4048. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to get assistance from Russia for establishing Nuclear Power Projects in the country;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations are being held with Russia; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An Inter-Government Agreement (IGA) of co-operation between India and USSR was signed in November 1988 for construction of a nuclear power station in India. Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu was selected by Government for setting up this project. While satisfactory progress was being made to implement the IGA, political developments in the erstwhile Soviet Union over the past two years necessitated renewed discussions which were initiated with the Russian Federation from reassessing the feasibility of setting up the 2x1000 MW VVER Atomic Power Project at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. The Russian Federation has indicated that the economic package as envisaged in the Inter-Government Agreement of 1988 would need to be modified. From the Indian side it has been emphasised that the project has to be economically viable both in respect of capital cost and unit energy cost. Both sides have agreed to continue discussions on the subject.

Drinking Water Scheme

4049. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of drinking water schemes in Assam for the special assistance of the World Bank are pending with the Union Government:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such projects completed in rural and urban areas alongwith their names in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RUAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Una thorised Places of Worship

4050. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question No. 22 on February 24, 1993 and state:

(a) the number of unauthorised places of worship detected by the DDA, the Delhi Cantt. Board and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the brief particulars of the 50 unauthorised places of worship detected by the NDMC and such other places of worship detected by the other authorities, giving their location, the religious denomination and the year of construction; and

(c) the policy of the Government regarding removal of such unauthorised places of worship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPEMNT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The number of unauthorised places of worship as reported by MCD including Slum Wing and Delhi Cantonment Board is 855 as per details given below.

Name of the Agency under whose jurisdiction the unauthorised construction is located	*No. of cases*
Municial Corporation of Delhi	210
Slum Wing of M. C.D.	644
Delhi Cantonment Board	1

Brief particulars of the 50 unathorised places of worshiph in the jurisdiction of NDMC are as per attached Statement. Details of religious denomination and year of construction are not available.

Delhi Development Authority has reported that no specific survey to identify the religious structures has been conducted by it.

(c) It is reported that encroachments of religious nature in the jurisdiction of MCD and NDMC are being referred to a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Home), Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi for necessary action. NDMC has reported that demolition action in respect of the 50 unauthorised places of worship as referred to in the Annexure could not be initiated as these have become time barred in 1985. Action under relevant law is initiated as and when new encroachments are noticed by NDMC, MCD, DDA and Delhi Cantonment Board.

STAEMENT

	Location of unauthorised places of worship under the jurisdiction of NDMC	*No. of cases*
1.	Talkatora Crossing, Pt. Pant Marg	1
2.	Pt. Pant Marg	1
3.	G-Point	1
4.	P&T Quarters, G-Point	1
5.	Panchkuian Rd. near CPWD Quarters & near Palika Palace	2
6.	Gole Market Area	4
7.	Link Road	1
8.	H-Block, Bali Kari Marg	1
9.	Tughlak Road	1
10.	Near Indonesia Embassy on Kautilya Marg	1
11.	Outside Gujarat Bhavan, Kautilya Marg	1
12.	Nehru Park, Chanakya Puri	1
13.	Raja Bazar Area	3
14.	Moti Bagh	1
15.	Near Sarojini Nagar Depot	1
16.	Sarojini Nagar/Sarojini Nagar Market	4
17.	Near Kaka Nagar Colony on Subraminiam Bharti Marg	2
18.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg	1
19.	Pandara park near AB Flats	1
20.	Hanuman Road	1
21.	P. Road Lane Jhuggies	1
22.	Near Shanker Market	2

Location of unauthorised places of worship under the jurisdiction of NDMC		*No. of cases*
23.	Himachal Bhavan Corner, Sikandra Raod	1
24.	Bengali market (Backside Nathu Sweets)	1
25.	Safdarjung Hospital	1
26.	Kidwai Nagar	9
27.	Khanna Market	2
28.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	1
29.	Safdarjung Airport	1
30.	D.P. Sadan, Hailey Lane	1

[*Translation*]

Supply of Spindles to Spinning and Yarn Mills

4051. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the target for distributing spindles through the National Cooperative Development Corporation during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof Statewise and particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the schemes of the Government through which spinning and yarn mills of Bihar are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Under the Central Sector Scheme for share capital participation in weavers cooperative spinning mills, Govt. provides loan assistance through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for setting up new weavers cooperative spinning mills, expansion of existing mills to make them economically viable and for modernisation. A sum of Rs. 25.00 crores has been earmarked for assisting two new spinning mills and expansion/ modernisation of four existing spinning mills during the VIII plan period besides supporting spill over projects of VII Plan. Statewise target are however, not fixed. The scheme is applicable to the state of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as well.

Complaints Regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

4052. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works being executed under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana were reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and nature of complaints received in Uttar Pradesh regarding this Yojana;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration for changing the form of this Yojana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is continuously monitored through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governments. State Governments are required to draw a schedule of inspection for each supervisory level officer at the State/district/block level to review the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the programme. Government of India convenes meeting with the State Governments periodically to review the programme with a view to effecting improvements in the quality of implementation of the programme. Officers of the Government of India also undertake field visits and also test check the implementation of the programme at the field level.

(c) During the year 1992-93, 38 complaints regarding the misappropriation/ misutilisation of JRY funds were received in the Ministry from Uttar Pradesh. Generally, the following type of complaints are received:-

(i) That the Gram Pradhan/Sarpanch has not discussed the plan for development of village in the meetings of the Village Panchayat and has started the work without informing the Village Panchayat;

(ii) That a Gram Pradhan has himself taken up the contract of the works executed in the village;

(iii) That he has employed one of his relations as contractor to execute the work;

(iv) That he has not paid the minimum wages to the workers engaged under the Yojana or wages are not paid for months together;

(v) That he has used JRY funds for his personal benefits.

(vi) That he has spent less but manipulated the accounts to show more expenditure.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However , concurrent evaluation of JRY has been taken up in all the States/Union Territories through independent institutions/organisations to assess the impact of the programme in relation to the stated objectives of the programme. Government will restructure the programme, if the results of the concurrent evaluation undertaken, warraned it.

Proposals by Carpet from Uttar Pradesh

4053. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

No financial assistance is granted by CAPART to the State Governments. The council provides assistance only to the voluntary organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Small Scale Industries in States

4054. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in each state during 1990-91 and 1991-92, location-wise;

(b) whether these States have sought any financial aid from the Union Government for setting up of small scale industries;

(c) if so, the financial assistance provided/likely to be provided to these States during 1992-93; and

(d) the steps taken proposed or to be taken to set up new small scale industries in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the information furnished by State/UT Governments the number of small scale industries set up in each State/UT Location-wise (district-wise) for the Calendar Years 1990 and 1991 are given in the enclosed Statement. Location wise information for 1990-91 & 1991-92 are not available.

(b) No, Sir. The small scale industrial units are set up in the private sector and finances for the same are raised by the entrepreneurs themselves.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Governments have their own policy measures to encourage setting up of new small scale industries. They provide investment subsidy in backward areas, sales tax exemption/deferment, infra-structural facilities such as industrial sheds, electricity power/telephone connection on priority basis, supply of raw material, marketing facilities, etc. The extent and nature of various facilities, however, vary from State to State. Government of India also provides various incentives to the Small Scale industry like excise duty benefits, concessional rate of interest, preferential treatment in marketing, reservation of items for exclusive manufacture by the Small Scale Sector etc.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of SIDO units registered during the years 1990 & 1991

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl.No	*Name of the District*	*1990*	*1991*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Adilabad	92	72
2.	Anantpur	319	321
3.	Chittoor	195	116
4.	Cuddapah	75	117
5.	East Godavari	469	328
6.	West Godavari	439	288
7.	Guntur	337	296
8.	Hyderabad (Twin cities)	389	523
9.	Karimnagar	247	502
10.	Khammam	343	174
11.	Krishna	249	305

Sl.No	Name of the District	1990	1991
1	2	3	4
12.	Kurnool	228	136
13.	Mubaboobnagar	129	77
14.	Medak	237	144
15.	Nalgonda	659	706
16.	Nellore	518	530
17.	Nizamabad	132	172
18.	Prakasam	189	78
19.	Srikakulam	33	349
20.	Visakhapatnam	679	937
21.	Warangal	344	825
22.	Rangareddy	692	717
23.	Vizianagaram	215	98
		7419	7811

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	ASSAM		
1.	Cachar	85	38
2.	North Cacherhills	27	21
3.	Darrang	38	41
4.	Goalpara	38	41
5.	Kamrup	164	220
6.	Lakhimpur	27	53
7.	Karbi Anglong	6	04
8.	Nowgong	100	57
9.	Sibsagar	25	74
10.	Dibrugarh	76	146
11.	Kokrajhar	27	37
12.	Dhubri	43	50

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
13.	Mangaldoi (Sonitpur)	83	74
14.	Karimganj	48	37
15.	Barpeta	71	76
16.	Jorhat	33	26
17.	Nalbari	35	49
18.	Gologhat	-	30
		911	1015

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR		
1.	Bhagalpur	261	144
2.	East Champaran (Motihari)	439	195
3.	Darbhanga	94	63
4.	Dhanbad	248	307
5.	Gaya	158	226
6.	Hazari Bagh	162	173
7.	Monghyr	278	245
8.	Muzaffarpur	479	319
9.	Palamau	150	214
10.	Patna	627	494

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Purnea	128	197
12.	Ranchi	466	458
13.	Saharsa	154	141
14.	Santhal Parganas	163	86
15.	Saran	199	278
16.	Begu Serai	278	217
17.	Singhbhum	151	122
18.	Aurangabad	245	117
19.	Bhojpur	61	79

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
20.	West Champaran (Bettiah)	106	68
21.	Gopalganj	115	93
22.	Katihar	141	59
23.	Madhubani	98	83
24.	Nalanda	185	141
25.	Nawadah	114	90
26.	Rohtas	232	116
27.	Samastipur	224	173
28.	Sitamarhi	258	271
29.	Siwan	104	107

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
30.	Vaishali	282	246
31.	Giridih	206	108
32.	Khagaria	94	46
33.	Maedhepura	72	73
34.	Sohalganj (Gumla)	47	56
35.	Lohardaga	130	152
36.	Sahebganj	101	78
37.	Deoghar	144	190
38.	Godda	63	18
39.	Jahandbad	1504	99
		8959	6292

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
GUJARAT			
1.	Ahmedabad	2093	1754
2.	Amreli	85	157
3.	Banaskantha	179	117
4.	Bharuch	326	363
5.	Bhavnagar	298	456
6.	Danga	168	249
7.	Gandhinagar	55	113
8.	Jamnagar	354	346
9.	Junagadh	134	337
10.	Kheda	329	427
11.	Kutch	68	177

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
12.	Mehasana	266	421
13.	Panchmahals	137	208
14.	Rajkot	1118	924
15.	Sabarkantha	156	250
16.	Surat	586	724
17.	Surendranagar	146	205
18.	Vadodara	367	574
19.	Valsad	277	241
		7142	8043

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	HARYANA		
1.	Ambala	316	412
2.	Gurgaon	636	1047
3.	Hissar	430	395
4.	Jind	3163	270
5.	Karnal	295	297
6.	Mohindegarh	228	189
7.	Rohtak	181	100
8.	Sonepat	293	351
9.	Bhiwani	241	206
10.	Kurukshetra	199	104

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Sirsa	322	263
12.	Faridabad	554	720
13.	kaithal	101	132
14.	panipat	901	142
15.	Rewari	151	215
16.	Yamuna Nagar	236	387
	Total	4544	5230

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Bilaspur	32	
2.	Chamba	30	28
3.	Kangra	91	91
4.	Kinnaur	6	14
5.	Kullu	49	19
6.	Lahaul and Spiti	-	
7.	Solan	78	15
8.	Mandi	90	52

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
9.	Simla	104	76
10.	Sirmur	34	32
11.	Hamirpur	68	79
12.	Una	33	52
	Total	615	550

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
1.	Anantnag	35	101
2.	Baramulla	24	64
3.	Doda	19	44
4.	Jammu	356	579
5.	Kathua	136	151
6.	Ladakh (Leh)	26	32
7.	Poonch	38	52
8.	Rajauri	44	49
9.	Srinagar	50	352

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
10.	Udhampur	68	111
11.	Pulwama	23	36
12.	Kupwara	12	19
13.	Kargil	19	34
14.	Budgam	17	107
	Total	867	1731

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	KARNATAKA		
1.	Bangalore	832	1497
2.	Belgaum	303	249
3.	Bellary	239	280
4.	Bijapur	304	268
5.	Bidar	131	157
6.	Chikmangalur	183	180
7.	Chitradrurga	222	169
8.	Coorg (Kodagu)	83	80
9.	Dharwad	572	560
10.	Gulbarga	268	224

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Hassan	155	145
12.	Kanara (Uttara Kannada) (North)	74	73
13.	Kanara (Dakshina Kannada) (South)	415	405
14.	Kolar	252	189
15.	Mandya	222	218
16.	Mysore	377	379
17.	Raichur	265	185
18.	Shimoga	379	322
19.	Tumkur	293	225
20.	Bargalero (rural)	283	305
		5852	6110

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	KERALA		
1.	Alleppy (Ala Puzha)	917	785
2.	Cannore	289	283
3.	Eranakulam	1424	1290
4.	Kottayam	853	1024
5.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	434	574
6.	Malapuram	228	429
7.	Palaghat	478	610
8.	Quilon	625	609
9.	Trichur	689	795
10.	Trivandrum	1245	970

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Idukki	232	185
12.	Wynad	114	126
13.	Pathanamthitta	502	489
14.	Kazergod	134	148
		8164	8318

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Balaghat	68	51
2.	(Malanpur)	28	178
3.	Betul	103	205
4.	Bhind	486	304
5.	Bilaspur	23	648
6.	Chattarpur	20	24
7.	Chindwara	277	310
8.	Damoh	133	128
9.	Datia	111	45
10.	Dewas	25	100
11.	Dhar	357	140

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
12.	Durg	679	732
13.	Guna	312	296
14.	Gwalior	350	467
15.	Hoshangabad	229	62
16.	Indore	320	349
17.	Jabalpur	726	528
18.	Jhabu	66	52
19.	Mandla	492	442
20.	Mandsaur	711	485
21.	Morena	278	432
22.	Narshinghpur	239	100

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
23.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	661	424
24.	Khargaon (West nimar)	631	579
25.	Panna	54	73
26.	Raigarh	643	592
27.	Raipur	485	159
28.	Raisen	13	133
29.	Rajgarh	57	210
30.	Ratlam	170	312
31.	Rewa	78	30
32.	Sagar	299	228
33.	Satna	152	237

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
34.	Sehore	213	154
35.	Seoni	147	129
36.	Shahdol	47	58
37.	Shajapur	259	206
38.	Shivpuri	342	142
38.	Sidhi	187	145
39.	Sidhi	187	145
40.	Ambjiapur (Surguja)	225	9
41.	Tikamgarh	100	71
42.	Ujjain	199	418
43.	Vidisha	212	355
44.	Bhopal	231	245

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
45.	Rajnandagaon	204	319
46.	Jagdalpur	30	30
47.	Phathanpur	-	196
48.	Maniddeep	-	147
		11672	11679

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra		
1.	Ahmednagar	108	119
2.	Akola	84	61
3.	Amravati	106	116
4.	Aurangbad	85	122
5.	Bhandara	56	41
6.	Bhir (Beed)	60	35
7.	Greater Bombay	361	478
8.	Buldhana	57	51
9.	Chandrapur	25	11
10.	Dhulia (Dhule)	60	26

Sl No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Jalgaon	126	88
12.	Kulaba (Raigad)	54	69
13.	Kolhaspur	163	157
14.	Nagpur	151	245
15.	Nanded	89	54
16.	Nasik	180	22
17.	Osmanabad	38	36
18.	Parbhani	32	22
19.	Pune	402	502
20.	Ratnagiri	45	37
21.	Sangli	125	162

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
22.	Satara	69	122
23.	Solapur	103	192
24.	Thane	306	463
25.	Wardha	33	38
26.	Yeotmal	41	62
27.	Jalna	41	44
28.	Sindhudurg	44	29
29.	Gadchiroli	12	18
30.	Latur	54	84
		3110	3706

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	MANIPUR		
1.	Manipur (Central)	259	80
2.	Manipur (East)	13	4
3.	Manipur (North)	50	8
4.	Manipur (South)	47	26
5.	Manipur (West)	14	5
6.	Tengnoupal;	18	3
7.	Thaubal	28	27
8.	Bishant	36	24
	Total	465	177

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	Meghalaya		
1.	East Gorohills	9	10
2.	Jaintia Hills	31	20
3.	East Khasi Hills	44	59
4.	West Garohills	15	20
5.	West Khasihills	22	26
	Total	121	135

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	NAGALAND		
1.	Kohima	29	44
2.	Mokokchung	2	1
3.	Tuensang	-	-
4.	Wohha	2	-
5.	Phek	-	-
6,	Zunheboto	-	1
7.	Mon	-	-
	Total	33	46

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	ORISSA		
1.	Balasore		30
2.	Phulbani		8
3.	Bolangir		37
4.	Cuttack		47
5.	Dhenkanal		45
6.	Ganjam		60
7.	Kalahandi		10
8.	Keonjhar		3
9.	Koraput		24

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
10.	Mayurbhanj		42
11.	Puri		12
12.	Sambalpur		35
13.	Sundargarh		50
14.	Rourkela		125
15.	Bhubneshwer		97
16.	Jagatpur		38
17.	Rajagoda		27
	Total		690

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	PUNJAB		
1.	Amritsar	1239	2130
2.	Bhatinda	324	722
3.	Faridkot	331	649
4.	Ferozpur	317	507
5.	Gurdaspur	574	884
6.	Hoshiarpur	354	436
7.	Jullundur	1223	1092

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
8.	Kapurthala	493	521
9.	Ludhiana	1905	1966
10.	Patiala	686	850
11.	Ropar	165	609
12.	Sangrur	792	1227
	Total	8403	11593

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN			
1.	Ajmer	77	64
2.	Alwar	71	310
3.	Banswara	40	41
4.	Barmer	62	33
5.	Bharatpur	62	76
6.	Bhilwara	109	158
7.	Bikaner	75	98
8.	Bundi	33	34
9.	Chittorgarh	55	59

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
10.	Churu	39	32
11.	Dungarpur	11	16
12.	Sri Ganganagar	78	96
13.	Jaipur	278	296
14.	Jaisalmer	12	20
15.	Jalore	57	45
16.	Jhalawar	23	29
17.	Jhunjhunu	37	73
18.	Jodhpur	114	212
19.	Kota	111	174
20.	Nagaur	75	153

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
21.	Pali	34	52
22.	Sawimadhopur	55	52
23.	Sikar	59	70
24.	Sirohi	85	6500
25.	Tonk	49	61
26.	Udaipur	191	199
27.	Dholpur	22	36
		1914	2554

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	TAMIL NADU		
1.	Arcot (North)	503	640
2.	Arcot (South)	623	772
3.	Chingleput	305	1525
4.	Coimbatore	1546	1675
5.	Dharampuri	422	419
6.	Kanyakumari	303	466
7.	Madras	1588	1761
8.	Madurai	723	722
9.	Nilgiris	114	153
10.	Ramanathapuram	132	212

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Salem	976	1289
12.	Thanjavur	453	466
13.	Tirchurapalli	693	855
14.	Tirunelveli	325	444
15.	Pudukottai	320	374
16.	Periyar	405	357
17.	Anna (Dindigul)	1528	433
18.	Kamrajar	575	999
19.	Pasumponmuthuramalingam	213	233
20.	V.O. Chidambarnar	391	588
21.	Tiruvannammalai-Samlru-Varayar	115	245
22.	Nagapattinam	-	49
	Total	12253	15177

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	TRIPURA		
1.	Tripura (North)	60	61
2.	Tripura(South)	64	75
3.	Tripura(West)	3326	329
	Total	450	465

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Agra	443	568
2.	Aligarh	560	584
3.	Allahabad	573	965
4.	Almora	340	368
5.	Azamgarh	189	285
6.	Bahraich	275	350
7.	Ballia	450	449
8.	Banda	215	282
9.	Barabanki	364	520
10.	Bareilly	676	789

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Basti	206	256
12.	Bijnore	188	542
13.	Badaun	528	612
14.	Bulandshahr	899	1008
15.	Chamoli	139	236
16.	Dehradun	415	557
17.	Deoria	393	379
18.	Etah	247	375
19.	Etawah	323	446
20.	Faizabad	410	633
21.	Farukhabad	437	463

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
22.	Fatepur	434	502
23.	Pauri Garhwal	211	247
24.	Ghazipur	465	446
25.	Gonda	222	369
26.	Gorakhpur	388	377
27.	Hamirpur	334	337
28.	Hardoi	262	462
29.	Jalaun	322	376
30.	Jaunpur	263	429
31.	Jhansi	436	565
32.	Kanpur	318	538

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
33.	Lakhimpur Kheri	222	325
34.	Lucknow	429	865
35.	Mainpuri	179	314
36.	Mathura	499	486
37.	Meerut	327	1566
38.	Mirzapur	245	495
39.	Muradabad	351	942
40.	Muzaffar Nagar	956	1137
41.	Nainital	440	667
42.	Pilibhit	365	453
43.	Pithoragarh	79	229
44.	Pratapgarh	659	358

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
45.	Rai bareli	415	337
47.	Saharanpur	782	717
48.	Shahjahanpur	399	607
49.	Sitapur	285	345
50.	Sultanpur	416	484
51.	Tehri Garhwal	212	232
52.	Unnao	04	601
53..	Uttarkashi	207	176
54.	Varanasi	873	1073
55.	Lalitpur	297	386
56.	Ghaziabad	1387	

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
57.	Noida *	-	1050
58.	Kanpur Dehat	349	523
59.	Hardwar	275	347
60.	Maunath Bharajan	147	150
61.	Siddharthanagar	103	240
62.	Sonebhandra	170	495
63.	Firojabad	242	406
64.	Maharajganj	197	196
	Total	24549	31810

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	WEST BENGAL		
1.	Bankura	73	98
2.	Birbum	53	52
3.	Burdwan	303	273
4.	Calcutta	332	246
5.	Coochbihar	29	24
6.	Darjeeling	99	74
7.	West Dinajpur	35	40
8.	Hooghly	162	130
9.	Howrah	438	302
10.	Jalpaiguri	146	155

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
11.	Malda	82	46
12.	Midnapur	455	316
13.	Murshidabad	61	69
14.	Nadia	107	63
15.	S. 24-Paragans	99	143
16.	Purulia	82	51
17.	N. 24-Paragans	351	284
		2907	2366

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
1.	West Kameng	9	4
2.	Lohit	18	15
3.	West Siang	6	27
4.	Lower Subansiri	47	55
5.	Tirap	9	12
6.	East Kameng	2	2
7.	Dibang Valley	21	9

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
8.	East Siang	13	23
9.	Ipper Subansiri	7	75
10.	Tawang	3	6
11.	Clingpong	14	7
	Total	149	167

		Cumulative No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	SIKKIM		
1.	Gangtok (E)	11	
2.	Geyzing (W)	2	
3.	Mangam (S)	8	
4.	Namohi (N)	2	
	Total	23	24*

* district-wise information not available.

GOA			
1.	North Goa		
2.	South Goa		
		185	201*

* District-wise information not available.

		Cumulative No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
MIZORAM			
1.	Aizal	130	91
2.	Chuimtuipui	10	57
3.	Lunglei	23	21
	Total	163	169

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	UNION TERRITORIES		
26.	Chandigarh	147	111
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	-
28.	Delhi	1079	622
29.	Andaman & Nicobar		
1.	Andaman	55	45
2.	Nicobar	5	1
	Total	60	46

1990 1991

1990 1991

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	1990	1991
1.	Karaikal*	30	22
2.	Mahe*	11	12
3.	Pondicherry*	213	277
4.	Yanam*	8	3
	Total	262	314

Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of SIDO units regd. during	
		1990	1991
1	2	3	4
	*Divisions		
32.	Daman& Diu	1990	1991
1.	Daman	86	44
2.	Diu	-	-
	Total	86	44

NB: In the case of Union Territories not having any districts/Divisions, the code for the union territory has been repeated for the district code for purpose of registration number allocation.

[English]

Equity of Sick Public Sector Undertakings

4055. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to sell 100 per cent equity of Sick Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so,the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified such Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

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

Unauthorised Construction in DDA Flats

4056. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 3, 1992 to Unstarred Question No.1646 and state:

(a) whether DDA Engineers and other officials ever visited Janata Flats in Pocket B-4, Keshavpuram, Lawrence Road area and G-8 area of Rajouri Garden, Delhi;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the very basic structure of these Janata Flats has totally changed by the allottees during the last three by making a large scale additions to these flats; and

(c) if so, the action 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that instances have come to notice where some allotters of Janta flats in Pkt. B-4, Keshavpuram Lawrence Road and G-8 area of Rojouri Garden, Delhi have made additions/alterations in their flats. Suitable action has been initiated by Delhi Development Authority under provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Translation]

Garrage Facility to MPs

4057. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the garrage facility has not been provided to all the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details of the houses which have not been provided with such facility as yet;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide such facility to all the houses; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Members of Parliament living in houses of Type-VI and above have garrages attached to their houses. The houses of lower type do not have attached

garrages and only some of the Members of Parliament living in such houses have been allotted garrages.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to attach garrages to all houses.

Construction Works Taken up by NBCC in Bihar

4058. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of buildings, roads and bridges are being constructed by National Building Construction Corporation in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred on all such projects during each of the last three years and so far;

(d) the details of the completed and incomplete projects at present; and

(e) the reasons for delay in completing the 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Details are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

b) Name of projects being constructed by MBCC in Bihar	c) Expenditure incurred (Value of work done) on all such project during each of last three years and sofar.				d) Details of works completed	Details of works still incomplete and reasons for delay.
	1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto Feb. 93)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Construction of OPD. Polyclinic. road, diagnostic wards and other anillaries works for Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science (IGIMS) complex at Patna.	156.86	315.00	273.05	74.70	90.0% completed	About 10% work is remaining to be done. The progress has been slow due to: (i) Delay in release of payment by clients; (ii) delay in supply of cement and steel by clients; (iii) delay in settlement of extra items and claims by clients; and

b) Name of projects being constructed by MBCC in Bihar	c) Expenditure incurred (Value of work done) on all such project during each of last three years and sofar.				d) Details of works completed	Details of works still incomplete and reasons for delay.
	1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto Feb. 93)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(iv) delay in release of design and drawings and decisions by clients.
(2)Civil & Structural work for Mine facility work	131.10	170.74 78.44%	79.20	 56.45%	Mine Surface 43.55% completed	About 21.56% of Mine Surface facility work and about 56.45 of quarter work is completed and is remaining to be done: quarters work the progress has been slow due to: (i) delay in release of working front and drawings by the clients; (ii) Frequent agitations by local political parties and local labour trouble.

b) Name of projects being constructed by MBCC in Bihar	c) Expenditure incurred (Value of work done) on all such project during each of last three years and sofar.				d) Details of works completed	Details of works still incomplete and reasons for delay.
	1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto Feb. 93)		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(iii) partial forecloser of Mine Surface facility work at Turamdih by clients.
						(iv) Due to financial constraints, the Clients have curtailed the work of "A" type from 320 flats to 240 flats and "B" type from 264 flats to 132 flats.
BCCL WORKS AT DHANBAD						
a) Construction of 100 cinventilnal houses at Dhanbad.	508.99	469.61	172.22	5.10	completed	The work for construction of 1000 conventional houses has since been completed.

b) Name of projects being constructed by MBCC in Bihar	c) Expenditure incurred (Value of work done) on all such project during each of last three years and sofar.				d) Details of works completed	Details of works still incomplete and reasons for delay.
	1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto Feb. 93)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b) Emergent improvement of drinking water supply facility in Bharat Cooking Coal field, under project "operation Varun" at Dhanbad.	-	125.04	216.93	33.40	28.8% Completed	About 71.2% work is remaining to We done. The progress on the project 'Operation Varun' is also slow due to non-payments due to financial sfringencies at their end.
4. New Construction work at Regional Institute of Technology, Adityapur, Jamshedpur.	-	-	18.33	7.11	17.3% completed	Project is progreessing as per Schedule.

[English]

Impact of Customs Duty Cut

4059. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major section of electronics and telecom equipment industry expressed grave concern over the impact of the customs duty cut and removal of ban on import of a large number of consumer electronic goods;

(b) if so, whether some sections of computer manufacturers were confident of meeting the foreign competition or wanted to wait and watch; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The reduction in customs duty on raw materials, components and capital goods has been generally welcomed by the industry. In the wake of the customs duty reductions, industry has announced price reductions passing on the benefits to the consumers. While some of the units would like to have absolute protection of the domestic market even at the expense of the consumer, computer industry is in general quite confident of facing foreign competition. The ban on import of consumer goods has not been removed.

[Translation]

Vacation of Government Accommodation

4060. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions under which a Government employee has to vacate the Government accommodation after proceeding on deputation;

(b) the year-wise total number of such employees during the last three years;

(c) whether market rent or after a fixed period double the market rent is charged from the Government employee proceeding on deputation for not vacating the Government accommodation allotted to him;

(d) whether the allotment of Government accommodation of some such employees had been cancelled even in the case of their reverse on the parent office during the fixed period after proceeding on deputation; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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). Govt. employees proceeding on deputation to a public sector undertaking at the time of initial constitution can retain govt. accommodation for a period of 2 years on payment of Special Licence fee (referred to earlier as Market Rent). Those going on deputation to public sector undertaking after initial constitution can retain it for a period of 2 months on payment of normal licence fee and thereafter for 6 months on payment of double the normal licence fee on special grounds such as Medical treatment education. For the period of overstay beyond authorised period of retention the allottees are liable to pay damages. Statistical details of such employees are not being maintained separately.

(d) and (e). The regularisation of ac-

:ommodation on reposting/reversion to eli-
jible parent office is allowed subject to the
:ondition that the allotter joins the parent
)ffice within the authorised period of reten-
ion, his date of priority on the date of re-
)osting is covered and the areas of licence
Be if any.have been cleared.

Assistance to Voluntary Institutions of Bihar Through Capart

4061. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Voluntary Institutions of Bihar have been provided any assistance through 'CAPART'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

CAPART has provided financial assistance to 468 voluntary institutions in Bihar till December 1992 at a total cost of Rs.18.60 crores.

English]

Formation of National Federation of Weavers' Co-Operative Societies

4062. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to form a National Federation of Weavers' Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh

4063. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh in 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the amount out of it actually spent;

(b) the growth-wise details of this outlay and expenditure;

(c) the reasons for such a large gap between outlay and expenditure; and

(d) the extent to which targets achieved in various fields, particularly in the matter of rural development schemes, with this outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed giving major heads of development-wise details of the outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

(c) The shortfall in expenditure vis-a-vis the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is primarily attributable to the State Government's inability to raise adequate resources for the plan.

(d) The targets and achievements for some of the important items under the rural development programmes for the Annual Plan 1991-92 as reported by the the State Government are as follows:-

Item	Unit	Targets	Achievements
IRDP (Beneficiary Assistance	Lakh persons	2.20	2.95
JRY (Employment Generation)	Lakh man days	812.43	945.39

STATEMENT

Major headwise outlay and expenditure for the annual planning 1991-92 and outlay for 1992-93 of Madhya Pradesh

		1991-92		1992-93
	Major Heads of Development	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
	1	2	3	4
I.	Aagriculture and allied activities	18122	14361	18845
II.	Rural Development	11609	10655	12628
III.	Special Area Programme			
IV.	Irrigation and flood control	57572	40822	53145
V.	Energy	76252	55878	74161
VI.	Industry and Minerals	9332	6036	9223
VII.	Transport	7444	7044	8547
VIII.	Communications			

	Major Heads of Development	1991-92 Outlay	1991-92 Expenditure	1992-93 Outlay
	1	2	3	4
IX.	Science, technology and encironment	785	620	1093
X.	General economic services	6956	6769	6902
XI.	Social services	51301	39544	55357
XII.	General Services	667	32	1019
	Grand Total	240100*	181759	240927

* The outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 excludes the outlay of Rs. 25 crores for the schemes of model villages and equity base for co-operatives, since these schemes were dropped later on by the Planning Commission.

Schemes for Development of Hilly Districts of Uttar Pradesh

4064. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the further development of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Scheme for the development of hilly areas are formulated by the State Government. Union Government provides special central assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Government under the Hill Area Development Programme which has been of the order of Rs.182.01 crores during 1992-93.

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

Research Centres

4065. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 9, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 2626 regarding Reasearch Centres and state;

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the Research Centres has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the dealay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been partially received. Further necessary information is being collected. As soon as the complete information is received the details thereof will be made available.

Export of Jute

4066. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the demand for jute and jute goods in the international market is on the increase;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any target for the export of jute and jute goods during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of jute and jute goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Information received from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations indicates that the world imports of jute products have declined as per data given below:-

Year	Quantity('000 MT)
1987	1048.3
1988	953.2
1989	912.9
1990	937.3
1991	870.8

(c) Government have fixed a target for export of jute goods worth Rs.1,000 crores in the terminal year of the 8th Five Year Plan.

(d) Government have taken a number of measures to increase exports of jute and jute goods including, inter-alia, participation in

international fairs, organising buyers'-sellers' meets, commissioning of market studies, liaising with commercial intelligence and publicity campaigns, funding R&D activities to develop a new range of diversified jute products to suit consumer preferences, linking of DGS&D orders for supply of jute bags with export obligation, External Market Assistance Scheme, Loss Sharing Scheme on participation in global tenders, etc.

[English]

Paper Production by Pachgram Paper Mills

4067. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and the production made by the paper mills at Pachgram a subsidiary of Hindustan Paper Corporation during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to hand over the mill to a private company;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the production capacity of this mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The production target and actual production at Cachar Paper Mills, Panchgram of Hindustan Paper Corporation during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Production Target (MT)	Actual Production (MT)
1989-90	70,000	47,160
1990-91	70,000	57,623
1991-92	80,000	54,455

(b) and (c). The Cachar Paper Mills is incurring losses since inception. The Government has for some time been examining various alternatives for making it viable e.g. restructuring, feasibility of making it over to private sector, etc.

(d) The technical problems have been identified and action initiated to overcome them.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Nalgonda District, A.P.

4068. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER to pleased to refer to answer given to Under starred Question No.2704 dated December 9, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent final project report for rural water supply schemes in Nalgonda district to the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which the project A.P. III for Nalgonda is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employees in Government Canteens

4069. KUMARI VIMLA VEERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to provide all facilities being availed of by the Central Government Employees at present to the employees of departmental canteens of the various Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of employees benefited

as a result thereof and the date since when the decision has been implemented?

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

(b) A decision has been taken by the Government in terms of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India pronounced on 11.10.1991, to declared the employees of the Non Statutory departmental/Cooperative Canteens/Tiffin Rooms as Government employees and extend to them all benefits as are available to other Central Government employees of comparable status.

(c) This decision has benefitted all the employees of non-statutory departmental cooperative canteens/tiffin rooms located in Central Government offices and registered with Director of Canteens.

[*English*]

Price of Iodised Salt

4070. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the market price of eating salt per kilo which is not iodised and price of iodised salt per kilo;

(b) the cost of iodisation of salt per kilo;

(c) the names of manufacturers who are given licences to manufacture iodised salt; and

(d) the procedure/criteria adopted for selection of these manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The salt prices very from place to place depending on quality, packing material, freight charges etc. Retail prices of edible salt range as under:-

(Rs. per kilo)

Non-iodised	Iodised
Loose salt: 0.60 - 1.50	0.70 - 1.60
Packed Salt. 1.50 - 2.50	1.60 - 2.60

Retail prices of more popular brands like Tata, Captain Cook and Bharat, etc. range from Rs.3.00- 3.50 per kg.

(b) Cost of iodisation of salt is approximately 6-7 paise per kg.

(c) State-wise details of parties to whom permission has been granted by Salt Department is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(d) In the major salt producing States of Gujarat and Rajasthan, permission for setting up salt iodisation plants is given only to the salt manufacturers whereas in the other salt producing states, traders are also being permitted to set up such units. In the case of remaining States, the permission is granted only if the proposal is recommended by the concerned State Government, and no wagon quota is assured for movement of raw salt from the manufacturing centres to the proposed site of the plant.

STATEMENT

Iodised Salt Manufacturers who have been granted permission for commercial production of iodated salt

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	*Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.*	*Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	i) Sambhar	1. M/s. Sambhar Salts Ltd.,
	ii) Gudha Govindi	1. M/s. Navneet Iodised Salt works.
		2. M/s. Chomu Namak Udhog
		3. M/s. Jagdish Prashad Kanhiya Lal
		4. M/s. Shakambhar Salt Syndicate
		5. M/sGoyal Namak Udhog

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		6. M/s Balaji Iodised Salt Works.
		7. M/s. Manoh Salt Industries.
		8. M/s. Bega Ram Jat.
		9. M/s. Anil Kumar Gattani
		10. M/s. Satya Bala Gattani.
		11. M/s. Mahavir Prashad patni.
		12. M/s. Navrang Lal S/o ghisa Ram.
		13. M/s. Ugma Ram S/oo Ghisa Ram.
		14. M/s. Chetan Salt Works.
		15. M/s. Shiv Salt Product.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	iii) Pachpadra	
		1. M/s. Rajashtan Govt. Salt Chemical Works
	iv) Didwana	
		1. M/s. Rajasthan Govt. Salt Chemical works
		2. M/s. Didwan Chemical Pvt. Ltd.
	v) Nawa	
		1. M/s. Kailash Salt Industries.
		2. M/s. Bansal Iodised Salt Industries.
		3. M/s. Jagannath Namak Udhog.
		4. M/s Arvind Salt Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		5. M/s.
		6. M/s. ssomnath Salt Udyog.
		7. M/s. Nagar Namak Nigam.
		8. Ghanshyam Trading Co.
		9. M/s. Bharat Salt Co.
		10. M/s. Manik Lall & Co.
		11. M/s. Hanuman Salt works.
		12. M/s. Gopal Salt Industries.
		13. M/s. Rathre Salt Works.
		14. M/s. Goyal Iodised salt works.
		15. M/s. Laxmi Salt Works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		16. M/s. Modi Salt Industries.
		17. M/s. Bhagwati Salt Cco.
		18. M/s. Chavada Salt Industries.
		19. M/s. Tej singh.
		20. M/s. Mangi Lal Jat.
		21. M/s. Jagdish Chander Sharma.
		22. M/s. Raj Salts & Plastics.
		23. M/s. Saboo Engg. works.
		24. M/s. Suresh Chander.
		26. M/s. Jai Ram Chaudhary
		27. M/s. Saraswati Salt Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		28. M/s. Shakambhar Salt Industrities.
		29. M/s. Shree Salts.
		30. M/s. Ashirwad Namak Udhog.
		31. M/s. Mohan Lal Modi.
		32. M/s. Durga Salt Co.
		33. M/s. Jai Bharat Singh.
		34. Vijay Kumar Jain.
		35. M/s. Kham Singh
		36. M/s. Smt. Panna Devi Dagar
		37. M/s. Shiv Namak Udyog.
		38. M/s. Abhishak Namak Udyog

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		39. M/s. Ganesh Salt Industries.
		40. M/s. Rama Salt Udhog.
		41. M/s. Rasoi Salt.
		42. M/s. Agarwal Iodised Salt Works.
		43. M//s. Chhabra Namak Udhog.
		44. M/s. Smt. Gayatri Devi.
		45. M/s. J.K.. Salt Industries.
		46. M/s. mahavir Namak Udhog.
		47. M/s. Maruti Iodised Salt Works.
		48. M/s. Mertia Iodised Salt Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	vi) Phalodi.	1. M/s. Anoop Chand Gulechha. 2. M/s. Ajay Salt Works. 3. M/s. Assam Iodised Salt Industries. 4. M/s. B.L. Baid. 5. M/s.Bharat Salt Co. 6. M/s. B.L. Purohit 7. M/s. Bhawani Industries. 8. M/s. Chamunds Salt Works. 9. Chain Sukh Purohit.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		10. M/s/ Chain Sukh Chauth Mal
		11. M/s/ Chauthaml Chauni Lal.
		12. M/s. Chiranji Lal Jaikishan
		13. M/s. D.D. Kedar Nath Vyas.
		14. M/s. Dev Kishan Khatri.
		15. M/s. Dinesh Salt & Chemical Industries.
		16. M/s. Durga Dutt Sunil Dutt.
		17. M/s. Ganesh Gold Storage & Ice Factory.
		18. M/s. G.S. Kaniya Lal Vyas.
		19. M/s/ Girdharilal Purohit.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		20. M/s. Gopal Industries.
		21. M/s. Gopi Kishan Chawada
		22. M/s. Gopi Kishan Thanvi
		23. M/s. Hiteshi Sales Corp.
		24. M/s. Indo Salt Industries.
		25. M/s. India Salt Co.
		26. M/s. I.O. Salt.
		27. M/s. Iodised Salt Industries.
		28. M/s. Jeewan Salt Co.
		29. M/s. Jhunjhar Salt Industries (Spray)

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		30. M/s. Jhubi Salt Industries Submersion)
		31. M/s. Jindal Salt Mills.
		32. M/s. Jyoti Industries.
		33. M/s. Kamal Treders.
		34. M/s. Kamala Salt Suppliers.
		35. M/s. K,L, Bohra.
		36. M/s. K.L. Ssunder Lal Vyas
		37. M/s. Kedar Salt Suppliers.
		38. M/s. Kiran Salt Co.
		39. M/s. Laxmi Devi.
		40. M/s. L.K. Manmaal Suthar

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		41. M/s. Madhwani Plastic Industries.
		42. M/s/ Manak Lal Purohit.
		43. M/s. Manmohan Bohra.
		44. M/s. Manoj Trading Co.
		45. M/s. Megh Raj Bohra
		46. M/s. Mohd. Karsam Akbar Khan.
		47. M/s. N.M. Nahta
		48. M/s. Narayan Dass Purohit,
		49. M/s. Nav Durga Salt Works.
		50. M/s. O.P. Bohara.
		51. M/s. P.L. Bohra.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		52. M/s. P.S. Karni Dan Bohra.
		53. M/s. Purohit Enterprises.
		54. M/s. Pushkar Salt Co.
		55. M/s/ Radhakrishan Radha Vallabh
		56. M/s. Radhey Shyam Joshi.
		57. M/s. Rade Shyam Industries.
		58. M/s. R.c. Purohit.
		59. M/s. R.C. Fateh Lal Khatri.
		60. M/s. R.L. Purohit.
		61. M/s. Salig Ram Shri Gopal
		62. M/s. Shamkar Ice Factory.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		63. M/s. S.L. Purohit
		64. M/s. Sikandar Salts.
		65. M/s. Sri Gopal Chawda.
		66. M/s. Shri Niwas Chaturvedi.
		67. M/s. Srivallabh Dave.
		68. M/s. Subbah Chander Jain.
		69. M/s. Sunil Dutt Agarwaal
		70. M/s. T.S. shiv Nath Singh.
		71. M/s. Tikham Salt works.
		72. M/s. Trilok Chand Kanojia
		73. M/s. Trimurti Salt Mfg. Co.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		74. M/s. Vardhman Salt ndustries.
		75. M/s. Varun Enterprises.
		76. M/s. Vishnu Salt Industries.
		77. M/s. Vyas Udhog.
		78. M/s. Wasudav Taru Salt Industries.
		79. M/s. Padiyal N.U.S.S. Ltd.,
		80. M/s. Prem Raj Tulsi Dass.
		81. M/s. Onkar Dass Ramkishan.
		82. M/s. International Trading Co.
		83. M/s. Madhwari Plastic Industries.
		84. M/s. V.N. Dev Kishan Vyas.
		85. M/s. Survottum Salt Industries.
		86. M/s. Shanti Lal Hari Narayan Parohit.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	vii) Kuchaman	
		1. M/s. Ram Ballahh Gopi Kishan
		2. M/s. J.N. Menoaha
		3. M/s. Shri Durga Galt Works.
		4. M/s. Girdhar Salt Works.
		5. M/s. Kailassh Salt Works.
		6. M/s. Girdhar Salt works.
		7. M/s. Dulichahd Jain.
		8. M/s. S.B.R. Salt Works.
		9. M/s. Hyoti Salt works.
		10. M/s. R.C. More Salt works.
		11. M/s. Satya Pal Manocha.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	viii) Sujangarh	
		1. M/s. Tara Salt Industries.
		2. M/s. R.C. Agarwal.
		3. M/s. Sharma Saalt Industries.
		4. M/s. Assam Salt Indusstries.
		5. M/s. S Balishth Kumar.
		6. M/s. B.D. Kundalia
	ix) Pokarn	
		1. M/s. Ranga Salt works.
		2. M/s. Goyal Slt Industries.
		3. M/s. Hanut Salt works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		4. M/s. Baldeo Joshi.
		5. M/s. sharda Salt Supply corp.
		6. M/s. Sanwarmal Pansari.
		7. M/s. Kewal Chand Bardiya
		8. M/s. B.L. Chadak
		9. M/s. Shri Gopal Joshi.
		10. M/s. Sudhir & Arun.
2.	Maharashta	
		1. M/s. Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd.
		2. M/s. Gogtee Salt & Chemicals.
		3. M/s. Kelwa Salt Works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.No	Name of the State/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		4. M/s. Gajanan Salt Works.
		5. M/s. Kelwa NUSS
		6. M/s. Kharekuran NUSS
		7. M/s. Nadira Salt Works.
		8. M/s. B.K. Salt Works.
		9. M/s. Maharashtra Salt works.
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	
		1. M/s. Kashmir Iodised Salt Industries.
		2. M/s. Vijay Iodised Salt Industries.
		3. M/s. Kamal Nain & Co.
		4. M/s. Kashmir Cattle feed.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	
	(i) Kharaghodha	1. M/s. Hindustan Salt Ltd.
		2. M/s. cooper International.
		3. M/s. Salt & chemical Corporation.
		4. M/s. Star International.
		5. M/s. Sundeep Iodise.
		6. M/s. Vikas Iodise.
		7. M/s. Rajni Iodise
		8. M/s. patil Cotton Trading Co.
		9. M/s. Shakti International.
		10. M/s, chirag Iodise.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		11. M/s. Shri Rang Traders.
		12. M/s. J.M. Pareekh.
		13. M/s. K.P.Zala.
		14. M/s. K.B. Zala.
		15. M/s. d.P. Bhavsar.
		16. M/s. H.B. Pareekh.
		17. M/s. Kirti Ashok Salt Supplier.
		18. M/s Jyoti Traders.
		19. M/s. Komal Chemicals.
		20. M/s. Gujarat Chemicals.
		21. M/s. M.V. & Company.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		22. M/s. Manek Chemicals.
		23. M/s. Krishna Chemical.
		24. M/s. Mayur Iodise.
		25. M/s. M.S. Iodise.
		26. M/s. Ajmera & Ajmera.
		27. M/s. Prakash Enterprises.
		28. Indian International.
		29. M/s. Nemi chemicals.
		30. M/s. manish Salt works.
		31. M/s. Ssuper Salt Works.
		32. M/s. Sabarmati Salt Farmar Society.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		33. M/s. Rajemdra Salt Suppliers.
		34. M/s. B.K. Zala.
		35. M/s. Thakkar Iodise.
		36. M/s. Raam gopal Pareekh.
		37. M/s. C.H. Patel.
		38. M/s. Shri Ram Chemical.
		39. M/s. D.K. Shah.
		40. M/s. Vinod Salt Works.
		41. M/s. G.B. Pateel.
		42. M/s Vijay International.
		43. M/s G.K. Salt Traders.

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.		Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2		3
		44.	M/s. Kamala Salt works.
		45.	M/s. Ajay Salt works.
		46.	M/s. R.D. Saiyed.
		47.	M/s. R.R. Desai.
		48.	M/s. N.K. Patel.
		49.	M/s. M.B. thakur.
		50.	M/s. K.Z. Patil.
		51.	M/s. K.B. Sharma.
	(ii) Gandhidham	1.	M/s. Friends Salt works.
		2.	M/s. Kutch Salt & Allied.
		3.	M/s. Kumar salt works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		4. M/s. Neelkanth Salt Supply Co.
		5. M/s. Keshri Salt works.
		6. M/s. Agrwal Salt works.
		7. M/s. Ashok Salt Works
		8. M/s. Rajnedra Salt Works.
		9. M/s. Shree laxmi Enterprises.
		10. M/s. Urvakunj Nicotine Industries.
		11. M/s. Manish Enterprises.
		12. M/s. Shanti Salt Industries.
		13. M/s. dinesh Salt Industries.
		14. M/s. Rani Salt works.

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		15. M/s. Savita Salt Industries.
		16. M/s. Bhuvneshwari Salt works.
		17. M/s. P.D. Jain & Co.
		18. M/s. K.H. Nahta.
		19. M/s. M.N. Nahta.
		20. M/s. Deepa Salt Supply Co.
		21. M/s. Satya Salt works.
		22. M/s. Ajit Salt works.
		23. M/s. New Kandla Salt & Chemicals.
		24. M/s. Vijay Salt Syndicate.
		25. M/s. Godawari Salt works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		26. M/s. V.K. Hoshi
		27. M/s. mehta Salt works.
		28. M/s. ritesh Salt Works.
		29. M/s. Jaichmunda Salt works.
		30. M/s. Ramvatar Ramsawroop.
		31. M/s. neelkanth Enterprises.
		32. M/s. Sulochana Salt works.
		33. M/s. paras salt works.
		34. M/s. Gujarat Salt Allied Co.
		35. M/s. Rajesh Salt works & Chemical Industries.
		36. M/s. Chandan Salt works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		37. M/s. Amrit Salt works
		38. M/s. Ambica salt works.
		39. M/s. Uma Salt works.
		40. M/s. Bharat Salt & Chemical.
		41. M/s. Bharat Salt & Chemical.
		42. M/s Shakti Enterprises.
		43. M/s. T.M. Ahir Salt works.
		44. M/s. Hari Trading Company.
		45. M/s. shri Krishna Salt Industries.
		46. M/s. Gayatri Salt Suply.
		47. M/s. Gayatri Sales Corporation.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		48. M/s. Shri Kandla Saalt Industries.
		49. M/s. Doongarsee Salt works.
		50. M/s. Laxmi Trading Co.
		51. M/s. Shri Ram Salt works.
		52. M/s. Chirai Salt Mfg. Cooperative Society.
		53. M/s. Sahajanand Salt Works.
		54. M/ss. Mahamaya Salt Works.
		55. M/s. Vijay Salt works.
		56. M/s. C.B. Jain Salt Works.
		57. M/s. Chamunda Salt Works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		58. M/s. K.S. Jain Salt Works.
		59. M/s. Shiv Shakti MUSM Ltd.
		60. M/s. Shyam Salt Farm,
		61. M/s. Shri Laxmi Salt & allied Industries.
	(iii) Bhavnagar	1. M/s. Patil Salt & Marine Chemicals.
		2. M/s. Mehulraj Salt Works.
		3. M/s Shree Shyam Enterprises.
		4. M/s. Bharat Salt & Industrial works.
		5. M/s. Bharat Salt & Industrial works.
		6. M/s. Bhavnagar Salt Industries (P) Ltd.
		7. M/s. Modern Salt works (P) Ltd.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	(iv) Dahej	
		1. M/s Ekta Enterprises.
		2. M/s. Gandhar Salt & Chemicals.
		3. M/s. Bhagat Salt & Chemicals.
		4. M/s. Maruti Iodise.
		5. M/s. Sugam Salt.
		6. M/s. Shri Yogi Salt works.
		7. M/s. Shri Shakti Salt works.
		8. M/s. gulam Rashul Salt Works.
		9. M/s. Narmada Salt works.
		10. M/s. the Western Salt Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	(v) Maliya	1. M/s. L.D. Joshi.
		2. M/s Hindustan Salt Mfg. Co.
		3. M/s A.H. Mover Salt works.
		4. M/s. Maliya Iodise.
		5. M/s. Gani Sulaman Salt works.
		6. M/s. R.H. Salt works.
		7. M/s. M.A. Imani.
		8. M/s. Ashapura Salt works.
		9. M/s. H.M. Salt works.
		10. M/s. Indrodaya Salt works.
		11. M/s. Indrodaya & Co.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		12. M/s. Lakhdhirji Salt Works.
		13. M/s. Dahnsara Salt Mfg. Co.
		14. M/s. Sarodaya MUSM Ltd.
		15. M/s. Jalram Salt works.
		16. M/s. Madhya Saurashtra Salt Mfg Co.
	(vi) Santalpur	1. M/s. K.H. nahata.
		2. M/s. M.N. Nahata.
		3. M/s. Vipin Salt works.
		4. M/s. Mananj Salt Hardwares
		5. M/s. Arum Saalt Works & Chemical Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		6. M/s. Vishnugar Taluka Mandli.
		7. M/s. Banas Salt Works.
		8. M/s. kaniya Salt works.
		9. M/s. Jitandra Trading Co.
		10. M/s. pradeep Trading Co.
		11. M/s. S.G. Thakkar Salt Works.
		12. M/s. Ajay Salt Works.
		13. M/s. M.G. Dabhai.
		14. M/s. Ali Mohammad Hassam Raza.
		15. M/s. M.H. Nahata.
		16. M/s. Ss.H. Raja.
		17. M/s. Silver Salt Industries.
		18. M/s. Oswal Salt & Chemical Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	(vii) Lalitpur	1. M/s. Maharaja Salt works, Lavapur.
		2. M/s. Maharaja Salt Works, Versamedi.
		3. M/s/ Bipin Salt works.
		4. M/s. Vinod Ealt Works.
		5. M/s. Jayant Works.
	(viii) Jamnagar	1. M/s. Halar Salt & Chemical Works.
		2. M/s. Swastic Organic Chemicals (P) Ltd.
	(ix) Mithapur	1. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.
	(x) Nimak Nagar	1. M/s. Krishna Murailal Sanhay Kumar.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		2. M/s. Krishna namak Udyog.
		3. M/s. krishna Murarilal & Brothers.
		4. M/s. krishna Murarilal & Brothers.
		5. M/s Shil Iodised Salt Mfrs.
		6. M/s. Subodha Chandra Salt works.
		7. M/s. Bipin Chandra Rajni Kant Dave
		8. M/s. T.M.&Company.
		9. M/s. Ramprasshed Agrawal
		10. M/s. F.P. Paliya.
		11. M/s. Porus Palia Salt works.
		12. M/s. Pankuj Salt Traders.
		13. M/s Navrang Salt works.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		14. M/s. Jash Iodised Salt.
		15. M/s. Manmohan Ramshankar Unit II.
		16. M/s. Manmohan Ramshankar Unit I.
		17. M/s. Ram sshanker Ihagwaan Dass.
		18. M/s. Sabarmati Salt farmar society.
	(xi) Halvad	1. M/s. ajay shanker & Brothers.
		2. M/s. Bhgwan Dass & Sons.
		3. M/s. Dunga Salt Supply Co.
		4. M/s. R.L. Shukla.
		5. M/s. Subh Laxmi Salt Works.
		6. M/s. Alihhai Yakubhai.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	(xii) Salaya	1. M/s. D.V. Salt Works
		2. M/s. Saurashtra Salt Industries.
	(xiii) Dharasana	1. M/s. Dharasana Group coop. Salt Producers Society
		2. M/s. Sultanpur Salt works.
5.	Tamil Nadu	
	(i) Tuticorin	1. M/s. Salayamtha Salterns (P) Kimited.
		2. M/s. Brilliant Salt Trading Co.
		3. M/s. S.K.S.C. Nadarajan & brothers.
		4. M/s. H.P. Surekha & Co.
		5. M/s. Sshri Meenakshi Salt works (P) Ltd.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		6. M/s. T.A.C. Ltd.
		7. M/s. t.S. Shanmuga Moopnar
		8. M/s. K.S.P.S. Nadarajan &Co.
		9 M/s. M.S.P. thanraj & S. Subramanian.
		10. M/s. Dhanpalan trading Co.
		11. M/s, Arumuganeri Society.
		12. M/s. Chella Chemicals.
		13. M/s. Concare Products.
		14. M/s. Mullai Salt.
		15. M/s. Sundaram Agencies.
		16. M/s. Balaji Salt.
		17. M/s. Raj Salt Industries.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		18. M/s. Raj trading Co.
		19. M/s. maheshwari Salt Trading Co.
		20. M/s. S.K.S.C. Arunachalam.
		21. M/s. Balaram & Co.
		22. M/s. Sakthivinayagar.
		23. M/s. Ganapathy Salt Supliers.
		24. M/s. Bajaranglala Agrwal.
		25. M/s. Krishna International
		26. M/s. Kailash & Co.
		27. M/s. kathare Salt marine Chemicals.
		28. M/s. Ruchi Sallt Traders.

(as on 31.12.1992)

SI NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
	(ii) Madaas	1. M/s. J.H.C. Iodised Salt Works.
		2. M/s Sarnath Iodise.
		3. M/s. D.R. Industries Attiput North.
6. Andhra Pradesh		
	(i) Pennugudduru Circle	1. M/s. Madhuri Iodised Salt.
		2. M/s. K.V. Subharao.
		2. M/s. V. Rama Subha Raao.
		3. M/s. V. Rama Subha Rao.
		4. M/s. ssouthern Salts.
		5. M/s. K. Mohan Rao.
		6. M/s. V.L. Narayan & sons.
		7. M/s. T.B. K. Gupta.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		8. M/s. Goli Organics (P) Ltd.
		9. M/s. Spectra Salts (P) Ltd.
		10. M/s. R.G. Sontholia (Spray)
		11. M/s.R.G. Sontholia (Sub)
		12. M/s. N.V.V.K.. Rao.
		13. M/s/ V. Sree Ramula & Co.
		14. M/s. V.V. krishna Iodised Salts.
		15. M/s. V.v. Krishna Iodised Salts.
		16. M/s. Kalayani Iodised Salts.
		17. M/s. Lahar Salts.
		18. M/s. K. Satya Narayana.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
		19. M/s. Sri Nivasa Iodised Salt.
	(ii) Naupada Circle	1. M/s. Joswa Salt & Chemicals.
		2. M/s. Bhagwan Iodised Salt & Chemicals.
		3. M/s. Shree Krishna Salt Works.
		4. M/s. I.T.D.A., Paderu.
	(iii) Madras Circle (A.P.) Singarayakonda.	1. M/s. Saumaya Rurals,
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1. M/s. Hindustan Salt Ltd., Ramnagar.
		2. M/s. Prahaalad Rai, Bareilly.
		3. M/s. Himalayan Salt & Allied Industries.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. M/s. Himalaya Fertilizers, Manjholi.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
9.	Assam Tezpur.	1. M/s. Sonitpur Iodised Salt Industries,
		2. M/s. Statefed Gauhati.
10.	Orissa Neelkanth Nagar.	1. M/s. Indian Allied Chemicals
		2. M/s. Upendra Pradhan C/o Ratna Iodise Salt Kolathiya Chikiti
11.	West bengal	1. M/s. Bengal Salt Co., Contai.
12.	Bihar	1. M/s. Saraf Engineering Co.
		2. M/s. North India Salt Co., Krishanganj.
		3. M/s. Balaji Salt Works, Raxaul.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1. M/s. Rajat Salt & Allied Products (P) Limited.

(as on 31.12.1992)

Sl.NO	Name of the Statee/Place of manufacturers.	Name of the iodised salt manufacturers.
1	2	3
14.	Refineries Ltd., Bombay.	1. M/s. D.C.W. Home Product, Palghar, Bombay. 2. M/s. Well brine Chemicals (P) Ltd., Gandhidham. 3. M/s. Supplementary Foods (India) 4. M/s. Ho-Tech foods, Noida, Gharaibad.

Revival of Bargarh Spinning Mill

4071. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Spinning Mill at Bargarh in Orissa has reopened;

(b) if so, when and the reasons for the frequent lockout and suspension of work in that mill; and

(c) the steps taken to run the mill regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Orissa Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. at Bargarh has been reopened since 31.10.92. Mill was closed from 1.7.92 due to labour trouble. The responsibility of running the mill regularly line with State Government.

Amount of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

4072. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Government for Jawahar Rojagar Yojana and Intergrated Rural Development Programme to various States in 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the amont actually spent, State-wise; and

(c) whether there are any measures to check whether the amount is spent properly and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The details of amount allotted and actually spent under Jawahar Rojgor Yojana (JRY) and Intergrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in State/UTs during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in Statement I& II.

(c) The schemes implemented under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and Intergrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are monitored at different levels. At the grass root level, Block level functionaries are involved in plainning. implementation and monitoring of the Programmes. At the District level, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads monitor the implementation of the Programmes through periodic report as well as Field Visits as per prescribed schedule by the District Officials. The Governing body of DRDA consists among others of Local M.L.As and M.P.s. Normally Quarterly Meetings of governing body are held to review the Implementation of the Programmes.

The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is set up at the State level to Monitor the Programmes. At the State level Project formulation-cum-Monitoring Cell has also been set up at Head Quarter for effective Monitoring and evaluation. At the Central level, the Ministry has evolved a continuous system for monitoring and review of the Programmes through periodic Progress Reports Workshops, Review Meetings and Field Visits by officers.

Concurrent Evaluation of programmes is also undertaken by the Ministry involving a large number of raptured Research Organisations to evaluate the performance of IRDP and JRY and take measures for improvement. Three rounds of concurrent Evaluation of IRDP have already been completed and field work for the fourth round is in progress. Field work of the first concurrent evaluation of JRY has recently been completed and the report is being finalised.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Amount Alloted and utilised

Under JRY during 1991-92 And 1992-93

(*Rs. in Lakhs*)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (In old state share)	*Utilisation*	*Allocation (In old State Share)*	*Utiisation (Into Jan, 93)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19166.20	19065.78	18692.20	10573.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330.67	222.58	322.51	106.03
3.	Assam	5114.59	5000.44	4988.36	2492.22
4.	Bihar	38466.78	34102.07	37517.48	27948.11
5.	Goa	357.27	364.56	348.46	271.64
6.	Gujarat	8090.71	10039.31	7891.05	4645.24
7.	Haryana	1926.82	2572.60	1879.28	996.34

(*Rs. in Lakhs*)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (In old state share)	*Utilisation*	*Allocation (In old State Share)*	*Utiisation (Into Jan, 93)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1135.28	1186.15	1107.26	525.08
9.	J.& K	1611.51	2046.35	1571.74	598.42
10.	Karnataka	12059.70	12283.46	11762.09	6996.53
11.	Kerala	6396.19	7252.79	6238.34	4025.35
12.	Madhya Pr.	26402.50	311681.83	25750.93	17203.48
13.	Maharashtra	20424.85	18124.11	19920.80	9266.71
14.	Manipur	423.83	206.77	413.36	224.28
15.	Meghalaya	495.91	481.67	483.68	240.17
16.	Mizoram	208.90	260.51	203.75	208.24

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (In old state share)	Utilisation	Allocation (In old State Share)	Utiisation (Into Jan, 93)
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Nagaland	531.58	733.84	518.46	334.13
18.	Orissa	13094.93	14033.59	127711.76	7561.31
19.	Punjab	1675.65	1053.99	12771.76	7561.31
20.	Rajasthan	12805.28	13206.41	1248926	6269.89
21.	Sikkim	193.54	328.62	188.76	205.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	17223.66	21134.07	16798.61	14072.08
23.	Tripura	550.49	602.99	536.90	372.66
24.	Uttar Pr.	51093.28	48146.83	49832.36	27226.77
25.	West Bengal	21786.94	19342.16	21249.26	10017.79

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (In old state share)	Utilisation	Allocation (In old State Share)	Utiisation (Into Jan, 93)
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A&N Islands	156.56	86.73	152.70	47.42
27.	D&N Haveli	84.99	103.31	92.89	32.68
28.	Daman & Diu	50.07	27.23	48.83	3.86
29.	Lakshadweep	78.49	49.15	76.55	46.57
30.	Pondicherry	153.25	193.27	149.47	101.20
	Total	262090.38	263932.95	255622.39	54395.41

STATEMENT-II

Under IRDP During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (Inlodstate share)	*Utilisation*	*Allocation (Incld State Share)*	*Utiisation (Ipto Jan, 93)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5177.62	6548.98	4880.00	3673.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	469.44	294.47	416.	166.31
3.	Assam	1414.06	1587.04	1332.00	712.35
4.	Bihar	10361.80	8384.64	9778.00	5049.90
5.	Goa	97.80	67.30	86.00	85.83
6.	Gujarat	2132.11	2307.69	2010.00	1921.72
7.	Haryana	510.19	756.84	480.00	579.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	182.66	352.47	172.00	236.19

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (Inlodstate share)	Utilisation	Allocation (Incld State Share)	Utiisation (Ipto Jan, 93)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	255.10	427.07	240.00	215.97
10.	Karnataka	3240.68	2782.63	3054.00	1786.36
11.	Kerala	1760.48	1784.84	1660.00	1267.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6865.57	9353.08	6472.00	4473.72
13.	Maharashtra	5546.00	5633.70	5228.00	3376.13
14.	Manipur	40.94	153.20	38.00	40.39
15.	Meghalaya	122.82	162.62	116.00	121.03
16.	Mizoram	195.60	169.72	174.00	201.03
17.	Nagaland	206.38	299.15	182.00	137.75

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (Inlodstate share)	Utilisation	Allocation (Incld State Share)	Utiisation (Ipto Jan, 93)
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Orissa	3391.85	3671.71	3198.00	1835.17
19.	Punjab	431.46	858.45	406.00	521.34
20.	Rajasthan	3306.82	4079.89	3118.00	2420.17
21.	Sikkim	39.12	47.39	34.00	36.37
22.	Tamil Nadu	4648.44	4527.72	4382.00	3273.33
23.	Tripura	144.87	397.81	136.00	222.79
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13857.12	16226.71	13062.00	1162.27
25.	West bengal	5791.65	6317.73	5460.00	2721.03
27.	Chandigarh				

Sl.No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocation (Inlodstate share)	Utilisation	Allocation (Incld State Share)	Utiisation (Ipto Jan, 93)
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	D&N Haveli	9.78	8.67	9.00	4.78
29.	Delhi	48.90	22.57		
30.	Daman & Diu	19.56	11.28	17.00	15.75
31.	Lakshadweep	5.00	7.80	4.00	6.85
32.	Pondicherry	39.12	33.35	35.00	11.73
	All India	70360.74	77308.78	66222.00	46301.55

Violation of Master Plan Provisions

4073. DR.C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether basements of buildings are being used for Commercial purposes on a large scale in Delhi in total violation of the Master Plan provisions and the Delhi Development Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof, locality-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some action against violators and also against concerned officials of the Govemment agencies responsible for such violation;and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that a number of cases of misuse of basements in residential area for commercial purposes have come to notice.

(b) It is reported that Delhi Development Authority had launched a drive for detection of misuse of basements during June-July, 1992. 374 cases of misuse of basements were detected in fifty colonies as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). The Enforcement Branch of Delhi Development Authority has so far been able to launch 163 prosecution cases against the misusers, in respect of misuse detected during the drive.

STATEMENT

S.No.	*Name of colony*	*No. of cases detected.*
1.	A.G.C.R. Enclave	4
2.	Hargovind Enclave	9
3.	Jyoti Nagar	1
4.	Pushoanjali	4
5.	Priya Enclave	2
6.	Rishab Jain	3
7.	Ram Vihar	5
8.	Chitra Vihar	1
9.	Bharti Colony	1
10.	Gujarat Vihar	1

S.No.	*Name of colony*	*No. of cases detected.*
11.	Gagan Vihar	6
12.	Jagriti Nagar	2
13.	Rajdhani Enaclave	3
14.	Shankar Vihar	3
15.	Vigyan Lok	2
16.	Bahubali	1
17.	Mausam Vihar	1
18.	Sarad Vihar	2
19.	Surajmal Vihar	4
20.	Sarita Vihar	1
21.	Vigyan Vihar	2
22.	Yamuna Vihar	7
23.	Ambika Vihar	3
24.	Paschim Vihar	7
25.	Rohini	51
26.	Vardhman	3
27.	Avtar Enclave	16
28.	Bhiroohi	5
29.	Hindustan	4
30.	Kailash Hill	41
31.	Kalkaji Extn.	28
32.	Meera Bagh	5
33.	Mianwali	5

S.No.	*Name of colony*	*No. of cases detected.*
34.	Shankar Garden	1
35.	Shivaji Enclave	7
36.	Siri Fort Road	14
37.	Vikas Puri	12
38.	Kohat	4
39.	Pitampura	11
40.	Tarun Enclave	1
41.	Dera Ismail Khan	16
42.	Hudson Line	17
43.	Dutram Line	23
44.	Drashant Vihar	21
45.	Priyadarshani Vihar	1
46.	Harsh Vihar	3
47.	Kapil Vihar	1
48.	Bahari Dhiraj	5
49.	Shiva Enclave	1
50.	Sandesh Vihar	3
		374

Cement Corporation of India

4074. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from some Members of Parliament against several alleged irregularities in the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the main features of each such complaint;

(c) the facts in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints relate to proposed purchase of DG Sets, recruitment of Staff, theft in Delhi Grinding Unit etc.

(c) Although letter of intent has been issued, no final detailed order has been placed for purchase of DG Sets. The Company has not spent money in this regard.

The Company has clarified that due procedure has been followed in the recruitment of staff.

With regard to theft in Delhi Grinding Unit, FIR has been filed and the services of the concerned official have been terminated. The Management has also terminated the contract with the transporter whose truck was involved in the incident.

Some other complaints relating to day-to-day administrative matters of CCI have also been received.

(d) and (e). The matter is under consideration of the Govt.

Electricity Connections to Jhuggi-Jhompri Clusters

4075. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to supply electricity connections to Jhuggi-Jhumpri clusters of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Jhuggi-Jhompri clusters proposed to be covered; and

(d) the time by which the electrification of Jhuggi-Jhompri clusters is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking there is no scheme under which individual electric connection could be given to JJ Clusters that have come up in Delhi. However, the Slum Wing of the MCD has reported that electricity connections are to be provided purely on experimental basis in two JJ Clusters. The estimated cost per jhuggi household has been worked out as Rs. 1450/,- which the beneficiary has to pay for obtaining electricity connection. The completion of the work in these clusters would depend upon the response from the JJ dwellers of these two clusters and their societies.

[Translation]

Development of Handloom Weavers

4076. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: *[English]*

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up 100 area based projects' during the Eighth Five Year Plan for improving the condition of handloom weavers;

(b) if so, the detailed outlines of such projects;

(c) the number of such projects proposed to be set up during 1993-94, location-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to set up such projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. During VIII Plan about 100 area based projects are proposed to be set up under Project Package Scheme.

(b) Under the Project Package Scheme, the State Government are required to formulate comprehensive need based projects having one or more of the following objectives namely, benefit a particular area, benefit a particular target group and, or develop a particular product.

(c) No such target has been fixed.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Sanction of projects would be subject to receipt of comprehensive and viable proposals from the State Government.

Project for Acquiring 'Lysate' from Horse Shoe Crab

4077. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to further the project for acquiring 'Lysate' from Horse Shoe Crab on East Coast of India as undertaken by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa; and

(b) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The techinique for preparation of Lysate from the Indian horse-shoe crab has been standardized by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa and a patent filed. Steps to further study certain aspects relating to Lysate, such as seasonability, sensibility and quality, have been initiated in collaboration with the Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Orissa with the financial support from the Department of Biotechnology.

Construction of Flats for Safai Karamcharis

4078. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct Government quarters for Safai Karamcharis of Muncipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are some other schemes also under which more flats for such workers are likely to be constructed in future?

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 reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Staff Quarters are being exclusively constructed for the Safai Karamcharies at the Nigam Bodh Ghat on Ring Road-32 Quarters. In addition to this, Safai Karamcharies being employees of M.C.D. are also allotted Quarters out of the general pool quarters constructed for Class-IV employees. The number cannot be given by MCD as the staff quarters are meant for all the categories of employees.

(c) The M.C.D. has reported that a scheme has been approved for the construction of 20,000 quarters for Safai Karamcharies on Hire Purchase basis. This scheme is applicable to the Safai Karamcharies of general wing, Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking and the N.D.M.C. etc. Against this scheme, 1400 quarters have been taken up. Further construction cannot be done till the land is made available by the D.D.A.

Demolition of Unathorised Constructions

4079. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised construction is going on rampantly in the area of Municipal Corporation of Delhi particularly in Jangpura;

(b) whether uniform policy is not being followed by M.C.D. in demolitions of such constructions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these unauthorised constructions are likely to be demolished?

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) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that construction is carried out in Jangpura after building plans are sanctioned by it. It has, however, noticed that deviations from the sanctioned plans have been carried out by some of the owners/builders. These deviations have been booked by M.C.D. for action under the various provisions of the D.M.C. Act.

(b) MCD has denied it.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) MCD has stated that demolition action in respect of unauthorised constructions is taken after following due process of law.

(Translation)

Price of Controlled Drugs

4080. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of controlled durgs have rapidly been increasing for the last two years and these drugs do not fall under the juridiction of price control order;

(b) whether Rs. 250/- is being charged for 10 tablets of Ciprofaxacin and Norflaxicin

in the market whereas the cost Price of this medicine is only Rs. 10/- for ten tablets; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Though it is not correct to say that the Prices of controlled druts have been increasing rapidly, certain amount of increase is inevitable if availability is to be ensured. The Prices of Price controlled durgs are fixed/ revised from time to time in accordance with the Provisions of DPCO, 87 after careful scrutiny of the recommendations of BICP. This mechanism ensures that the Price increase approved is actually correlated with increase in inputs costs.

(b) and (c). Both the drugs are outside Price control and the companies are free to fix the Prices of these formulations on their own, under DPCO, 87. The prices of various brands of formulations based on Ciprofloxacin 500mg and Norfloxicin 400mg in 10's strip vary between Rs. 176/- to Rs. 250/ - and Rs. 45/- to Rs. 70/- respectivaly. It is not correct to say that the cost price of 10 tablets of these formulations is Rs. 10/-

[English]

Curtailment of Funds to Bihar

4081. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of PLAINING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have curtailed the funds allocated to Bihar as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding this fund for the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for curtailing this amount of allocation during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLAINING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The Annual Plan outlays approved for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
2251.00	2206.73	2300.00

The Plan outlays are decided keeping in view the estimates of resources likely to be available for financing the Annual Plans.

[Translation]

Funds to Stats Under Neheru Rojar Yojana

4082. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had launched Nehru Rojagar Yojna for providing employment to the labourers;

(b) if so, the funds allocated under this Yojana during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) The Neheru Rojagar Yojana has been launched for generating employment opportunities for eligible urban poor beneficiaries.

(b) An amount of Rs. 227 crores has been allocated for the Yojana during the Eighth Five Year Plan. State-wise allocations are done on a yearly basis. The Statewise allocation for the year 1992-93 is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) The physical targets envisaged under the different components of the Yojana for the Eighth Plan period are as follows:-

(i) Urban Micro-Enterprise -	2.25	lakhs units
(ii) Urban Wage Employment -	175	lakh man days
(iii) Housing and Shelter -	4.5	lakh dwelling units

STATEMENT

Allocations to State/UTs under the Neheru Rojagar Yojana

SL. No.	*Name of State/UT*	*Allocation for 1992-93 (Rupees in lakhs)*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.80
2.	Bihar	533.10
3.	Gujarat	240.00
4.	Haryana	104.90
5.	Karnataka	511.51
6.	Kerala	206.30
7.	Madhya Pradesh	529.60
8.	Maharashtra	652.50
9.	Orissa	185.40
10.	Punjab	178.60
11.	Rajasthan	355.60
12.	Tamil Nadu	588.10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1374.50

SL. No.	*Name of State/UT*	*Allocation for 1992-93 (Rupees in lakhs)*
14.	West Bengal	462.40
15.	Goa	23.10
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.60
17.	Assam	128.50
18.	Himachal Pradesh	63.30
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	86.50
20.	Manipur	40.90
21.	Meghalaya	36.90
22.	Mizoram	24.30
23.	Nagaland	39.80
24.	Sikkim	28.90
25.	Tripura	24.10
26.	A & N Islands	13.10
27.	Chandigarh	18.70
28.	D & N Haveli	12.30
29.	Daman & Diu	21.80
30.	Pondicherry	17.90
31.	Delhi	40.00
	TOTAL	7080.00

Construction of Roads in Madhya Pradesh Tribal Areas

4084. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received estimates from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the construction of 14 roads in 1994 in first phase and 61 roads in 1985 in second phase under Dacoity Eradication Scheme in dacoit affected areas of

Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government have given its financial clearance to the construction of these roads; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). Under the scheme for construction of roads in dacoity prone areas, estimates for constriction of 14 roads in first phase and 61 roads in second phase had been included in the project report of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 14 roads including one from the second phase have been approved in 1985-86 and 1986-87 as per proposals sent by the State Government. All the works are in progress. A proposal for construction of another 10 roads was also received from Government of Madhya Pradesh. Administrative approval could not be accorded to the 10 roads due to unsatisfactory progress of works already sanctioned and for want of necessary clarifications from the State Government.

[English]

Foreign Investment in Items under Essential Category

4085. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed foreign investments in those areas where Indian firms have already efficient and expertise;

(b) if so, the details of such items under these areas which are being offered for foreign investment and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these items come under essential categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). As spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both the House of Parliament on 24th July, 1991:-

(i) The Reserve Bank of India, interalia, accords automatic approval for direct foreign investment upto 51% equity in high priority industries listed in Annex III to the Statement;

(ii) Other foreign investment proposals, outside the parameters for automatic clearances, including proposals for foreign investment in areas than high priority industries listed in Annex III, are also considered and cleared on merit by the Government. Over eighty percent of the approvals granted by the Government are in the priority sectors.

[Translation]

Employment to Unemployed Youths

4086. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLAINING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to create employment opportunities for the unemployed youths, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the time by which the Government is likely to fulfil its commitment to provide employment to every person in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages a strategy for accelerating the growth employment opportunities to a level of 8-9 million per annum, on an average, through faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high employment potential. Major part of this new employment generation will benefit the youth. There are also several special employment programmes in operation among which Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Scheme for Self-Employment for the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) are specifically meant for training and self-employment promotion amongst youth. Creation of new opportunities of the above order during the Eighth Plan and continuation of the strategy during the Ninth Plan is expected to lead to a situation of near full employment by the year 2002.

[English]

Incentives to States for Foreign Investments

4087. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow State Government either independently or in cooperation with N.R.I's for attracting foreign investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other incentives being given by the Union Government to State Government to attract foreign investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (*DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY* (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The New Industrial Policy announced by the Government on July 24, 1991, has substantially liberalised the provisions and simplified the procedures governing foreign investment proposals. The State Governments are encouraged to pursue their own industrial policy to attract industries to their respective States.

Unified Transport Authority

4088. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on urban transportation held recently in Delhi have urged for a unified Urban Transport Authority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A National Seminar on Urban Transportation organised jointly by the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi and the Central Road Research Institute was held on 12-13th Feb., 1993. Among the various recommendations finalised in the seminar, it was also urged by the participants at the seminar that (i) at the city level, particularly, in metropolitan cities, a unified Transport Authority should be set up to plan and coordinate the different modes of traffic and (ii) at the National level, a coordination body like the National Urban Transport Council should be set up so that the policies and programmes of the various Ministries concerned with urban transport could be coordinated.

Efficiency of Public Sector Undertakings

4089. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal deficit has been reduced largely by the sale of Government holdings in the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether this policy has improved the efficiency of the Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) whether this has generated any additional resources which could be utilised further for modernisation and expansion of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). As announced in the Budget Speech of 1991-92, in order to raise resources, encourage wider public participation and promote greater accountability, Government equity in selected enterprises was to be offered for sale. Rs.2500 crores was provided in the budget as resources which would help in reducing fiscal deficit. In 1992-93 budget over and above Rs. 2500 crores another Rs. 1000 crores was provided for the National Renewal Fund which has since been set up to provide funds for assisting employees affected by technology upgradation, modernisation, restructuring and revival of industrial undertakings. It is premature to say if the dis investment policy has improved the efficiency of public sector undertakings.

[Translation]

Monopoly of Export of Excess Cotton

4090. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to put an end to the monopoly of export of excess cotton available in the country and decentralise the same;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the names of the institutions in the country engaged in the export of cotton at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b). There is no monopoly in export of coton in the country.

(c) The following Institutions are engaged in the export of cotton at present:-

1. Cotton Corporation of India
2. Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Limited
3. Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Federation Limited
4. Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited
5. Punjab State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Federation Limited
6. Haryana State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited
7. Rajasthan State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited
8. Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited
9. Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited
10. Madhya Pradesh Export Corporation

Limited

11. Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation

12. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited

13. Girijan Cooperative Corporation Limited, Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

Ocean Technology Institute

4091. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Ocean Technology is to be set up at the Indian Institute of Technology campus at Madras city in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the nature of the work of the National Institute of Ocean Technology;

(d) whether any scholars are to be trained at the Institute; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The proposal to set up a National Institute of Ocean Technology in IIT Madras is yet to be approved by the Government.

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

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4092. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of PLAINNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored scheme being implemented State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the funds provided to the States for this purpose during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Emflam and Combiflam

4093. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the price declared by the Government for Emflam Plus and Combiflam as on December 1, 1988;

(b) the reasons for the difference in prices, if any; and

(c) the prices thereof as on March 1, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Rs. 5.10 and Rs. 4.90 respectively for 10's Strip.

(b) As per the records, difference in

prices is due to variation in packing charges, material cost and excise duty.

(c) Ceiling Prices of this formulation notified by the Government vide Order S.O. 676 (E) dated 14.9.1992 and applicable as on date are as under:

S.No.	Name of the formulation	Strength	Pack Size	Ceiling Prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ibuprofen and Paracetamol Tablets.	Ibuprofen 400mg + Paracetamol 325 mg per Tab.	10's Strip	7.32
2.	Ibuprofen and Paracetamol (Coated) Tablets.	Ibuprofen 400mg + Paracetamol 325mg per Tab.	10's Strip	7.94

Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

4094. SHRI BOLLIA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the Intergraed Handloom Village Development Scheme;

(b) whether the Government have any plan to cover more villages in the country under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) 25 villages have been covered so far under the scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 75 more villages will be covered during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Land Consolidation

4095. MAJ. GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI):Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land consolidation scheme is to be implemented in the hilly areas (Uttaranchal) of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is to be implemented fully;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected

from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irregularities Committed by DDA

4096. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No. 1833 on 3.12.1992 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Central Vigilance Commission in regard to the irregularities committed by the Delhi Development Authority has since been processed;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority reports that the report on 16 works by the Chief Vigilance Commission has been forwarded to the Government by Delhi Development Authority for taking action in respect of the lapses. In respect of two works, explanation of concerned officers has been called, according to Delhi Development Authority.

[English]

Secretariat for Industrial Approvals

4097. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (S.I.A.) has been functioning and the main objectives of this Secretariat;

(b) the various major works undertaken by S.I.A. since its inception; and

(c) to what extent the State Government have been assisted by S.I.A. for industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (*DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY*) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Secretariat for Industrial Approvals was set up on 1st November, 1973 as a Division in the Ministry of Industry to act as a single-window for receipt, consideration and clearance of all industrial approvals in the Government of India.

(b) The Secretariat for Industrial Approvals receives applications, processes them and serves committees such as the Licensing Committee, the Project Approval Board, the 100% EOU Board, etc. and issues approval letters after decisions are taken. It also serves the out Intreneurs in providing post-approval services in the form of amendments required to approval letters.

(c) The State Government approach SIA for speedy clearance of applications as and when they consider it necessary and assistance is provided accordingly.

Hindustan Organic Chemicals

4098. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals (HOC) unit at Cochin has shown profits for the past three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY IN CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details are as under:-

Year	Net Profit Before Tax (Rs. Crores)	Net Profit After Tax, (Rs. Crores)
1980-90	14.66	12.22
1990-91	28.87	28.59
1991-92	38.88	20.81

[Translation]

Funds For Agricultural Development

4099. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PLAINNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 for the agricultural development and the amount out of this actually utilised;

(b) whether the then State Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought for increased funds;

(c) whether the funds were made available in accordance with the demand made therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLAINNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The approved outlays and actual expenditure in respect of Agriculture and Allied activities (including Forestry and Wildlife) in the State's Annual Plans for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 for Uttar Pradesh are as given below:-

Year	*Approved outlay*	*Amount in (Rs. crores) Actual Expenditure*
1990-91	318.68	316.32
1991-92	382.30	322.51

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Sale of Imported Drugs

4100. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chavda Committee has recommended that imports for sale should not be resorted through public sector undertakings engaged in the production of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the other recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited continues to sell im-

ported drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The relevant recommendations were as follows:-

"A manufacturer should not be appointed as a distributor of the same drug because the manufacturer tries to adjust his loses on production from the imports.

In specific instances, where this is not possible, separate accounts for manufacture and trading of imported drugs should be kept and made available. Care should be taken that the surplus is not carried forward to the following year but it should be remitted to the Deposit Account with the Government in the same year for giving benefit to the consumer:"

Other recommendations made by the Committee regarding distribution of items canalised through the public sector pertain to streamlining the procedures involved, providing for sales tax exemption, evolving a suitable monitoring system etc. so as to facilitate smooth functioning of the whole system of canalisation.

(c) Under the current EXIM Policy, imports of drugs are no longer canalised through any public sector.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement in Legal and Judicial Systems

4101. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by the Law Commission so far towards reformation and improvement of the legal and judicial systems of India;

(b) whether such contributions have actually been reflected into action; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind the mounting arrears and delayed justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the 11th Law Commission which went into the problems of judicial Reforms, aim at the decentralisation of system of administration of justice, reforms of procedural laws, reduction/avoidance of litigation, etc. Besides, a number of procedural and jurisdictional reforms recommended by the Malimath Committee, which examined the problem of arrears in courts, have been commended for suitable adoption to the High Courts/State Governments.

(c) The reasons behind the mounting arrears are attributed to several complex factors like increased institution of courts cases on account of awareness of the rights on the part of the citizens, increases in population, creating new rights and obligation and emergance of various socio-economic measures, etc.

Export of Tractors by HMT

4102. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the American Jawa Limited, New York regarding supply of tractors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). HMT (International), Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of HMT Ltd; has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with American Jawa Ltd; New York for marketing of tractors in USA. The distribution and the after sales service will be through the existing network/ service centres of American Jawa Ltd.

Workshop on Earthquake and Large Dams

4103. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists and expert engineers from Indian and abroad participated in a workshop held recently in Delhi, on "Earthquake and large dams in the Himalayas"; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A few scientists and engineers from India and abroad participated in the workshop organised by Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).

(b) During the workshop the seismic status of Himalaya was reviewed. Taking note of the seismic history and the geologic set-up of the area, it was reiterated that large earthquakes could occur in Himalaya in future. It was, therefore, necessary to take due precautions while building large dams in Himalaya. Due to the paucity of enough high quality seismic data, the methodology of a probabilistic seismic hazard analysis was proposed. Some specific references to the safety of Tehri Dam were also made.

[*Translation*]

Proudction of Automobile Vehicles

4104. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various types of automobile vehicles during each of the last three years company-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the decline in their production, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) Government has since taken remedial action by relaxing import compression measures, lowering of floor level rate of interest and reduction of excise and customs duties on various categories of vehicles to check the decline in production of vehicles.

STATEMENT

Production of Commercial Vehicles

Medium and Heavy commercial Vehicles

M&HC.V *April-March (Figure in Nos.)*

Name of the Company	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Ashok Leyland	22543	24260	24232
HIndustan Motors	1102	448	25
Telco	52927	62123	65287
Total	76572	86831	89544
L.C.V.	*LIGHT COMMERCIAL VECHICLES*		
Ashok Leyland	124	708	250
Bajaj Tempo	16818	16325	13764
DCM Toyota	3619	4312	2467

M&HC.V

April-March (Figure in Nos.)

Name of the Company	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
Eicher Motors	4427	4829	4257
Hindustan Motors	542	891	773
Maahindra Nissan	2533	3193	2370
Mahindra	4979	3952	2956
Swaraj Mazda	3371	3750	2389
Telco	11208	19808	25356
Total	47621	57768	54582

M&HC.V

April-March (Figure in Nos.)

Name of the Company	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
	CARS		
Cars			
Hindustan Motors	28730	25164	16043
maruti Udyog	107413	1128227	116697
Premier Auto	42314	42925	32563
Sipani Auto	212	500	
Total	178669	181416	165303

M&HC.V — April-March (Figure in Nos.)

Name of the Company	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
JEEPS			
Jeeps			
Mahidra			
Mahindra	34158	27368	26307
Maruti Udyog	9038	10001	5194
Total	43196	37369	31501

M&HC.V April-March (Figure in Nos.)

Name of the Company	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
	PRODUCTION OF TWO & THREE WHEELERS		
	APRIL-MARCH (FIGURES IN NOS.)		
SCOOTERS			
Andhra Scooters	0	322	0
Bajaj Auto	543504	552904	49040
Gujarat Narmada	25840	21434	3596
Kinetic Honda	60208	77569	88833
L.M.L.	145225	153648	87187
Maharashtra Scooter	101251	104540	96264
Total	876028	910417	766620

M&HC.V

April-March (Figure in Nos.)

Name of the Company	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
MOTOR CYCLES			
Bajaj Auto	8955	122538	117854
Enfield	24152	29553	26925
Escorts	156539	154311	116514
Hero Honda	96235	120118	135260
Ideal Jawa	12090	5831	0
TVS Suzuki	38790	38508	33813
Total	417401	470859	430366

M&HC.V

April-March (Figure in Nos.)

Name of the Company	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
MOPEDS:			
Bajaj Auto	0	2172	34583
Enfield	6535	7445	5957
Kelvinator	19818	39156	13451
Kinetic Engg.	182942	163267	126525
Kinetic Honda	32146	27638	17380
Majestic auto	64914	76405	72859
TVS Suzuki	135595	440359	406081
THREE WHEELERS			
API	9542	9763	7079
Bajaj Auto	74210	79725	69573
Total	83752	89488	76652

Source: Association of Indian Automobile Manufactu

[*English*]

Defunct Tubewells in Orissa

4105. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale defunct tubewells in Orissa;

(b) whether the defunct tubewells are not being repaired for years together; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to repair those defunct tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) According to the information provided by the State Government of Orissa, 15,162 tubewells are defunct beyond repairs having outlived their utility life period.

(b) and (c). Defunct tubewells are being reported in the tubewell directory prepared every year. The hand tubewells which go temporarily out of function are repaired without any loss of time. Permanently defunct handpump tubewells are replaced giving priority to those villages which turn 'no source' villages due to all tubewells becoming defunct. Keeping in view, the budgetary constraints and the available plan resources, defunct tubewells are being replaced in a phased manner.

[*Translation*]

Construction of House for Weavers

4106. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to various States for the construction of houses for the weavers during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No State-wise allocation is made. The State Governments/Union Territories will be provided financial assistance based on the performance under the scheme and their ability to furnish comprehensive proposals. Based on outlay for VIII Plan it is estimated that about 73000 Worksheds and 12000 Workshed-cum-House could be constructed in this period.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of the State/UTs.*	*No. of Worksheds and Workshed-cum-Houses sanctioned.*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,621
2.	Assam	3,291
3.	Bihar	1,516

Sl. No.	*Name of the State/UTs.*	*No. of Worksheds and Workshed-cum-Houses sanctioned.*
4.	Gujarat	403
5.	Himachal Pradesh	933
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	786
7.	Karnataka	1,000
8.	Kerala	3,012
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5,111
10.	Meghalaya	120
11.	Maharashtra	685
12.	Manipur	6,752
13.	Orissa	2,590
14.	Rajasthan	1,969
15.	Tripura	1,132
16.	Tamil Nadu	5,450
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8,697
18.	West Bengal	3,806
	Total	57,874

[*English*]

Textile Mills in Gujarat

4107. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton produced in Gujarat;

(b) whether in view of the quantity of cotton produced in the state any new mills are proposed to be set up;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of powerlooms in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) During the current cotton season 1992-93 the production of cotton in Gujarat State has been estimated 19.00 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). No, Sir.

Powerloom is a decentralised item and as such Government does not set up any powerloom.

[*Translation*]

Lok Adalats

4108. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held during 1992, state-wise; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of by them in each of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). According to the information received so far by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS), 1602 Lok Adalats have been held during the year 1992, where 4,82,512 cases have been disposed of. The State-wise information with regard to number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of by them, received by CILAS so far, is contained in the Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

State-wise, number of Lok Adalats held during 1992 and the number of cases disposed of by them in each State.

(Based on the information received from State Legal & Advice Boards)

S.No	Name of the State	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1	57
2.	Goa	4	290
3.	Gujarat	109	13,193
4.	Haryana	93	27.476
5.	Karnataka	596	19.207
6.	Kerala	7	3,646
7.	Madhya Pradesh	98	46,615
8.	Maharashtra	180	9,657
9.	Mizoram	2	33

S.No	Name of the State	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
10.	Orissa	271	76,358
11.	Punjab	23	9.,043
12.	Rajasthan	9*	83,545*
13.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
14.	Tamil Nadu	40	5,655
15.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
16.	Uttar Pradesh	250	1,85,955
	Union Territory		
17.	Delhi	5	1,469
18.	Pondicherry	4	313

* for the period from 1.4.92 to 31.12.92.

Recognition to Computer Institutes

4109. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant recognition to certain institutes located in Delhi for imparting training in INGRKS, OBACLK, SYBASE, DNIX and CAI and in knowledge based computer system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also received any request from these institutions in this context; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Performance of Jute Mills in West Bengal

4110. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken over any sick jute textile mills in West Bengal and details of their performance during the last three years, unit-wise;

(b) the policy of the Government for running chronically sick jute textile units in the country;

(c) the number out of these units referred to BIFR;

(d) whether the use of jute bags by public sector fertilizer and cement units is not being done as per mandatory orders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure strict implementation of the mandatory orders pertained to use of jute bags by fertilizer and cement units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) 6 sick jute mills, of which 5 are located in West Bengal, were nationalised in 1980 and entrusted to National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) Ltd., Calcutta. NJMC suffered losses of Rs. 53.47 crores in 1989-90, Rs. 65.18 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 60.00 crores in 1991.92.

(b) Government would extend necessary support to any viable package to turn around NJMC.

(c) The case of NJMC has already been referred to BIFR under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision Act, 1985.

(d) and (e). The vires of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packing commodities) Act, 1987 has been challenged in the Supreme Court which has directed Government not to take any steps prejudicial to the interests of the petitioners till the final disposal of the case.

Funds for Agricultural Development to Maharashtra

4111. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Maharashtra for agricultural development during the last two years;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government has sought extra funds during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard together with the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The approved Plan outlays for Agriculture and Allied Activities during the last two years for the State of Maharashtra are as under:-

(Rs. crores)

Agriculture and Allied Activities	Outlays
1990-91	142.00
1991-92	217.96

(b) No request for additional funds during 1992-93 has been made to the Planning Commission.

(c) Question does not arise.

Prices of Tyres

4112.SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming rise in the prices of tyers during the past three years;

(b) if so, the prices of each category of tyre five years back and the number of times these prices have been increased by each tyre manufacturing company and the percentage of increase thereof;

(c) whether there is no Government control on production and pricing of tyres at present;

(d) whether the Government have since examined the BICP report in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether MRTPC has also taken note of monopolistic and unfair trade practices by these tyre manufacturers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). As per details received from Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association, the actual increase in the prices of bus/trucks tyres which account for over 70% of the production of tyre industry, during the years 1990, 1991 & 1992 has been as under:-

April 1990	- 4% *
November 1991	- 7.5%
August 1991	- 1%*
August 1991	- 11%
March 1992	- 2.3%*

*Increase on account of Excise duty rates.

The total increase during 1990-92 has been 25.8% out of which the increase on account of Excise duty rates has been 7.3%. The annual rise in the prices of these tyres has been only about 6.2% which is owing to the increase in cost of raw material and other inputs.

(c) There is no statutory control on production or prices of tyres.

(d) BICP report on cost and prices of automotive Tyre is under examination.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). Department of Company Affairs has filed an application under section 10 (a) (ii) of the MRTP Act relating to collusive price behaviour by four major manufacturers of automobile tyres and tubes viz. MRF Ltd.,Modi Rubber Ltd., Dunlop India Ltd. and Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. and also the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association.A reference has also been made to the MRTP Commission under Section 31 of the MRTP Act against Dunlop India Ltd. for enquiry into monopolistic trade practices in the production and sale of Aero Tyres.

Further, on the basis of an application filed by the Director General of Investigation and Registration under Section 10(b) of the MRTP Act, the MRTP Commission has issued a notice of Enquiry dated 29.9.92 to MRF Ltd., to enquire into the Monopolistic Trade Practices allegedly carried on by he Company.

[*Translation*]

Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant

4113. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power in megawatt generated by he Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Rawatbhata during each of the last three years;

(b) the year-wise target fixed for generation of power;

(c) the reasons for lower power generation; and

(d) the stops being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The target and actual generation in million units (million kilowatt hours by each unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) during the financial years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto February 1993) are as follows:

Year	*Target Generation (million Kilowatt hours)*		*Actual Generation (million kilowatt hours)*	
	Unit-1	Unit-2	Unit-1	Unit-2
1990-91	483	1585	471	1310
1991-92	470	1125	123	1062
1992-93 upto February1993)	428	946	133	826

(c) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, RAPS-1 had to take long outages for maintenance, in service inspections, retrofittings and investigation of heavy water leak problem. Shortfall in RAPS-2 performance is due to forced outsages attributable to equipment and outage due to additional inservice inspections required by Atomic Energy Regu-

latory Board.

(d) The steps taken to improve performance include strengthening the preventive maintenance programme, continuous condition monitoring of equipment, modifications based on operating experience and continued improvement in the training of personnel to improve the quality of operation.

[*English*]

Sewage Disposal Schemes

4114. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for drainage, sewerage and suilage disposal schemes from the Government of Orissa for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the schemes are likely to be approved?

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 Government of Orissa has informed that the following schemes were referred to the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests through the State Prevention and Control of Pollution Board for approval:-

(i) Rause of treated gray water in pisciculture for Cuttack Town- Rs. 1079.08 lakhs.

(ii) Sewerage schemes for Bhubaneswar-Rs. 1500 lakhs.

(iii) Sullage disposal scheme for Puri-Rs. 450 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Details are being ascertained.

[*Translation*]

Digging of Wells in Maharashtra

4115. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells dug in Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(b) the percentage of amount incurred thereon out of the funds earmarked under ' Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The number of wells dug in Maharashtra and the percentage of expenditure incurred under Million Wells Scheme (MWS) to the total funds released for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last two years are as given below:-

Year	*No. of wells dug*	*%age of Expenditure on MWS to total JRY funds released*
1990-91	5754	10.86
1991-92	7997	11.36

[*English*]

Development of Direct Reception Satellite Antenna

4116. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad or any other agency has any plan of developing a small, low cost direct reception satellite antenna, a high-power satellite transmitter and low-cost receiver to receive T.V. signals from INSAT-2 series of satellites; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Space Applications Centre/ISRO of Department of Space has already developed small low cost reception sets to receive signals from INSAT satellites in the S-band and has transferred technology of industry. These sets are available in the market. Low cost C-band direct reception sets are also available in the market. Additionally the transmit power of a few C-band to ransponders on INSAT-2C satellite is also being increased to further reduce the size of the antenna of such terminals.

IRDP Loan to Tamil Nadu

4117. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as IRDP loan to Tamil Nadu Government from June 1992 to January 1993;

(b) the details of the same;

(c) the procedure for distribution of this amount; and

(d) whether the Members of Parliament are also associated with the distribution of IRDP loan and if so, the detajls thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of India does not give loans to State Governments on account of IRDP. Funds are allocated under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).Schemes under IRDP have credit and subsidy to the extent of 67% and 33% respectively subject to the celing of Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 4,000/- on subsidy in non-Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme areas. In case of SC/ST beneficiaries,the subsidy could be upto 50% of the cost of scheme subject to the ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- During the period from June 1992 to January 1993 an amount of Rs. 18.31 crore has been released by the Government of India towards its share for IRDP. State Government has to provide matching share. Upto January 1993 during the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 43.03 crore has been sanctioned by commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks as credit for IRDP scheme.

(c) and (d). The IRDP is implemented by the DRDAs in all States including Tamil Nadu. DRDA functions under the supervision of its Governing Body. All MPs and MLAs of the District are the members of the Governing Body. Applications for subsidy/loans are provessed on the basis of guidelines formulated in his regard from time to time.

Investment in KRIBHCO Fertiliser Plant

4118. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in KRIBHCO fertilizer plant at Hazira:

(b) the annual production capacity thereof;

(c) the actual yearly production thereof; and

(d) the profit/loss accrued by the plant during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (a) The investment made in the Hazira fertilizer plant of KRIBHCO is Rs. 890.00 crores.

(b) The annual capacity of KRIBHCO's plant is 14.52 lakh tonnes per annum of Urea.

(c) The actual production of urea during the last three years has been as follows:

Years	Lakh tonnes
1989-90	16.18
1990-91	17.18
1991-92	17.00

(d) The profit of KRIBHCO during the last three years has been as follows:

Year	Profit-Rs. in crores
1989-90	91.51
1990-91	94.65
1991.92	97.77

Expansion of Hindustan Newsprint Limited

4119. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for expanding the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Vellore, Kerala; and

(b) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and b). Hindustan Newsprint Limited is presently implementing 10 schemes at a total cost of about Rs. 70 crores envisaging energy conservation, quality improvement, cost reduction, pollution control and marginal improvement in capacity.

Electronic Technology Parks

4120. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the proposal of 33 electronic technology parks in the country;

(b) if so, the places selected for the same;

(c) whether these parks have been established;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (e), The

Government of India, Ministry of Commerce vide their notification No. 42 (N.8)/92-97 dated the 14th September, 1992, published in the Gazette of India, has notified the Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme. Under this Scheme, so far 42 proposals have been approved in various parts of the country viz. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Banglore, (Karnataka), Bhiwadi (Rajasthan), Thane, Pune and Bombay (Maharashtra), Noida (UP), Salem, Madras (Tamil Nadu), Bhopal (MP), Gurgaon (Haryana) Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondichery. As the scheme has some novel features in order to ensure that there are no operaational difficulties, there has been some time taken in issuing the follow up notification. These notifications have since been issued and the approved units are expected to come into operation shortly.

Allotment of Flats

4121. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registrants under 1979 New Pattern DDA Housing Scheme, waiting for allotment of flats as on 31 December, 1992;

(b) the total number of registrants under the above Scheme who have opted for various other schemes announced by the Government subsequently, category-wise upto 31 December, 1992;

(c) the total number of registrants still left after eliminating those opted as above, category-wise; and

(d) the latest updated list of 1979 registrants with their respective priority number as on 31 December, 1992?

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) 50,153.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the data for registrants who opted for other schemes has not been maintained.

(c) The registrants awaiting allotment as on 31-12-92 are as under category-wise:-

Category	No. of registrants
M.I.G.	21,905
L.I.G.	25,395
Janta	2,863

(d) According to the Delhi Development Authority the lists are available with Computer Cell, DDA. It is not considered practicable to furnish these lists.

Accredition of Computer Institutions

4122. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw accredition to computer institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Under the Department of Electronics-Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOE-ACC) scheme, an

institution is initially given provisional accreditation for a period of two years for conducting a particular level of computer course viz.'O' 'A', 'B' and 'C' level and this is regularised subject to meeting specified academic performance in two consecutive examinations, failing which the accreditation will be withdrawn. Accordingly, it has been decided to identify and withdraw accreditation of those institutes which have failed to send any candidate for 'O' level examination during the provisional accreditation period of two years. So far, provisional accreditation has been withdrawn in respect of any institute.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Over-Bridges

4123. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of proposed over-bridges on ring road has been started;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in the construction of these bridges; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c).As reported by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi the position of 3 proposed flyovers to be taken up in phase I is as under:-

(i) PUNJABI BAGH): Administrative approval and estimated sanction awaited from the Ministry of Surface Transport.

(ii) DHAULA KUAN: Clearance awaited from the Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

(iii) SAFDARJUNG CROSSING: Clearance awaited from Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

2. These projects shall be taken up by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi as soon as the schemes are cleared by the concerned departments.

[*English*]

Price of Rifampicin

4124. SHRI SWARUP UPADHAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Rifa-5 and 3 formal Rifa-SV had come down long back;

(b) if so, whether the Government have not reduced the price of bulk drug Rifampicin; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMECALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). To the extent information is available. CIF prices of these intermediates have shown a down-ward trend. However, while fixing/ revising prices, one of the objectives is also to give encouragement to indigenous production from the basic stages. Keeping both these aspects in view. the duty on Rifa.S and 3 formaly Rifa SV has recently been increased from 10 to 25%: therefore, a devision in the price of Rifampician is not considered necessary.

Allotment of DDA Flats on Recommendation of MPs

4125. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will he Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot

DDA Flats/Shops/Plots/Government residential accommodation etc. on the recommendations of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The DDA has reported that at present there is no scheme for allotment of DDA flas/shops/plots on the recommendation of Members of Parliament. As regards Government residential accommodation,the General Pool accommodation is alloted as per the provisions of Allotment Rules of the Directorate of Estates.

Assistance to Affected Handloom Weavers due to Recent Disturbances

4126. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to sate:

(a) whether the Government have any steps to provide assistance to the handloom weavers affected by the recent distrubances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(b) A scheme for providing relief to the riot affected handloom weavers has been formulated and circulated to the State Governments/UTs. The scheme is mean to give one time relief to the recently riot affected handloom weavers. Under the scheme, a weaver will be supplied a loom, a workshed and margin money for enabling to resume the production.

Modern technology for Production of Coir

4127. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any modern technology for the production of coir in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Central Coir Research Institute has also developed any technology in this regard;and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) o (d). Coir Board through its Central Coir Research Institute, Alleppey and Central Institute of Coir technology, Bangalore introduction modern technology for production of coir in the country. The details are as follows:

1. Modernisation of traditional equipments to increase productivity.
2. Introduction of new process in fibre extraction, spinning, weaving.
3. Reduction in retting period by crushing the Husk prior to reting with the help of a crushing device.
4. By using Bio-technology in retting production cost reduced.
5. Introduction of treadle ratt and motorised treadle ratt for obtaining

better quality coir yarn and reduction in drudgery in traditional spinning process.

6. Introduction of motorised beaming arrangements in respect of improved Handlooms for increasing productivity in weaving.

7. Commercial production of semi-automobile loom for weaving based on know-how supplied you Coir Board, commenced.

8. Fabrication of automatic indigenous 2 Mtr. and 4 Mtr. Powerlooms for weaving matting are under way.

9. A modern Dye House with fully automatic methodology for bleaching and dyeing of coir fibre/yarn to develop uniform shades with improved colour fastness set up.

10. Introduced and popularised fully automatic spinning unit for spinning Coir yarn Brown Coir Fibre.

11. A Needled Flet Plan in the CCRI, for the manufacture of Coir Needled Flet from Brown Fibre, set up.

Allotment of Flats to Widows under Ambedkar Awas Yojana

4128. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from widows lying pending for the allotment of falts under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana as on 31st January, 1993;

(b) the criteria of allotment of flats to them; and

(c) the time by which these flats are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN HTE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENTT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES: (a) to (c). The DDA has reported that it is not possible to compile data relating to widows registered in general under Ambedkar Awas Yojana. This information was no asked from the applications at the time of inviting applications under this scheme.

[*Translation*]

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh

4129. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Public Sector Undertaking in Uttar Pradesh in which level of capital investment has been reduced during the last three years;

(b) whether the efficiency and the profit of these undertakings have increased as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details hereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to further increase efficiency and profits in these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As on 31-3-1992, there were seventeen Central PSEs having their registered offices in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Capital investment has not declined in any of these PSEs during the last three years.

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

(d) Improving the performance of Central PSEs is a continuous process. Enterprises specific action is taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments and the enterprises concerned to improve the performance. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plans, financial, managerial and organisational restructing, change in product-mix, technological upgradation, signing of Memodranda of Understanding,etc.

[*English*]

Financial Crisis in Jute Mills

4130. DR. VASANT NIWRUTHI PAWAR: Will the Minister of TEXILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jute mills in the country are facing financial problems and are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, whether UNDP intends to help these jute mills; and

(c) if so, the States and the jute mills which are proposed to be benefited from UNDP offer, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The jute industry has been facing problems due to decline in demand for jute goods on account of erossion in exports to the earstwhile USSR, competition from lower priced synthetic substitutes etc. However, the demand for jute goods is likely to pick up to meat the requirements of packaging of foodgrains during the ensuing Rabi Season.

(b) and (c). An agraement has been signed between Government of India and UNDP for the development of the jute sector. This Programme aims at, inter alia, increasing the share of diversified products development and effective marketing strategies. Funds are not earmarked for this purpose on a State-wise basis.

[*Translation*]

Development of Textile Industry

4131. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms, powerlooms synthetic yarn, ready-made garments and hosiery running in Gujarat at present; and

(b) the amount spent by the Government for the development of textile industry in the State during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There are 22,573 handlooms and 2,58,096 powerlooms in Gujarat. Since ready-made garments and hosiery units are in decentralised sector, statistics is maintained by State Government.

(b) In the handloom sector a sum of Rs 641.38 lakhs, Rs. 634.24 lakhs and Rs. 141.84 lakhs was spent during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and1991-92 respectively. In the powerloom sector an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was spent every year during the last three years

Assistance to Various States

4132. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of special assistance provided to various States and Union-Territories during the Eighth Five Year

Plan;

(b) whether allocation made to Madhya Pradesh has been higher than the allocation made during the previous Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Total Central Assistance for the various States' Plans, including Special Central Assistance, allocated, as reflected in the Central Budget, was Rs. 14,820.35 crores during 1992-93 and is estimated at Rs. 16,519.79 crores for 1993-94 thus, covering two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The respective figures of assistance for Union Territories' Plans is Rs. 1,290.65 crores and Rs. 1,489.50 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). Total Central Assistance, including normal formula-based and estimated additional assistance for externally aided projects to Madhya Pradesh for Eighth Five Year Plan as projected is Rs. 2,678.22 crores which is higher than Rs. 1,879.06 crores originally allocated for the Seventh Plan, both a respective base year prices.

Development of Handlooms in Bihar

4133. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Bihar for the development of handlooms during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount provided for the purpose to Bihar during the last three years?

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

(b) Government of India have received from the State Government of Bihar proposals for Share Capital Assistance to Apex Societies; creation of pre-loom, and post-loom, processing faculties; subsidy for production of Janata Cloth; Special package Scheme for rehabilitation of riot affected weavers of Bhagalpur and Assistance for Export Production Projects/Handloom Development Projects.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1920.58 lakhs was released towards these schemes to the State Government during the last three years.

[*English*]

Exploratory Work Done by the Last Team of Antarctica

4134. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feedback of the exploratory work done by the last team which went to Antarctica has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to process the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(c) The follow-up investigations are being carried out in the various laboratories who participated in the 11th Expedition and the findings will be included in a technical report.

STATEMENT

Highlights of Scientific Work done during Eleventh Indian expedition.

1. *EARTH SCIENCE*

1.Geology

Geological mapping of the Payer and Weyprecht Mountains covering an area of 1020 sq.kms.

One hundred rock samples have been collected for detailed petrographic and geochemical studies.

Routine glaciological observations including survey of the Snoutt of Dakshin Gangotri glacier.

Continuous monitoring of ice berg beyond 50 deg S latitude.

2. Geophysics

Densification/extension of gravimetric and magnetic measurements around Matri station.

3. Geomagnetism

A new 3 component fluxgate magnetometer was installed to record geomagnetic field variations from three different stations at Dakshin Gangotri, Maitri and Payer.

4. Topographical Survey

Geodetic Control Points have been established at a number of points in the Schirmacher ranges. This has yielded accurate topographical map.

The mean sea level height of the Indian Station Maitri has been fixed.

II. *ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES*

Study of the Atmospheric Boundary Layer (ABL) and Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL) using acoustic Sounder, Sonic Anemometer and Microbarograph.

Study of ozone layer depletion by infrared monitoring and air sample analysis.

Solar radiation measurements and amospehric turbidity studies by pilot balloon ascents.

III. *METEOROLOGICAL SCIENCE*

Continous recording and monitoring of meteorological parameters at the ground and 1 metre levels.

Reception of satellite cloud imageries and weather fascmile broadcasts.

IV. *BIOSCIENCES*

Systematic classification and identification of nitrifying baceria and cyanobnacteria in the soil, water and ice of the Schirmacher Oasis.

Survey, identification and morphological studies of lichens.

Carbon budget studies in the Schirmacher lake to gauge the pollution

index and heavy metal concentrations.

Measurement and dilineation of krill and zooplankton in the southern oceans.

Energy flow studies in the Antarctica marine food chain.

V. *ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY*

Circadian Rhythum Research to investigate the changes in 'sleep hormone' secretion.

Study the effect of yoga in modulating physiological changes and enhancing physical performance.

Closure of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

4135. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have surveyed old textile mills which are facting closure in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to help these textiles units in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Govt. have set up a Nodal Agency/ Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to evolve and manage Rehabilitation Package in respect of sick/ closed textile mills.

[*Translation*]

Loss Suffered by ET and T

4136. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited has suffered a huge loss during 1991-92;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a memorandum has been submitted in this regard to the Chairman of the Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Nuclear Power Plant West Bengal

4137. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted any proposal for set-

ting up a Nuclear Power Plant in the State;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal made a request to the Government of India that a nuclear power station be located in West Bengal. Within the available resources, higher priority is being given to regions far away from the coal belt in the matter of location of atomic power stations. There is no proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in West Bengal during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Rates of Janata Sarees and Dhotis

4138. SHRI DHARMABIKSGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the rates of Janata sarees and dhotis;

(b) whether the Government have also increased the wages of handloom workers, who make Janata handlooms; and

(c) if so, the details there-of and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The state level Janata Cloth Scheme Implementation Commitees functioning under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Secretary incharge of handlooms of concerned states are competent to revise the consumer price of Janata cloth produced in handloom sector from time to time.

(b) and (c). The state level implementation committees while effecting upward revision in the consumer prices of Janata cloth inter-alia take into the account the increase in the wages payable to handloom weavers.

Industries in Assam

4140. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from some Industrial Houses for setting up of any industry based on local raw materials available in the ' No Industry Districts' of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he Government propose to invite any such Industrial Houses for setting up of the said industries in Darrang and Sonitpur districts; and

(d) if so,the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No application for grant of Letters of Inter has been received during 1991 to 1993 (Upto February) for setting up of any industry in ' No Industry Districts' of Assam.

(c) and (d). Industrial Development of a particular area is the primary responsibility of the State Government. It is for the State to take measures such as infrastructural facilities and incentives etc., to attract industries.

Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

4141. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agency officially assigned for the projects and programmes, project-wise;

(b) the final implementation of each project/programme;

(c) the time/period for the completion of each project/programme;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to monitor the progress of each project/programme by the end of 1992-93; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to accelerate the lagging programmes/projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Research, Development demonstration and dissemination activities in the area of non-conventional energy sources are being carried out through I.I.Ts., universities scientific/technical institutions, autonomous/voluntary organisations, public sector undertakings and state governments/nodal agencies in the country. The names of programme/project-wise agencies/organisations involved in various activities are given in the enclosed Statement 'A'.

(b) and (c). The time period for the completion of research and development projects depend on the nature and scope of the work envisaged in each of he projects. Normally, the period of the projects vary from 3-5 years. The average time for completion of wind, solar and small hydro power projects varies from 1-3 years. Biogas plants, improved chulhas, solar cookers, solar water heating systems are installed within a period of one year.

(d) and (e). Continuous monitoring of various projects/programmes of non-conventional energy sources are undertaken by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources through the State Government Departments/Agencies, Regional Offices of the Ministry, independent agencies and through Technical Advisory/R&D Commitees. Quarterly Half Yearly reviews during each of the financial years are carried out and appropriate steps are taken to accelerate he projects/programmes lagging in their targets/goals.

STATEMENT

Project/Programme-wise Agencies/Organisations Involved in Research, Development, Demonstration and Dissemination of Non-conventional Energy Sources.

Sl. No.	*Project/Programme*		*Agency/Organisation*
1.	Biogas	(i)	Universities/Agriculture Colleges at Udaipur, Coimbatore, Samastipur, Palanpur, Hyderabad, Jorhat, Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Ahmedabad, Hissar and Anand.
		(ii)	IIT, Kharagpur.
		(iii)	TERI, Delhi.
		(iv)	Autonomous/Voluntary Institutions at

Sl. No.	*Project/Programme*	*Agency/Organisation*	
			Indore, Wardha, Pune, Sangali, Auroville.
		(v)	Cenral Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
		(vi)	Extention Training Centre, Gazipur.
		(vii)	State Govt. Departments/Agencies.
2.	Improved Chulha	(i)	Universities/Agriculture Colleges at Udaipur, Coimbatore, Chandigarh, Baroda, Solan, Kalyani and Indore.
		(ii)	IIT, Delhi.
		(iii)	Engineering Colleges at Patna, Srinagar and Trivandrum.
		(iv)	CSIR Laboratories at Bhubaneswar, Khurja and Dhanbad.
		(v)	Autonomous/Voluntary Institutions at Pune and Patiala.
		(vi)	Extension Training Centre, Agra
		(vii)	Science and Technology Councils at Bangalore and Guwahati.
		(viii)	State Govt. Departments/Agencies.
3.	Solar Thermal	(i)	IIT, Madras and Delhi.
		(ii)	Universities a Amritsar, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Indore, Solarn and Madurai.
		(iii)	CSIR Laboratory at Bhavnagar.
		(iv)	Auonomous/Voluntary Institutions at Vallabh Vidyanagar, Delhi, Coimbatore and Pune.
		(v)	Indian Institue of Science, Bangalore.

Sl. No.	*Project/Programme*	*Agency/Organisation*	
		(vi)	Public Sector Undertakings: IBP Company (Bombay), ECIL (Hyderabad and BHEL (Rudrapur).
		(vii)	Govt. College of Engineering, Pune
		(viii)	Research Institutes at Jodhpur, Pampore.
		(ix)	State Government Departmetns/ Agencies.
4.	Solar Photopltaipa	(i)	Universiies at Jaipur, Calcutta, Pune, Tirupati.
		(ii)	Indian Institute of Technology at Delhi and Kharagpur.
		(iv)	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcua.
		(v)	National Physicial Laboratory, Delhi.
		(vi)	Public Sector Undertakings BHEL (Bangalore), CEL (Sahibabad) REIL (Jaipur).
		(vii)	TERI, Delhi.
		(viii)	Metkem Silicon Ltd, Mettur.
		(ix)	State Government Departmetnts/ Agencies.
5.	Biomass	(i)	Universities/Agriculture Colleges at Madurai, Udaipur, Srinagar, Kolhapur, Calicut, Raipur, Shantiniketan,
		(ii)	Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar.
		(iii)	TERI, Delhi.
		(iv)	NBRI, Lucknow.

Sl. No.	*Project/Programme*	*Agency/Organisation*	
6.	Bio-energy	(i)	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalaore.
		(ii)	Universities at Madurai, Trichy, Anna Malai Nagar and Patiala.
		(iii)	IIT, Delhi, Bombay and Kharagpur.
		(iv)	TERI, Delhi.
		(v)	Autonomous/Voluntary/Private Institutions at Vallabh Vidya Nagar. Pune, Phalton, Daurala.
		(vi)	Council of Science and Technology, Bangalore.
		(vii)	Research Institutes/Laboratories at Bangalore, Nagpur, Mysore, Jorhat, Allahabad.
		(viii)	Sugar Works at Meerut and Sangli.
		(ix)	CSIR Centre for Bio-Chemical, Delhi.
		(x)	State Government Departments/ Agencies.
7.	Small Hydro Power	(i)	AHEC, Roorkee.
		(ii)	Iisc., Bangalore.
		(iii)	State Government Departments/ Agencies and Electricity Boards.
8.	Wind Energy	(i)	IITM, FRU, Bangalore.
		(ii)	BHEL; Hyderabad.
		(iii)	HAL, Bangalore,
		(iv)	DRDO, Hyderabad.
		(v)	State Government Departments/ Agencies and Electricity Boards.

Sl. No.	*Project/Programme*	*Agency/Organisation*	
9.	Alternate Fuel	(i)	BHEL, Bhopal
		(ii)	IIP, Dehradun.
		(iii)	State Government Departments/ Agencies.
10.	New technology	(i)	IIT at Madras, Bombay, Kharagpur,
		(ii)	Universities at Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Calcutta, Udaipur, Kolhapur, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Madras and Jabalpur.
		(iii)	BHEL, Trichy.
		(iv)	CSIR Laboratories at Karaikudi, Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Hyderabad.
		(viii)	National Institutes/Laboratories at Delhi, Bangalaore Ranchi and Jammu Tawi
		(ix)	GSI, Lucknow.
		(x)	TERI, Delhi.
11.	Ocean Energy	(i)	I.I.T. Madras,
		(ii)	Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.

Congested Mandies in Delhi

4142. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mandies in Delhi are getting increasingly congested;

(b) if so, the steps taken to create adequate shopping centres in a systematic manner and to reduce congestion; and

(c) the details of the schemes of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The following new markets have been developed to shift the old markets which are highly congested and are also

functioning from congested areas of the city:-

(1) A new market has been developed at Gazipur over an area of about 31 acres so that the fish, poultry and egg trade from Jama Masjid which is highly congested, can be shifted;

(2) A new market for fodder has been developed at Mangolpuri in an area of all acres for shifting the trade of fodder from Zakhira and Nangloi markets. The traders have already been given offers of allotment of plots;

(3) A new fruit and vegetables market has been planned at Keshopur for shifting the trade from the Tilak Nagar Market which is extremely congested. The process of development of this market has already been taken up;

(4) A new grain market is planned at Narela for which 33 acres of land has been acquired. Though the layout plan has been finalised and approved, developmental works have not been taken due to stay by the High Court on 3 pockets of land. Necessary efforts are being made to get the stay vacated;

(5) A new grain market has been commissioned in an area of 13 acres at Najafgarh in April, 1987 and the trade has also been shifted from old market at Najafgarh which was extremely congested.

Further in the presently functioning Fruit and Vegetables Market Azadpur, an additional trading area of about 12,000 sq mtrs. has been provided in August, 1992.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Cotton to Uttar Pradesh by National Handloom Development Corporation

4143. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton supplied to Uttar Pradesh by National Handloom Development Corporation during 1992-93, till date;

(b) the demand and quantity of cotton supplied by the Corporation to the State during the last three years;

(c) whether the weavers are facing difficulties due to irregular supply of cotton in the state; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to ensure the regular supply of cotton to meet their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). National Handloom Development Corporation does not deal with cotton supply. However, National Handloom Development Corporation is supplying cotton yarn to State Level Handloom Organisations. National Handloom Development Corporation has supplied the following quantities of cotton yarn during the last three years and current year in Uttar Pradesh.

Year	Quantity (In lakh Kgs.)
1989-90	11.970
1990-91	34.740
1991-92	2.04
1992-93 (April, 92 to February, 93)	6.07

(c) and (d). There are no reports of shortage in the availability of cotton yarn in the State. Besides, National Handloom Corporation a number of other state Handloom Agencies and private traders are also

catering to the yarn requirement of handloom weavers.

[*English*]

Electoral Rolls in Delhi

4144. DR.C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electoral rolls of 57 Assembly constituencies of Delhi have since been published;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of these Assemblies;

(c) whether the ' New Delhi' has not been included in these Assemblies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of these Assembly constituencies are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). There is no Assembly constituency by the name of ' New Delhi'. There is, however, a Parliamentary constituency with the name of ' New Delhi' which consists of 5 assembly constituencies viz., Sarojini Nagar, Gole Market, Minto Road, Kasturba Nagar and Jangpura.

STATEMENT

Names of Assembly constituencies, the electoral rolls of which have been finally published on 9th March, 1993.

1) 1-Sarojini Nagar
2) 2-Gole Market
3) 6-Okhla
4) 8-Malviya Nagar
5) 9-Hauz Khas
6) 10-R.K. Puram
7) 11-Delhi Cantonment
8) 12-Janak Puri
9) 13-Hari Nagar
10) 14-Tilak Nagar
11) 15-Rajouri Garden
12) 16-Madipur (SC)
13) 17-Tri Nagar
14) 18-Shakurbasti
15) 19-Shalimar Bagh
16) 20-Badli
17) 21-Sahibabad Daulatpur
18) 22-Bawana (SC)
19) 23-Sultanpur Majra (SC)
20) 24-Mangolpuri
21) 25-Nangloi Jat
22) 26-Vishnu Garden
23) 27-Hastal
24) 28-Najafgarh
25) 29-Nasirpur
26) 30-Palam
27) 31-Mahipalpur

28) 32-Mehrauli

29) 33- Saket

30) 34-Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (SC)

31) 35-Tughlakabad

32) 36-Badarpur

33) 37-Trilokpuri (SC)

34) 38-Patpar Ganj (SC)

35) 39-Mandawali

36) 40-Geeta Colony

37) 43-Vishwash Nagar

38) 44-Shahdara

39) 46-Nand Nagari (SC)

40) 47-Rohats Nagar

41) 50-Ghonda

42) 51-Yamuna Vihar

43) 52-Qurawal Nagar

44) 53-Wazirpur

45) 54-Narela (SC)

46) 55-Bhalswa Jahangirpur

47) 57-Pahar Ganj

48) 60-Chandni Chowk

49) 61-Timarpur

50) 62-Model Town

51) 63-Kamla Nagar

52) 64-Sadar Bazar

53) 65-Moti Nagar

54) 66-Patel Nagar

55) 67-Rajinder Nagar

56) 68-Karol Bagh (SC)

57) 69-Ram Nagar (SC)

Development of Renewable Source of Energy

4146. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake development projects of renewable sources of energy of the Global Environmental Fund and the World Bank apart from others; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India will be taking up implementing of a Renewable Resources Development (RRD) project with funding from the World Bank (International Development Association (IDA) credit), grant under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as also likely assistance from other bilateral agencies for this project. The World Bank has already agreed to extend credit of US$ 115 million and grant of US $ 26 million under GEF for the above project.

Agreements have been entered into

between the World Bank/International Development Association/Global Environment Trust Fund and the Government of India and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) for funding of India's Renewable Resources Development project, in Washington, DC, on 5th March, 1993. It is proposed to extend financial assistance in the form of soft loan through IREDA to private entrepreneurs etc. under the project, which will comprise of the following three sub-projects:-

Sub-Projects	Aggregate capacity (Approximate)
1. Small Hydro-(upto 5 MW unit capacity and 15 MW station capacity)	100MW
2. Wind Farms (Single or multiple wind generators	85 MW
3. Solar Photovoltaics (lighting installations, village power systems, water pumping and other applications).	2.5 MW.

Price of Life Saving Drugs

4147. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to lower the prices of drugs like Pencillin, ampicillin and cotrimexzal and other child life saving drugs; and

(b) the price rise of such drugs for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The bulk drugs Pencillin, Ampicillin, Sulphamethoxazole, Trimethoprim (Cotrimexzal) and most of the other life saving drugs are under price control. The prices of these drugs are revised/fixed as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1987 and in consultation with BICP, which is an expert body in this matter.

(b) To the extent information available, the details asked for are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of the bulk drugs	Prince		
		1991	1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5
1. i)	Ampicillin Anhydrous	2631.00 21.3.89	3588.00/kg 27.7.92	Nil
ii)	Ampicillin Tryhydrate	2434.00/Kg 30.8.91	3098.00 27.7.92 2516.00 3.4.92	Nil
2.	Pencillin-G first Crystal	830.00/BU 15.10.91	886.00/BU 26.5.92 933.00/BU 6.7.92 1021.00/Bu 18.11.92	Nil

Sl.No	Name of the bulk drugs	Prince		
		1991	1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Sulphamethoxazole	340.00/Kg 7.3.91	415.00/Kg 28.5.92	Nil
		351.00/Kg 25.9.91		
4.	Trimethoprim	996.00/Kg 12.10.89	Nil	Nil
		1046.00/Kg 10.5.91		
		1400.00/Kg 1.11.91		
5.	Ampicillin sodium Sterile	3653.00/Kg 28.11.91	4898.00/Kg 27.7.92	Nil

[*Translation*]

Linking of Villages with Roads in Madhya Pradesh

4148. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal for clearance/for grant fro connecting adivasi villages having a population of more than 500 with main roads;

(b) if so, the time by which the clearance is likely to be given;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government have any proposal to link lesser populated villages in Adivasi areas with main roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Central Scheme of Construction of roads in Adivasi areas of the country was discontinued from 1987-88. Construction of roads is a State Subject and funds for the same are provided in State Plan/Budget under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

[*English*]

Increase in Prices of Newsprint

4149. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Newspaper Society has protested against the increase in the newsprint prices;

(b) if so, the extent to which the newsprint prices have been increased;

(c) whether the Government have been urged to give protection to the domestic newspaper industry;

(d) whether any concrete steps have been taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prices of newsprint were increased by four mills viz. Hindustan Newsprint Limited, The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. NEPA Ltd. and the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited in May, 1992 by about Rs. 1000-1100 PMT. The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. and NEPA Ltd. have again increased their prices of newsprint w.e.f. 2nd December, 1992 by Rs. 922 and Rs. 1000 per metric tonne respectively.

(c) to (e). There is no statutory control over the prices of newsprint. The demand of newsprint is being met both by indigenous production and imports. The import of newsprint is decanalised and the customs duty has been abolished. Newspaper units whose annual entitlement is determined by the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) to be more than 200 MT can import 1 kg. of standard newsprint for every 2 kg. of indigenously produced newsprint purchased by them from any of the mills listed in Scheduled I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962. Newspaper units whose annual entitlement is determined by the RNI to be less than 200

MT, can import standard newsprint on the basis of Annual Entitlement Certificate issued by the RNI specifying the maximum quantity that the newspaper is allowed to import.

Every revision in the prices of indigenous newsprint is referred to the BICP for a post facto study into its causes and justification.

[*Translation*]

Generation of Power from Bagasse

4150. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to generate power from bagasse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from private sector in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b).No, However, a programme for promoting the use of bagasse and other biomass materials for cogeneration, namely the production of power as well as process heat simultaneously is under consideration. Two pilot projects have been taken up for Tamil Nadu using bagasse from sugar mills, each of 7.5 MW. One of them has been recently completed and the second at an advanced stage of completion. The financial assistance given by MNES is 20% of the project cost.

(c) and (d). Proposal has been received from a private company for cogeneration of power in a sugar factory using bagasse. They have been requested to prepare a detailed project report and submit the same.

Allotment of Plots and Shops by DDA

4151. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots and shops allotted by Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them allotted to the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes respectively; and

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has provided any reservation in the allotment of plots and shops to the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes ?

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 the DDA, during the last three years 8567 plots of various types and 1935 built up shops were allotted.

(b) According to DDA, 19 plots under Rohini Residential Scheme and 461 shops have been allotted to the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the policy, the DDA has reported that 25% of the plots under Rohini Residential Scheme released to registrants are reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, 25% of the shops constructed by DDA are reserved for allotment to the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

Konkan Railway Project

4152. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Railway Project, which is a mega project costing about Rs. 1400 crore is being monitored by his ministry;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred upto the end of January, 1993;

(c) whether the project authorities have been reporting shortage of funds and their apprehension of time over-run and cost over-run in the absence of adequate funds; and

(d) if so, the steps initiated by the Ministry of Programme implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OFPLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto January, 1993 is about Rs. 684 crore.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Through the regular monitoring system, the Department of Programme Implementation has been continuously drawing attention of the project authorities and the Government to the need for adequate availability of funds and forest clearance in the Goa stretch for the timely completion of the project.

[Translation]

Employment Scheme for Degree Holders in Technical Trades

4153 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employment scheme is being formulated for the unemployed degree diploma certificate holders to engage them in technical trades;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such a scheme would be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PRO-GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIR-IDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Creation of employment opportunites for the unemployed degree. diploma and certificate holders is an integral part of the overall strategy of accel-erate employment expansion envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Besides, special schemes forcreating awareness among and motivating Skilled and Technical persons towards entrepreneurship, conducting en-trepreneurship development programmes, establishment of entrepreneurship develop-ment cells and promotion of entrepreneurhsip in selected backward districts are being implemented by the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) of the Department of Sci-ence and Technology Unemployed degree, diploma and certificate holders in technical trades can also take up self-employment ventures under the scheme for Self-Employ-ment of Educated Unemployed Youth(SEEUY)being implemented by the Minsitry of Industry.

Setting up of Electronic Industry

4154. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies have applied for licence to set up electronic industry by itself or in partnership in equity capital with Indian Companies during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details of these foreign companies; and

(c) the industries and the locations for which licences have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RNAGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) 75 proposals which involve foreign equity investment have been approved in 1992-93. Some of them may be implemented in 1993-94. No proposals have been received for the year 1993-94 which will begin from 1.4.93.

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

[Eng*lish*]

Impact of New Drug Policy

4155. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the All India Small Drug Manufacturers Association on the adverse impact of new drug policy;

(b) if so, the details of the problems apprehended; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to save the small scale drug industries and its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Various Associations of drug industry including those of SSI sector have sent their representations to Government expressing their apprehensions regarding bringing of small scale sector under price control and abolition of loan licensing system. The Background Note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986 has been laid on the Table of the House on 12.8.1992 and the matter is expected to be discussed soon in both the Houses of Parliament.

Surplus Government employees

4156. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines or norms laid down for adjustment of surplus Central Government employees; and

(b) whether these guidelines are applicable to employees of autonomous bodies like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AOF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The adjustment of surplus employees of Central Government is done in accordence with rules framed for the purpose. These rules, called the CCS (Redeployment of Surplus Staff) Rules, 1990 have been published in the Gazette of India of 28 February, 1990.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

China Silk in Indian Market

4157. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is dumping Silk Yarn in Indian Market as reported in ' The Observer' dated January 15, 1993;

(b) if so, whether import of silk from China is affecting the increase in production of silk in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of silk;

(e) the target fixed for production of silk during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(f) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for providing facilities to the silk producers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINSTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government is aware of this news item published in ' The Observer' dated 15th January, 1993. In the current EXIM Policy, the raw silk is included in the list of restricted items and can be imported only against a licence. Licences for import of silk are generally granted only under the Advance Licencing Scheme, and such imports are linked with an obligation to export silk textile products. Holders of such import licences can import their raw silk requirements from China or any other country of their choice.

Imports of silk have not affected the silk production in the country which had steadily increased from a level of 7673 tonnes in 1984-85 to 12665 tonnes in 1990-91. On account of outbreak of pebrine disease, there was a fall in production during 1991-92 but the situation has since improved and the production during the year 1992-93 is targetted at 14,465 tonnes.

(d) to (g). The target of silk production fixed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan is 21,400 metric tonnes. In order to increase production of silk in the country, the Central Silk Board is supplementing the efforts of the State Govts. by providing necessary Research. Extension, Training and Infrastructural supports through its country-wise network of units. Besides, a World Bank/Swiss Development Cooperation assisted National Sericulture States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir) and 12 non-traditional sericulture States (Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh).

[English]

Export of Coir, Jute and Silk

4158. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a record increase in the export of textile during the year 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the quantity of textile Coir, Jute and Silk exported during 1992-93; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The exports of textiles and clothing (including Coir, Jute and Silk) amounted to Rs. 14864.48 crores (provisional) equivalent to 5198.12 million US Dollars, during April 1992 to January 1993, showing an increase of 32.1% in Rupee terms and 12.6% in Dollars terms over the

performance during the corresponding period of last year.

[*Translation*]

Examination Centres for Chartered Accountant

4159. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for opening examination centre for the Chartered Accountant Examination at Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh has been pending with the Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). A request for opening an examination centre at Bareilly was received by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on 4.12.91 from the Student Association of Chartered Accountants at Bareilly. The request contained the details of 250 students who had expressed their desire to opt for Bareilly if an examination Centre was opened there. The minimum requirement prescribed by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for a new centre is 250 students. It appears on the scrutiny of the details, Institute found that only 120 students were eligible to appear in the examination of the Institute. Since the number of eligible students was below the minimum requirement the Institute could not accede to the request of the Student Association and this was communicated by the Institute to the Student Association of Chartered Accounts at Bareilly on 7.2.92.

Selection of Handicapped by S.S.C. in Clerks Grade Examination

4160. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff Selection Commission had invited applications from he physical ly handicapped persons for the Clerks grade Examination, 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the number of candidates appeared and recruited separately in this examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Staff Selection Commission had invited applications from the physically handicapped persons (orthopaedically and hearing handicapped categories) for the Clerks Grade Examination held on 27th October, 1991.

(b) A total of 12,962 physically handicapped candidates (12,157 orthopaedically handicapped and 805 hearing handicapped) applied for the Clerks Grade Examination-1991. Out of them a total of 141 orthopaedically handicapped and 7 hearing handicapped candidate were recommended for appointment.

Economic Development of Uttar Pradesh

4161. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested to the Union Government in 1991-92 to provide financial assistance for economic development of the backward areas of the State:

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

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Mulberry Cultivation in Orissa

4162. DR. KRUPASINDHU BOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districs in Orissa where mulberry cultivation has started;

(b) the total areas in those districts brought under mulberry silk cultivation so far;

(c) whether the soil and climatic conditions of some other districts are suitable for mulbery cultivation in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to identify such districts and start mulbery cultivation with Central assistance during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Mulberry sericulture is being practised in Ganjam, Koraput, Phulbani, Gajapati and Sambalpur districts of Orissa and the total area under mulberry cultivation in these districts, at the end of 1991-92, was 5113 acres.

(c) and (d). The sericulture programmes are primarily formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments. The State Government of Orissa has, therefore, to take action for identification of new districts suitable for development of mulberry sericulture.

Production of Video/Audio Visual Materials

4163. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Science and Technology has been producing Video/audio visual materials for exhibition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of such materials produced during the last three on years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details and numbers are given in enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Films/Videos

1. Bharat Ki Chhap: A 13-part serial of films (16 mm) on the history of science and technology in the Indian Sub continent, in Hindi, each part of 50-55 minutes duration. (1989)

2. Language versions of "Bharat Ki Chhap" (original in Hindi) in Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Bengali and Gujarati. English subtitled version is also available. (1992)

3. A biography film (16 mm) on C. V. Raman titled "The Scientist and his Legacy" (1989) -50 minutes

4. A biography film (16 mm) titled " The Enigma of Srinivasa Ramanujan" (1988) - 30 minutes

5. A short video programme on promoting scientific temper (1992) -3 minutes.

6. A 12-part video serial titled "Kyon Aur Kaise" in Hindi (1993)-each part consisting of 6 posers (upto 90 seconds each) and a 25-minute programme.

Audio

1. An audio cassette on science folk songs in Bengali titled "Sarbojonin hok Kalyan" (1991)-60 minutes

2. 13-part radio serial titled "Vigyan Vidhi" in 16 Indian languages (jointly with All India Radio) (1989)- each part of 20 minutes.

3. 144-part radio serial on "Manav Ke Vikas" in 18 Indian languages (jointly with All India Radio) - is being broadcast since June 1991- each part of 20 minutes.

DDA Flats for Retiring Government Servants

4164. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to invite applications from the Government servants registered with DDA for the allotment of DDA flats who are to retire in the next four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) In view of the fact that the last such opportunity provided for allotting flats on priority to registrants who are public servants covered public servants retiring upto 31-12-93, it is considered too early by Delhi Development Authority to announce another release.

Expansion of Fertilizer Projects

4165. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal for new projects/expansion of capacity of existing projects/modernisation of projects received/ cleared/kept pending/under consideration for clearance in respect of each fertiliser public sector undertaking;

(b) the details thereof project-wise alongwith the details of proposals kept pending and reason therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite clearance of the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The details of the new/expansion/modernisation projects of public sector fertiliser companies are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

S.No	Name of the public fertilizer Co.	Name of the project/unit	Nature of the proposal	Capacity	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Fertilizers Limited.	Vijaipur Expansion	Expansion	Ammonia 1350tpd Urea-2200tpd	Preliminary inter depart mental examination completed.
2.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.	Nitrophos-phate project	Expansion	Ammonia 900tpd Nitric Acid-1000tpd Nitrophos-phate200tpd	The proposal not pursued for want of allocation of gas.
3.	-do-	Thal Unit	Retrofitting/ Expansion	From 2x1350 of ammonia to 2x1700tpd ammonia	-do-
4.	-do-	Melamine plant	New	Kelamine 500tpa	approval granted for preparation of Detailed project Report.

S.No	Name of the public fertilizer Co.	Name of the project/unit	Nature of the proposal	Capacity	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Madras Fertilisers Limited	Madras based plants.	Revamping	Ammonia-from 750tpd to Ureas-from 885tpd to	Government approvel conveyed on 1.1.1993
6.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd	New Ammonia project, Udyogamanda; (Cochin)	Replacement of old plants consideration.	Ammonia 900tpd Hydrogen 10,800 Nm3	Inter departmental examinaional completed and the proposal is at advance stage of
7.	-do-	Cochin Phase-II	Expansion Expansion	1.84lakh tpa of complex	Revised etailed Project Report is to be fertilizers submitted by the company.
8.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	The Company has very recently submitted a revival package in respect of its units at Sindhri, Ramagundam, Telcher and Gorakhpur, for submission to the Board for Idustrial and Financial Reconstruction 9BIFR0. In view of this, the unit-wise proposals given by the company earlier are not being processed.			
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	The Company has very recentl;y submitted a revival package in respect of its units at Namrup, Durgapur, Barauni, and Haldia fertilizer project, for submission to the BIFR. In a view of this, the unitwise proposals given by the company earlier are not being processed.			

Status of Pre-Fab Indian Limited

4166. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Pre-Fab India Ltd. (previously Hindustan Housing Factory) was set up and its present status thereof;

(b) the total capital investment and the details of loss and profits of the undertaking during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any review of the undertaking has been made; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures/steps taken to reduce the losses and increase the production?

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) Hindustan Prefab Limited was set up in the year 1950 and became Public Sector Enterprise on 16.8.1955. The name of the Company was changed from Hindustan Housing Factory Limited to Hindustan Prefab Limited on 9.3.1978. It is functioning as a Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of Urban Development.

(b)

	Equity	*Loan*	*Profit before interest on Govt. loans*	*Net profit/loss*
	(Rs. in lakhs)			
1989-90	446	913	34.91	(-) 113.32
1990-91	546	1013	58.01	(-) 111.83
1991-92	696	1113	237.68	(+ 46.15

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) Hindustan Prefab Limited has diversified its activities and starte land development work and construction of prefab bridges.

(ii) To reduce the overheads Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been implemented since, 1988-89.

Shifting of Defence Offices Out of Delhi

4167. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some offices of the Defence have been shifted out of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for shifting those offices out of Delhi;

(d) whether the Government propose to shift some more offices out of Delhi in order to ease the congestion;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons 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). The information is being collected from Ministry of Defence and

will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). Some more offices proposed for shifting outside Delhi are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Does not arise in view of (d) and (e).

STATEMENT

Details of Central Government offices proposed to be shifted outside Delhi:-

Sl. No.	*Name of the offices*
1.	Ceast Guard (Hd. Qurs.)
2.	Research and Development Centre, Postal Department.
3.	Directorat of Inspection, Northern Inspection Circle, Deptt. of Supply.
4.	National Crime records Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
5.	Department of Light Houses and Light Ships.
6.	Central Instt. of research and Training in Employment Service, Ministry of Labour.
7.	Commissoner of Payments of Deptt. of Industrial Development.
8.	Department of Publications.
9.	CPWD Training Institute.
10.	National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics.
11.	All India Soil and Land Use Survey, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

[*Translation*]

Low Cost Sanitation Facilities

4169. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cities of Gujarat have been selected for providing low cost sanitation facilities;

(b) if so, the details of these cities; and

(c) the extent to which such facilities have been provided in these cities of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MININSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of towns is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The programme was implemented by the Local Self Deptt. of the Government of Gujarat. The State Government has paid subsidy @ 75% of the estimated cost to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and EWS beneficiaries and 50% to other beneficiaries.

At the initial stage the progress of construction of latrines was slow and so the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the year 1985 appointed an Adviser and thereafter the programme has picked up momentum.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of Town	District	Latrines completed No	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godhara	Panchmahal	1169	
2.	Lunavada	"	55	
3.	Rajpipla	Bharuch	330	
4.	Bharuch	"	1143	
5.	Jambusar	"	1287	
6.	Vyara	surat	357	
7.	Vasda	Valsad	114	
8.	Gandevi	"	60	
9.	Nadiad	Kheda	41	
10.	thasra	"	32	
11.	Tarapur	"	200	

Sl.No	Name of Town	District	Latrines completed No	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Dholka	Ahmedabad	506	
13.	Dhandhuka	"	879	
14.	Barvala	"	590	
15.	Kadi	Mehsana	673	
16.	Vojapur	"	371	
17.	Ladol	"	297	
18.	Mansa	"	208	
19.	Gojariya	"	283	
20.	Kheralu	"	925	

Sl.No	Name of Town	District	Latrines completed No	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Vadnagar	"	929	
22.	Sidhpur	"	914	
23.	Unjha	"	242	
24.	Mehsana	"	139	
25.	Langunj	"	227	
26.	Chanasma	"	195	
27.	Dhinoj	"	195	
28.	Patan	"	1631	
29.	Harij	"	953	
30.	Sami	"	280	

Sl.No	Name of Town	District	Latrines completed No	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
31.	Prantij	Sabarkantha	188	
32.	Talod	"	60	
33.	Modasa	"	118	
34.	Idar	"	118	
35.	Palanpur	Banaskantha	000	
36.	Thard	"	170	
37.	Deesa	"	1855	
38.	Radhanpur	"	800	
39.	Lakhtar	Surendernagar	679	

Sl.No	Name of Town	District	Latrines completed No	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
40.	Halvad	"	371	
41.	Chuda	"	778	
42.	Limdi	"	986	
43.	Sayla	"	367	
44.	Chotila	"	172	
45.	Dhangdhara	"	235	
46.	Vadhvan	"	3938	
47.	Morbi	Rajkot	197	
48.	Dhoraji	"	221	
49.	Palitana	Bhavnagar	92	

Sl.No	Name of Town	District	Latrines completed No	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
50.	Savarkundla	"	616	
51.	Botad	"	175	
52.	Dhari	Amreli	74	
53.	Amreli	"	11	
54.	Bagasra	"	270	
55.	Una	Junagadh	100	
56.	Manrol	"	304	
57.	Mundra	Kutchh	293	
58.	Mandvi	"	535	
		Total	30,871	

[*English*]

Technology Mission on Bio-Fertilizers

4170. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a technology mission on bio-fertilizers to promote their use in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the modalities for setting up of this technology mission have since been finalised;

(d) if so, the broad features thereof;

(e) whether any plan has been/is being fourmulated to popularise the use of bio-fertilizers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARANJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Department of Biotechnology has been implementing a technology development and demonstration project on biofertilizers. Taking note of the achievements of the project it has been decided to take this in a "Mission mode" during the remaining period of the 8th Five Year Plan. It is a multi-institutional, inter-disciplinary project being implemented in the State of UP, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi. There are two components of the project, namely blue green algae for rice fields and rhizobium for pulses and groundnut.

(c) and (d). The objectives of the mission mode project are development of technology packages for biofertilizers; standardisation and process optimisation of product parameters; setting up of quality control centres; demonstrations; training and educational programmes in collaboration with the State Agricultural Departments. Agriculture Universities, voluntary agencies and other field level organisations. The production targets, area coverage and other modalities of implementation are under finalisation. The Department of Biotechnology in close collaboration with ICAR will act as the nodal agency. The existing technology packages developed under the DBT project would be further improved and used for production of BGA and rhizobium. The monitoring mechanisms have also been instituted.

(e) and (f). The project include number of training programmes for the farmers, distribution of pamphlets and bocklets giving the technology package in local languages, use of mass media and other types of educational and awareness building cultivates. The legal biofertilizer parks would act as the main Centres for popularising the use of biofertilizers with the help of Agricultural Universities and other State level organisations.

Proposals by Capart from Assam

4171. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAPART have received any proposal from the Government of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

No financial assistance is granted by CAPART to the State Governments. The Council provides assistance only to the voluntary organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Carpet Training Centres

4172. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deplorable condition of the centres running under Carpet Training Scheme in Bareilly Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No such report that the Carpet Weaving Centres in Bareilly Uttar Pradesh are in deplorable condition, has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Spurious IV Fluids

4173. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether spurious intravenous IV fluids have been excluded from the purview of the Drug Price Control Order; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Manufacture of spurious medicines, including IV fluids, is an offence under Drugs and Cosmetic Act. IV Fluids have been kept outside price control on the recommendation of the Kelkar Committee.

Foreign Investment

4174. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated foreign investment in India as on December 31, 1992;

(b) the break-up of such foreign investment, sector-wise;

(c) the break-up of the investment, country-wise;

(d) the total number of registered companies with foreign participation in equity capital; and

(e) the total number of such companies in which foreign holding forms a majority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMAIT KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, approvals accorded for foreign direct investment total Rs. 42.9 billion till 31st December, 1992.

(b) Sector-wise break-up of the foreign investment is given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) A Statement-II showing country-wise break-up of foreign investment approved during 1990-91 is attached.

(d) and (e). The details of registered companies with foreign participation in equity capital are not maintained in this Ministry. However, there existed 103 companies having 40% or more foreign equity participation as on 30th June, 1991.

STATEMENT-I

Sector-wise Foreign collaboration approvals during the Post-Policy Period (August '91 to December '92)

(Rs. in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount	Percentage with total F.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	97	65	32	743.1	1.72
2.	Fuels — (i) Power	3	-	3	854.8	1.99
	— (ii) Dil Refinery	11	2	9	13,552.3	31.51
	— (iii) Other	29	19	10	657.0	1.53
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	13	11	2	8.4	0.02
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elect. Generators)	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Electrical Equipment	395	234	161	4,578.8	10.65
6.	Telecommunication	52	33	19	1,324.4	3.08

(Rs. in millions)

Sl No	Name of the Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount	Percentage with total F.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Transoportation	109	77	32	1,654.5	3.85
8.	Industrial Machinery	288	210	78	1,158.9	2.69
9.	Machine tools	34	21	13	79.9	0.19
10.	Agricultural machinery	10	7	3	55.4	0.13
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	15	10	5	6.3	0.01
12.	Misc. Mechanical& Engg. Industry	88	56	32	376.4	0.88
13.	Commercial Office & House Equipment	19	13	6	638.0	1.48
14.	Medical & Surgical appliances	12	4	8	38..5	0.09
15.	Industrial Instruments	49	31	18	167.3	0.39
16.	Scientific Instruments	21	7	14	345.3	0.80

(Rs. in millions)

Sl No	Name of the Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount	Percentage with total F.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Mathematical, Surveying & Deawing Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Fertilizers	5	4	1	9.9	0.02
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	326	222	104	5,020.3	11.67
20.	Photographic Raw Film & Paper	3	2	1	79.0	0.18
21.	Dye Stuffs	1	-	1	0.8	0.01
22.	Drugs &Pharamaceuticals	29	17	12	309.6	0.72
23.	Textiles (Including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	53	20	33	1,533.8	33.57
24.	Paper & Pulp including paper products	26	21	5	201.5	0.47

(Rs. in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount	Percentage with total F.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Sugar	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Fermentation Inds.	10	4	6	49.9	0.12
27.	Food Processing Inds.	90	25	65	4,400.4	10.23
28.	Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	9	2	7	74.4	0.17
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics& toilet preparations	3	1	2	188.6	0.44
30.	Rubber Goods	24	17	7	34.5	0.08
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	21	5	16	281.3	0.65
32.	Blue & delatin	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Glass	14	10	4	10.9	0.03
34.	Ceramics	40	19	21	291.9	0.68

(Rs. in millions)

Sl No	Name of the Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Amount	Percentage with total F.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Cement & Gypsum products	16	10	6	188.2	0.44
36.	Timber Products1	1	-	-	-	-
37.	Defence Imdustries	1	1	-	-	-
38.	Cigarettes	1	-	-	-	-
39.	Consultancy Services	52	21	31	156.9	0.36
40.	Service Sector	41	8	33	805.0	1.87
41	Hotel & Tourism	19	5	14	2,147.7	4.99
42.	Trading Co.	43	-	43	54.3	0.13
43.	Misc. Industries	81	45	36	810.5	1.88
	Total	2154	1260	894	43,008.8	100.00

STATEMENT II

Country-Wise Breakup of foreign Investment Approved During 1990 to 1992

(Rupees in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Country	1990	1991			1992		
			SIA	RBI	Total	SIA	RBI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	U.S.A.	344.8	1396.5	462.0	1858.5	9398.1	2916.9	12315.0
2.	Switzeland	135.0	347.4	7.5	355.0	6301.0	596.6	6897.6
3.	Japan	50.00	195.5	331.6	527.1	4973.7	1128.6	6102.3
4.	U.K.	90.6	243.2	77.8	321.0	693.4	483.3	1176.7
5.	Netherlands	37.6	233.3	325.9	559.2	877.4	90.5	967.9
6.	Italy	68.2	174.2	3.9	178.1	881.6	12.3	893.9
7.	Germany	195.1	401.2	16.8	418.0	476.8	385.9	862.7
8.	Australia	6.3	13.4	12.7	26.1	648.2	128.0	776.2
9.	Malaysia	1.2	1.8	-	1.8	0	744.3	744.3

(Rupees in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Country	1990	1991			1992		
			SIA	RBI	Total	SIA	RBI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Singapore	-	12.5	1.2	13.7	571.8	30.3	602.1
11.	Hongkong	11.5	211.5	-	211.5	522.5	48.3	570.8
12.	Sweden	3.3	60.9	8.9	69.8	254.2	229.9	484.1
13.	Korea(South)	70.6	61.5	-	61.5	362.6	31.4	394.0
14.	France	88.8	91.3	102.0	193.3	134.0	162.4	296.4
15.	Denmark	27.2	11.7	-	117.7	86.2	166.1	252.3
16.	Belgium	-	16.1	-	16.1	235.0	2.0	237.0
17.	Taiwan	8.4	4.5	-	4.5	177.7	2.3	180.0
18.	Russia	71.8	56.1	30.0	86.1	99.1	16.8	115.9
19.	Finland	5.6	25.3	-	25.3	104.2	0.8	105.0

(Rupees in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Country	1990	1991			1992		
			SIA	RBI	Total	SIA	RBI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Austria	7.4	15.9	-	15.9	56.0	5.4	61.4
21.	Bahamas	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	7.5
22.	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
23.	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	33.2	33.2
24.	Brazil	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
25.	Chanda	6.6	10.7	37.9	46.6	2.5	5.3	7.8
26.	China	-	7.5	-	7.5	-	-	-
27.	Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	52.6	-	52.6
28.	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	16.4	2.6	19.0
29.	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
30.	Israel	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	12.7

(Rupees in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Country	1990	1991			1992		
			SIA	RBI	Total	SIA	RBI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8
32.	Korea(North)	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	-
33.	Latvia	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	2.6
34.	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3
35.	Mexico	-	-	-	-	52.0	0.8	52.8
36.	Newzeland	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.1	3.2
37.	Norway	0.4	-	3.8	-	-	9.2	9.2
38.	Philipines	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0
39.	Poland	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-
40.	Portugal	-	1.6	-	1.6	12.0	0	12.0
41.	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	45.3	45.3

(Rupees in millions)

Sl.No	Name of the Country	1990	1991			1992		
			SIA	RBI	Total	SIA	RBI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42.	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.1	3.1
43.	Spain	-	3.3	-	3.3	-	19.2	19.2
44	Thailand	1.6	-	-	-	24.1	1.1	25.2
45.	U.A.E.	-	22.0	-	22.0	24.5	40.0	64.5
46.	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	0.1	8.3	8.4
47.	Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
48.	Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3
49.	West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.0
50.	Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.4
51.	NRI	52.4	197.0	-	197.0	3997.6	393.7	4391.3
	Total	1283.2	3918.7	1422.4	5341.	31104.6	7770.9	38875.4

Public Grievances

4175. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to all the Ministries for taking action on grievances of People appearing in different newspapers daily;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which these instructions are proposed to be complied with;

(c) whether the Department of Public Grievances proposed to coordinate and call for information from each Ministry every month to see the disposal of these grievances according to these instructions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments of Government to regularly examine the grievances appearing in newspapers for taking up cases which relates to them. Ministries/Departments have been directed to take quick action for redressing these grievances on a time bound basis and to inform the complainant of the action taken by way of redressal.

(c) to (e). For the purpose of monitoring the disposal of grievances received through newspapers, all Ministries/Departments have been advised by this Department to make a quarterly review of such grievances and action towards their disposal. This Department also reviews periodically the arrangements made by Ministries/Departments in this regard.

Jute Bags

4176. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Indian Jute Mills Association about the quality and supply of jute bags to the manufacturers of foodstuffs to avoid losing 75% of the world market in jute bags; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The capability of the jute industry in India to manufacture and supply non-toxic jute bags has been published in various fora including the meetings of the International Jute Organisation in order to capture the market for packaging of foodstuffs.

[*Translation*]

Rural Development Programmes

4177. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to adopt a new approach for seeking cooperation of voluntary organisations in rural development programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is no proposal under consideration regarding adopting new approach for seeking cooperation of voluntary organisations in exclusively rural development programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims

4178. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the Hindustan Times dated February 16, 1993 that a large number of families affected by the Bhopal gas tragedy were being denied compensation under the directive of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The process of determining the compensation to be awarded to each claimant that may have been affected in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is under way. Courts set up under the Welfare Commissioner, a Sitting Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, are at present taking up cases of such claims.

Export of Cotton

4179. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the impact on the domestic price of cotton and cotton textiles due to export of cotton; and

(b) whether this have a bearing on the competitiveness of the export of cotton garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Timely releases of the export quota, aggregating to 14,955 lakh bales during the current cotton season, has been able to sustain the declining level of the cotton prices which are at present ruling well above the minimum support Price (MSP) levels. This has benefitted the cotton farmers and no hardship has been caused to the organised mill sector and to the decentralised handloom sector as well. However, the marginal rise in the prices of mill-made cloth and powerloom cloth cannot be attributed solely to the rise in the prices of cotton. This increase has not affected the competitiveness of cotton garments for export.

[*Translation*]

Amount Spent by Fertilizer Companies on Advertisement

4180. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer companies have spent huge amount on advertisements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent thereon during the last three years, company wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The total expenditure on advertisements by the major fertilizer producing companies is marginal compared to the total turnover of these companies. The details of the amount spent by these companies during the last three years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (April 1992 to January, 1993) on advertisements are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Name of the Company	1990-91	1991-92 (Up toJanuary,1992)	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	13.40	11.39	5.32
2.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	6.57	5.51	5.32
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited.	61.03	83.12	30.86
4.	Nagarjuna Fetilizers and Chemicals Limited.	27.19	35.72	Not available
5.	Krishak Bhati Co-operative Limited(KRIBHCO)	12.27	18.10	9.59
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals& Fertilizers Limited.	180.92	136.43	139.78
7.	Indo-Gulf Fertilizeers and Chemicals Coporation Limited.	20.65	8.86	7.81
8.	southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd.	29.38	13.85	5.09
9.	Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	5.68	5.95	6.14

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Name of the Company	1990-91	1991-92 (Up toJanuary,1992)	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madras Fertilizers Limited.	7.90	10.91	15.48
11.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	33.76	25.37	19.43
12.	ICI Fertlizeers and Chemicals Ltd.	9.69	8.90	7.88
13.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	-	10.90	183.80
14.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Limited	55.33	69.58	41.49
15.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited.	24.94	16.47	14.28
16.	Pyrites, Phosphates& Chemicals Ltd.	11.23	13.89	7.39
17.	Paradeep Phosphates Limited	5.99	1.73	2.81
18.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	1.13	0.42	0.24
19.	Hindustan Fertilizer corporation Limited	14.39	12.13	2.24
20.	Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited.	101.36	110.18	119.47
21.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Industies Limited	5.89	18.12	56.20

[*English*]

Exclusion of ORS from Price Control

4181. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ORS has been excluded from Price Control;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria followed for exclusion of drugs/formulations from Price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. ORS, which is a formulation, was recommended for exclusion from price control by the Expert Committee in its Supplementary Report after reviewing representation regarding discrepancies/ anomalies etc. in the list of drugs under price control under DPCO, 1987.

(c) The Expert Committee had developed its own criteria for exclusion of drugs from price control. These are:

(i) Exclude those drugs which are not produced in India, provided that the consumption is not significant either now or in the near future.

(ii) To exclude those drugs the turn over of which has been less than Rs. 50 lakhs in 1986.

(iii) To excluded all new drugs, for which process of manufacture were developed iridigenously, from the price control list at least for the first 5 years.

(iv) To exclue those life-saving drugs and pharmaceutical products whose availability is far more important than the price. As the nature of demand is such that it is required less frequently but its non-availability is fatal. The notable examples of such categories are sera and vaccines.

(v) Exclude those pharmaceutical products of drugs where the domestic production structure is so competitive that there is little possibility that the consumers will be over-charged compared to the cost of production.

Formulations are under price control in accordance with the Third Schedule of DPCO, 1987.

Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

4182. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the public and private sector companies engaged in cigarette manufacturing in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government have allowed any multinational company to set up its popular brand cigarette manufacturing units in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTA AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

The details of companies engaged in the cigarette manufacturing in the country location-wise in the organised sector are as follows:

Sl.No	*Name of the Unit*	*Location*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	M/s. Asia Tobacco Company Limited	Hosur, Dharmapuri Distt., Tamil Nadu
2.	M/s. Crown Tobacco company	Bandra, Bombay Maharashtra.
3.	M/s. Godfery Phillips India Limited	Andheri, Maharashtra.
4..	M/s. Golden tobacco Company	Village Parle, Bombay, Maharashtra.
5.	M/s. Golden Tobacco Company	Vadodara, Gujarat.
6.	M/s. I.T.C. Limited	Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
7.	M/s. I.T.C. Limited	Parel, Bombay, Maharashtra
8.	M/s. I.T.C. Limited	Mungher, Bihar
9.	M/s. I.T.C. Limited	Pulikesi Nagar P.O, Bangalore, karnataka.

Sl.No	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
10	M/s. I.T.C. Limited	Karl Marx Sarani, Kidderpore, Calcutta, West Bengal.
11.	M/s. International Tobacco Company limited.	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
12.	M/s. J&K Cigarettes Limited	Bari Barahamana Jammu, Jammu& Kashmir.
13.	M/s. Master Tobacco Company (I)	Mahalaxmi Bridge, Arcade Bombay, Maharashtra.
14.	M/s. National tobacco Company Limited	Agarpara, Distt. 24 Parganas, West Bengal.
15.	M/s. National Tobaco Company Limited	Bicavolu, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.

Sl.No	Name of the Unit	Location
1	2	3
16.	M/s. Nava Bharat Tobacco	Uppal Industrial Area company Limited Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
17.	M/s. Universal Tobacco	Yolloredi Guda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
18.	M/s. V.S.T. Industries Limited	Azambad, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh.
19.	M/s. North Eastern Tobacco co. Limited	Dispur, Guwahati, Assam

Increase in Prices of Cotton Clothes

4183. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the price of cotton clothes has shot-up in the country in a very short span; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). There has been a small increase in the prices of cotton cloth during the last six months. Prices of cloth are determined by market forces taking into account factors such as cost of production, margin of profit and the demand and supply position.

[*Translation*]

Development of Silk

4184. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement any schemes for the development of silk during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount proposed to be provided by the Government for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) the achievements made by the Silk development Board during the last three years; and

(e) the programmes formulated by the Government for expansion of this board during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The sericulture programmes are primarily formulated and implemented by the concerned State Sericulture Deptts. The Central Government, through the Central Silk Board, supplements the effort of the State Governments by providing research & development support.

The World Bank and Swiss Development Cooperation assisted National Sericulture Project, which is being implemented since 1989-90, will continue to be implemented till 1995-96 in five traditional sericulture states (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir) and 12 non-traditional states (Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). A Central Sector allocation of Rs. 130 cores has been earmarked for implementation of this project during the VIIIth Plan. Besides, the NSP, it is proposed to strengthen the research and development infrastructure and also to increase the production of other varieties of silk, namely Tasar, Muga, and Eri. An overall Central allocation of Rs. 270 crores (including provision for NSP) has been earmarked for development of sewriculture during the VIIIth plan.

(d) During the last three years, the Central Silk Board has intensified the research activities towards evolving suitable high yielding and disease resistant food plants/silkworm races for different agroclimatic conditions. New varieties of food plants and silworm races are being multioplied and propegated. The Central Silk Board has also organised supply of seed, training programmes and extension services. Besides, the Central Silk Board has been implementing pilot sericulture projects in 12 non-traditional States under the NSP. The progress achieved by the CSB in these States is as under:-

1. Area brought under mulberry cultivation	-	10916 acres
2. persons Benefited	-	14502
3. Saplings Distributed (Lakh Nos.)	-	443.12
4. Farmers Trained	-	7794
5. Estt. of Grainage/Basic Seed Farms	-	21
6. Technical Service Centres	-	61
7. Demonstration cum Training Centres	-	9
8. Farmers Training Schools	-	11

(e) The composition of the Central Silk Board is governed by the provisions of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. At Present, no proposal is under consideration for expansion of the board during 1993-94.

Privatisation of Hindustan Paper Corporation

4185. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to restructure/privatise the Hindustan Paper Corporation which is incurring losses since its inception;

(b) whether the Government have constituted a Committee of experts in this regards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the alternative plans chalked out by the Government to redeploy the employees likely to be rendered jobless as a result of privatisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, has tow mills directly under it, Namely Nagaon and Cachar Paper Mills in Assam, apart from three subsidiaries. The two mills in Assam are incurring losses since inception. The Government has, for some time, been examining various alternatives for making them over to private sector, etc. For this purpose the assistance of SBI Capital markets Limited has been sought and a Committee of Experts has also been constituted. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited and no final dicision has been taken. Any decision on the future of the two mills will be taken,. taking into account all relevant aspects.

[*English*]

Amendment to Urban Ceiling Act

4186. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Urban Ceiling Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF WATER RESOUCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government has framed various proposals to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act but no final decision has been taken so far.

Plan Outlay for Public Health

4187. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Eighth Plan outlay fixed on Medical and Public Health;

(b) the Plan outlay out of that made for each State for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(c) the plan of the Government with regard to the opening and upgrading of primary Health Centres in Orissa and other States during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The outlay fixed for Medical and Public Health during Eighth Plan is Rs. 7582.19 crores.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Plan Outlay for States For Health Sector Dduring 1992-93 & 1993-94 and targets for opening PHCs and CHCs During 8th Fivee year Plan

Sl.No	*States*	*Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*		*Targets for the 8th Plan Period*	
		1991-93 PHCs(Nos)	*1993-94 Health*	*Establishment*	*Community Centres (Nos)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1400.00	2759.40	300	160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	595.00	695.00	15	5
3.	Assam	3700.00	3920.00	245	65
4.	Bihar	11431.00	12014.00	1078	75
5.	Goa	1150.00	1232.00	2	1
6.	Gujarat	4093.00	4132.00	82	25
7.	Haryana	2431.00	2591.70	-	40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2200.00	2460.00	67	5

Sl.No	States	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Targets for the 8th Plan Period	
		1991-93 PHCs(Nos)	1993-94 Health	Establishment	Community Centres (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3201.00	3577.00	95	15
10.	Karnataka	5646.00	11242.00	300	20
11.	kerala	2200.00	2450.00	72	31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7578.00	7644.00	620	100
13.	Maharashtra	8367.00	10604.00	100	50
14.	Manipur	415.00	545.00	8	4
15.	Meghalaya	790.00	1079.00	26	10
16.	Mizoram	580.00	720.00	8	3
17.	Nagaland	1140.00	1197.00	20	5
18.	Orissa	3020.00	3040.00	170	162

Sl.No	States	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Targets for the 8th Plan Period	
		1991-93 PHCs(Nos)	1993-94 Health	Establishment	Community Centres (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	6000.00	6000.00*	44	52
20.	Rajasthan	4457.00	5621.00	200	75
21.	Sikkim	1340.00	1375.00	1	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	6509.00	7158.00	-	78
23.	Tripura	850.00	880.00	55	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9058.00	9833.00	300	165
25.	West Bengal	4112.50	2906.00	625	100
	Grand Total	92263.50	10567.10	4433	1262

* Outlay for 1993-94 is not yet finalised, as such the outlay approved for 1992-93 repeated.

Development of Cities in Assam Under UBSP

4188. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cities development in Assam under the urban Basic Services for the Poor and the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last two years; and

(b) the amount utilised so far city-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) The Government of Assam has selected the cities of Silchar, Dibrugarh and Jorhat under the centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). The Central Government has provided funds to the tune of Rs. 21.60 lakhs and Rs. 19.00 lakhs to the State Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

(b) The funds allocated to the a fore said cities by the State Government are given below:

Name of town	*1990-91*	*1991-92*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Dibrugarh	5.94	4.46
Jorhat	5.94	4.55
Silchar	6.38	4.74

As per report received from the State Government, the aforementioned allocations to the three cities for 1990-91 have been fully utilised. In relation to the allocations for 1991-92, schemes are under execution and the State Government expects that these funds will also be fully utilised.

Conference on Rural Development

4189. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Ministers was held recently in Delhi on rural development;

(b) if so, the salient poin tsthat were discussed therein and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether the development or rural areas will check the influx into the larger cities which have created not only housing problem in big cities but sanitation and law and order problems too; and

(d) if so, the reasons for slow development of the rural areas so far and the details of the steps taken to develop the rural areas?

THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). A conference of Chief Ministers of States on Rural Development was held on 9.10.1992. The main agenda items discussed in the meeting were:-

1. Rural Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

2. Land Reforms & Land Records.

3. Rural Employment, JRY and its sub-components of Indira Awaas Yojana and Million Wells Scheme.

4. Integrated Rural Development Programme and the sub-components of Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment (TRYSEM) & Development of women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).

5. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

6. Rural Sanitation

7. Rural Housing

8. Drought Prone Area and Desert Development Programme.

9. Development of Wastelands.

Several points emerged during the discussions which include:

(i) Need for flexibility in the implementation of the JRY and other Rural Development Programmes and integration of the schemes so that they could be relevant in the field conditions in different States, regions and local areas.

(ii) Special efforts to be made for providing drinking water supply to the entire rural population and need for continuous effort to ensure sustand supply of drinking water.

(iii) Suitable measures to be devised to see that litigation cases on ceiling supples land in counts are quickly diposed of so that th eland could be distributed to the rural poor.

(iv) Follow up action to see that land distributed to the cultivators are properly utilised and adequate support given to them for this purpose.

(v) Increase in allocation to the villages under JRY to be considered so that durable and tangible works could be taken up while providing employment.

(vi) Need for adequate credit support for th rural poor particularly under IRDP schemes from banks and institutional financing agencies.

State Governments are taking suitable steps to implement the decisions taken in the Conference.

(c) and (d). Development of rural areas is expected to check influx into the larger cities as rural development implies both economic development of the people as well as greater social transformation. The various rural development programmes and in particular the poverty alleviation programmes seek to achieve this goal. The major objective of the two Poverty Alleviation Programmes of IRDP and JRY has been to help the rural poor to take up self-employment and wage employment activities. The JRY also aims at creation of durable assets in the rural areas and improvement in the quality of life of the people. All this would help people to take up economic activities in the rural areas and would check migration to cities . The objective of the Minimum Needs Programmes also is to provide the rural population, access to certain items of social consumption which form an integral part of the basic needs. Therefore, a number of steps have been taken for overall development or rural areas. The Government is committed to acelerate development of rural areas and it is with this objective that substantial in-

crease has been proposed in the outlay for Rural Development in Eighth Five Year Plan.

Power From Sugarcane Leaves

4190. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists from the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) of Phalton in Maharashtra have claimed that sugarcane leaves can be used to generate power to run Jaggery units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Phaltan is reported to have developed a gasifier system for sugar cane leave under an R & D project sponsored by this Ministry. It is however presently claimed to be suitable for thermal (heat) applications only. The Ministry has sponsored a further project to NARI, Phaltan to enable them to test and evalute the system.

(b) The details are given in attached Statement.

STATEMENT

A Research and Development project with the objetive to disign & develop a prototype of 10-15 KW gasifier system capable of running on sugarcane leaves for different modes of application viz. mechanical, electrical, thermal was sanctioned to NARI, Phaltan in March 1988. The project was completed in March 1992 and has resulted in the development of a gaisifer system capable of using loose sugarcane leaves. The developed system was also coupled with 15 KW DG set for its testing in power generation mode. Based on the data and experimental finding, NARI has reported that at the present stage of development, the gasifier system is not suitable for mechanical and electrical applecations due to the following reasons:-

(a) The mechanised feeding and char removal system has not yet been developed.

(b) The gas conditioning system needs further development to reduce level of contaminants in the gaseous stream.

(c) Choice of suitable material of construction for the high temperature zone of the reactor.

However, this system has been recommended technologically and economically more suitable for direct heat applications.

The Ministry has sponsored a project in November this year with a view to enable NARI, Phaltan to get their prototype extensively tested before taking it up for field application.

Handling Over of DDA Colonies to MCD

4191. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to hand over certain colonies to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for maintenance in 1993 and 1994;

(b) if so, the particulars of such colonies;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid down for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars submitted by DDA of such colonies are enclosed in the Statement I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Consequent to the transfer of Civic Services to MCD in respect of any development area, the functions of the civic body and the maintenance of common facilites will be the responsibility of MCD. Deficiencies of services will be jointly quantified by DDA and MCD and the agreed amount will be paid to MCD by DDA. The same procedure will apply to Commercial Centres.

LIST OF PROPOSED COLONIES TO BE HANDED OVER TO MCD DURING 1993-94 BY DDA.

STATEMENT

Rohini Zone

Sl. No.	*Name of Scheme*
1.	Sector-1, Sector-2 Rohini
2.	Sector-3, Rohini & pkt. D-17 & B-9 of Sector-3, Rohini.
3.	112 MIG Dus Pkt. A-1, Sector-3, Rohini.
4.	112 MIG Dus Pkt. F, 23 Sector-3, Rohini
5.	160 MIG DUs Pkt. F-25 Sector-3, Rohini
6.	C/o 176 MIG DUs in Blk. B-10, Sector-3 Rohini
7.	C/o 128 MIG Dus in Blk. C-12, Sector-3 Rohini
8.	C/o 128 MIG Dus in Blk. H, 33 Sector-3, Rohini
9.	160 MIG DUs in Pkt. 8, Sector-4, Rohini
10.	Sector-4, Rohini
11.	128 MIG Houses in Sector-4, Pkt. B-6, Rohini
12.	Sector-5, Rohini
13.	208 EWS, Sector-5, Rohini
14.	1952 EWS houses Pkt. 1 to 12, Sector-5, Rohini
15.	S.W. drains 3(a) to 3(d) Sector-5 Rohini
16.	Alternate plots pkt. 11, Sector-5, Rohini
17.	Sector-6, Rohini
18.	480 LIG Pkt. D-6, Sector-6, Rohini
19.	336 LIG Pkt. D-6 Sector-6 Rohini
20.	380 EWS Pkt. D-7, Sector-6, Rohini
21.	199 EWS Pkt. D-8, Sector-6, Rohini
22.	576 EWS Pkt. A-1, Sector-6, Rohini
23.	Sector-7, Rohini
24.	480 LIG Houses, Pkt. A-3 sector-7, Rohini

25. 480 LIG Houses Pkt. D-12, Sector-7, Rohini

26. 160 MIG Houses in Pkt. D-10, Sector-7, Rohini

27. 160 MIG Houses in Pkt. D-15, Sec.7, Rohini

28. 128 MIG houses in pkt. H-18, Sec-7, Rohini

29. C/o 128 MIG DUs in Pkt. F-25 Sec. 7 Rohini

30. C/o 188 MIG DUs Pkt. A, Sec. 7, Rohini

31. Sector-8, Ph.I. Plotted area covering pkts. A-2, B-4, C-7, C-9, C-10, D-11, D-12, D-13, D-14, E-15, E-16, (i/c 116 EWS houses) F-17 & F-18, Rohini

32. Pkt. A & F-19 (Plotted area) Sectors, Rohini.

33. 640 MIG DUs Pkt. 1, Sec-B, Rohini

34. 400 SFS Pkt. 5, Sec.-8, Rohini

35. D/o land in sec-9, 13 & 14, Rohini

36. 832 EWS houses in sec. 11, Pkt. B-5 and C-1, Rohini

37. C/o 252, 480 LIG Houses (Total 732 LIG Blk. G2, Pkt. 2 to 7, sec-15, Rohini

38. C/o 448 EWS 448 (Total 896 EWS houses in Blk. G, Pkt. 8 to 15, sec-15, Rohini

39. 264/296 MIG DUs in Pkt. D-1, to D-5 Sec. 15 Rohini

40. 288 MIG in Pkt. D-2, Sec. 15, Rohini

41. 352 EWS Houses in Pkt. 6, 7 Blk. A Sec. 15, Rohini

42. 288 EWS Houses in Blk C, Pkt. 6, 7 8 Sector-15, Rohini

43. D/o land in Sec. 15 & 15 Rohini

44. C/o 200 MIG Houses in bl. B, Sec. 18, Pkt. 1,2,3 Rohini

45. C/o 324 LIG DUs in blk. B, Pkt. 4,5,6 sec. 18 Rohini

46. C/o 324 LIG DUs in blk. B, Pkt. 8,9,10 sec. 18. Rohini

47. C/o 176 LIG DUs in Pkt. A-9, Sec-10, 11 Sector 19, Rohini

48. C/o 320 MIG DUs in Blk. A Pkt. 1 to 4 Sector-18, Rohini

49. Peripherial scheme in blk. A & B Sec. 18, Rohini

50. 432 LIG Houses in Pkt. 5,6,7,8 Sec. 18, Rohini

51. Outfall drain no. 2, Rohini

52. SW Drain No. 2, Rohini

53. Prashant Vihar

54. Sector-9, 13,14, Society Area, Rohini

West Zone

55. C/o 74 incremental houses at Jawalaheri

56. District Centre at Rajindra Place

57. C/o LSC at Naraina Vihar Block-A to G

58. C/o LSC at Block-E, Vikaspuri

59. C/o LSC at Block-J, Vikaspuri

60. C/o Community Centre, Block-J, Rajouri Garden

61. LSC at BG-8, Paschimpuri

62. LSC at A-6, Paschimpuri

63. CSC at A-4, near University Teachers Soceity at Paschimpuri

64. 336 CSP at A-4, Paschimpuri

65. C/o356 SFS CH-4 (C-17 area) at Paschimpuri

66. 512 LCH at Hastsal, Block-C, Gr. III

67. 136 CSP houses at Nangloi, Syed Paschim Vihar

68. CSC at Sunder Vihar

69. CSC at Bhirochi, C.H.B.S. site No.2, P. Vihar

70. CSC at MD PITAMPURA

71. CSC at Pkt. GH 5&7, site No. 1, Paschim Vihar

72. Institutional area, D-Block, Janakpuri

73. CSC at Bindapur, Pkt. 4, Dwarka

74. CSC at Pkt. CH-5 & &, Site No. 2 Paschim Vihar

East zone

75. LSC at West of Teslok Puri, Pkt. 1

76. C.S.C. at Pkt. J&K Dilshad Garden

77. L.S.C. at Pkt. I, D/Garden

78. C.S.C. at East of Loni Road Pkt. C

79. C.S. C. at East of Loni Road Pkt

80. C. S. C. Pkt. 'A' Dilshad Garden

81. C.S.C. Pkt. L Dilshad Garden

82. C.S. C. Pkt. H Dilshad Garden

North zone

83. C.S.C. at RD Pitampura

84. C.S.C. at TP Pitampura

85. C.S.C. at V.P. Pitampura

86. C/o 192 Janta Houses at Y(P) Pitampura

87. C.S.C. Rohini Sector-17

88. 72 SFS B(U) Pitampura

89. L.S.C. at Rohit Kunj

90. C.S.C. 656 LIG at Jahangirpuri

91. Mangolpuri Indl. Area

92. 112 MIG in AP Pitampura

93. C.S.C. Deepali 120-123 Pitampura

94. C/o 246 EWS Houses for land less Harizen at Pitampura

95. 396 LIG Houses at pkt. G(U), Pitampura

96. CSC at pkt. F(D) Pitampura

97. LSC at pkt. L(U) Pitampura

98. CSC at Sgalimar Bagn pkt (c) Bl. C

99. CSC at Gulabi bagh

100. LSC at Shalimar Bagh Blk. EH

101. CSC at Ashok Vihar, Ph. IV pkt. B & C

102. CSC at Ashok Vihar, Ph. IV pkt. B & C

103. DSC at AShok Vihar . Ph. III, near MCD Engg. Society

104. Community Centre at Wazirpur Indl. Area

105. Central Market at Ashok Vihar Ph. I

106. LSC NO. I at Ashok Vihar Ph. II (Pragati Market)

107. LSC No. II at Ashok Vihar Ph. II (Near Flyover)

108. KSC in J Blk. Ashok Vihar, Ph. I

109. Weaver Colony at Ashok Vihar , Ph. IV

110. Sri Nagar Extension

111. 64 MIG at Lawarance road, Pkt. C-3

112. 688 MIG at Shalimar bagh, Blk UK. V

113. CSC at Lawrance Road, Blk. IV

114. CSC at Shalimar bagh, Blk. B. Pkt. I

115. CSC at Shlimar bagh, Blk, B, Pkt.

116. CSC at Shalimar bagh Bl. B. Pkt. U & V

117. CSC at Shalimar bagh Blk. B, Pkt. I

118. LSC at Shalimar bagh Blk. A, Pkt. D

119. LSC at Shalimarbagh Blk. A, Pkt. I

120. LSC at Shalimarbagh Blk. A, Pkt. I

121. CSC at Blk. C-7, Lawrance Road

122. 24 MIG at Lawrance Road

123. 96 MIG at Pkt. A-2, Lawrance. Road

124. CSC at Pkt. BF, at Shalimarbagh

125. CSC at Kohat Enclave, Pitampura

126. CSC at Sainik Vihar, Pitampura

127. CSC at Rajdhani Enclave, Pitampura

128. CSC at Puspanjali Enclave, Block-B Pitampura

129. D/o Land for H-4, H-5(Park), Pitampura. (All Services)

130. D/o Pocket C-1, C-2 Society Area, Pitampura, (All Services)

131. C/o 204/174 EWS Houses at Pkt. AU, Pitampura

132. C/o LSC at Samrat Enclave Pitampura

133. CSC at AP, Pitampura

South West Zone

134. Safderjung Enclave B-4 (Extn.)

135. Safderjung Enclave (Block B-6 Extn.)

136. Safderjung Enclave (Block B-7 Extn.)

Vasantkunj

137. SFS Flats Sec. 'A' Pkt- 'A'

138. SFS Flats Sec-'B' Pkt-1

139. SFS Flats Sec-'B' Pkt -2 &3

140. SFS Flats Sec-'B' Pkt -4

141. SFS Flats SEC-'B' Pkt-5&6

142. SFS Flats Sec. - 'B' Pkt-7.

143. SFS Flats Sec- 'B' Pkt-8 & 9

144. SFS Flats Sec- 'B' Pkt- 10

145. SFS Flats Sec-'B' Pkt-11

146. 324 LIG Flats Sec-'B' Pkt. - 9 (Masodpur Village)

147. SFS Flats Houses Sec-C Pkt- 1

148. SFS C.S.P. Flats. Sec. 'C' Pkt. 2

149. SFS Flats Sec-'C' - Pkt. 3

150. SFS Flats Sec- 'C' Pkt. 4

151. SFS Flats Sec - 'C' Pkt. 8

152. SFS Flats. Sec - 'C' Pkt. 9

153. SFS Flats Sec - 'D' Pkt. 7 &8

154. Janta Flats in Vasant Village.

155. Janta Houses in Adchini Village.

156. Peripherial Water Suply of Vasant Kunj

157. Peripherial Sewrage of Vasant Kunj

158. Peripherial SWD & Road of Vasant Kunj

South East Zone

A. *Housing*

159. SFS houses at Pocket-F&G, Sarita Vihar i/c Convenient Shopping Centre.

160. SFS houses at Pkt. D&E, Sarita Vihar i/c Local Shopping Centre & Convenient Shopping Centre

161. SFS houses at Pkt. K&L, Sarita Vihar i/c convenient Shopping Centre and Community Hall

162. SFS houses at Pkt. H&J, Sarita Vihar i/c Convenient shopping centre

163. SFS houses at Pkt. A, Sarita Vihar i/c conenient shopping centre

164. 56 LIG houses at Badarpur i/c penipehrial services and convenient shopping centre

165. Peripehrial services i.e. water supply, sewerage, S.W. Drains and Roads at Sarita Vihar

166. CSP houses at Panchsheel

167. EWS houses at Shahpur Jat

168. EWS houses at lado Sarai i/c convenient shopping Centre

169. Services of Residential Pocket A-8, Klakaji Extension i/c convenient shopping centre

170. MIG houses at Pulpehladpur i/c convenient shopping centre

171. 714 Residential Plots at EPDP Colony in Pkt. M, N, O, P & 52

172. 128 LIG & 632 EWS houses at pylpehladpur

173. 156 SFS houses at Pkt. B. Kalkaji

174. 136 EWS at Dakshinpuri

175. Local Shopping Centre at Site No. 37 & 38, Kalkaji

176. Local Shopping Centre at Site No. 42 at Kalkaji

177. Residential Plots at Mandaini

178. Community Centre at Sheikh Sarai

Protection to Small Scale Units

4192. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale units in the country have been badly affected and are on the verge of closure due to unfair competition from the multinationals, producing those items;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to protect these industrial units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. Multi-National Companies are not allowed to manufacture items reserved for small scale, unless they undertake to export a minimum 75% of their production. Besides, medium/ large scale undertakings including multinationals who had been manufacturing items reserved for small scale sector prior to the date of reservation of the item, have also to obtain a carry-on-business (COB) licence to continue to manufacture of such reserved items.

(b) and (c). Violation of the provisions under reservation policy is punishable under Section 24 of the Industries (development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Government have constituted a committee to look into complaints of encroachment by large scale units in the reserved area for SSI sector.

[*Translation*]

Disposal of Land Cases

4193. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme for quick disposal of land cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Import of Urea

4194. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and estimated cost of nitrogenous fertilizers (Urea) likely to be imported during 1993-94;

(b) the element of subsidy allocation for the imported urea;

(c) the foreign exchange involved in this import keeping into account the floating mardet rate of exchange against the official rate of exchange at which imports were earlier undertaken;

(d) the steps taken to increase the indigenous production to keep pace with the demand; and

(e) the manner in which the imported urea is proposed to be sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The quantity of intogenorous fertilizers

(Urea) to be imported during 1993-94 would depend upon several factors such as rainfall, indigenous production, carry-over stock and demand. Part of the nigrogen requirements will also be met through import of DAP which is both decontrolled and decanalised. Cost of these imports will depend upon international prices which very frame time to time. A net amount of Rs. 500 crores has been proposed in the budget for 1993-94 for subsidy on imported Urea.

(d) Three new ammonia-urea gas based projects one each at Babrala (U.P.), Shahjahanpur (U.P.) and Gadepan (Rajasthan) are currently under implementation. The existing capacity of the gas based plants of National Fertilizers Ltd., Vijaypur (M.P.), and Indian Farmers Fertilizer Coop. Limited (IFFCO), Aonla (U.P.), are planned to be doubled. Gas availability for a medium sized ammonia-Urea plant in the Krishna-Godavari Basin (A.P.) has also been indicated.

(e) Imported Urea would be sold by the handling agents appointed by the Government as per the allocations made under the Essential Commodities Act and subject to the statutory maximum sale price fixed by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Gobar Gas Projects in Gujarat

4195. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Projects set up in Gujarat so far;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for these projects during 1992-93 and funds allocated during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a research Laboratory for Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Status of installation of Non-Conventional Energy projects/systems in the State of Gujarat is given at Statement-I.

(b) During 1992-93 Rs. 1100.28 lakhs have been released to the State of Gujarat for National Programme on Biogas Development and Rs. 272.26 lakhs were released to the Gujarat Energy Development Agency for various other non-conventional projecs/ programmes by the Ministry of Non-Convenional Energy Every Sources. Programme/ projects-wise proposed physical targets and financial outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the country as whole are given at Statement II. The State-wise funds are released on the basis of physical targets/ projects undertaken on year to year basis.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is supporting Improved Chulha Technical Backup Unit, Regional Biogas Development and Training Centre in Gujarat. However, there is no proposal to set up a research Laboratory for Non-conventional energy souces as such in the State.

STATEMENT-I

Status of installation of various Non-Conventional Energy Systems & Devices in State of gujarat.

Sl.No	*Programme*	*Units*	*Cumulative Achievement Upto December, 92*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos. in lakh	1.70
2.	Community Institutional Biogas Plants	Nos.	90
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos.in lakh	6.28
4.	Solar Thermal Systems	Nos.	11,917
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	20,532
6.	Photovoltaic Power Units	Kwp	14
7.	Photovoltaic Community lights/Tv and community facilities	Nos.	61
8.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems.	Nos.	370
9.	Photovltaic Water Pumps	Nos.	1563

Sl.No	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement Upto December, 92
1	2	3	4
10.	Photovltaic Street Lights	Nos.	1563
11.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	113
12.	Wind Farms	MW	18.10
13.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos.	119
14.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	22
15.	Biomass Gasifoiers/Stirling Engines	Nos.	174

STATEMENT -II

Programme-Wise Proposed Financial Outlays and Physical Targets for 8th Plan: 1992-97

Sl.No	Programmes	Approved Outlays (Rs. in Crores)	Tentative Physical Targets
1	2	3	4
1.	Biogas Development Programme	320.00	
	a. Family Size Plants		7.50 lakh Nos.
	b. CBP/ IBP/NBP		450 Nos.
2.	Improved Chulha Programme	80.00	100 lakh Nos.
3.	Solar Thermal Programme	80.00	
	a. Solar Thermal Energy Systems		2.75 lakhm2 Coll.Area
	b. solaar ciikers		8.00 lakh Nos.
4.	Solar Photovoltaic Programme	90.00	
	a. SPV Lighting Systems		25,000 Nos.
	b. SPV Water Pumps		600 Nos
	c. Other SPV Systems		1720 KW

Sl.No	Programmes	Approved Outlays (Rs. in Crores)	Tentative Physical Targets	
1	2	3	4	
5.	Wind Energy Programme	90.00		
	a. Wind Pumps		4000	Nos.
	b. Wind Battery Chargers		500	Nos.
	c. Wind Power		100	MW*
6.	Urjagram (Surveys)	1.00		
7.	Biomass Development Programme	15.00@		
8.	Human and Animal Energy Programme	1.00		
9.	Bioenergy Development Programme	20.00	300	MW*
10.	Small Hydel Power Development Programme	100.00	200	MW*
11.	Altrnate Fuels for Surgace Transporation	10.00		
12.	Magneto Hydro Dynamics			
13.	Geo-thermal Energy			

Sl.No	Programmes	Approved Outlays (Rs. in Crores)	Tentative Physical Targets
1	2	3	4
14.	Chemical sources of Energy		10.00
15.	Ocean Energy		
16.	Hydrogen Energy		
17.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	10.00	
18.	Regional Offices etc		
19.	Information & Publicity		
20.	Seminars/conferences	10.00	
21.	International Cooperation		
22.	Data Bank/TIFAC		
23.	Solar Energy Centre	15.00	
24.	Special Area Programmes & Demonstration Activities	5.00	
	Total	857.00	

@ Includes Biomass Gasifiers; * Includes Private Sector.

Memorandum from Workers of Sick Textile Mills

4196.DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Textile Industry Workers' Union has submitted any memorandum to the Union Government regarding certain sick textile mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government have received a representation dt. Ist March, 1993 from Bhartiya Vasthrodyog Karamchairy Maha Sangh drawing attention mainly to the problems regarding the rehabilitation of the textile workers, survival of sick mills and handing over the closed textile mills to Workers' Cooperatives. The Government has set up a Textile workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme to provide interim relief to the workers rendered jobless as a result of permanent/partial closure of the mills. The Government has set up Nodal Agency/Board for industrial and financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to evolve and manage rehabilitation package in respect of sick/closed textile mills. Besides, the Government would welcome proposals from workers for running the textile mills as Cooperatives.

[*English*]

Funds for Housing Scheme

4197. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to the Government of Assam for housing scheme for scheduled Castes/ scheduled tribes in the State during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the funds have been fully utilised by the State Government:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated for the Eighth Plan period?

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) Housing schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are undertaken under the Centrally sponsored Indira Awas Yojana. The details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years are reported as under:-

Year	*Funds Allocated (Rupees in lakhs)*	*Utilised*
1990-91	152.19	223.86
1991-92	152.19	172.24
1992-93	148.44	67.60 (Upto February, 1993)

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In fact, the expenditure in these years is more than the allocation in view of the carry-over balance of the previous years.

(d) The provisions for the Indira Awas Yojana Scheme are finalised on a year to year basis and as such, figures for the whole Eighth Plan are not available.

Indigenous Production of Fertilizers

4298. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to raise indigenous production of fertilizers and to reduce their import;

(b) whether the Government are also exploring overseas joint ventures production plans to make nutrients available to farmers at reasonable cost; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Three new ammonia-urea gas-based plants one each at Babrala (U.P.) Shahjahanpur (U.P.), and Gadepan (Rajasthan), are currently under implementation in the private sector. Besides, National Fertilizers Ltd. and IFFCO are also planning to double the existing capacity of their gas-based plants at Vijaipur (M.P.) and Anola (U.P.), respectively. Gas availability has also been indicated for a medium sized ammonia-urea plant in Krishna-Godavari Basin (A.P.).

(b) and (c). The policy of the Government is to encourge Indian companies to set up joint ventures abroad. A joint venture of Government of Indian, IFFCO and SPIC in Senegal is already producing about 3 lakhs tonnes per annum of Phosphatic fertilizers since 1984.

A joint venture project by SPIC for manufacturing of 2.08 lakh tones of phospahatic fertilizers in Joden has also been approved.

Another proposal that is being explored is for setting up a gas-based urea plant in Oman.

Out of-Turn Allotment of DDA Flats

4199. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing guidelines/procedure to allot DDA flats on out-of-turn basis has been scrapped and a new guidelines/policy/procedure has been drawn up:

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

(c) whether the Government servants have been made elegible for priority allotment five years before their superannuation/ retirement etc. ?

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) The guidelines have been revised keeping in view the need for nationalising the guidelines relating to out-of-turn allotments of flats.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Government Quarters in Gujarat

4200. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of quarters allotted to the employees of the Union Government working in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct more quarters in the State:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) At present there is no General Pool residential accommodation for allotment to employes of the Union Govt. working in Gujarat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following quarters for General Pool are under construction at Rajkot (Gujarat):-

Type-I	-48
Type-II	-48
Type-III	-36
Type-IV	-8
Total:	140

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

[*English*]

Land to Sadhu Vaswani Mission School

4201. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on May 16, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8869 regarding land for play-ground in Shantiniketan colony, New Delhi and state:

(a) the reasons for not demacrating 2.5 acres of land allotted to Sadhu Vaswani Mission for school bythe DDA;

(b) whether the Government propose to prevent unauthorised encroachment on the land not belonging to the school in view of the massive construction being undertaken by this Mission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Delhi Development Authority have reported that the 2.5 acres of land allotted to Sadhu Vaswani Mission was duly demarcated at the time of handing over possession on 28.4.83.

(b) and (c). As reported by Delhi Development Authority, there is no information of any encroachment on the land not belonging to the School where cconstructtion work is being undertaken by the Mission.

IAS/IPS Officers on Deputation

4202. SHRI PALAS BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 16, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 3881 and state:

(a) the particulars of the IAS officers sent abroad on deputation to the International bodies during 1992;

(b) the mode of their selection, tenure, pay, allowances, and perks attached to these posts;

(c) the particulars of the IPS officers at present on deputation to the various Public Undertakings like Air India, whose tenure has been extended; and

(d) whether these IPS officers have been or are being absorbed in these Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The information is enclosed in the Statement.

(b) Regarding mode of their selection and tenure, the information may be seen at colums 4 and 5 of Annexure-I. The information about pay, allowances and perks attached to these posts in not centrally maintained and , hence will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No IPS officer on deputation to the various Pubic sect or Undertaking has been granted extension of tenure.

STATEMENT

S.No	Name of the Officer	Name of the International organisation where Deputed	Period	Name of Selection
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Adarsh Kishore IAS (Raj.69)	United Nationas Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	6 weeks from 6.8.92	Direct offer
2.	Sh. Arun Bhatia IAS (MH: 67)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	40 days w.e.f.21.1.92	Direct offer
3.	Sh. K.S. Baroi IAS (MH:68)	International Labour Organisation station (ILO)	27 days w.e.f.. 2.2.92	Direct offer
4.	Smt. Jayashree Balachander IAS(TN: 79)	World Bank	12 days w.e.f. 14.2.92	direct offer
5.	Smt. Jayshree Balachander IAS (TN: 79)	World bank	8.4.92 to10.4.92 13.4.92 to17.4.92 21.4.92 to 30.4.92	Direct offer
6.	Dr. K.K. Bagchi IAS (WB:73)	world Bank	11.5.92 to 15.5.92	Direct offer
7.	Sh. P.J. Bazley IAS (TN:73)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	20 days from September/ October92	Direct offer

S.No	Name of the Officer	Name of the International organisation where Deputed	Period	Name of Selection
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Smt. Jayashree Balachander IAS (TN:79)	World Bank	3 years from Oct.92	Direct offer
9.	Sh. P.S. Bhatnagar IAS (AGMU:65)	United Nations Industrial Development Programame (UNIDO)	3 months w.e.f.Oct.92	Direct offer
10.	Shri Arun Bhatia IAS (MHL67)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	17 days from 11.12.92	Direct offer
11.	Sh. Pawan Chopra IAS (RAJ:67)	ESCAP	29.9.92 to 2.10.92	Direct offer
12.	Smt. Kiran Dhingra IAS (AGMU:75)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (unicef)	90 days w.e..f. 20.4.92	Direct offer
13.	sh. Anupam Dasgupta IAS (MH:70)	United Nations Developmeet Fragrance (UNDC)	20 days. 11.10.92	Direct offer
14.	Dr. Pramod Deo IAS (Mh: 72)	world Bank	40 days from 31.10.92 10.12.92	Direct offer

S.No	Name of the Officer	Name of the International organisation where Deputed	Period	Name of Selection
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Sh. Ravindra Gupta IAS (UP:66)	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	3 years w.e.f. 6.7.92	sponsored by Govt. of India (Captive post)
16.	Sh. H. Ghosh IAS (WB:61)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2 years from may, 92	Direct offer
17.	Sh. A.K. Gupta IAS (MP:67)	World Tourism Organisation (WTO)	1 week from Aug 92	Direct offer
18.	Sh. A. Hoda IAS (BH:62)	ESCAP	6.4.92 TO 5.5.92	Direct offer
19.	Sh. S.G. Hoda IAS (AM:; 77)	World Bank	3 years from June 92	Sponsored by govt. of India (capative post)
20.	Sh. Suresh Kumar IAS (MH: 68)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	3 weks w.e.f. 14.8.92 to 6.9.92	Direct offer
21.	Sh. S. Krishna Kumar IAS (KTK:69)	International Montetary Fund (IMF)	3 months w.e..f. 7.11.92	Direct offer

S.No	Name of the Officer	Name of the International organisation where Deputed	Period	Name of Selection
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sh. S. Krishna Kumar IAS (KTK :69)	World Bank	one year	Direct offer
23.	Sh. Anil K. Lakhina IAS (MH :74)	south Investment Trade & Technology Exchange Centre (SITDEC)	3 years w.e.f. 3.11.92	Sponsored by Govt of India (captive post)
24.	Sh. P.G. Mankad IAS (MH :64)	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation(CFTC)	3 weeks w.e.f.20.4.92	Direct offer
25.	Sh. P.G. Mankand IAS (MH: 64)	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)	25.5.92 to 31.5.92	Direct offer
26.	Smt. Leena Mehendale IAS (MH:; 74)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	6 months from July, 92	Direct offer
27.	Smt. Harsh Mandar IAS (MP:80)	World Bank	Sep/Oct.92	Direct offer
28.	Sh. N. Mohaanty IAS (OR:62)	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)	6 weeks from Sept.92	Direct offer

S.No	Name of the Officer	Name of the International organisation where Deputed	Period	Name of Selection
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Sh. V. Prakash IAS (AGMU:59)	World Bank	one year w.e.f. 4.9.92	Direct offer
30.	Dr. Y.V. Reddy IAS (MH: 64)	World Bank	40 days w.e.f.6.92 6 weeks from aUG.92	Direct offer
31.	Sh. P.B. Rajagopalan IAS (MH:61)	world Bank	2 years w.e.f. 1.9.92 to 31.8.94	Direct offer
32.	Mrs.Radha Singh IAS (BH: 69)	World Bank	6 months	Direct offer
33.	Sh. S. Sundar IAS (Guj: 63)	Commonwealth Secott.	2 years from 7.5.92	Direct offer
34.	Shri G.P. Sharma IAS (IP:83)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	one year from 30.6.92	sponsored by govt. of India (Captive post)
35.	Sh. R.M. Sethi IAS (UP: 70)	Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	21.3.92 to 1.5.92	Direct offer
36.	Sh. P.V. Shenoi IAS (WB; 58)	World Bank	3 weeks W.E.F. 1.5.92	Direct offer

S.No	Name of the Officer	Name of the International organisation where Deputed	Period	Name of Selection
1	2	3	4	5
37.	Sh. T.S. Sandhu IAS (AP: 72)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund	2 years	Direct offer
38.	Sh. D Subha Rao IAS (AP:72)	World bank	6 weeks from May 92	Direct offer
39.	Sh. Sanjeev Sablok IAS (Am: 82)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	6 months from July 92	Direct offer
40.	Sh. Rajiv Sharma IAS (Raj: 76)	United nations Development Programme (UNDP)	26.10.92 to 28.10 92	Direct offer
41.	Sh. S.K. Tuteja IAS (PB: 68)	World Bank	35 days from 15.8.92	Direct offer
42.	Sh. O.N. Vaid IAS (up:68)	Asian Development Bank(ADB)	30 days from 18.5.92	Direct offer
43.	Sh. S. Varadachary IAS (KL:64)	United Nations Deptt. of Economic and Social Development (UNDESD)/UNDP.	one month w.e.f. 13.8.92	Direct offer

Municipal Acts

4203. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Acts are different in all the States;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring uniformity in the Municipal Acts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Local Self Government is a State Subject as per he State List of the Constitution. he Municipal Acts are therefore, enaced by the concerned State Governments themselves according to their own needs and differs from one state to another.

(b) and (c). In order to provide a common framework to all Urban Local Bodies in the country in respect of some important issues Government of India had introduced a Constitution (73rd Amendment) Bill 1991 relating to Municipalities in the Parliament. This Bill has since been passed in both the Houses of Parliament. After his Bill becomes an Act of Parliament, all the Municipal Laws prevailing in the different States at present will be reviewed by the concerned State Governments and whereever the provisions in the State Acts are not in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Bill, 1991 relating o Municipalities, the State Legislatures would be required to enact amendments to the concerned Acs within one year from the date of commencement of the Constitution Amendment Act relating to Municipalities.

Per Capita Central Assistance to Gujarat

4204. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PALNNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount of per capita Central assistance given to the State of Gujarat and other States during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons for disparity in such allocation; and

(c) whether the same is proposed to be removed during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Per capita Central Assistance allocated to Gujarat and other States for the Seventh Five Year Plan is shown in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) the disparity in the allocations is due to the oriteria emobodied in the modified Gadgil formula announced in the National Development Council (NDC) for distribution of Central assistance to the States during that period, shown in Statement II.

(c) In the light of suggestions made by the Chief Ministers of several States, who are members of he National Development Council, the modified Gadgil formula has been revised by the NDC in December, 1991 and new formula, shown in the Statement II attached, will be applicable during the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT I

Allocation of Central Assistance (Gross) Under Modified Gadgil formula-Seventh Plan (1985-90)

	State	*Amount (Rs. crores)*	*Percapita (Rs.)*
	1	*2*	*3*
(A)	Special Category	(At 1984-85 prices)	
1.	Assam	2057.08	1407
2.	Himachal Pradesh	781.93	2260
3.	Jammu & kashmir	1820.68	3943
4.	Manipur	545.00	5079
5.	Meghalaya	441.28	4360
6.	Nagaland	666.88	12924
7.	Sikkim	247.62	11791
8.	Tripura	541.58	3481
	Total(A)	7102.05	2624

	State	Amount (Rs. crores)	Percapita (Rs.)
	1	2	3
(B)	Non-Special Category		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1483.47	341
2.	Bihar	2134.74	379
3.	Guharat	697.63	261
4.	Haryana	323.46	322
5.	Kamataka	767.72	262
6.	Kerala	923.51	433
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1400.35	336
8.	Maharashtra	1169.82	232
9.	Orissa	910.43	415
10.	Punjab	383.73	283
11.	Rajasthan	1096.46	426

	State	Amount (Rs. crores)	Percapita (Rs.)
	1	2	3
12.	Tamil Nadu	1238.49	301
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2944.85	333
14.	West Bengal	1007.65	227
	Unallocated	42.69	
	Total (B)	16525.00	321
	Total (A+ B)	23627.05	

Note: i) The original allocations for the Seventh Plan did not include Arunahcal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa which were constituted as new States in February, 1987.

ii) The per Capita figures are derived on the basis of 1991 Census. Population as used in the formula according to the population Policy Statement 1977.

STATEMENT-II

Critical and Weightage under Original Gadgil formula, Modified Gadgil formula and formulae as revised in October, 1990 and in December, 1991 for allocation of Central Assistance for State's Plan.

(Weightage%)

	Criteria	*Original Gadgil Formula (1969)*	*Modified Gadgil formula (1980)*	*NDC Revised formula (1990)*	*NDC Revised Formula (1991)*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
A.	speicial Category	30% share of 3 States excluding NEC	30% share of 7 States excluding NEC	30% share of 10 States excluding N.E.C.	30% share of 10 States excluding N.E.C
B.	Non-special Category states (15)				
i)	Population (1971)	60.0	60.0	55.00	60.00
ii)	On-going major irrigation and power projects	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
iii)	per Capita Income of which	10.00	20.0	25.0	25.0

(Weightage%)

	Criteria	Original Gadgil Formula (1969)	Modified Gadgil formula (1980)	NDC Revised formula (1990)	NDC Revised Formula (1991)
	1	2	3	4	5
a)	According to the deviation method covering only the States with per capita income below the national average	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
b)	According to the distance method covering all the fifteen States.	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
iv)	Performance of which	10.0	10.0	5.0	7.5
a)	Tax effort	10.0	10.0	0.0	2.5
b)	Fiscal management	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.0
c)	National objectives	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0

(Weightage%)

	Criteria	Original Gadgil Formula (1969)	Modified Gadgil formula (1980)	NDC Revised formula (1990)	NDC Revised Formula (1991)
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Population control	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
2.	Elimination of female illiteracy	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
3.	On-time completion of externally aided projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
4.	Sucess in land reforms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
v)	Special problems	10.0	10.0	15.0	7.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Prior to Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) allocations varied from scheme to scheme. There was no formula as such for allocation of ntral assistance for State's Plan. Thus, schematic pattern was in vogue.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Use of 'Agmark'

4205. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies are engaged in the illegal use of 'Agmark'.

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected by the Government;

(c) the action taken against these companies; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). No company has been found engaging in the illegal use of AGMARK. However, a complaint about an unauthorised chemist in a Grading Laboratory, grading and marking commodities under "AGMARK" has been received by us.

(c) This case is under investigation.

(d) Provisions already exist in the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 as amended in 1986. The Act provides for penalty in case of unauhorised marking with the grade designation mark.

Women and Child Development Scheme in Rural Areas

4206. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed for implementation of the scheme of Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas (DWCRA) in each State during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of groups formulated and the number of persons benefied here from; and

(c) the extent to which these targets have been achieved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL): (a) Under DWCRA the target for formation of groups in each state during each of the last years is given in the attached Statement I & II.

(b) The number of groups formed and the number of women membership are given in the attached statement I & II.

(c) The achievement of targets is given in the attached Statement I & II.

STATEMENT-I

Progress Under DWCRA 1990-91

Sl.No	*State/Uts*	*Target of groups*	*Groups formed*	*Membership*	*Achievement (%)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	537	8746	179.00
2.	Assam	220	243	4616	110.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	22	309	88.00
4.	Bihar	850	156	2890	18.35
5.	Goa	30	34	420	113.33
6.	Gujarat	98	292	3861	297.96
7.	Haryana	280	250	3323	89.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	240	205	1774	85.42
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	308	91	1375	29.55
10.	Karnataka	400	491	6852	122.75

Sl.No	State/Uts	Target of groups	Groups formed	Membership	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	140	213	2057	152.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600	650	11222	108.33
13.	maharashtra	650	265	3530	40.77
14.	Manipur	50	150	3000	300.00
15.	Meghalaya	60	52	780	86.67
16.	Mizoram	50	100	1500	200.00
17.	Nagaland	30	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	200	219	3601	109.50
19.	Rajasthan	450	465	6389	103.33
20.	Punjab	110	220	3005	200.00
21.	Sikkim	30	49	575	163.33
22.	Tamil Nadu	597	738	11007	123.62

Sl.No	State/Uts	Target of groups	Groups formed	Membership	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	70	150	3197	214.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1302	1335	20554	102.53
25.	West bengal	340	169	3292	49.71
	Union Territories				
1.	A&N. Island	30	8	146	26.67
2.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	
3.	Delhi	-	-	-	
4.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
5.	Lakshdweep	-	5	72	
6.	Pondicherry	20	-	-	
7.	D.N& Haveli	20	30	474	150.00
	All India	7500	7139	108567	95.19

STATEMENT-II

Progress Under DWCRA 1991-92

Sl.No	*State/Uts*	*Target of groups*	*Groups formed*	*Membership*	*Achievement (%)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	589	8572	98.17
2.	Assam	350	1104	1188	29.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	78	1508	55.71
4.	Bihar	900	468	7430	52.00
5.	Goa	50	50	1000	100.00
6.	Gujarat	500	552	7679	110.40
7.	Haryana	450	471	5554	104.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	300	40-4	7085	134.67
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	550	486	3675	88.3
10.	Karnataka	320	439	57311	137.19
11.	Kerala	320	439	57311	137.19

Sl.No	State/Uts	Target of groups	Groups formed	Membership	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1150	1167	15507	101.48
13.	Maharashtra	650	385	4601	59.23
14.	Manipur	105	148	2526	140.95
15.	Meghalaya	50	44	660	88.00
16.	Mizoram	30	48	596	160.00
17.	Nagaland	140	140	2100	100.00
18.	Orissa	350	350	5460	100.00
19.	Rajasthan	350	535	5936	97.27
20.	Punjab	250	370	5457	148.00
21.	Sikkim	50	112	1009	224.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	550	304	2020	55.27
23.	Tripura	50	49	849	98.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1350	1345	50199	99.63
25.	West Bengal	400	403	5650	100.75

Sl.No	State/Uts	Target of groups	Groups formed	Membership	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Union Territories				
1.	A&N. Island	20	68	828	340.00
2.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	
3.	Delhi	0	1	17	
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	
5.	Lakshdweep	15	2	30	
6.	Pondicherry	15	15	211	100.00
7.	D.N& Haveli	0	50	75	0.00
	All India	7500	9378	208117	92.08

Rajasthan Avas Mandal

4207. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the dates of which the Rajasthan Avas Mandal had invited applications for allotment of houses and the number of applicants who got themselves registered under various categories;

(b) the number of persons who have been allotted houses so far category-wise;

(c) whether the persons who got themselves registered in 1979 are still on the waiting list whereas the applicants who got themselves registered afterwards have been allotted houses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMEN AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As per the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Awas Mandal since its inception in 1970 has been registering applicants every year in various towns and cities. The cumulative registration till 1.4. 1992 in 63 towns, cities is 2,07, 318.

(b) As reported by State Government upto January 1993 the Awas Mandal has allotted houses to 1,11,052 persons under following categories:

EWS	37, 436
LIG	33, 288
MIG	18, 998
MIG-I	15, 219
HIG-I	6, 111
Total	1, 11, 052

(c) and (d). As reported by State Government the Rajasthan Avas Mandal follows various modes of registration, such as out right sale (ORS), hire purchase (HP), Self Financing Scheme (SFS), Advance instalment payment scheme (viz. Parijat Scheme, Kalpatru scheme where the house is being allotted after 6 to 10 years). There are also quotas fixed for various categories of individuals such as Board employees, SC/ST, Handicapped persons, Ex-Servicemen etc. There is a provision for priority in allotment where the payment is made on out right basis which is carried forward to subsequent years. Because of these factors, in certain cases persons registered in subsequent years got houses allotted before persons registered in previous years in case they happen to be in a specific quota which is to be carried forward. Till date, there are about 8,000 applicants registered during 1979 who are in the waiting list.

[*English*]

Encashment of Bank Guarantees by R.C.F.

4208. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN: PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing trend in public sector fertilizer unit i.e. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertiliser in Bombay for utilateral encashment of bank guarantees of suppliers/contractor;

(b) if so, he details of bank guarantees above Rs. 5 to 25 lakh, Rs. 25 to 100 lakh and above Rs. 1 crore encashed by the management during the last three years, year-wise and names of the major parties penalised and justification therefor;

(c) total amount with RCF as on Febru-

ary 28, 1993 on account of the encashment of band guarantee;

(d) details of cases pending settlement of dues and steps taken to deal with the phenomenon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARO FALEIRO): (a) As reported by the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF), bank guarantees are encashed by them on account of non-performance of the contractual obligation and breach of contract by the contractors/suppliers. The Company has denied arbitrary or unilateral encashment of any bank guarantee.

(b) The details of bank guarantees above Rs. 5 lakhs encashed by RCF during the last 3 years are given below:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Nname of the party	Amount	Reasons for encashment
1	2	3	4
119-92	M/s. Stoplick Services India Limited	41.08	The advance lying with the party was adjusted through bank guarantee as per Cour order.
1991-92	M/s. Parekh	536.00	RCF has made part payments and withheld Platinum Pvt. Ltd. balance as Parekh Platinum has notcompiled with certain conditions. Parekh Platinum have approached Bombay High Ciurt and the matter is subjudice.
1992-93	M/s. Stoplick	31.04	The amount of advance lying with the Services India Pvt. Ltd. party was adjusted through bank guarantes as per the Court order.
1992-93	M/s. Seahawk Cargo Carriers	10.00	Since the party has failed to hand over the cranhe as per the terms and conditions of the work order, the bank guarantee was encashed and the matter is in the Bombay High court.

(c) The Total amount lying with RCF as on 28.2.1993 on account of encashment of bank guarantees was Rs. 546 lakhs.

(d) Except the details given at (b), there are no other major cases of encashment of bank guarantees pending with RCF.

(c) The total Amount lying with RCF as on 28.2.1993 on account of encashment of bank guarantees was Rs. 546 lakhs.

(d) Except the details given at (b) above, there are no other major cases of encashment of bank guarantees pending with RCF.

Re-Imbursement of Tuition Fees

4209. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees whose children study in Xth class through correspondence courses, Delhi Administration, Delhi are entitled to get reimbursement of tuition fees paid to the Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLEAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Under the Central Civil Service (Educational Assistance) orders 1988, Govt. servants whose children study in recognised schools are entitled to re-imbursement of tution fee upto Class XII or equipment. The institution imparting education through correspondence in Delhi is called Patrachar Vidyalaya and not the Directorate of Correspondence Corses. The fees paid to the Patrachar Vidyalaya is re-imburseurable subject to the limits prescribed under the Central Civil Services (educational Assistance) orders, 1988.

Coconut Cream

4210. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Thiruvananthapuram has developed cocconut cream;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to commercialise the production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A process has been developed for production of coconut cream. With a view o commercialising the process, a demonstration plant (cap. 1000 nuts/8 hrs.) has been established at Cochin by Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Trivandrum for the coconut Development Board.

Issue of Licences to Typists working in Courts

4211. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the typists working in various courts in Delhi have made any demand to the Delhi Administration to issue licences to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have granted li-

cences to 110 typists to carry out the work of typing from the compounds of courts of Tis Hazari, Patiala House, Shahdra Courts and Kashmiri Gate. An unregistered Association of typists has submited a letter with the signature of 30 persons who are sitting unauthorisedly in the Shahdra Courts compounds for he issuance of licence. he local authorities are in the process of carrying out a necessary survey in the matter.

Statement Correcting to US Q.No. 4088 Dtd. 17/12/92 Rajiv Gandhi Anniversary

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THOUNGON): It was indicated inadvertently in reply to the question that an expenditure of Rs. 2,45,900/- approx. was incurred on the arrangements of the function on the 20th August, 1992 at Vir Bhoomi to commemorate the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The correct figure is Rs. 1,68,400/- (Rupees One lakh sixty eight thousand four hundred only) The error, which is due to inclusion of some expenditure incurred on the death anniversary function, has been detected while checking the details.

The inconvenience caused to the Lok Sabha is regretted.

RE. DEMAND FOR CREATION OF JHARKHAND STATE

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIBU SOREN Dumka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 17th of this month, honourable Minister stated in Rajya Sabha about Jharkhand agitation that this problem would be resolved without any delay, but the Government is yet to take any action in this regard. The Government should take the House into confidence. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is getting very serious. The poor Adivasis are being subjected to suppression. They are being incarcerated and killed and then thrown into the forests by the Bihar Government. No information is given of the dead. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker Sir, the situation there is serious. All the poor Adivasis, Harijans and Farmers there are being subjected to harrassment. The work of mining and loading has come to a standstill in coal mines (*Interruptions*)

The Central Government have also sent police and para-military forces and people are being harrassed there by both the Governments. I fear the emergence of terrorism and the use of AK-47 rifles there because innocent people are being massacred there. All the parties agree that now this issue has slipped from the hands of politicians to the common people. Many a time, the attention of the Government has been drawn to it during discussions but no effort has been made so far to resolve this problem. The Union Government and the Bihar Government are trying to make this agitation more rancorous.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that the Government should take an immediate decision in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Jharkhand issue.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you that you will also be given time.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Jharkhand issue has been raised time and again..... (*Interruptions*)... It is being raised everyday. The Jharkhand issue is a serious one..... (*Interruptions*) .... The hon. Speaker has given me permission to speak, that's why I am speaking. Please let me

speak.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been a long standing demand in Jharkhand area that a separate State of Jharkhand be formed by merging a few districts of Bihar, a few districts of Orissa, and a few districts of Madhya Pradesh and of West Bengal. Our party do not oppose this demand. But this time, this discussion has been serious. The economic blockade is in going on there for the second time. But it is evident that this time it is not very effective. Since it is not effective, many violent incidents have taken place to bring it to focus. The leaders who have declared the blockade of Jharkhand should take its moral responsibility. If the railway tracks are being removed, and violent incidents are taking place, then, they should be bold enough to own their responsibility. If the railway tracks are not removed there, the violent incidents do not take place, then they should not state in the House that such incidents are taking place. It seems they are not taking its responsibility.

Mr. Speaker Sir, it has two issues, first Jharkhand State be formed by merging few districts of four states. Secondly, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar be merged and declared a separate State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue gained momentum when the Home Minister Shri Shankarrao Chavan made a provocative statement last time. It picked up momentum and the atmosphere of that area became charged. As I said earlier, keeping in view the present situation, the economic blockade is not being effective. People have been exploited in this area and have been tortured, it should certainly be put an end to. We are against this exploitation. But now a situation is being created in Bihar for its division. The people of Bihar do not favour it. A Cabinet Minister is negotiating with a few leaders of Jharkhand area and something is going on between them of which other parties are unaware. There are many sides to it..

All the political parties should have been invited to these negotiations and all the political parties of that area should also have been invited. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is negotiating with a few so-called leaders of Jharkhand. Since, their blockade has flopped, now they are blaming the State Government to save their faces. The State Government cannot be held responsible everytime to make the blockade successful. Once they were with the State Government, so to some extent, the things were overlooked as a result of which the blockade seemed successful. Now, today when they are confronting the State Government, they realise the extent of the mass support they are getting. They do not enjoy any support of public but if some negotiations are being held by ignoring the State Government and the concerned political parties, then we would like to bring it to the notice of the Central Government through you that it is a question of eight crore people and it cannot be solved surreptitiously. Since, we have representatives of national parties here a way should be found and it should be seen that Bihar alone should not be divided. If at all, a state is to be formed, then, discussions should be held simultaneously on all other demands for separate states in the country like Uttarakhand, Vidarbha, Laddakh, Bodoland and Darjeeling and a States Reorganisation Commission should be reconstituted. We do not oppose it and we are in favour of smaller States. If a solution can be reached at or through a package or negotiations, then we will support it. If anyone tries to destablise the Government of Bihar and harrass and punish the people of Bihar for voting against Congress and to create some problem there due to old polices, then it will lead to serious reprecussions on a wider scale. I would like to urge the Government through you that all the parties should be consulted on these issues. We are in favour of their demand, and want to show our solidarity with their cause and honour their justified sentiments and a proper decision should be taken or the demand of the people there. This decision should be taken in consultation with all the parties and the Bihar Government and not in a surreptitions manner. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker Sir, the demand for a separate Jharkhand State had originated in the year 1940. The demand was made when no other demand for a separate State had ever been made in India but the Central Government has been ignoring it ever since. The situation is becoming very explosive and the agitation for a separate Jharkhand have since long been there. Many a times, economic blockades were held but Jharkhand State could not be formed due to the policy of prevarications of the Central Government. The situation is becoming so explosive that it is feared that the Jharkhand problem may become other Punjab or Kashmir problem. The Bihar Government is treating the agitators with *lathis* and bullets. We saw more than a dozen arrested persons four days back whose either hands or feet or even the whole bodies were injured by *lathis* and rifle-butts. They are being treated as hooligans. We demand that the Government declare the creations of Jharkhand State without any further excuse. The communist party of India has also demanded that a separate State be formed by merging sixteen districts of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar. If the Government do not announce the formation of Jharkhand State soon, the communist party is also planning to start an agitation against the evasive policy of the Central Government and the repressive measures let loose by the Bihar Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jharkhand agitation is not new, it has been going on for the last 40-45 years. My friend, Nitishji just said that he is not against Jharkhand, but when the Chief Minister belonging to his own party reatled to this demand by saying that Jharkhand State will be formed only over his dead body and The way the agitators are being oppressed and the way the negotiations are being held with them... (*Interruptions*) and the way the agitators are being inhumanly treated is not a sight to behold. We have visited that place and the situation there is horrifying. It was just been said that Jharkhand State should be formed by merging a few districts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh also. I would like to say that Bihar State is a very big State. Jharkhand state should be formed without merging districts of other States and it should be recognised as a State. Honourable Home Minister may take us into confidence as to what initiative he is going to take and what action has been taken by him so far? The Government makes a statement if something happens in Bombay or elsewhere but the Government neither pays any attention nor makes any statement regarding Jharkhand agitation, which has been going on since long.

I would like to submit to the honourable Leader of Opposition, Shri Advani to please express his views in this regard and support the issue of Jharkhand State. As you have supported Gorkhaland, you may please extend your support to it urgently. If it is not done, this agitation may spread to turn into a national agitation. Janata Dal (A) fully supports it and it is in our policy also.

SHRI RAMDEW RAM (Palamau): Honourable Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the demand for the formation of Vananchal *alias* Jharkhand State by merging 16 districts of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana. Economic blockade has been held in support of demand Jharkhand *alias* Vananchal State. The Government should find a speedy solution to it. Bharatiya Janata Party is being ignored in negotiations and discussions on the issue. No solution can be successful by ignoring them. The Government should also invite Bharatiya Janata Party and its members of Parliament so that a permanent solution could be found. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister through you Sir.... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, so far as demand

for Jharkhand State is concerned, Jharkhand consists of four States and I can assure the hon.Members that there is no politics involved in this. Every Chief Minister of the State will be taken into confidence and unless they are taken into confidence, no final decision will be taken.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): This has been told by the.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. This is not to be responded also.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record. You continue speaking as long as you can.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: During the last Monsoon Session in 1992, this House was assured. *(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government there.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it that whatever is said without my permission will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: First you take your seat, then they will also sit down. Suraj Mandal, you please sit down...

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow all the Members.

Shri Tarit Baran Topdar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: You can expel me from the House....

MR. SPEAKER: I will not give you publicity by expelling you from the House. It is useless. Yes, Mr. Topdar...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Naik.....

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a question about a serious incident which occured in Kolhapur city in Maharashtra. A student named Rajan Srivastava immolated himself there. Mr. Speaker, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

12.22 hrs.

At this stage Shri Suraj Mandal came near the Table and sat on the floor of the House.

22 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not give you publicity by expelling you from the House. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you go to your seat and speak. Speak, whatever you want to....

*Not recorded.

12.23 hrs.

At this stage Shri Suraj Mandal went back to his seat.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker,Sir, everybody should be given a chance to speak, we also want to put forth our views....

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., you may speak after him...

Yes, Mr. Mandal, Please....

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I sit down?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you please sit down. You may please speak afterwards.... The House should be governed here as everyone wishes. Yes, Mr. Mandal.....

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were listening attentively when Nitishji was speaking on the question of Jharkhand. I have only one thing to say that this agitation dates back to pre-independence era. The people of that area fought the British oppressors. 15 thousand people had fought against British and died for the cause. That area was set free from the clutches of British but now when the people of that area do not want to put up with rule of the Bihar Government, they are being oppressed and tortured. Today is the 10th day of the economic blockade. If someone says that it is not effective and then we will show that it is a mass agitation.

Mr. Speaker. Sir, we want to say that we should take moral responsibility. We have been telling this House and the country since the 5th of this month that this agitation is going to take a violent turn. What are the reasons? The people of that area never agitated departing from the way of Gandhiji's policy. We don't see any example of an agitation in the world history which might have been prolonged for so many years. It has been going on for 47 years even after independence. Recently 4 persons were shot dead on the 18th and their dead bodies were loaded in a truck and later buried. As Mr. Bhubaneshwar Mehta just said 26 companies of C.R.P.F. have been deployed there. The agitation is peaceful but we want to warn that continued oppressions and resentment may give birth to violence. We want to say that here, we talk about four States. The Janata Dal leader Mr. Lal Chand Mahato, who was an MLA, had participated in the talks. Only the people belonging to Bharatiya Janata Party did not take part, the Joint Secretary of Congress Shri Safparaz Ahmed Shri Gian Ranjan, MLC and representatives of IPF also participated. All the political parties, even members of Communists Party barring only BJP, support it.... (*Interruptions*).... You are not, you are against a separate State but in favour of giving more powers. All the members of three Chambers of Commerce are there. If the Jharkhand area of all the States, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana cannot be bifurcated though the people agitate peacefully there and economic blockade has been 80 per cent successful, you may see that coal is being transported in coaches which are followed and preceded by CRPF coaches. Five hundred persons have staged a 'dharna' on railway tracks and they are being lathicharged and shot at. Nitishji has mentioned about the Bhumi Sena. I would like to ask as to who is responsible for the origin of the Bhumi Sena? The people known to belong to the Bhumi Sena, who had committed about two hundred murders, such people are being sent to Ranchi from Patna and such persons are provoking people there and creating violence. We should be prepared to take its moral responsibility. If violence breaks out, it will harm the country. But you state that according to a news item published in " Indian Express" CCF was to load 16 thousand metric tonne coal whereas only 6 thousand metric tonne coal is being loaded by them. What will be the situation in the country if this agitation continues for five-ten days more? All the thermal power stations and all coal mines will suffer closure. When even the British Government could not stand in India for long with the help of bullets and lathis, then how does the Bihar Government

expect to rule in Jharkhand with the help of bullets and lathis.

I would like to tell the Central Government that the State Government should not be supported for converting a peaceful agitation into a violent one and our demands should be supported.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as smaller states are concerned, we prefer smaller states in principle but the Bihar Government is being blamed though the Central Government is to clinch the issue. A wrong tradition is being established by deliberately mentioning the name of Honourable Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, time and again, the Government, which was formed constitutionally for upholding the constitution and maintaining law and order situation. Jharkhand leaders are deliberately creating a violent agitation there by removing railway tracks, and by setting every thing on fire and raising the question of blockade where the loading of coal is done. It means that they are indulging in anti-national activities which go against the national interested and that's why it is the duty of every state Government as well as Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav to work for safeguarding the provisions of the Constitution of our country and he is only performing his duty.

We support smaller States but the Jharkhand leaders are deliberately politicising it. The issue of exploitation, the issue of harrassment of the people in Jharkhand is not just a year old issue, but it dates back to the time when Lalooji was not in power. There have been incidents of harrassment and exploitation in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana even during the rule of Congress Governments there. That's why the then Bihar Government submitted a proposal to the Central Government with a view to form an autonomous council for Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana to give autonomy to the people of Southern Bihar and to do away with exploitation of the people. The Central Government have opined that the council should not have right to recover taxes and they should not have direct elections. The Central Government and Ministry of Home have curtailed the powers proposed to be vested. How does it make Bihar Government a party to it? How does Bihar Government figure in it? Bihar Government have recommended it, but now they all are saying it because they have fallen out due to some political reasons. It will give birth to foreign colonialism also which will be against and not in the interest of this nation. Jharkhand will get financial assistance from foreign countries which will amount to more exploitation there. That's why we want to say it categorically that no matter which State is included in Jharkhand State, be it Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar or West Bengal, the Bihar Government will have no objection so long as all those tribal areas, for which a map was drawn with Jharkhand State in mind, are merged for creating a new statre.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): If I remember history correctly, then I must say that Bihar, Orissa and Bengal were but one State before it trifurcated into three separate States. First, Bengal was formed. Then, it was the turn of Orissa followed by Bihar but Chhota Nagpur has its own history. The Jharkhand area, which is one of the oldest areas, has its own distinct toocography and culture. The story of exploitation there is an old one. I come form that area and my family is there. My mother and sister have suffered a lot. I belong to West Bengal. I feel very sad at heart to wonder about our identity. The Bengalis do not accept us as Bengalis, we are told that we are not Bengalis but Biharis and that we are ' Satoo' eaters. But we are not 'Satoo' eater. If we are not Biharie, then what is our identity? The Adivasis are living a very strange life in this country. Why the Adivasis are being exploited? No matter who was in power, we the adivasis have been treated in much the similar manner which is very shameful for the adivasis. The advasis do not have a shelter above their heads in India, whereas even a small bird can have a nest. It is a matter of shame that the adivasis do not have an identity of their own.

I want to submit to the hon. Home Minister through you that the people of Jharkhand be invited for negotiations and justice be done to them by giving a status of separate State to Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana at the earliest. It is a serious matter and a prestige issue for all of us, that is why I urge the Government that this matter be considered seriously. I conclude with these words.

[English]

DR. JAYANTI RONGPI (Autonomous district): Though I am not from the Jharkhand areas, being a tribal leader associated with the tribal movement of the North-East, I have observed the movement of Jharkhand very carefully and today I want to make an observation in this august House that those leaders, who are now blaming the Jharkhand leaders that the movement has become violent, rather should first congratulate the people of Jharkhand and the Jharkhand leaders that during the 40 years of this movement it has been peaceful. I think, that it is the only movement in this country, though it has been unsuccessful for 40 years could still afford to be peaceful and democratic. It is the Jharkhand people who have upheld the very values and ethos of non-violence of a peaceful movement. They deserve congratulations for being peaceful for such a long period of 40 years.

I want to make one more point. Now there seems to be some confusion. The Bihar Government is saying that it is for some sort of an autonomy and the Central Government is saying that it wants to clinch the issue after getting the approval of the Bihar Government. This way, if the matter is allowed to drift, it may worsen and there are already some signs of a communal colour being given to it. The Central Government should immediately call the Bihar Government and settle the matter. All the people belonging to our party fully support the creation of a separate Jharkhand State in Bihar.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): In the last monsoon session an assurance was given.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, on the Jharkhand issue.....(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Topdar says only will go on record. Yes, Shri Topdar.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: In the last monsoon session the Railway Minister had given an assurance to this august House that the total strength of the railway staff would not be reduced. This was in reference to the queries made by myself and Shri Chitta Basu. Now, more than one year has elapsed. More than ten thousand people have been removed already and more are likely to be removed from services. They will retire but the posts will not be replenished. I want the hon. Minister to come out with a categorical statement whether he has violated the assurance and the statement given before this House or not. He may kindly take necessary action in this regard.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Singh, it is very wrong of you to interrupt like this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious incident has occurred in Kolhapur city of Maharashtra. A big amount as capitation fee was demanded from a student names Rajan Srivastava, and out of furstration he tried to commit self-immolation and died day before yesterday. Mr. Speaker, Sir, he was a student of D.Y. Patil Engineering College and the students have been able to get admission to this college only by paying capitation fees. Usually an amount of Rs. 10,500 is charged as fees every year but this time the students who have come from outside Maharashtra were suddenly told that they would have to pay Rs. 21,000 as fees and they will not be allowed to appear in the examination in case of non-payment of this fee. There are 400 students coming from places other than Maharashtra. They have started an agitation but all those students were put in the Ratnagiri jail-a place at a distance of 100 Km. away from it and Mr. Speaker, Sir, you

*Not recorded

are familiar withthe area. The student who committed who self-immolation is the son of an Additional District Magistrate in Varnasi. You could very well image the mental condition of their parents whose young son was studying in Kolhpur and who died there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that that police are also harrassing them and the university is also not paying any attention to it. It is a case of capitation fee. The interests of the students should be safeguarded in this respect. The Central Government should intervene and make a statement here and I demand that all the students, who are being harrssed and barred from appearing in examinations be enabled to appear in examinations and that all the students be freed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also demand that the Government should make a statement in this respect at the earliest. I demand from the hon. Home Minister and Human Resource Development Minister, who are sitting here, to consider it and express their views, make statements and submissions.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on a very serious issue. In 1990 when the whole country was a flame on the Ayodhya issue, certain video cassettes were made and distributed by a studio called ' Jain Studios'. Now, we are shocked to here that the Doordarshan has commissioned the same Jain Studios to make a film on the sensitive issue of Bangladeshis infiltration on national network. (*Interruptions*) . It has been made sensitive by you. (*Interruptions*) We would like to know from the Government how Jain Studio, which spread communal hatred through video cassettes, has been allowed by Doordarshan to make this film on Bangladeshis.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mere people want to provide them citizenship. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I would like to know who are the officers of he Doordarshan who were involved in allowing Jain Studio to be on the list for the National Network. When the erstwhile Information and Broadcasting Minister was asked this question in the House, he had said tht he knew nothing about it. I would like the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to inform the House how the commissioning of the Jain Studio was done by Doordarshan... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: They are encouraging the infiltrators themselves and their vote bank is bulging... (*Interruptions*) These people incite violence... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I also request the Government to see that this order is immediately revoked so that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is a very serious matter, Sir.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down when I am standing...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, we all know that Mr. Khurana went to Chittaranjan Park area and in the name of identifying Bangladeshis, tried to evict citizens with full credentials. That is why it is necessary for us to have information from the Government regarding this matter... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA: Please let us know whether Mujahir Vahini has been constituted in West Bengal or not.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We demand from the Information and Broadcasting Minister to clarify how this permission was given. The former Minister is here... (*Interruptions*). He can say how the permission was given... (*Interruptions*). Why can't he clarify this? (*Interruptions*). We want to know why the permission was given. The Home Minister is here. He should inform the House how that particular studio was given permission... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay - South Central)): Mr. Speaker,Sir, yesterday in Zhaver Bazar in Bombay...12 AK-47 rifles, several hand grenades, some electronic gadegts which can make a bomb go off, five thousand bullets.... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Home Minister is sitting here. I had raised this issue yesterday. Four containers were received at Nehru Port. It was said that these contained articles of domestic use. But later on when these were searched, contraband goods worth Rs. 26 lakhs were found therein. It is suspected that they contained bombs and chemicals used in manufacturing bombs. Other containers moved out of the port without being checked and these might have contained bombs and chemicals used in manufacturing bombs. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): What is the clarification, Sir? The Home Minister is silent.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister the source of the stengun recovered. Why don't you order an investigation 7AK stenguns were recovered from a van intercepted on 12th March. Rs. 40 lakh were withdrawn from the account of Memmons on 13th March. How was the amount withdrawn? Memmon was in Dubai from 12th to 17th March. Why did they not try to bring him from Dubai? If he was a suspect, then why no effort was made to bring him back? Last year, Niyamat and Asaruddin had been apprehended while working for ISI, the Pakistani intelligence organisation. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what happened to that case. He had said that killers and bombs were reaching Bombay city. What has the hon. Home Minister done about it? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Let me make a one minute statement. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker Sir, you are aware that I gave a notice of a privilege motion against a minister of the Centre, that is Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. You are also aware that subsequent to that he has expressed his sincere regret about the whole episode. You are aware of that. In view of this expression of his, I am not pressing for that motion of privilege. I am hereby withdrawing it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the bomb blast in Bahu Bazar in Calcutta on 16th March. The number of deaths, has been reported to be very less. When we went there to investigate the matter we found that about 200 people must have been killed. This might be probably th best example of criminalisation of politics. All top Officers and responsible people have admitted that it is difficult to believe that such a huge stock of explosives would have piled up without the knowledge of police in Reuters building which is next to the police headquarters. Today the shocks of bomb

blast are being heard in the House. No one can believe that police was unaware of the happening in Lal Bazar. Many of the buildings were dens of gambling. all sorts of misdeeds and the illegal things were being committed in this area. A cache of arms was piled up for creating disturbance in Eastern and North Eastern States. I dare say that the people involved in it had police protection. The police should have cordoned off the area, soon after the blast. But the culprits were given about two hours time to take away incriminating goods, including documents and currency notes to safer places. The people of the area say that many dead bodies were carried away so that their number becomes negligible. The needle of suspicion is pointed towards the CPM. It is because the main culpit Rashid is supposed to have links with the CPM. This fact cannot be ignored....(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This part will not go on record.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA: The country's security is in danger as a result of these happenings. It is a matter of grave concern. Reference has been made to an institution by the name of Rafees. I am referring this matter because about two months back a huge stock of dynamite was found in Jharia town in Dhanbad. The marking of Indo Gulf Explosive Ltd., Babina were found on these explosive. Calcutta has ben the den of anti-national activities for quite sometime now. I, therefore, demand that a thorough investigation of entire Calcutta city should be handed over to CBI. The CBI should present its report to the Parliament as early as possible. We cannot ignore the bomb blast in Bombay in this regard and there is definite link between the bomb blasts at these two places. I would say that because of this incident.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If I give you time you should abide by it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA: As the needle of suspician has been pointed towards CPM, it would be better if the party itself brings forth facts, which may prove that they are innocent.

[*English*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Durgapur Cement Works used to receive 700 wagons per month, on an average since long time for despatch of cement to different parts of the country and also for exporting to Nepal and Bangladesh thereby earning valuable foreign exchang. Suddenly, the supply of wagons was stopped. All persuasions with the appropriate authorities for getting normal supply of wagons have failed compelling the management to seek legal redressal and the Honourable High Court of Calcutta ordered supply of wagons. But since the Honourable High Court's order dated 4.3.93, only 69 wagons have been supplied. At present, supply of wagons is almost stopped.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the Railway Budjet just now.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: As a result, the production of cement has been curtailed and it seems the plant has to be laid off due to non-despatch of cement from the factory and huge accumulation of cement as well. The situation may go worse if this stalemate continues for a longer period. So, I urge the Railway Minister to take appropriate action so that the Cement Company gets regular supply of wagons.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: (Mandsaur): Mr Speaker, Sir, notice has been given to Hira Mills run by National Textile Corporation and it would close within two or three days. The future of three thousand mill workers is in the dark. I would like to ask the hon. Textile Minister whether any alternative arrangement has been made for these workers. In Madhya Pradeshm, textiles mills are closing down one after the other. The Rajkumar mills in Indore is on the verge of closure. Similarly the Sajjan mills in Ratlam is also likely to be closed. In view of this, I would like that the hon. Textile Minister should make a statement, telling us whether alternative employment would be provided to the workers. I would also like that the National Textile policy should be announced.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some days back when the hon. Minister called a meeting of leaders of different parties, I had complained to him that TADA Act is being misused against the weaker sections, particularly the minorities in Uttar Pradesh and no action is being taken against the actual offenders. Though is President's rule in the state at present the things are continuing in the same manner.

I am sorry to say that the hon. Home Minister.... (*Interruptions*) I specifically mentioned the name of Illais Qureshi who is general Secretary of Dalit Sena in U.P. and a dedicated worker of our party in this regard. The hon. Minister had noted the name also. I had also written to the Governor on 31.1.93 that there are no charges against the boy and simply because he belongs to the minority, being a Muslim, the conspiracy has been hatched to arrest him under the TADA Act. I regret that inspite of writting to the Governor and brining it to the notice of hon. Home Minister nothing has been done. I had gone t Mawana on 19th where this boy had arranged an Iftar party. I am told that on 21st he was arrested under the TADA. What can be more shameful than this. On one hand, the hon. Home Minister says that the TADA Act should be granted extension whereas on the other hand, it is being misused against the minorities and the innocent. I would like that the hon. Home Minister should look into the matter as I have already given it to him in writing. The Governor had also written to me but inspite of that the boy was arrested. I think that the life and property of the minorities is not safe in this country. The law has always been against them. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I would certainly enquire into the matter and get information. If there is need for taking any action I will certainly take it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not good to refer to these matters in the name of minorities. It is not in good taste. Suppose people are arrested in connection with the Bombay blast, the might be raise the matter of minorities again. For memon rothers, it may be said that they belong to minorities. We should not vitiate the atmosphere in the country in the name of majority or minorities communities, if culprits are to be arrested.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapur): I understand that my colleague Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya has just a short while ago brought to the attention of the Home Minister and the House something which I had referred to extensively when I spoke on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address namely the report that Doordarshan has given a contract for making a film on the question of illegal immigration of Muslims into India .(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBERS: This issue has already been discussed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Government not reacted to it. Reaction has come from you only. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The contract has been given to the Jain Studios which is owned by Mr. Jain, who is a BJP member and former Member of the other House. I would like to know how the contract has been given to such a person Obviously a filim, made by the Jain studios.. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thana): There is nothing wrong in it.. (*Interruptions*).... Communist rule has not come yet. I oppose there utterances which are against individual freedom.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You may oppose it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The Communists have not come to power yet.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He used to react like this previously also. He did not listen to anyone. He starts speaking even before the other Member could make his point. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know the reaction of the Home Minister because if such a film is made by a BJP member then you know what kind of slant will be given to the whole thing. This would be most undesirable from the point of view of communal harmony. (*Interruptions*)]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

13.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Accounts and Audited Report, of Delhi Development Authority for 1990-91, and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon under section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1990-91

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1991-92 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3697/93]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Belcco Lawrie Ltd. Calcutta for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Govern-

[Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma]

ment on the working of the Beicco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3698/93]

Review of the working of and Annual Report of Apparel Export Promotion Council New Delhi for 1991-92 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

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): On behalf of Shri G. Venkat Swamy I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, 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 Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3699/93

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, Ghaziabad, 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 Carpet Export Promotion Council, Ghaziabad, for the year 1991-92.

(3A) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3700/93]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)- under sub-section (1) section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1991-92

(ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT-3701]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, 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 National Institute of Fashion Technology, New delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3702]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1993-94 Etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNES CHATURVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT-37037]

(2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Space for the vear 1993-94

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3704]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Petrofils Co-operative Ltd., Vadodara for 1991-92 and Statement for delay in paying these papers etc.

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): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro: I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited Vadodara, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited Vadodara, for the year 1991-92.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT-3705]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(3) (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English ver-

[Sh. Mukul Wasnik]

sions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3706]

Notification Under People Act, 1950

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINJISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri H.R. Bhardwaj: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No.O.N.108(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1992 making certain amendments in Scheduled XXV of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, issued under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 together with a corrigendum thereto.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3707/93]

Notifications under, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, Essential Community Act 1956 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 125(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1993, regarding levy and collection of Cess on Cement issued under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A copy of the Draft Cement Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 126 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1993 issued under section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3708/93.]

(3) A copy of the Electrical Wires, Cables, Aliances and Accessories (Quality Control) Order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 82 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1993 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3709/93]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of th Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Cal-

cutta, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3710/93]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, 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 Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 1991-92.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT-3711/93]

Review of the working of and Annual Report of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO INDUSTRIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi. for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-371293]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92. alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3713/93]

COMMITTE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eighteenth Report

[*English*] .

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.03 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
Fifth Report

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindia and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you interested in making a statement, Shri Dinesh Singh? You can make it after this is over.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): May I raise a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: What rule has been violated?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I gave a Calling Attention Motion under Rule 197.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention Notice cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. Please sit down.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I have not asked for any discussions. I am raising a point of order under rule 197 that under this Rule I have given a notice for Calling Attention. I understand that as regards arrangement of business, Calling Attention should have precedence after Question Hour and Zero Hour. So, I what to speak on the Calling Attention Motion which I have given.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you me to give my ruling? Yes, I give you a ruling. When we sit in a Session which is discussing the Budget, generally Calling Attention Motions are not discussed and when it is not allowed by the Speaker, the hon. Member is not expected to raise it on the floor of the House.

13.03 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Investigations Abroad of the Suspects in the Bombay Bomb Blasts

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Hon'ble Members will have seen various reports in the media in India and abroad regarding the course of investigations concerning suspects involved inthe Bombay bomb blasts case.

The External Affairs Ministry received the information from the investigating authorities that nine members of the Memon family, all Indian nationals, were in UAE or Saudi Arabia and requested us to seek the support of the Governments to apprehend them and make them available for investigation. The Ministry took up the matter with the Governments concerned immediately. Our request to the UAE was made before the departure of the suspects from UAE. Reports appearing in the media perhaps cautioned the culprits and six of them were able to flee just in time.

From the information so far available with us, there is confirmation that six members of the Memon family, namely, Abdul Razak Suleman Memon, Smt. Hanifa Memon, Yakub Abdul Razak Memon, Smt. Rahin Memon, Essa Abdul Razak Memon, Yusuf Abdul Razak have flown from Dubai to Karachi on March 17. We have sought the cooperation of the Pakistan Government in locating these persons and sending them back to India for questioning.

The suspects being Indian citizens, there

is every expectation that all friendly Governments will cooperate in tracing such persons for questioning by our investigating authorities. The absence of any formal agreements with any other country regarding extradition is no impediment to international cooperation in regard to persons wanted for crimes such as terrorism. I would like to add that we have received a great measure of cooperation from the friendly Government of the UAE.

The criminal investigation are being conducted by the investigating authorities and are not the responsibility of the External Affairs Ministry except when foreign countries are to be approached.

It is not advisable, while sensitive investigations are in progress with the assistance of some friendly countries, to make any premature disclosure. We must also give an opportunity for quiet diplomacy to work through the normal channels. Disclosures and speculations in the media are not the course Government can adopt. It could be embarrassing to the countries which are trying to assist us. However, I wish to reassure Hon'ble Members that the investigations are being pursued vigorously in all the quarters concerned, the requests for assistance have been made in a timely manner.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): This does not clarify any position.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you on this. I am allowing you on some other point which you wanted to raise.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I wanted to raise an issue, a point of propriety, a point on the rules also. Today, we did not receive the list of business till I left the House at 9.30 a.m. But after coming here I saw it. Yesterday after the Ayodhya Bill, Railway Budget was to be taken up. And here we see that 54 new items are added in the list of business. As Members we have prepared for the Railway Budget. We have not prepared for anv other item. It should have been given consecutively in the same order as it was shown yesterday. So, we are being deprived of the discussion on the Railway Budget. We are being asked to discuss something for which we are not prepared or for which even in the morning upto 9.30 a.m. we did not have any intimation. How can we contribute in a useful way to the debate in the House? So, I suggest that after the Ayodhya Bill, the Railway Budget should be taken up for discussion. This is my suggestion and it should be done. Otherwise, there will not be any fruitful discussion in the House. Adding so many items just like that-54 items have been added- is something which is not proper. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur): The revised list of business reached in the morning at 8 o' clock (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now my colleague Shri Shahabuddin and others had agreed in your chamber that the discussion on acquisition of land in Ayodhya should be completed today itself and the hon. Minister will give his reply today itself. My colleagues are insisting that if the chair permits, I do not know whether it will be possible or not because the Government will also have to reply to it, in view of Ramzan which falls tomorrow, Railways and other subjects should be taken up first. If it is not possible then whatever you decide will be acceptable to us. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): May I make a submission? All these problems arise because the Business Advisory Committee fixes up time for various businesses. The Business Advisory Committee Report is adopted by the House. And unfortunately, the times are not adhered to. Because the times are not adhered to, all these problems

[Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla]

arise. All these matters that are mentioned in the Order Paper are time bound, matters including the Railway Budget and the State Budgets. We will have to have the cooperation of the whole House to dispose of these businesses before 31st March. Therefore, I would request you that we can make the Order Paper the way the House wants it. We have no objection. We do not insist on this being taken later. The Ayodhya business is under consideration. That we will conclude as soon as we can make it. After this we can take up the State Budgets which are not going to present much problem and they will not take much time. Then we can take up the Railway Budget which will take sufficent time of the House. One day has been allotted by the Business advisory Committee for this. It has been stipulated by the Business Advisory Committee and accepted by the House. If necessary, the House will sit late in the night to finish the discussion on the Railway Budget in one day, so that we can finish the time-bound programme. Unfortunately, we have lost very valuable time in other subjects which were discussed in the wisdom of the House here. I do not want to make any comment on the use of the time earlier. Today we have come to a stage where per force we will have to take and dispose of these Budgets before the Railway Budget is taken up because once the Railway Budget is taken up, the Railway Minister will reply to it. I do not want to interrupt the Railway Budget discussion with the State Budgets.

Eventhough the intimation was delayed, we might accommodate the problem by disposing of the State Budgets because the matters regarding these States-Ayodhya in U.P.- can be discussed and the rest of the matters can be discussed when these Budgets are taken up in a fit manner and then we can take up the Railway Budget.

This is my submission to the House and to you. And I hope you will understand the difficulty and the time constraints on it and accommodate the requirements of the time bound programme.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that planning the business should be done in a manner as to not make it a mere formality, because we cannot think in terms of having a discussion on the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, taken together. It is so odd by itself. And each of these, particularly at a time when there is no State Assembly, must be done due justice.

And apart from the fact which has been mentioned by Shri Ram Naik, that we have been taken totally by surprise by the List of Business circulated today and it had nothing to do with the earlier programme, as has been decided by the Business Advisory Committee, the Ayodhya Ordinance and Bill be completed today and immediately thereafter, we can take up the Railway Budget, as was decided earlier. And if the State Budgets are to be taken up before the Railway Budget, then adequate time should be given and they should be discussed separately. They cannot be discussed together. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Please allow me to make a submission and then you may give your views.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary that on every point everybody should make submissions.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Yesterday evening also, the kind of adjustment that is necessary in the programme was referred to. We have made a suggestion and let me bring it to your notice that because we do not have many days, there is no other course but to have general discussion on the Railways and the General Budget, after the recess. In the meantime, we have so many things like ordinances etc; let us dispose of them on 29th, 30th and 31st because there is a time bar on them. You need not enter into

discussion. The vote on account on the Railways, the vote on account for the General Budget and the Appropriation Bills, they can be disposed of easily. But the general discussion cannot be undertaken now. That was suggested yesterday also. As far as I am aware, this morning also, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister suggested that we should all go to the Speaker to sort out this kind of an agenda.

Yesterday, we agreed that we will dispose of this Ayodhya Bill. Yesterday, it was discussed upto 6.00 p.m. because of the consideration of Iftar and other things. Yesterday, we agreed that instead of prolonging the discussion beyond 6.00 p.m., we will dispose it of today. We can do so. Let that be the item and any other item that the Home Minister may want.

And the second proposal also has a reference to a holiday being declared on the 26th. That also was mentioned yesterday, so that on 29th , 30th and 31st, we can dispose of everything which is time barred and take up other things after the recess.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I might invite the attention of the hon. Leader of Opposition and other Members who raised this matter that in the order paper there have been a Motion that was sought to be moved by the Home Minister on the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. This was the item at serial number 18. And the order paper says that item numbers 18 to 36 may be taken up together. It means that when we discuss the Bill about these four States, while conferring on the President the power of the Legislature of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, along with this, the budget discussion can also take place. There was a notice for discussion of this particular Motion, to confer on the President the powers of the Legislature of these four States. Along with the discussion to confer on the President the powers of the Legislatures of the four States, the four State Budgets have been clubbed so that both the discussions take place together. So, it is not a new thing. The only new thing is that, along with the existing motion which has been in the Order Paper for the last three, four days, some State Budgets have also been added so that these two matters can be clubbed together and discussed because the discussion will be the same on both the items This, Sir, is the spirit behind it.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I must say that two, three times things had happened which have caused embarrassment to all of us; and I am sorry about it.

As far as the difficulties which are faced by us is concerned, it is before all of us and it should be our endeavour to see that we overcome those difficulties I agree with the suggestion, that if we have to discuss the Railway Budget immediatley after the Ayodhya Bill, we can do that, if it is necessary. But, I have to plead with the hon. Members that other things which are also time-bound have to be done before 31st March and I seek your cooperation on those points also.

Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee has given a good suggestion. I will apply my mind to that also and we will try to see as to how we can try to transact the business in a manner which meets the requirements of the time as well as which meets the requirements of the hon. Members. I am sorry for this arrangement; and immediately after the Ayodhya Bill, we will take up the Railway Budget; and the rest of the things... (*Interruptions*) There is one more ordinance? (*Interruptions*) Then, we will take up the two ordinances first; then, the Railway Budget.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): There are four identical ordinances, giving powers to the President, to legislate laws for the President-ruled States.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, we will take up the ordinances first.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Along with the ordinances, the Budgets will be taken up because the subject matter is the same (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This kind of awkward situation occurs because we have not been able to...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI: There is a difference between the Bills relating to empowering the President which is more formal and the Budgets. The Bills are under Article 357; that is one thing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will complete it in time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: So far as the Budgets are concerned, that is a different matter; you cannot club them altogether. You can club the four Bills relating to Article 357 and I can understand that because it is more of a formality. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Probably the anxiety of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is that it has to be completed in time. That is one thing. Suppose we are discussing a matter relating to one State, probably a same kind of discussion we may have on the Budget also. He wants to utilise the time in a manner that we complete the Budget, if it is possible. But, I will discuss this matter in my Chamber and I will come to the conclusion. As far as today's business is concerned, we will take up the ordinances first; then, the Railway Budget. About the rest of the things, I will discuss it with other friends also and we will decide so that the work is completed.

As far as the holiday is concerned, we will certainly bear in mind that Id is there and we shall have to take into account, whether it has to be on 25th or 26th; we will decide that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, kindly make an appeal to the House to cooperate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They will cooperate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Let them not adjourn, as they did yesterday.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only thing is that the Government should not ask for it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If one Parliamentary Affairs Minister is tired, the other one can take care of it.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): We do not mind to sit till whatever time everybody else is prepared, even if it is till 12 O'clock in the night. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only thing is that you do not suggest that it should be adjourned.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, now we can take up ' Matters under Rule 377' and then adjourn.

13.26 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need to take steps for removal of the anomalies in the gradation of Coal and revision of royalty particularly in respect of Orissa State

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, State of Orissa has been adversely affected due to some anomalies in the gradation of coal during last fixation of royalty by Union Government. Emphasis laid on grade ignoring the importance of power-grade coal further affects the interests of Orissa. Thus, Orissa loses heavily on account of coal royalty-the amount it gets now as coal royalty allegedly being less than what it was getting earlier as cess.

I, therefore, request Central Government to take steps for removal of the anomalies in this gradation of coal and amend the relevant law so as to go for revision of royalty without any delay on the basis of calorific value of coal giving due weightage to power-grade. Further, allocation of a sizeable portion of the coal royalty for carrying on various developmental schemes in the coal belt with emphasis on drinking water, communication, education, health and environment programmes should be ensured.

(ii) Need to ensure that the programmes of All India Radio Vilaspur-Madhya Pradesh are audible in ordinary Radio sets

[*Translation*]

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE (Vilaspur): With the present technical system the programmes of All India Radio Vilaspur, Madhya Pradesh are not received in the neighbouring areas. The programmes of this Kendra can only be received by the radio sets having F.M. Band. As a result, the people living in these areas are being deprived of the benefits of official announcements as well as other informative programmes.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to develop such technique in All India Radio, Vilaspur so that the programmes could be received by ordinary radio sets.

(iii) Need to set up a F.M. Radio Station at Mandala, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Information and broadcasting service is a powerful medium for the development of art, literature, culture and also for the social, economic and regional development. With this end in view, the Government have started a scheme for opening a Akashwani Kendra in every district. Under this scheme Akashwani Kendras in all neighbouring districts around Mandala have been opened. Mandala is predominantly an Adivasi area but no Akashwani Kendra has been set up there so far. As a result, there is no out let for the talent of new and upcoming literators and artists of that area.

Therefore, I humbly request the Central Government to immediately set up a F.M. radio station in Mandala.

(iv) Need for construction of Bridges on certain rivers in Sidhartha Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (Domariaganj): The newly formed district of Sidhartha Nagar, which was earlier a part of Basti District has its borders with Nepal. This district is the most backward district and is included amongst Industrially Backward Districts. Since this district shares border with Nepal, many rivers and nullahs flow through this district. But in the absence of bridges on rivers. Transportation is interrupted. Therefore, I request the Central Government that bridges should be constructed at Singarjot on Rapti river, at Chandradeep Ghat on Kwano river, at Hurlapur Ghat on Banganga, at Uska bazaar and Sohas on Purna river so that this district can be linked with other districts.

(v) Need to ensure regular payment of salaries to teachers and other employees of degree colleges of Uttar Pradesh

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): I would like to draw your attention towards non-payment of salaries for the past many months to the teachers/employees of degree colleges in U.P.

Teachers/employees of Degree Colleges in U.P. are not being regularly paid their salareis for the past many months, whereas other employees of the State are being paid regularly. As a result, they are facing acute financial hardships. The festival of Holi has passed but they have not been paid their salaries for the month of February.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to ensure regular payment of salareis to the teachers and other employees of degree colleges in U.P.

(vi) Need to take concrete steps for setting up a separate Jharkhand State

SHRI SIMON MARANDHI (Rajmahal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 16 hill districts of South Bihar are predominantly inhabited by tribals. This area abounds in deposits of Coal Manganese, Bauxite, Granite and other minerals and meets the mineral requirements of major part of the country. However, as a result of non-implementation of educational, social, economic, cultural and development schemes in right earnest, the people of this area feel themselves neglected and cut off from rest of Bihar. In the light of all this , the leaders of various political parties, for a long time, had been regularly taking up, the demand for the formation of a separate Jharkhand State with the State Government as well as with the Central Government. Last year the hon. Minister of Home Affairs also gave an assurance in this regard, but nothing came out of it. That's why the people of the Jharkhand region had been compelled to announce economic blockade. Last year and even this year because of the current economic blockade, various schemes of the Government are getting delayed and face a bleak future.

In the prevailing circumstances, I would request humbly to the Central Government to intervene immediately and also take the intitative in the matter of setting up a separate Jharkhand State, so as to find a permanent solution of the problem.

(vii) Need to set up an Agricultural University at Parlakhemudi, Orissa

[*English*]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Sir, Parlakhemundi is located at the border of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It is an historical town of the southern Orissa. It is known for the birth place of late Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapathi, the first premier of Orissa. Besides, it is the privileged placed of several leading freedom fighters, educationists and poets. Now, it is the headquarters of the newly created Gajapathi district.

The background of Parlakhemundi deserves special consideration of the Government of India for its all-round development. It is the rice bowl of Southern Orissa. But the people of the area are not able to make any progress in the field of agriculture. Due to lack of any facility to persue higher studies in agriculture, the students of the area desirous of studying agriculture are unable to do so. It is also a fact that the only Agricultural University established at Bhubaneshwar in North Orissa is far away from Parlakhamundi If an Agricultual University is set up at Parlakhemundi, it will cater to the needs of the entire Southern region.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to set up an Agricultural University at Parlakhemundi in Orissa. The newly established university may be named after the late Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapathi as in the case of the Medical College at Berhampur.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.30 PM.

13.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* DISAPPROVAL OF THE ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN AREA AT AYODHYA ORDINANCE.

AND

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN AREA AT AYODHYA BILL (*CONTD.*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:Nqw, we will take up Agenda Items 14 and 15 together for discussion. Shri Sudhir Roy please.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Sir, the nation is seized of this problem of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue for a long time. Already, much blood has flown. And already it was a fait accompli.

But Sir, in July 1991, when the situation was becoming critical, when the Karsewaks threatened that they would resume *Kar Seva*, we urged upon the Government to take over the site. But the Government did nothing. It carried on its Powwows with the Sangh Parivar and it carried on with its parleys with Sadhus and somehow the Karsewaks made a retreat. Again in the month of October, the Margdarshak Mandali of the saints threatened that they would resume *Kar Seva*. Then also, the Left parties and the National Front Parties urged upon the Government to take over the site. But the Government paid no heed to our advice. The Government simply acted on the dictum of 'speak no evil, see no evil and hear no evil'. The Government had practical relied on the Sang Parivar, Hoping that their request would be compiled with. This is because the former chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh gave a solemn pledge to the supreme court that no harm would be done to the Babri Masjid. His Holiness Swami Chinmayananda stated in an affidavit that they would perform only Bhajans and Keertans and that no harm would be done to the structure.

Then Sir, on 6th December, the mosque was demolished. Any way we are grateful to Advaniji because he warned us before hand that there would be no Bhajans and Keertans alone and that a special squad had already been given training in Chambal so that the mosque could be demolished. Within five hours, this 500 year old ancient mosque was demolished. The whole world was stunned. Then the Prime Minister declared that he would try his best to reconstruct the masjid. But what follows? The whole country was in a threat. Cities, towns and villages were full of riots. Women and children were burnt alive. Thousands of men were killed. And, many more had to flee from Surat, Bhopal and Ahmedabad. But, the Government is still playing their ugly game.

On the 27th December, the Faizabad Administration gave permission to have *darshan* of Ram Lala where those idols are installed on a make-shift temple on the site of demolition. Thus, by granting permission to have *darshan* the Government tried to legitimise an illegitimateact of the Sangh Parivar. When the Prime Minister was contacted at Tiruvanantharapuram, he said that it is an act of the district administration. But, even a child knows that district administration cannot give a unilateral order on the sensitive issue when the entire State was under the President's Rule. But the Prime Minister took the plea that this is an act of the district administration.

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

When the muslim community requested to offer Namaz they were refused. In fact a procession of the muslims was debarred from going there. Now, they have promulgated an ordinance. They have also legitimsied an illegitiamte act of the Sangh Parivar. The whole country is now full of tension. We see the communal divide has become sharper between the Hindus and muslims. From the point of view of population, India is the second largest muslim country. In the world, just next to Indonesia. In India every 87th man is a muslim. Muslims have done a lot to contribute to the civilisation and culture of this country. But, Sir. the Sang Parivar declared that if they come to power the muslims will be deprived of their voting right and they will have to go to Pakistan. All this is being uttered by the responsible leaders of the Sangh Parivar.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is giving wrong information to the House. He is misleading the House. He has mentioned that some responsible leaders of the BJP have said that muslims should be thrown out of the country and that they should be deprived of the voting right.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: ** has made a statement in Madras.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Sir, he has mentioned the name of a person who is not present in the House. Whatever he is saying, is baseless and not true. He is misleading the House. He cannot mislead the House.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, he is not a Member of this House and I have quoted him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You call him in the House.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: He is ready to come but have you got the guts to call him to the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ms. Bharti when you get the chance you can rebut it.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Sir, he is a responsible Member of Parliament. He cannot say something so baseless. He cannot mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Ray, you have made allegation against whom?

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Sir, he has used the name of

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A person who is not present in the House, his name should not be taken.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, I am quoting his statement only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If a person is not in a position to defend his case, his name should not be taken in the House. I will expunge that from the records.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Sir, it has been mentioned in the white Paper also. He is quoting from the White Paper.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): In the white paper name of **—— is mentioned.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho): There is nothing of this sort in the White Paper. I have also read the White Paper.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will expunge that name.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: The Government has promulgated an ordinance and a Bill has been brought in this House. Now, the Centre

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

has declared its intention to acquire more than 67 acres of land. It has declared that this land would vest with the Centre and the titleship would vest with the Centre. The Centre would pay the owner its legitimate market value. It has been declared that there would be two trusts for constructing the 'mandir' and 'masjid'.

I think, now this step of Centre will create difference between the Sangh Parivar and the Government. The Sangh Parivar's only objection is that the temple should not be constructed by the 'sants' and 'sadhus' or by the Government because that is the monopoly of the VHP and so this should not be entrusted to the 'sants' and 'sadhus'. This is the only difference. The minority community has already been alienated. Our argument is that these things should have been referred to the Supreme Court not under Article 143 (1) because under this Article the Supreme Court has only advisory jurisdiction. That is, it depends on the sweet will of the Government whether it would abide by the decision of the Government or not. We demand that the decision of the Supreme Court shall be final. We, therefore, request the Government to refer this case under Article 138(2).

This Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi dispute is a cause for tension and anxiety all over the country. The forces of destabilisation are becoming stronger day by day. The communal divide is becoming more sharpened. Therefore, we would appeal to the Government to refer the case, under Article 138(2). The Government should not only acquire land but also they should say that this should finally solve this Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. There must not be any loopholes for any Party to take advantage of the situation.

With these few words I conclude.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Baramati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I am thankful to you for calling me to speak. I strongly support this Bill and I request the hon. members to support also. I have heard the speeches of some of the hon. members who spoke yesterday. It is told that sometimes, the experts seldom agree because they might not have been experts they doel.

Similarly some Opposition Members seldom agree because perhaps they feel that if they agree they will not been opposition Members. Anyway, some Opposition members did agree. This is the difference. In my opinion this is the historic Bill which has been brought by the hon. Minister to this House for consideration. In my opinion, it is the dark portion of the history and it has to be told. The 6th December, 1992 is the dark portion of history of our history. It is a sad history in the annals of Constitutional set back, it is to be considered by all the Members that it is a very serious thing. It is also because the country has been brought to a serious situation. Now the situation still continues to be serious. That is why this is an attempt to protect the Constitution, to protect secularism, to protect our nation, to protect the glory and to protect secularism, to protect our nation, to protect the glory and to protect the name and fame of this country in the whole world.

You know how attempts were made to sweed secularism; how attempts were made to destablese the country here, the very harmful forces which are detrimental to the nation, to the Constitution and to our democracy.

That is why this Bill was brought. It has been brought keeping in view how after 6th December, 1992 the country was led to violance which had resulted in a number of deaths, injuries and destruction of property in various parts of the country. Still it is continuing. But it is not that severe. That is why we should pay heed and cautions. Sir, the philosophy of this bill is to bring national harmony and to protect Constitution and secularism of our country and not only that to bring back the glory and the position of India in the world.

How the entire world is bowing down

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

before India for its humanitarianism, for its secularism, for its spiritualism, human philosophy, that had been shatterd on that very day?

I want to request all the members of this house that they should be very much cautious of what we are discussing here. Sometimes, some leaders of some groups blow hot and cold at the same time; sometimes, they are speaking on democracy, they are speaking of nationality, they are speaking about poor masses of this country; at the same time, what they are doing should be watched by everybody.

In the name of religion, in the name of Lord Rama, in the name of God, we are trying to capture power. But we are not caring for the country; we are not caring for the common people who are living in remote corners of the villages. When people are not getting food to ert, clothes to wear, even medicine to take, even children are not getting education, at that time, we are only playing with the religion. We want to have this power. This is disliked by everybody.

"Sandu Shitar Chhipe Na,
Neech Chhipe Na Badappan Gai,
Sabha Ke Bhitar Pandit Rikte Na,
Suraj Chhipe Na Badal Chai"

[Engl*ish*]

You cannot hide sins looking in a box; it will be revealed. A day will come when everybody, every citizen, every new born baby will blame this party which is leading this country to this critical situation.'

I want to put one or two more questions to those hon. Members who are very much praising for construction of Ram mandir and demolition of Babri Masjid. History says that Babri Masjid was neither built by Babar nor that was not demolished by Babar; it was built by Mir Baqi in 1958. After a lapse more than 500 years, we have witnessed that there is nothing in it. It is going on like that.

But in 1949, there was some sort of a dispute; and Section 145 was promulgated saying that nobody can enter into that Mandir and Babri Masjid. Nobody can take away the idol of Ramlal from there which was put there; that was also going on like that. VHP and another party - I can name it also if I may be excused, because it should be named; everybody should know its name - in the name of God, in the name of religion, we should be very cautious whether we are doing any harm to the country. If our country is divided, can anybody welcome that? If it is so then we are killing ourselves, we are killing the democracy, we ar killing our independence. This is the thing.

Whenever we recite Ram, we give respect to the father of the nation, Mahatama Gandhi, about whom one famous philosopher said:

> "Generations to come could scarcely believe that a man like Mahatama Gandhi ever trod this earth in flesh and blood".

World can give birth to several mahapurush, but only one Mahatma is Mahatama Gandhi. It was this Mahatama Gandhi who recited:

"Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram, Patit Pawan Sita Ram,
Ishwar Allah Tero nam, Sab Ko Sammati De Bhagwan"

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, Allah, Ishwar, Raghupati Ram, Jesus, all are same. If we worship Ram, we have to respect Allah and Jesus also. If we do not respect Jesus and Allah then we are not Hindus. What is Hinduism? Hindus believe in sacrifice.

"Vishwahit Hindu, Pratirakt Bindu"

[*English*]

Every drop of blood of a Hindu is for

others, for the whole world and not for any particular sector.

What is in it if we colour our clothes but we do not colour tour hearts and souls? If we do not colour our heart and soul then we are deceiving the entire nation. Beacon says:

"Life faces the God shrinketh from mankind".

We are not facing the God that is why we are telling lie. If we face the God we will not care for those who will tell lie.

Earlier my friend gave some quotations and those have been objected here. I want to categorically mention that the white paper on Ayodhya has been circulated and in it the names are mentioned. Dr. Mureimanohar Joshi, President of BJP mentioned in mathura.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read the White Paper. Everybody has read it. Why are you repeating it. It is no use of reading it again.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I want to put it here that some people speak about secularism, nationality, fraternity and brotherhood in the House but in public places what they are telling is different. They are doing harm to the nation, harm to the entire humanity.

It has been stated that in the village called Ramchandra Pargana haveli, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, some portion of land has to be acquired by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 17 minutes. Please wind up now.

DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: I will take two to three minutes only. Sir, you also know how things were going on when the then U.P. Government gave affidavit to the court and gave assurance to the National Integration Council.

15.00 hrs.

I can quote here. It has been recorded here how the conspiracy was going on and this conspiracy will also linge it is not dealt with firmly and very strongly. It could not be abolished from our country. Therefore, every Member should be conscious about it. Who are the actual culprits, who are the guilty persons, who are harming the country, harming the nation and harming our ancient past glory? This is a matter for consideration.

With these words, I thank the Chair and the hon. Minister also before I conclude.

15.01 hrs.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill on behalf of my party, the Janta Dal. But I also wish to thank the Home Minister for his gracious gift on the eve of the Id-ul-fitre as a member of the Muslim community.

The Bill that he has placed before us is a Bill which makes an individious discrimination against a major religious community of India. The Bill is a camouflage, which is a smoke-screen to create a legal facade, a legal framework behind which a mosque of 500 years standing shall be converted into a temple by the order of the State, by the diktat of the Government and under a pseudo mandate of the judiciary.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): A pseudo order of the court?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: 'Pseudo opinion' I would say Because you had asked a pseudo question, so you will get a pseudo opinion.

The Bill constitutes a step in the direction of the commission of a fraud on the Constitution. It constitutes a negation of the principles of the secular order. It is an act of deception to mislead the public opinion and it is an act of hostility against the Muslim community of India.

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

There was no dispute before 1949 because there was no claim that the Babri Masjid site was the site of the birth of Lord Rama.

The history began on 22/23 December, 1949 when the mosque was intruded into. Idols were surreptitiously and unlawfully placed there. There were the words of the then Government of U.P. Then it was attached taken out of the hands of the community to which it belonged.

In 1986 although it was an attached property, it was unlocked and converted into a *de facto* temple. In 1989 the construction of the new temple began under the auspices of the same party's Government which is ruling us today. In 1990 the first assault came on the Babri masjid. In 1991 there was a second assault on the Babri Masjid beginning with demolitions and excavations and new construction, all thoroughly illegal against the law of the land. In 1992 came the assault which led to demolition of the Babri Masjid.

We have received shock after shock, we have received injury after injury and the country is seething and simmering against the impact of these repeated acts of violence, repeated acts of violation against the body politik of India.

Let us look at the conduct of this Government, which has presented us with this Bill, in the period immediately before the demolition. We suggested that if they were truly sincere about protecting the masjid, they should declare it as a historic monument so that it comes under the protection of the Directive Principles of the Constitution. They did not do that. We suggested, that if they were so generously offering forces to the State, sometimes against their wishes, force after forces, company after company, battalion after battalion, why could they not get them to share, the security plan and insist that the security of the structure shall be in the hands of the forces sent by the Centre? They did not do that.

We asked them why they did not go to the Supreme Court and get themselves appointed as a receiver of the property. They did not prese the matter.

We asked them to apply Article 355 and give a special directive to the State Government. They did not do that.

We asked them to apply Article 352 on a limited scale and take over the administration of a limited area and bring this property under their control. They did not do that.

We asked them to seek the guidelines from the Supreme Court when it had allowed symbolic *kar seva*. Tney did not ask for any guidelines. It was an unguided, unregulated *kar seva* and the result could be foreseen.

They never made any explicit declaration that the Government of India was honour-bound to use all possible force, use all its authority to protect the Babri Masjid, if it was touched. If an explicit declaration was made even after the NIC Resolution, this could have been achieved. They did not do that. And now, this Government, comes to us and says, "We have a proposal, we have a plan for settlement." What have they done immediately after the demolition began? They took six hours before they took official notice of it! They took 36 hours more before the site was cleared. Then they allowed the construction of a platform. Then they allowed the re-installation of the idols which had been withdrawn. Then they allowed as our friend pointed out in detail, the opening of this temporary structure for Darshan and Pooja, virtually facing us with a new reality, again a pseudo reality.

Subsequently, they made, as I called, a pseudo reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 (1) which does not touch the core question at all, which has got no legal consequences and which has got no moral authority. This is a wide, broad, loaded reference whose answer was calculated in advance; the response was calculated in advance so that the Government could have a free hand to do what it likes, and what it

proposed to do. Then they have published this White Paper also. This white Paper was nothing more, than a facade and a device to cover up all the sins and all the acts of omission and commission committed by this Government. Therefore, when we look into this Bill, we have got to get into those details.

Sir, what is the real motion of the Government? There is a hidden plan.

There is a hidden purpose behind this Bill. On the face of it they say that they want to acquire this land and to erase all the cases so that they could have a free hand, they could have a clean slate, wiped clean of all the past, and then they shall be free in the light of the opinion received from the Supreme Court, to determine the rights and interests of various parties and to do what they like. It sounds very simple, very gracious, very generous and very impartial! But who has suffered? Whose property was it? Who filed the cases? They stand defrauded. There is a game plan seen in that light. There is a grand desing; and the Bill is meant to achieve that.

It is meant to achieve that grand design which is to facilitate the construction of the proposed Rama Janmabhoomi Mandir on the cite of the Babri Masjid. The only difference and that is also part of the grand plan, that the credit for that should not go to Shri Vajpayee, or Shri Advani or to Shri Singhal — I would take his name because his name is part of history and part of the record — but it should go to Shri Rao and Shri Chavan and to the great Congress Party with all its hundred years of traditions of secularism. That is the only difference.

Therefore, when I look at the objects and purposes this Bill, in the light of these two basic pillars, the acquisition of the land, the acquisition of a title over the land and of abatement of legal proceedings, then I am surprised at the manner which it has been drafted. It sounds like what they call, it suddenly jumps after the third paragraph of the Preamble of the Bill, which says,

> "Whereas it is necessary to maintain public order and to promote communal harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst the people of India....."

who can disagree with that and suddenly it jumps,

> "Whereas with a view to achieving the aforesaid objectives, it is necessary to acquire certain areas in Ayodhya;"

One does not know how they jump from the great objective of communal harmony and fraternity among the people of India to the option of acquisition of the land. What is it called in Latin. I think my friend, Shrj Indrajit Gupta can help me.

Now, I have to read the objects and purposes here. There they are more explicit. I did not know why the hon. Minister did not put that in the Preamble to provide the connecting link. They say towards the end of the first paragraph:

> "It was considered necessary to acquire the site of the disputed structure and suitable adjacent land upto 60 acres for setting up a complex which could be developed in a planned manner wherein a Ram temple, a mosque" - How kind of him Mr. Chairman! - "amenities for pilgrims, a library, museum and other suitable facilities can be set up".

Mr. Chairman, my contention is that this objective is based on illusions that once the so called purpose of the Government is served, even if I assume that the Government achieves the purpose of constructing the temple and the masjid, though the masjid is being opposed tooth and hail by the other side, then will it lead to harmony? will it be the end of the matter? Will it be resolve the situation? Will it settle the dispute? My heart says it will not, and my wind says it will not. Will the Hindutva forces be satisfied with the construction of a Ram temple anywhere. Today, they are telling us nothing is going to be constructed on the babri masjid site, mandir will be constructed somewhere away

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

and Muslims even if they lose the Babri masjid, they shall get a Masjid in lieu thereof'. Neither the Muslims will be satisfied nor the Hindus will be satisfied, the battle will go on. I want to make one more point here. The Hindutava forces are playing a political game. It is not a religious movement. They want to demolish the secular State. They want to construct a Hindu State. Therefore, if they win this battel of the Babri Masjid then they shall be heartened enough to go forward, attack one mosque after another. They have proclaimed a list of 3000 mosques, first Mathur then Kashi. They have not closed their options and they will go on and on until the political objective is achieved. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Chavan, if you pass this Bill, and if you permit the construction of a temple, as desired by them, it is going to add force and vigour to them; it is going to give them an injection of energy; it is going to promote their objective, the historic objective. Therefore, I would say that this entire Bill is based on illusions. The final solution is out of sight because you have adopted a method which is not satisfactory. You have adopted means which are questionable, you are not finally settling the dispute on the basis of any principles; on the basis of any hard logic; on the basis of any reading of history or even of the reading of the present contemporary political situation. You have even hidden from this Bill, it should have been brought out here very clearly that the land that you propose to acquire is exactly the same piece of land, at least it includes that piece of land 2.77 acres in are which was acquired by the Kalyan Singh Government of U.P. and whose acquisition was declared null and void and was struck down by the Allahabad High Court. You have not said that anywhere. That is a material fact. why are you hiding it from the people? Why are you not being explicit and why are you not saying that the land that you are acquiring contains or includes the entire area disputed between the Hindu and Muslim communities and much more than that? But the point I am making is that you have a purpose in not mentioning its proper legal status and I am questioning you, ii your purpose was to acquire the land.....(*Interruptions*). Sir, I will have to take a few more minutes. If they have to acquire the land, why do not they apply the normal general law of the land? The land Acquisition Act is there. It is not a State Act. It is a central Act. Why are they wary? Why are they shy of using the norami acquisition proceedings? I will give you the reason Mr Chairman Mr. Chavan is shy of doing that of applying a general law and wants a special law because he knows that in the general law he has no scope, because he runs the risk of having the acquisition declared null and void as that includes the element of 2.77 acres which has already been declared as null and void. He knows that title suits are not formally abated under the Land Acquisition proceedings and he wants a clean slate. He knows that he cannot avoid the procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition proceedings which is based, Mr. Chairman, on principles of natural justice. He also knows that he has no special power under this land Acquisition Act for the sort of construction that he has in mind because the construction of a temple or the construction of a mosque or for that matter the construction of any place of worship is not considered to be a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act. Therefore, he is running away from normal procedure of land acquisition and trying to take shelter behind a special law (disturbance).

There are provisions in the Land Proceeding Act which also cut down the time taken. The core questions are two. One is the legal question, i.e. what was the status of the property which is in dispute - Babri Masjid and the land attached thereto on 22-23 December, 1949. On that the FIR, the written statement of the Government of U.P., the letters of the Deputy Commissioner are all material and there is no question in my mind about what the judgement of a court shall be. The second question is a historical question, i.e., whether a temple consecrated to commemorate the birth site of Lord Rama was in existence in 1528 on the site where babri Masjid stood, and was demolished in 1528 to build the Babri Masjid on that site. If the

Home Minister had asked this question to the Supreme Court in a very specific manner, in a very explicit manner, in a very pointed manner, of course, it would would not have a legal consequence immediately but it would act as a great moral force. But the manner in which he has put the question, he has completely spoiled his case. A vague question will get a vague reply and will have no moral force at all. I have already mentioned in the House that the Muslim community will not accept any opinion of the Supreme Court which tries to do them out of the Babri masjid.

The Home Minister can argue that the State has eminent domain. That theory of eminent domain was cut short by justice Vivan Bose who declared that all powers flow from the Constitution. Then executive power, the judicial power, the legislative power, all flow from the Constitution. There can be no legislative power beyond the limits of the Constitution and, therefore, in Indian law, there is no theory of eminent domain.

I would also like to mention that the Home Minister knows very well that legislative authority also cannot trample upon the Constitution. And here he does, he debates my suits, he takes away my rights, my interests and leaves me with no legal remedy at all. It is a confiscation. It is an arbitrary act. Even in the Forty second amendment of the Constitution, which was highly undesirable in itself, there was a provision about a legal remedy. In this Bill, there is no provision of a legal remedy. I think that should be enough to point out that the manner and the method chosen by the Home Minister are extremely arbitrary.

In the recent karnataka case, it was laid done down that the legislative powers cannot be extended to go against the Constitutional provisions. I do not have the time to read out the various references that I have got here. The Bill is a colourable exercise of judicial authority which I question, and through a legislative process the Government is trying to extinguish not only my rights and interests but also the existing judicial orders, the status quo orders.

Then, Sir, I come to articles 25 and 26. Article 25 makes a clear distinction between what is called secular practice and religious practice. The State has the fullest authority to regulate secular practice, even if it is an expression of freedom of religion. But the State cannot destroy a religious practice, and the confiscation or the acquisition of a place of worship amounts to destruction of religious practice because a place of worship is meant for the practice of religion and, therefore, the acquisition of Babri Masjid creates a very invidious, a very vicious precedent of taking over of places of worship, which goes against article 25 of the Constitution. It is not only a bad precedent, it is a threat to all religion in the country, all institutionalised religions in the country, all places of worship, and to that extent, it is a fatal attak on the principle of freedom of religion and of conscience, enshrined in the Constitution of India. The State has no right to acquire a place of worship for a so-called public purpose, far less to acquire it with a hidden purpose of transferring it to another religious community for a religious purpose. I have also to state here because it has been mentioned sometimes that it is a question of faith is not subject to a proper adjudication procedure. That is why the hon. Prime Minister says: I can send the substantive issue to the Supreme Court, provided Mr. Advani agrees', as if Mr. Advani had a veto on all the decisions of the Government. I know their difficulty; their difficulty is that a substantive adjudication is not going to be accepted by the VHP on the ground that it is a question of faith. That is the argument used.

Now, there are many decision by the Supreme Court. I can cite only two examples; SC 853 of 1962 and SC 282 of 1954. Which says in effect:

> "Faith cannot be stretched to such an extent that it threatens the rules of law. Faith is not beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. Legitimacy of a religious act or faith can be examined in the light of internal evidence

of that religion."

Therefore, the argument that faith is not subject to judicial examination is a medieval argument, is an anti-democratic argument, is an anti-constitutional argument, is an anti-secular argument and therefore, this cannot be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I am rushing through my points and I am making new points.

Now, the Home Minister will say: 'You say, I am being anti-secular; here I am so secular. By all the principles of secularism as practised in our Republic, loot, I am giving parity to mandir and Masjid; I am not talking of constructing only a Mandir, I am constructing also a Masjid. 'very kind of you, Mr. Home Minister. But has the Muslim Community asked you for a Masjid? Has the Muslim community asked you for a piece of land? No; I do not know of any responsible member of the Muslim community in this Republic of ours who has asked for a substitute piece of land or a substitute construction. Therefore, what are you going to construct? No; this is only camouflage; your real purpose is only to construct a Mandir and you are only trying to seek comfort under the principles of secularism by mentioning a Masjid which, you know, will not be constructed.

Sir, the VHP, we know, has launched a campaign and I must say, they have made their position extremely clear. They say, they shall not permit the construction of a Masjid, not only on the disputed site, but within the Panch kosi Parikrama. They have also said that they will not be satisfied unless the temple includes the site of the Babri Masjid and the *Garb Grah is located on the Babri Masjid sit itself. Supposing the supreme court says that there is no real evidence that a temple was destroyed in 1528, then are they going to give that Mosque back to Muslims ? Do they have the guts? do they have the courage? Do they have the moral authority? Do they have the* political will? No; they do not have it. You have been succumbing to pressures all through; they have been acting under pressure all through and therefore, even if you win the opinion, they shall not do it.

Sir, I want to say one thing. I have been a student of arithamatic. Two negatives added together will not name a positive; two negatives added together will still remain a negative. If the construction of a temple by state is against secularism, if the construction of a Masjid by State is against secularism, then the construction of both together is also against the principles of secularism. A secular state cannot construct a masjid or a Mandir and a secular State cannot hand over the site of a Masjid for the construction of a temple.

Sir, I will now come to articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution. Under Article 15 of the constitution, you cannot act in a manner which is favourable to one religious community, *vis-a-vis* the other. That amounts to discrimination. Now, secularism stands on that principle under Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India. Secularism is a basic structure of the Constitution. In the famous case of Keshavanand Bharati on the basic structure of the Constitution, it was laid down that the secular structure was part thereof and the secular order cannot be vitiated by political processes or political motives.

In the case, they have, in fact, decided to identify themselves with one party as the Kalyan Singh Government had decided to identify itself with one religious group. So have you. They were more honest. They did it openly. You are less honest. You are doing it in a different manner. But the moment the State identifies itself in its action or in the consequence of its action with the interest of one religious group over the other, once it prefers one over the other, the State is no longer neutral. If the State is no longer neutral, then the State is no longer secular.

Similarly the impact of arbitrary trying to abatement of all cases. I asked a moment

ago, "Who is hurt"? Whose cases go? Under whose pressure are they working? They are hurting one community. They are accepting the claims of another group. You are preferring one over the other. You are not being even handed. They are trying to meet out justice in a manner that it will help one side and harm the other. Therefore, by this declaration to acquire the land in the manner that I have spelt out, in your decision to abate all the cases, they are, in fact, proceeding according to their unstated objectives. This uneven burden being placed on the Muslim community makes the Bill totally invidious and discriminatory and ma*la fide* in the eyes of the law, under the Constitution of India, articles 14 and 15.

I would like to sound a note of caution to the Government. I said, on the day when we had the debate on the demolition of Babri Masjid. "What is lost is not the faith of the Muslim community, the second largest community in the country in a party or in a Prime Minister or in a Government, their faith has been shaken in the system itself." Now you are trying to completely uproot that faith. They will have no trust left in the Executive or the judiciary. All their hopes will be lost. They will be thrown against the wall. They see through your game plan. Then will not accept any political award in the light of the so-called pseudo opinion to be given by the Supreme Court to your pseudo question or to a loaded reference. They will not accept the construction of the temple on the Babri Masjid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, certain terms being used like "pseudo opinion", I think, we can avoid using the term. It is not correct.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I will avoid it.

You have made an international commitment. You have made a commitment to re-build the Babri Masjid to the people of India, to the Muslim community of India. Subsequently that commitment was taken note of by almost the entire world. Forty countries took note of it and made official statements and they have been reminding you — when do you start re-building the babri masjid. Anyone with modicum of knowledge in English will know — I am sure Mr Inder Jeet will appreciate it —"to re-build the Babri Masjid" and to "to build a masjid" are not one and the same thing. To re-build the babri Masjid, whether you made that commitment in a moment of weakness — I do not now. But to re-build the Baber Masjid, that commitment shall not be fulfilled unless you re-build the Babri Masjid on the site that it occupied. That it should be done even under the law of the land, under the principle of jurisprudence, under the principle of restitution of damaged property, damaged by one of the sides unilaterally while the suit is pending. It is incumbent to re-build the lost property, damaged property, whatever be the final consequence. If you do not do this and instead plan and conspire to take over the site of the Masjid and give it away for the construction of a temple. I am sure, it is something that the people of India, the secular forces of India, the Muslim community of India shall not accept as the final solution, as the *faith accompli.*

Therefore, I appeal to you, appeal to the Government to come back to the straight and narrow path of rule of law. Transfer the title suit to the Supreme Court under article 138(2). Till then, keep the disputed property in your custody. Do not acquire it. Do not take way the title but only take possession and keep it the *status quo* as it was on the day of the promulgation of the President's rule. And then, await the final judicial verdict. I shall be with you. The Muslim community shall be with you. All the secular forces of India will be with you because the judicial verdict has a force of its own, has moral strength of its own. When you will stand for judicial adjudication. nobody in this land has the authority to challenge it or to reject it. And therefore

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since you have strayed from the narrow and straight path of the rule of law, I have no option but to oppose this Bill with all the power at my command.

I appeal to the House to reject it and to request you to come back with a new plan new bill.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to intervene and speak in support of the Bill with regard to the Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Bill, 1993.

This Bill is the outcome of developments which have taken place in our nation ever since 1949 with regard to the Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid structure.

This is not a dispute on one which deals merely with the dispute on property nor is it one between two religious sects. Rather, I would like to submit that it is one that attacks the very roots of our nation.

The House must be aware that I had participated as a co-ordinator on behalf of the Government in the talks between the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee. During these talks, the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad exchanged questionnaires and answers. From among them, there is one question and answer of relevance which I wish to remember at this present moment. It was a question with regard to why did the idol appear on the said night and only on the said night of 23rd December, 1949 at the disputed site. This question was actually asked by the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee from the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. The reply is very enlightening. It shows that this is not just an issue of a dispute over the birth-place of Lord Rama or that it is a dispute by one religious sect of people who feel that they have been wronged over an act done allegedly, according to them, way back in 1528 where a Mandir, according to them, in the name of Lord Rama which existed was demolished and a Masjid was built. In fact, the issue, according to them, is not at all that.

I remember and, in fact, if I recollect the words in the reply.

"Please refer to your own documents etc.

They say that

> "There was an active Hindu movement at Ayodhya for the construction of a magnificent Ram temple, way back even in 1948. Deeply hurt"

Here I think its importance is emphasis

> "Deeply hurt by the partition of their motherland on the basis of the two-nation theory of the Muslim League, it was but natural for the Hindus to have asserted their national identity after having gained political independence on the 15th August, 1947"

Then they asked a question again in return to a question

> "Was it not necessary that to build a secular polity in Independent India that the Muslims who in the election of 1946"

All Muslims. Amusing to note

> " Have voted overwhelmingly in favour of the partition demand of the Muslim League but had decided to stay back in truncated India, to have some heart-searching about their earlier role and as a symbolic gesture of their dissociation from the medieval ideology of religious intolerance, exclusivism and vandalism, to have joined hands with their Hindu brethren in removing the physical remains of that medieval ideology and in reconstruction

of befitting memorials at least at three important holy places - Ayodhya, Varanasi and Mathura.."

Who says it? It is the VHP.

I further quote:

"Instead of any such gesture, they, while enjoying all the benefits of the liberal and secular Constitution adopted by the Hindu majority, continued to pursue the same path of religious exclusivism and separatism. Appearance of the Ram Lala Idols on 23rd December, 1949 was a natural outcome of this state of affairs....." This is what the VHP has said in reply to a question given by the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee.

Sir, it is very clear that this is - oven according to them - not a dispute about building a temple in the memory of Lord Ram. It is not even a dispute about the birthplace. It goes to the very root of India, our nation, as a nation which believes in liberty of all faiths, as a nation which believes that people of all faiths can live as equals. It is really a movement to have a theocratic Hindu State in order to complete the two-nation theory. It is not a movement to build a temple in the name of a God which the Hindus believe in. But it is an effort to destroy the nation as we stand today.

Sir, at this time, I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that we had four sets of talks initially - if I recollect rightly when the hon. Member Shri Chandra Shekhar was the Prime Minister. After that, there was a break, a deadlock. Our Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao held meetings with varied number of people belonging to both the communities, religious leaders, academicians, theologists and various people. It is because of his effort that the talks resumed once again. What was surprising is that it has reached a stage where one could confidently say that the talks - it was visible to all - were not only poceeding well but had also achieved a good understanding between the parties and most probably the issue could have been settled amicably I was personally present. I would like to bring it to the notice of this House that during the talks we found that on the 23rd of October both the sides had fixed last date for giving evidence and last date by which opinions should be given and fixed the date of 8th November for finally coming to a conclusion as to how the evidence would be evaluated on the major central issue. After this was fixed up, the date of 8th November was known, the VHP knew that the central issue is liable to be settled amicably and legally, they decided to go in for their so-called *Dharam Sansad.* Well before that, the *Dharam Sansad* in fact had a meeting in Ujjain with an organisation which has been banned today, and the date of 6th December for *kar seva* was made known, was decided. The *dharam Sansad* officially announced it. What is the *Dharam Sansad*? It is the Parliament of Religions. But, anyway, they officially announced that they are going ahead with the *kar seva* at a time when it was known that the talks had reached a stage where a solution was possible. Many people have quoted on and off newspapers and views. But I do think that it is interesting at this moment to take note of the fact that assurances on this *kar seva* issue were given by none too small people but people who hold the stature of being.

Chief Ministers, people who held the stature of being the Leader of the opposition, people who held the stature of being Presidents of organisations both religious and, I do not know whether I should say, irreligious. But definitely every single person of any eminance and standing who wanted and wished and claimed that he wants to build a Ram Mandir assured not just the Government, not just the Home Minister, not just the Prime Minister, but assurances were given in the national Integration Council so also affidavits were given in the Supreme Court not once, not twice but more than thrice. I am just bringing it for the question of recollection. Please do not think that I am trying to justify at all anything. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho): I am on a point of information. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not think I can yield on a point of information. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not yielding.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever the hon. Minister is saying on the floor of the House is not correct. He just now stated that when the discussions were going on, then all of a sudden in November 'Karseva' was announced. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that whether the intelligence agencies sole job is to tap the telephones of the hon. Ministers and no other job is entrusted to them? You must be knowing that we have been saying that we would not give more than 3 months, period to the Hon. Prime Minister for solving the issue. 3 months period was over in November. At the time of our meeting in Ayodhya, we decided to keep law profile and meet in November after 3 months on the assurance of the Hon. Prime Minister. Therefore, I would like to submit that besides entrusting to the intelligence agencies tapping of telephones of the hon. Ministers, other jobs should also be entrusted to them. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Firstly, I think, it will be fair if the hon. member Uma Bhartiji would appreciate that she is going to get her turn to speak. Secondly, just what I thought was she had a point of order and I gave in. But I would like to point out one thing. Since she is now speaking of information, I would like to make it clear to her, what she is saying is not correct. I do not want to use any other word because it is an important point of misinformation and a question of constant repetition of what is not correct and what is not true using the old Gobbel's theory, that is, keep on saying something which is not correct and then which is not true, it turns out to be true later on because of constant repetition. I would like to make it a point on record that the Prime Minister had said, "I had asked them around four months time. "They said, "four months is not really so *shubh* maybe a few days here or there. "And what is interesting is when they took the decision at the end of October, not even the three months, in the full sense according to them were over. If they had really given four months time, maybe the issue would have been sorted out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I want a clarification.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Are you going to cross-examine me? Would you let me speak and then have cross-examination?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It is a clarification which will help you. (*Interruptions*) Even at that point of time when talks were going on, what prevented you when the BJP Government was there in Uttar Pradesh to send the material to the Supreme Court under Article 138(2) for adjudication?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am coming to that issue. I will come to that issue. I only wanted to clarify a point with regard to that point that there was no question of three months. It was accepted by Mr. Ashok Singhal. I am sorry, the name was taken, otherwise, I would not take it. It was accepted by one and all that actually it was four months. (*Interruptions*)

I think, it is too much. I seek your protection, Mr. Chairman. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): The Hon. Prime Minister was not in favour of the period of 4 months as it will create all sorts of problems. That's why 3 months' period was agreed upon. ..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: You will have your turn to speak. If you do not want me to talk in terms of truth I will not talk. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Making speeches without permission will not be allowed. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am extremely sorry, it is not fair to continuously interrupt a person who is speaking. You have your turn to speak. I am not speaking at the end. I am speaking right in the middle.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged for the permission given by Uma Bharti. If I may submit, the point which is important and I think we all should not forget, is that every effort was made by Government, not just by Government but by every single political party, every single person in public life, to see that this dispute is settled amicably. But forces who wish to exploit it, not for the purpose of religion, not for the purpose of bringing amity or love or universal brotherhood, which are the tenets of any religion, but for the purpose of dividing man and man, brother and brother, for the purpose of coming into power.

We saw one of the most desperate acts of vandalism on the 6th of December. I think it is important it this stage to quote what I would say an extract of a view to which I would like to attach myself to and that is, if I may submit, is from *India Today* and the issue is dated 15th of December. I would like to quote and it says:

> "It becomes suddenly clear that their five year old refrain that we will build the mandir was a clock for the unstated but truer goal, raze the mosque for building the mandir, hardly carried any real political benefit for a party that calculates it votes on the basis of its one point stand. Building a mandir would be an outcome of a legalistic compromise with secular forces, hardly a vote pulling act. Razing the mosque on the other hand, would create the polarisation so essential to the Hinduthva Movement's political success."

Sir, that is what happened. Now, before you, is actually a Bill that seeks to acquire the land in and around the disputed area and the disputed area. What is the objective? The objective is to bring about a complete close to this dispute which is being utilised...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The mediater's role played by the government is a grand failure. Do you accept it or not?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not think, I need to accept it. The coordinator's job is not mediater's job. That is the differerice, I think, Shri Shrikant Jena should have understood. Government was not mediating, Government was merely coordinating and hoping that two parties to the dispute - claimed parties to a dispute, if I may use the term - would come to understanding and when one of the parties found that an understanding is about to arrive, they decied to adopt to a method by which, well, forget breaking the talks but going much further...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): after making it quite clear that under circumstances central force shall be used but the power of the State shall be used.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: They made it clear.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: This is what you made it clear.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am sorry, this is once again, another case and one sees it, where they want this dispute to continue endlessly or there are those who want to ensure that the society is divided on the basis of religion; and there are those who want this dispute to be ended, those who want to settle this dispute once for all are people who want to ensure that man and man unite to develop and move this country ahead. This is a simple cardinal principle. and both adopt whether it is in the name of representing the majority or whether it is in the name of representing even a minority, surprisingly, similar techniques.

The Technique is to speak what is not correct a million times; then it shall be the truth, since there will not be any answer to this. This is Goebble's theory. After all, Goebble ws considered to be one of the foremost propagandists of a Fascist thought. This is the principle which they have adopted and are acting upon, irrespective of which colour or religion they claim to back because it is not religion that drives them. What drives these forces is only the power that they wish to have for a totalitarian fascist though. If I may go further on, with your permission, the most important point which is required...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister just now stated that Shri Advani is out to capture power. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in what capacity is the government going to construct both the temple as well as the mosque? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I think, it is relevant for me to bring to the notice of this House that the Preamble, well before even 1976 when the amendment was brought in to insert the world 'secular', had enshrined in it, the basic concept of secularism, which we depend upon in our very framewrok of the country, of the nation.

What is important, the Constitution say and speaks, is liberty, not only of though and expression, but also liberty of belief, faith and worship. This is fundamentally enshrined Any person or any group of persons who in the course of their actions do an act which hurts, if I may submit, the liberty to have belief, faith and worship, is doing what would be considered a direct act of sdition and nothing less than that.

Sir, I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that unlike secularism as conied in Oxford and the Oxfordian though where it is similar to atheism or non-religion, in our country, we have always considered secularism to be equal reverence to all religion. I think more than any ohter religion, it is really the Hindu religion, the religion, of the majority which expresses this. Our religion or Hinduism - I am proud to be a Hindu - is someting wich has born from the days of vadas. The vadas did not speak of intolerence. They spoke that truth is the only God. Truth is the only God. Truth is the only god; energy is the supreme being. We are a race. We are a race which 7000 years ago, had the Indus-Valley civilisation where they had the under-ground drainage, where they had the fire-burnt brick walls, where they had roads, where they used the wheel, where they smelt copper. We had the Vedas, 5000 years ago which spoke of universal laws of symmetry which today is analysed to be the best equation in the world for all of motion; not only that, the theory of relativity is enshrined in it. We are talking of a nation with the culture, with that knowledge of science and technology. Today they are talking of medival thoughts to divide man and man for power. When we seek to and that dispute, what shocks me and shakes me is to see people saying, "No; the dispute ahs to live" - live whether in the Courts or elsewhere. I think, it is important for us to go into the fundamental issue of

whether this country which can afford to be a thorcratic State. Can we afford to be a theorratic State? That is the issue.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Who wants it?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: You want it. Do you know what is theocratic?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: What are you putting your thoughts into somebody else's?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I can quote Shri Murli Manohar Joshi. When he is not in the House, I do not want to do it. I never said that he said it; I said, "I can quote him" (*Interruptions*)

Two-thirds, I agree. (Interruptions) the most important issue is that in our country, the word 'minority' may be there because of percentage but in absolutes, we have large sections of people who adhere to various faiths. In order to understand the country, which is multi-religious and multi-lingual, you cannot but have atolerant understanding between these sections for it to continue in its existence. We have seen in once religion that there is a little difference between Protestant Christianity and Catholic Christianity. (*Interruptions*)

I have been to Hardwar much more than you have been, Umaji. (*Interruptions*) fortunately, I have been born in that part of the country where we understand religion religioulsy, not irreligiolsy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If I can be allowed to continue to speak, I would speak. Otherwise, I would not. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The issue that arises is that what is it that we all profess to believe in. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: What is important for us to understand is: What is it that we believe in? What is Hinduism which the majority of this contry and this nation believes in? Is it just vituperative, racial, caste difference? Is it an effort to destroy people. I would like to quote from a reader on Dr S. Radhakrishnan. It is important. He was a man known to be a statesman He was a man who was religious in the full sense of the term. He has said: In Hinduism, you are fundamentally dedicated to love and love means rennciation of one's own self, of one's standards. It is seen with the other man's eyes, feeling with his heart and understanding with his mind.

Even though I am a Hindu, I do understand wy some of our members from the miniority are feeling extremely heart-shaken. They saw in front of them, in the name of faith, a total act of vandalism where all rules of law were broken. Surprisingly, though there was a few days, remorse, they came out in their real colours sying, after all, good was done. Millions have been hurt Thousands have died Is that what religion his meant for?

Unfortunately, it is said that it needs a great soul to represent and to respond to a soul in dormant. Unfortunately, there are no greeat souls in this movement which they call themselves. What they have is only a powerful need to, somehow or the other, reach a stage where they can come to power at any cost.

The Prime Minister, while replying on the motion of thanks, had brought to the notice of the House that the need of the hour today is to ensure that religion and politics are separated. He very emphatically said that we need to bring about a situation where no person no organisation...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why don't you accept Mr. Arjun Singh's line of thinking?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Arjun Singh is our party leader. We accept everthing he says. What is important to say is to understand that unless we separate religion from politics, the very character and the very shape of our nation will change. If I remember rightly, Mr. Nitish Kumar, while speaking on the Motion of No-Condifence and on the issue of, in fact, demolition had categorically brought out the fact that Hindus have been divided in the name of caste over many years to exploit and the superior castes had put down rules to exploit the lower castes. This has been the tradition in the last few years. So, if everything with religious tenements and religious rights was good, then would we say that the caste system is good?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who has said it?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM: Nobody as said it. And I am not saying that. I just raised the question. It is universally accepted that using the caste system, we had kept our own people under subjugation in various forms. What is now important for us to understand is that we need to take what is basically good to more ahead.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Sir, we have assembled here to listen to the speeches on the bill or on the correct definition of religion?

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to clarify to the hon Member that what I am doing is addressing the basic question which this Bill seeks to address. It is not a question of acquisition of a piece of land. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, he could not participate in the last debate on this subject. So, normally, he must be give full chance so that he can clarify his own position (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM: Sir, I do not think I need to clarify my position Srikanta Jenaji, you cannot challenge my secular credentials. I am one of the few example who is sitting in this House who has inter-religious and inter-caste marriages for three generations. Can you claim it? And it is not just like that our family did it. We are talking of early 1900 and not of those born today. I would like to make it clear that this issue is not of one piece of property being acqired. This is the final outcome, after having tried to settle matters amicably, after having tried to settle by talking nationally and reasonably and hoping against hope that certain forces would give up their path of, if I may say, irreligious intolerance and take a path which is basic and fundamental to the Indian race, that of tolerance and understanding It is only when all that as failed that we have come to a situation where we have brought an ordiancne to acquire the land and make it clear that the only basis on which the so-called faith, that Lord Ram was born at a particular spot, was relied upon was the fact that they claim that a Hindu temple existed at the said place. We have referred it to the Supreme Court and asked them their opinion, rightly so. We cannot decide on the question of fact. The question of fact is to be decided by the judicial process. The best system for decision-making on the question of fact is the judicial process. There is a question which was raised by my honourable friend, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury about Articale 138 (2). I would submit that at the time when the BJP was in government in UP, there was a clear objective... (*Inerruptions*).. If the BJP Government was there in power in that State, which was also leading this nefarious movement, had come forward and said that, with the Central Government, they agree to refer this issue for adjudication by Supreme Court, then we would have to after that agreement, come to this House, enact a law and then go to the Supreme Court. What is important is, at that stage, we wanted to

have parties to the dispute, the main party to the dispute, if I could say specifically, to agree and accept the legal veedicat on it and move out of the stand that they took that on the ground of faith, they are above the rule of law. I agree with the citation of Mr. saifuddin, though I am not agreeing with many other things. Rule of law, in our country, is above faith also.Be with the rule of law because we are in a multi-religious country. We are not in a country where we have one faith. When we have multiple faiths, there has to be a method by which, when two faiths do not agree with each other on an issue, you bring about a final decision on that issue and that is done by the judicial system.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Have the parties agreed that they would accept the conclusions reached by the Supreme Court under article 143 reference? And there is the legal cosequence. Is there a law of limitation in the country?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is only because that no agreement is possible and they refused to refer this matter under Article 138(2) to the Supreme Court that a situation arose. Today, Sir, the situation is such that the government in UP is under President's rule. It is the Governor's rule and the Governor is representing the President. The two parties, that is, the State Government and the Central Government, are one and the same. Insofar as the dispute goes, we are the same party. We may be different entities legally but no purpose will be served. Moreover, any formal litigation would have delayed matters. So, Sir, we took recourse to article 143 to end this dispute quickly and immediately and not to pull on. It is very clear that under article 138 (2), this issue would have continuously gone on.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, he is misleading the House. How will a dispute end if neither side accept the formula? (*Interuptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): I am on a point of order. Does the President's rule imply the rule of the ruling party?..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am sorry that it is not point of order. But I will clearify it to the hon Member of Parliament with whom I am very found of and whom I respect. I will clarify him. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Please clarify further your comment, made just now, on article 138 whether, as a matter of coincidence, the presidents' rule implies the rule of the ruling Party.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: What is important is that any President's rule is supposed to be the Control rule The party in Government in the centre, in common parlance, is considered to be at least in charge of matters because ultimately the Cabinet advises the Pressident and that decides matters finally. But I would like to submit that was resorted to Article 143 because we wanted a quick decision and we have said that irrespective of the parties agreeing or not, we shall implement the opinion of the Supreme Court. We had to step in because no amicable solution could come in. We want to end this dispute once for all and we want to ensure that amity and brotherhood come in. I would like to make it clear that. I am one of this country's furture generations the post-Independence generation. We do not understand this medieval tendency to divide man and man in the name of religion. Let us have understanding and brotherhood. The world is moving towards higher levels of science and technology in economic achivements. Countries like china are vying with other countries. Even small

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

countries like Taiwan are moving forward technologically and we are spending our time on medieval disputes adopting medieval values. I would request that this issue should be settled once for all and let us pay our attention to economic progress. We are a nation which has had - we are awake - great civilisation So, let us live up to our name; let us not slur the name of the Indian nation.

16.07 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER- *Contd.*

Introduction of New Satellite Based TV Channel in India

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Television in India started in 1959 on an experimental manner. During the last 34 yers, we have etablished 546 television transmitters all over the country. These transmitters are capable of giving TV programmes within a fixed geographical area. Initially, these transmitters could not be inter-connected into a national network. With the lunching of commnication satellite, it was possible to transmit a common programme from one production centre and netwrok the programme throughout the country. At present, two Indian communication satellities, INSAT-1D and INSAT-2A are in operation and are being used for the purpose of television in India. A number of transponders on these two satellities are being used for regional programmes in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gjarat and West Bengal. Such regional programmes are produced in the State capital studios and are carried by all the transmitters within the respectives States from 5.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. At other times of the day, the programmes originate in Delhi and are transmitted and networked throughout the contry. Government has considered the need for utilising the spare time available in these transponders and introduce a variety of television services to cater to the diverse interests and needs of the country.

The Hon'ble members are aware that several foreign satellite TV channels have started beaming their signals to this country and we are faciing what is described by may as cultural invasion. In order to give a befitting response to this challenge, government proposes to start a few more channels using the spare time on these transponders. These TV signals, uplinked through the transponders on Indian satellites, can be received throgh appropriate TV receiving equipment, commonly known as dish antenna and can be further distributed by the cable operators. A large number of cable operatiors today have installed equipment to receive signals from Asiasat (STAR, BBC & ZEE TV). The reception from the Indian satellite system can be received by the same dish antenna by changing its direction. Individuals can also have their own dish antenna One of the attractions for scuh cable operators to reorient the dish antenna to the INSAT system will be that Doordarshan would also be capable of ofering a multi-channel option to its viewers comparable to any such service available in India. It is proposed to start these channels in a phased manner beginning from 1st April, 1993 and increase both the number of the channels and their duration as and when sodftware and hardware facilties are available.

It is proposed to devote these channels to the following:-

(i) Primary Channel - the present format of Doordarshan.

(ii) Metro Channel

(iii) Entertainment and Coltural Channel

(iv) Sports Channel

(v) News, Current Affairs and Business News

I am reiterating for the information of the Hon'ble Members that while there will be no change in the present method of reception for the primary channel of Doordarshan, the Metro Channel, when uplinked through the satellite, can be received by TV viewers only if they are connected to the appropriate dish antenna excepting in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta where it will be received in the normal manner as at present. The other three channels can be received by the TV if they are connected to the apppropriate dish antenna, any where in india.

Government has already announced a scheme of allotement of time slots to private production houses and private producers on the metro channel of Doordarshan. A similar schemes can be adopted for the three new channels proposed to be established now.

Today the transponders used for the existing national channel and metro channel and the proposed three channels are working on two different satellities, i.e. INSAT-1D and INSAT-2A. It is expected that with launching of INSAT-2B, it would be possible to re-arrange the transponders on a single satellite so that five channels can be obtained on a single dish antenna.

It may also be of interest and happiness to the Hon'ble Members that the advertisers who are advertising on foreign satellite channels after paying exchange would now be able to show their products on the proposed five channels. I am sure that those who saw the unfriendly propaganda on the foreign stellite channels would not like the advertisers to go there.

May I here take the opportunity to appeal to Indian advertisers to rise above commercial considerations by advertising on India's medium so that they are not supportive of any anti-India propaganda.

8. I hope the Hon'ble Members would appreciate the steps now being taken by us to optimally utilise the capability of our Indian satellites designed and put in orbit by our dedicated band of scientists.

[Translation]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to speak on this Bill, but Shri Kumaramangalam in his 45 minutes long speech and Shri Shahabuddin in his 35 minutes long speech raised certain questions which I would like to reply first. Shri Kumaramangalam wasted his 45 minutes time in criticizing the BJP?

16.17 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Madam, I am on a point of propriety. Propriety demands that when a Speaker completes his speech, he shoudl listen to the next Speaker. Our parliamentary Affairs Minister is not observing this simple propriety. The Chair should bring it to his notice.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): It is a Parliamentary etiquette

SHRI RAM NAIK: None of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministers is present.

16.171/2 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF THE ACQUISTION OF CERTAIN AREA AT AYODHYA ORDINANCE,

AND

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN AREA AT AYODHYA BILL- *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: He has delivered a sermon an religion, I think Uma Bharti ji would do better in this field. He has raised several important points in his speech. In one of his points he said:

[English]

"The most important point is whether our country can afford to becoem a theocratic State?"

[Translation]

He meant that if the BJP came to power, the country would be turned into a theocratic State. Madam Chairman, I would like to know the particular efforts made in the four BJP ruled states that could justify the allegation that efforts were made to turn the country into a theocratic State. If at all any efforts were made, they made to keep those states free from communal riots. Those who call us divisive forces should look at the history. Who was responsible for the division of the country? The Britishers made every efforts to create a rift between the Hindus and Muslims and they did succeed to a great extent. But they did not succed in creating rift between Hindus & Sikhs for which the credit should go to the Congress party. Now, through this Bill, an effort is being made to create a rift among the saints of different sects of HIndu religion. Thos who talk of rule of law may be asked under which rule the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were dismissed but not the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra where there have been a series of riots and there is no law and order. I would like to know from the people who are giving sermons to us about rule of law as to why the Governments of Maharashtra & Gujarat were not dismissed. perhaps Shri Kumaramangalam would not have forgotten because he was present there and incidentally I was also there. The negotiations took place between the All India Babri Masjid Action Committee and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad when Shri Chandra Shekhar was the Prime Minister and again during the period of present Prime MInister Shri Narasimharaoji. I participated in those negotiations. He must be remembering that during the first meeting on January 25, 1990 we kept on sitting while the other party left it. We kept on waiting next day with a hope that they would come in the meeting. Just now he mentioned as to why the negotiations broke down. I would like to submit that we did not boycott the meeting, it was they who boycotted the meeting by saying that there was no need for talks any more. If I am wrong, it may be checked from the record. The other party said that some decision was taken, how the decision was taken is best known to him.

Madam Chairman, when the Prime Minister sought some time to decide the matter the saints made it clear that he must decide it within that time limit and after that they would not wait any more because they already had a bitter experience about it. V.P. Singh's Government sought four months time to decide it and we waited for ten months. But no, decision was taken, that is why, we had given an ultimatum to decide the matter positively within the given period and yet no decision was taken. We were ready to hold talks even at that time but they withdrew from negotiations. The representatives of the VHP did not boycutt. It was Shri Kumaramangalam who decided that there was no need to resume the talks. Therefore wrong statements should not be given to mislead the House.

Madam, Chairman, I hold Shri Shahabuddin in high esteem. He was aggressive, somewhat emotional and raised very

good points,. however I am pained to hear his two points towards which I would like to drw your attention. Throughout his speech he kept on repeating that Muslim community would not accept it and muslim community would not tolerate it. It means that perhaps he considers himself to be the lone person who represents the whole Muslim community. He used a very dangerous sentence. He said

[*English*]

"Muslim community will not acept any opinion of the Supreme Court which deprives them of their Babri Masjid."

[*Translation*]

You must be aware that when the negotiations were being held during the period of Shri Chandra Shekhar and the Prime Minister and efforts were being made to solve this dispute through negotiated settlement, Shri Shahabuddin did not find it necessary to participate in the negotiations, he did not participate and now he is saying-

[*Enlgish*]

"Muslim community will not accept any opinion of the Supreme Court".

[*Translation*]

It is the same argument. Shri Shahabuddin has gone into its history. He has said that there was not dispute before 1949. I am quoting it for the information of the hon. Member and the House. Not one, there are dozens of such records, documents of official Muslim testimony, European testimony and Hindu testimony which prove that the dispute did not start in 1949. Rather the dispute strted in 1528 when Ram Janam Bhoomi temple was demolished and a foreign invader got a mosque built there.

AS HON. MEMBER: What is the proof of it?

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I Have proof. I am giving it to you. You may see it if you want I have quoted it. It is not a matter related to sentiment but a matter of historical and archalogical proof. I have placed before you all the proofs. (*Interruptions*)

Please let my submission be heard, we have to give clarification outside also. So far as the dates to this effect are concerned I may remaind Shri Shahabuddin that in 1950, the Hindu saints made their claim on the temple and in 1951 the Court gave averdict in their favour. They had been given interim injuction that they had uninterrupted right to worship there. Idols can not be removed from there and no disturbance would be created in their worship. When an appeal was made in the court against the decision, the Allahabad High Court also confirmed the decision,that Hindus had been worshipping there since 1949, they have been doing this not under any force or fraud. They have not been doing this on the mercy of anyone. They have been doing so under thea orders of the a Court. Today, Shri Shahabuddin stated that on 1st February 1986, a competent court of law which was hearing the matter, after hearing both the sides and recording statements of the DM and SSP, delivered this judgement. Madam Chairman, I am sorry that I am not in a position to conclude in a short time.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would only request you to remember that there are many speakers who want to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I have not yet started speaking on the matter. It is an issue on which the future of the country would depend. Therefore, I would like the hon. Members to listen carefully.

Madam, Chairman, I would certainly like to submit what I want. It was only after the Court gave an order on 1st Febuary

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

1989 to open the lock of the temple, the Babari Masjid Action Committee was formed. An appeal was made to the Muslims to come to street in protest of the judgement of a competent court of law. All Inida Babri Masjid Action Committee was formed afterwards and ..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wait. He is on a point of order.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS: I am sorry to interrupt him. You know that I am not in the habit of interrupting the speaker. I was very carefully listening to the learned speaker. He said, in his speech, that the orders which were passed in February 1986 by the District Judge, were passed after hearing both the parties. I want a clarification from him. What does he mean by both the parties? It is common knowledge, everybody knows that two parties were there before the lower court. The suit was instituted in the Munisiff Court where two parties - Hindus and Muslims- were there. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): It is not a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this an intervention or is it a point of order?

That he is making a mis-statement, he is stating a fact which is not correct judicially, historically, and not supported by any record. When he said that the order was passed after hearing both the parties, I want to know what does he mean by both the parties.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I feel it necessary to reply to hon. Member's point. The decision was taken on 1st Feburary, 1986. We are talking about it in the year 1993. A period of more than 7 years has passed. If this decision was wrong and justice was not done through this decision, why some superior court did not change that decision in any appeal or petition till now? That decision is still in force.

[*English*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: The writ petition is pending before the court. (*Interruptions*)

He has not clarified my point. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Similarly, a decision was taken in 1986. You may recollect that a rally had been taken out at the Boat Club. (*Interruptions*)

People speak whatever comes to their minds. They have right to speak. I will make a mention of the Boat Club rally because things said in the rally were objectionable. (*Interrutpions*) Whatever was said at the Boat Club rally should be brought on record.

[*English*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Unless he clarifies...(*Interruptions*) I do not care for your shouting and hooting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asdked your question, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point, now please sit down.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I do not want anything to go on record which is against the facts, contrary to the record and misleading. He must clarify it. (*Interruptions*)' I do not care for your shouting.

SHRI RAM NAIK: (Bomay North): Madam, I am on a point of order. My point

of order is that the learned member and not only learned but aged member has gone on saying 'I do not care for you'. To address a member in this way is against the etiquettes of the House. I request the member to retrace what he said.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I had said that I do not care for your shouting and I repeat it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If this is the way a member is saying then we can also say that we care two hoots for what you are saying here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste time that has been allotted to your party. Please allow Shri Dikshit to speak

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: He does not care for what I say. I do not care also and that my speech will go on.

[*Translation*]

What I want to tell you is that the demands made in the rally at Boat Club on December 1986 should be brought on record. It was said that the Republic Day on 26th January 1987, should not be observed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Enlgish*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): He should try to keep himself within the Bill. At this rate we are not able to finish it in time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DISHIT: I would have confined myself to the Bill if other members had also confined themselves to the Bill. I never wanted to bring all these points on record.

[*Translation*]

For 45 minutes Shri Kumaramanglam delivered a lecture on religion. I was going to speak only on the Bill and will do so. But when these questions have been raised here, it is necessary to reply them in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dikshit, you are a very senior member. I will only request you to understand that there are many hon. Members still waiting to speak and I am sure that you can express yourself in the best possible way within the shortest possible time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: However, I feel it necessary to bring this fact on record that in the boat club rally held on December 1986, 5 Demands were made. They are, boycotting Republic day, observing Bharat Bandh on 1st February, 1987, gheraoing Parliament, tendering of resignation by all Muslim legisators and Ministers from thier posts and the most important demand was that taking a long march from Delhi to Ayodhya and offering namaz at Ayodhya. We had met Shri Buta Singh at that time.... (*Interruptions*) This is a different matter. We had met Shri Buta Singh. We told him that we were least concerned about their first four demands. In their fifth demand they proposed a march from Delhi to Ayodhya. What is it? Is it that a Babar's army wil come again here and march to Ayodhya. Secondly, it was said that namaz will be offered there where the idol of Ram Lala has been installed. Sizda is an esential part of namaz and it is not done before any idol. Will the idols of Ram Lala be removed from there? It is another matter, what our friend Shri Mohan Singh as just saying. (*Interuptions*)

Shri Mohan Singh said that it was of not much importance. (*Interruptions*)

It was not of much important.....

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): ** He (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Uma ji, please take your seat. I will myself reply to him.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am on a point of Order. If the hon. Member can use strong words, we can alsom use stronger words. If he says.... If can says... ..** ..... (*Interruptions)*

SHIR MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Here is a man who is calling our Parliamentarians..... Is this not.....? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation]*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Is this a fish market that people will seak whatever comes to their minds?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not take the time of the House in this way. I request the hon. Members not to intervene in this way when the others are speaking.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He came just now and started speaking, What is this?

[*Enlgish*]

We are not intervening. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member is on his legs to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): If he has said.....it should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I did not use the word. It was Shri Ram Naik who used the word. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are having a very serious discussion. I hope that the level of discussion shall be above board.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Tranlation]*

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Their principle is to divide the country on caste lines and then come here to deliver speeches before us. What meaningless talk they indulge in ..... (*Interruptions*) You hae commited this sin. You hve committed this officence. (*Interruptions*)

[*Enlgish*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. All of you sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: If this is the way the Congress Party Members behave,..... (*Interruptions)* Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar must apologise. For the gesture which he has made, he must apologise. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. This is very serious matter we are discussing. Do you want the discussion to continue or not?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both the words are to be expunged from the record.

(*Interruptions)*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): He wants to disturb the House. He does not

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

want the proceedings to go on. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): He must apologize for his misconduct. Otherwise, the House would not proceed today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want the discussion to go on or not?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want a discussion on this or not?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay, North): Madam, I am on a point of order. You were listening to this side. What Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar said you could not hear properly and you could not see him also.

[*Transaltion*]

He gestuenlast as to how he would hit one by the arm.

[*English*]

That would not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

That would not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever unparliamentary words have been used both from this side and that side will be expunged from the record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: He must apoligize (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the unparliamentary words which have been used both from this side and that side will be expunged.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Members to please sit down. We are having a very serious discussion..

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): Madam, Chairman, ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Minister to speak...

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: If anything has gone on record, it will be expunged..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as I have heard, unparliamentary wrods have been used on both sides. This is a very regrettable matter. Such senior Members should not behave in this way. Please sit down now...

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: .. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: He does not know how to behave in the House.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Please expunge, whatever is unparliamentary, from the records... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Who has used unparliamentary words? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not sit down, you cannot listen to me. Will you allow me to speak?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very regrettable matter that just now, when passions were running high, I found that on both sides certain unparliamentary words were being used. I have asked these words...,

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian): May I raise a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one second. Please allow me to finish.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: As I am a seniormost Member of this House and as a seniormost member of the Supreme Court, will you please listen to me for five minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, certainly, I will listen to you, Sir. But please let me finish my sentence and then you can make your point of order. I will allow you to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The unparliamentary words on both sides have been expunged from the proceedings. It has alos been alleged by some Members that certain gestures were made....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: From both sides.

SOME HOM. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me finish. However, in did not see what gestures were being made. Therefore, I cannot give any ruling on that. Since it is a very very important matter that is being discussed, I think we should not allow ourselves to be carried away by such things in the House.

I think that Mr. Dixit who has been speaking, should be allowed to speak and I think that there should be as few interventions as possible while a Member is speaking. That way we will save the time and that way we will be able to maintain the dignity of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Madam, we have listened to your observations, but your observations do not satisfy us, because no hon. Member can behave in a manner in which he has behaved in this House. (*Interrutions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that it is very regrettable that senior Members on both sides.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: We have not behaved like that. We have behaved well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard unparliamentary words being used both from this side and from that side.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very regrettable that when we are having a very serious discussion senior Members from both the sides disrupt the proceedings. It is very regrettable.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Madam, please hear me. I am a seniormost Member of this House and I am one of the seniormost Members of the Supreme Court. I want to put an end to what

I regard as 'Political bedlam'. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): That gesture cannot be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those words should not be repeated.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am trying to bring some order into what has become a political, linguistic bedlam. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): It is not an ordinary thing. The hon. Member should apologise for it...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Madam, I have been sitting here for two hours...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: We have strong objection to the words he has used..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Madam, plese listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should cooperate with the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: We always cooperate.(*Interruptions*) We are not second class MPs. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJBIR SINGH... **(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will you kindly sit down?

SHRI RAM NAIK: We will not sit down. (*Interruptions*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you standing? Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was not the right word to use. You should not use such word. There have been unparliamentary words from both the sides which have been expunged. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Let him express regret (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please accept the ruling of the Chair and sit down please.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: We have high regard for you but the way he has behaved in the House cannot be appreciated and the House can not be run like this.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I have a word of personal explanation? I wish to clarify if there was any misunderstanding about this.

During the course of the very impatient exchanges that were taking place, I referred to statement- four words which have become notorious in this country and as a result, how those four words were used to

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Mani Shankar Ankar Aiyar]

destroy the civilisation of this nation. I referred to the four words.

[*Translation*]

"Ek Dhakka Aur Do"

(Give one more push)... (*Interuptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): What gestures were you making? You were making a speech.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam Chairman, I was in the process of explaining what it was that led me to say what I did and I did what I did. *(Interruptions)*

I must be given an opportunity of doing so. In the middle of doing that.

[English]

SHIR MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am on my feet on the point of personal explanation. I think, courtesy demands that I be given an opportunity to explain. I was in the process of saying, I repeated here on the floor of the House for the the benefit of these people who are responsible for raking up the 5000-year old civilisation- the four words, with which it was done. In the process of repeating those four words. I especificallylooked a a lady on the other side who has been associated with these four words. I said to her- I was saying in Hindi: You go and break another masjid and I made this gasture**.

If they** (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay (North): Madam, you have just now seen and listened to it. After all this, do you feel that such kind of behaviour is expected of a civilized person? We have had to pocket this insult here..... *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I do not mind going before the Committee on Privileges.. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Madam, you have also stated that you did not see that gesture. We also could not see that. However, now when he has once again repeated that gesture you should give your decision on it. At last I expected that after it, he would say something which will be inconsonance with the dignity of this House. How he thinks is a different thing. Now he has said that you can do whatever you like. It is indecent.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to have a discussion on this? When do you want to above a discussion on this?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:(Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that you have given your ruling right now regarding the business of the House. The ruling is that the unparliamentary words from both the sides would be expunged. You have given that order. But I would like to knwo that the words may be expunged but what about the unparliamentary gesture he has made here which is a new thing for this House. It is a matter of research. Such a thing has happened never before. Unparliamentary gasture has never been made in the history of the House. It is for the first time that such unprliamentary gesture has been made by an hon. Member of the ruling party before you. It has raised

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

a partinent question. The House expects your ruling on it. Does the hon. Member have the right to do an unparliamentary action? This new tradition and system should not be started in this House. This House is supreme and the dignity of the House should be maintained. The dignity and decorum of the House should be maintained. That is my submission... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN: I would request you all to remember that when we are in this House, we represent a very high tradition and so far as this tradition is concerned, would also like to say that the subject which we are discussing at present moment is also a subject of very grave import. It is a very important subject that we are discussing and, therefore, it would be very bad if a message were to go from this House that while the discussion on such a subject matter was going on, Member of the House forgot the dignity of the House and have engaged themselves in child-like speeches and slinging of unparliamentary words at each other and gestures which are regrettable. I think that whatever has happened in the course of these last few minutes is utterly regrettable. I can expunge the words but the action cannot be expunged: However, I would ask all Members to remember that while they are in this House, please remember the dignity of the House and to behave in accordance with it and I think that with this, matter should be closed, and you should get back to the debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Madam, as far as this Bill is concerned, I have read it carefully and after going through it, I am astonished to find that this Bill has not been brought with the purpose which has been mentioned in the preamble and the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill. I would like to quote from the statement of objects and reasons. One of its portions reads-

[*English*]

"... As it is necessary to maintain communal harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst the people of India, it was considered necessary to acquire the site of the disputed structure and suitable adjacent land for setting up a complex which could be developed in a planned manner wherein a Ram Temple, a mosque, amenities for pilgrims, a library, museum and other suitable facilities can be set up."

[*Translation*]

The State List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India mentions the following words.

[*English*]

Public Order, police or pilgrimages within the country.

[*Translation*]

All these three subjets fall in the State List. Under which entry the present Bill is being brought to bring about communal harmony and to maintain law and order.. (*Interruptions*)

17.07 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN); Entry 42.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: The hon. Minister has siad that it is covered under entry number 42. I knew that he would say so. I am reading out the entry number 42 of the Concurrent List: "A equisition and requisition of property".

This is in the Concurent List and there is President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh. The property which is going to be acquired in-

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

cludes the State Government's property also. The proof is that when compensation was to be decided the acquisition officers said in their Award that as the land belongs to the State Government also there is no question of giving compensation. If the property of the State Government can be acquired by the Central Government because the matter relates to Concurrent List, then on the same principle, the State Government too has a right to acquire land of Central Government. it might look absurd but suppose the Government of West Bengal or for that matter, any other opposition ruled State Government may acquire the property of the Central Government say a railway station, then how it will look like. Now a new Act is being brought empowering Central Government to acquire State Government property. I think a better way would have been negotiation or consultation with the State Government through which the property could be transferred. But it is surprising that you went in for acquisition. Perhaps, Shri Shahabuddin has given a logical reply.

You make tall claims but the sum and substance of the Act and the preamble and the statement of Objects and Reasons and also the reference made by the President to the Supreme Copurt is as follows:-

[*English*]

"Whereas a State dispute has affected the maintenance of public order and harmony between different communities in the country".

[*Translation*]

Actually the centre is going to formulate an Act for maintaining law and order and entry 42 is bring relied upon and you are going to acquire the property of State Government under that entry.

Secondly, I would like to draw your attention to Section 7 of the Bill, which says:

[*English*]

"In managing the property vested in the Central Government under section 3, the Central Government or the authorised person shall ensure that the position existing before the commencement of this Act in the area on which the structure...." And it says further:

"..... is maintained".

[*Translation*]

This means that the real disputed structure - the temple of Ram Lalla, which has been worshiped by the Hindus for centuries and regarding which every court of the land has said that Hindus have an indisputable right to worship there-would continue to stand there. Now the Government wants to construct a mosque and a temple there. I would not saymuch about the construction of a mosque. Shri Shabuddin has already spoken at length about it and so far as my information goes, according to the Muslim law a mosq'ue can be constrcted only by the Wakf Board or by a Muslim.

I do not know how the Government is then going to construct the mosque there.

So far as the construction of the temple is concerned, the Government might be aware that the temple belongs to the Rananand Sect of Hindus. It is a practice in Hindus that the temple is constructed and maintained by the Sect to which it belongs. As this temple belongs to the Ramanand Sect, the Jagat Guru Swami Ramanandcharya ji, Shivramacharya ji Maharaj set up a trust on the 18th December 1985 for the reconstruction of the temple. I would like to submit for your information that the names of saints, who were entrusted with the task of reconstruction of the temple are as follows:

Paramhans Ramchandra Das ji Maharaj, Digambar Akhada, Ayodhya, Vitragsant Paramhans Swami Vamdev ji

Maharaj, Anand Brindaban, Mathura, Jagat Guru Varisht Shankracharya, Pujaya Swami Shantanand ji Maharaj, Jyotishpeethidish, Daraganj, Prayag, Pujya Mahat Avidyanath ji Maharaj, Gorakh Peethdishwar, Gorakhpur, Pujya Mahant Natgopaldas ji Maharaj, Ayodhya Jagat Guru Madhavacharya, Pujya Swami Vishvesh Tirth ji Maharaj, Udripi, Jagat Guru Ramanujacharya, Pujya Swami Purushotamacharya ji Maharaj, Pujya Bhante Jnan Jagat ji Maharaj, Bodh Gaya, Pujya Mahant Ramkewal Dasji Maharaj, Nirmohi Akhada, Pujya Mahant Ramvilas Das ji, Vedanti, Vashisht Ashram and Pujya Mahant Dharamdas ji etc. All of them are followers of the Ramanand Sect. After formation of this trust, the Bill talks of setting up another trust. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that during the tenure of Shri V.P. Singh also, an Ordiancne was issued on 19 October, 1990 and almost all these provisions were there. There are only a few minor changes. One is that in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill there was no mention of the law and order situation. That ordinance was withdrawn within four days of its promulgation. It was written therein:-

[*English*]

"Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that the circumstances exist which render it necessary for to take immediate action. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers such and such of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following orders."

[*Translation*]

In that ordiannce, there was no mention of acquiring the property of the State Government and there was only a mention of the person for managing the acquired land. The present Bill which is being introduced has three things - persons, authority and trust. It means that there will be a new trust in place of the trust existing one and that trust was given land on lease by the State Government. There were many conditions of lease but the trust had not violated any of them. You can not cancel that lease because no condition was violated. That is why you thought it proper that the property of the authority who had given land on lease may be acquired . You want to evacuate that trust. I would like to inform you that the Ramjanambhoomi Nyas had collected donations from about 6 crore Rambhakts all over the country for the construction of the temple. Shilapoojan was performed in about 3 lakh villages through out the country and now these shilas would be used in the construction of temple at Ayodhya. More than 11 crore Hidnus and Rambhakts had participated in the Shilapujan and Charanpaduka ceremonies. Devotees from within the country and aborad had participated. Can you set up a trust with such a mass following.. The Ramjanambhoomi Nyas has a mass following and the entire Hindu Community holds it in highest esteem. The top most saints Mahamandaleshwars and Shankaracharayas in the country, who are associated with this trust, will not remain silent. It is a question of faith because in every religion there are things which you cannot ansiyse scientifically. I can give numerous examples from every religion. In my opinion when the question of religion is involved there are three ways to solve the tangle. I am not aware of any other alternative if the hon. Minister knows about it he may kindly enlighten us. I think the first is what the holy scriputures of that religion have to say on that issue. The second is, what the Dharamgurus have to say in the matter. Third is, what the believers of that religion feel about that. I would like to know whether there is any scripture of a holy book which says that Ram was not born in Ayodhya. It is a different matter that you may not believe in the incarnation of God. We believe in the Gita and the Ramayana. Shri Ved Vyas has made the Lord say in the Gita:-

"Yada Yada Hi Dharmasya Glani-Bhavti Bharata
Abhyuthanam Dharamasya Tadatmanam Sri Jamyaham
Paritranaya Sadhunam, Vinashaya Cha Dushkritam
Dharam Sansthapanarthaya

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

Sambhavami Yuge Yuge."

I take birth on earth. Even in Christianity, they believe in it. So far as Ramayana is concerned, there is a mention of an oracle (Akashvani):

"Jani Dravuh Muni Sidha Suresha,
Tumhi Lagi Dharihau Nar Vesha
Asanh Sahit Manuj Avtaara
Tohum Dinkar Vansh Udara
Kashyapaditi Mahatap Kinha,
Tin Kahe Mein Poorab Var Dinha.
Te Dashrath Kaushalya Rupa
Kaushalpuri Prakat Nar Bhupa
Tinh Ke Ghar Avtarihaun Jai
Raghukul Tilak So Charahun Bhai
Narad Vachan Satya Sab Karihun
Param Shakti Samet Avtarihun"

The God has said that he will take birth. Should I accept it if somebody says that the God does not take birth? Should I accept it that the Ramayan and The Geeta are telling a lie in this regard? He has said in Geeta that I will take birth.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): You had been a D.G. of U.P. Police, you might have seen the character of P.A.C. The police in U.P. is a communal force.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: If I answer your question it will be unpalatable to you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the Bill.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Sir, I have an answer for Shri Nitish Kumar; but that will be very unpalatable to him because I can quote the facts.....(*Interruptions*) I would not be provoked.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): You are giving an example of Akbar's times, if you give it from Valmiki, it will help the people.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): My point of order is that a senior Member like Shri Nitish Kumar has termed U.P. Police as a communal force.

[*English*]

It should go off the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not say that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I would like to know the name of a single saint in Hindu community who is against the Vishva Hindu Parishad...

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: He is speaking for the last one and a quarter hours. For how long he will go on speaking?

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I have just started, listen patiently. I am telling you the history of our nation.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The time allotted to hon. Member should be increased.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: The names of some Government saints are being mentioned. I do not want to mention their names. But I must say.....

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Do shake the truth.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I am going to speak truth only.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speak on the Statutory Resolution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: So far as this question is concerned, I want

to know the name of any Hindu saint of India or for that matter of the world, who says that this is not the birth place of Lord Rama. This is not a question of Mandir or a Masjid. Mandir or Masjids can be constructed or removed but this is a question of faith. As our Muslim brothers have faith in Makka and Christians have faith in their religious places, likewise, this is our faith and nobody can shake our faith from it. No law and argument can shake our faith. We had hoped that our Muslim brothers would support this fact because Mandirs can be replaced and Masjids can be replaced but Janmbhoomi cannot be changed. This is Lord Ram's Janmbhoomi, I also have given its proof to you. You can go through out religious books and have a talk with Dharmacharyas, and the saints who are being approached by the Government of India, that they should form a trust to build a temple there. I am sure that no prominent saint of India can accept the idea of building a Ram Temple at a place other than the 'Garbh Grih'. I want to put it on record that any such effort of building a temple will never be accepted by the Hindu society, so far as I know this community. This Vishwa Hindu Parishad came into existence in 1983 on the basis of this issue only. The reason behind the incidents of riots there before 1983 and lakhs and crores of Hindus go their for worshipping is not that V.H.P. has resolved to build a Mandir there. Just look at the History I have historical and archeological facts to prove that the Ram temple was there which was demolished by the Babar who tried to build a Masjid in its place. There was a structure there, where no Muslim brother had been offering prayers, according to the records available with you. Not from 1949 but at last from 1934 onwards, record are available in this regard. I can show the reports in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two more friends to speak from your party. I respect them also. They also want some time.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I do not know that, Sir. But I would request you to give me some time to complete my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot Speak on the Bill.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: I am speaking on the Bill because they intend to formed the trust. I am speaking on the trust. This is on that part of the Bill that I am speaking. They are deciding to form a trust. I say that you cannot form a trust. How can you form a trust? What will happen to the trust which is already existing and which has the base, which has the support, which has the backing of the entire community? What will happen to that trust? What will happen to thousands of saints who have gathered of times without number on the banks of the Ganga, on the banks of the Yamuna, on the banks of rivers on all the holly places in India.

You know that these G*ant Sammelans* have been held not only in Allahabad but practically at all the pilgrim places of India and unanimously these *Sants* have said. If my statement can be rebutted, I would like to be informed. This has been decided unanimously by every San*t Sammelan* that:

[*Translation*]

Ram Mandir should be constructed at the site which according to the Hindu faith is the birth place of Lord Rama. Now it is being said that the said place will not be touched and a Mandir and a Masjid will be constrcted at a different site in its place. The Hindus, who go there for performing pooja etc. will find the broken Ram Mandir and the structure where Muslims did not go to offer prayers. But if you construct a masjid there, when Muslims will offer prayers, Hindus will also go for their prayers there. On one side there will be sound of bells and on the other there will be prayer call for Namaz, I do not know the number of riots in Ayodhya before independence, hon. Minister must be having records in this connection. Do you want to create a bone of contention there just to create a rift between Hindus and Muslims? When a Muslim goes there to offer his

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

Namaz, he would say that our mosque is broken and likewise if a Hindu goes there he would said that tht one temple of Ram Lala is broken. Will it actually generate communal harmony? I am unable to understand as to how they are going to foster communal harmony like this.

The Bill brought by you, will not create communal harmony. Rather it will create a bone of contention between these communities and even if these communities wish to come closer, they would not do. It has only one solution and you have repeatedly been saying that we are ready for negotiation. Shri Kumaramangalam ji has also left this place without elaborating his view point. I wanted to ask him a question, that when we had been sitting there for negotiations then who was the person who said that there was no need for further negotiations? We are very much ready even today for negotiations... (*Interruptions*) He must have spoken after having consulted you. In this Act, it has been stated that-

[*English*]

This will be managed by the Central Government or by a body of persons or trustees of any trust and this trust will be "set up after the commencement of this Act, Who is or are willing to comply with such terms and conditions as that Government may think fit to impose".

[*Translation*]

But what sort of persons will they be? It has been stated that whatever conditions are imposed, the trust will have to be managed with those conditions only. Nothing has been said about the nature of the condition and about the parameters. Merely this has been stated that we will lay down the conditions and they will have to adhere to these conditions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw yours attention as well as the attention of the House towards Article 27 of the constitution which reads as follows:-

[*English*]

> "No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination".

[*Translation*]

If the Government is not prepared to shell out money, then where from will it come? If the Government does not have funds and it simply appoints an agency or Trustees or a person or a body of persons, but the powers continue to be with the Government then how it will be managed and what will be its pavers? There is no need for you to inform about the funds that have been collected by us and Hindu Society and has been deposited in the name of a body... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, let me inform you as well as the hon. Minister that even now construction of the temple is going on. More than 400 labourers are even now engaged in carving of stones at the camp of 'Devraha Baba' and till date we have already spent more than Rs. 1.5 crores on the construction of the temple... (*Interruptions*) We have collected Rs. 1.25 each from around 6 crore persons and even now the construction of the temple is on... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What is the amount lying with VHP and with you and how much out of this is black money?

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: In fact the persons with doubtful integrity only talk in terms of black money?... (*Interruptions*) We maintain proper accounts and get these audited by Chartered Accountants. Ban on the VHP has been imposed but not on the Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas. Later is functioning. Even now the construction work on the temple is still on. We are

determined to construct the temple and the day the Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas takes a decision in this regard we will start the temple construction work. This decision has neither been changed, nor will it be changed later. What will be the fate of bricks i.e. 'Ram Silas' we have collected in 3 lakhs villages? Saints have vowed to construct the temple or otherwise they will immolate themselves. Formation of a new 'Nyas' in place of the ' Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas' will tantamount to exhibiting muscle power and nothing else. How can all this be allowed as it simply would mean that we did all the labour in the fields, but the harvest is being taken away, by the Government? We formed this 'Nyas' and did all the spadework. People from all over the country enthusiastically participated in it and now the Government wants formation of a new 'Nyas'. This is nothing else but misuse of power. So, how can all this be allowed?.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Dikshit began his speech at 4.15 P.M. and now it is 5.45 P.M. For how long will be continue? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Sahjahanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir will he only speak? Are we not going to be allowed to speak?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Sir, I had referred to an Ordinance promulgated during Shri V.P. Singh's tenure.... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am on a point of order Sir. They are not even ready to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court. How can they protect.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Sir, while referring to the ordinance promulgated during Shri V.P. Singh's rule, I had pointed out certain differences between that Ordinance and the present Bill. I would like to cite one more difference between the two and that is, in the said Ordinance there was on provision of punishment, but in the present Bill, Section 10 says:

[*English*]

> "Any person who is incharge of the management of the area and fails to deliver to the Central Government or the authorised person any asset, register or other document in his custody relating to such area, or, as the case may be, authenticated copies of such register or document, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both".

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): This is punishment for demolition.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

This meant that it will be a cognisable offence and the State Police will be empowered to take action under it.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Do you know the reasons for it...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, despite your repeated requests he is not concluding. The Chair ruling should be honoured... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has taken his own Party's time. Yes, you may conclude now.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Sir, I am prepared to obey your orders but these people should not disturb me. Sir, I want to conclude but they are taking away my time.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, you given in my Party's time also.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: In the end I would like to make one more point. I pondered over this issue quite seriously that why such a decision is being taken in regard to such an important problem, which is no worthwhile decision in fact? The issue is altogether different. The hon. President has referred the issue to the Supreme Court whose verdict, in the light of the historical facts, archaeological facts, official testimony documents and overwhelming evidence will be that there was a Ram temple at that site. When the verdict is round the corner then why do you talk of constructing Ram Temple at a different site instead of the original site? Allegation of the contempt of court is being levelled against us. We would like to know from the Government and other opposition leaders whether there is a single instance of the contempt of court committed by us. By levelling the charge of contempt of court against us, you people are definitely committing contempt of court. The issue whether a temple existed at the site has been referred to the Court and if the Court gives its verdict in favour of being a Ram Temple there, will you people accept it?

[*English*]

Sir, this is the most important point. I will just press this point and then finish my speech.

[*Translation*]

Why this Bill has been brought? The main reason is that the Government is well aware of the fact that whenever elections are conducted in Uttar Pradesh be in June or November, it is definite that the BJP is going to form the Government in the State. Therefore, the Government has brought this legislation for creating a permanent problem, making a bone of contention as a result of which the Goverr..nent that comes to power, will have to face law and order problem. This would ultimately provide an opportunity to the Central Government to dismiss the State Government. The Government has introduced this Bill with a malafide intention.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the Bill introduced on Ayodhya issue. I would like to know the root cause of the situation that has arisen before us today? This matter came to light first time in 1949, after which the country faced the problem. at that time, Congress Party was in power . In 1949, the idol was placed there and afterwards no action was taken to remove it from there . The foundation stone was laid during the rule of the Congress party itself and locks were opened during its rule. In the intervening period the Janata party also came to power once. But the then Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting did not remember the issue. They did not realise the need of building Ram Mandir at Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid place. Thereafter, a well planned movement was launched in the name of 'Ekatmak Yagya' through out the country under which communal harmony was propagated and no restriction was imposed on it. Then started the ceremony of 'Shila-Pujan'. They admit that they visited about three lakh villages. The venomous propaganda unleashed through this medium was not checked. When the BJP Government come to power in Uttar Pradesh, the Sanchi Gopal Mandir, the Sankatmochan Mandir and some tombs were demolished and then levelled, a Parliamentary delegation visited the site to assess the situation. It submitted its report also but no action was taken. All the political parties with the only exception of BJP submitted their report, but the Government turned a deaf ear to it. The serious of incidents from 1949 to December 6, 1992 reveal that the Congress party had some secret alliance with the leaders of BJP about which neither we nor their partymen nor the countrymen were taken into confidence. In this manner they continued to play the game themselves.

On 6th December, when the BJP Government was dismissed, the temple was

built under the President's Rule in the State within 36 hours. The Government never gave any clarification in this regard.

The Ram Lala idol in the temple was taken away and other idols were placed there. Such people are called the followers of Lord Rama, one of our hon Members pointed but that it is a question of faith. Certainly it is a question of faith. Nobody is against the building of Ram Mandir in Ayodhya. Ram Mandir must be built there. However, I have not been able to understand whether there is any greater 'Ram Bhakta' than Tulsi Das. Tulsi Das was a great devotee of Rama and he has fully reflected the happenings of time in his writings. Not to talk of saints and sages he eulogised even the evil persons. But he wrote not even a single sentence saying that Babar demolised the temple of Lord Ram. Afterall, what was he afraid of that he portrayed everything but not mentioned this specific incident. We do not get any evidence to this effect.

Therefore it would not be justified to maintain that Lord Ram was born at the place where the mosque stood. It should not be made a question of faith. This question is unnecessarily being associated with faith. At the same time it is being said that whatever verdict the court gives, the temple would be built there. In this manner they have been adopting an attitude of confrontation and it is for the public to decide. The Congress Party has been ruling for a long period and kept on giving secret alliance with them in one way or the other. On 25th February, they could have done this and they could have prevented them from doing so and could have save the mosque. But they did not reveal to their partymen and not to the other people inside or outside the House that they had entered into a secret alliance with the BJP. They never make things clear.

Just now, one of our hon. Members Shri Dikshit referred to the matter .I do not know how much income does the VHP has? What are their courses of income and whether they pay income tax or not? Not to talk of the people of VHP, even the Government does not reveal these facts. One thing they have stated that they get money from other countries too... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record anything. (*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODA (Pali): His question where from the money came-should also be deleted from the record-

[*English*]

Let that also be deleted from the record.

[*Translation*]

If they ask a question, they must be ready to face the answer.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: No information has ever been provided as to whether the provisions of the FERA apply to the money that comes from other countries or not. Just as they have been adopting various tactics, we also proposed to refer this particular issue and other related issues to the Supreme Court under Article 138(2) of the Constitution but they do not take any responsibility in themselves. They have referred only one point to the Supreme Court under Article 143. What would they decide? It is not a matter related to law and I am unable to understand what decision the judges would give on this issues as to when the temple was constructed, when it was demolished and what was its shape of condition earlier.

I would like to submit that the Congress Party professos fight communalism, but whenever the time comes for a real fight, it always keeps its vote Bank in mind. It does not have a clearcut idea about it. It always weighs the effect on its vote bank before taking any step. To increase its vote bank it can do anything. I would like to say this in clearcut terms.

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Mr. Shastri please conclude. There is one more friend from your party.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Even today the question is of acquisition. Instead of acquisition, it should be taken over. If they are truthly honest about it, whatever be the verdict of the Supreme Court, should be implemented.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity tc speak on the Ayodhya Bill.

This Bill seeks to acquire certain area at Ayodhya for the construction of both Ram Temple and the Babri Masjid. The Government at the Centre has been prompted to bring forward this Bill before the august House only after losing lives of so many people and heavy damage and destruction to the property. I want to ask why this Central Government did not take enough precaution before the fateful day of 6th December 1992 at Ayodhaya, after having received information.

The Intelligence Wing at the Centre reported to the Government about possible destruction of Babri Masjid on 6th December 1992 but even then the Central Government did not care to take timely action to prevent the destruction.

The newspaper report said that more than five hours were taken to demolish the Babri Masjid. Why did not the Centre stopped the demolition within one hour and saved the largest portion of the historical structure.

Sir, our party strongly feels that the destruction of Babri Masjid should have been prevented by the Centre with the vast power at their command.

Sir the policy of AIADMK party always been 'Live and Let Live'. That is the majority community should allow the minority community live peacefully and they should be given the fullest opportunity and freedom in all walks of life. This point has been very clearly brought out by our hon. Chief Minister in the National Integration Council. Our hon. Chief Minister had also expressed and insisted that the Supreme Court verdict should be honoured and adhered to. It is the essence of democracy.

The present Bill is the outcome of the court's verdict. In the same manner the Supreme Court's verdict was given in the case of release of 205 TMC Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. It should have been honoured by the Karnataka Government but the Karnataka Government has not come forward to honour the court's verdict. There should not be different yardstick adopted in honouring in the case of release of 205 TMC Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. The Centre should take immediate action and see that court's verdict in this case is implemented in letter and spirit by the Karnataka Government.

Now there are serious bomb explosions in Bombay, Calcutta and in other places. But there has not even a small incident or indication of violence in Tamil Nadu during those disturbing periods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Secularism through water.

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: No, no. I would, however like to place on record that on 6th December 1992 the Karnataka Government had asked the Tamil Nadu Government to deploy special armed police to control and prevent the violence there.

18.00 hrs

The Tamil Nadu Government agreed to do so.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there has hardly been any communal trouble, especially after the assumption of the office by the AIADMK under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Talaivi Dr. Jayalalita.

Sir, coming to the Bill, I would like to seek one or two clarifications. I would like to know from the hon.Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, when the constructions of the Ram Temple and Babri Masjid will be taken up and the period within which the construction of the same will be completed.

In conclusions, I would like to reiterate that whichever party we may belong to, we should not forget to bear in mind that there must be political unity among our people and there must not be any sort of ideological battles over secularism.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Sir, Shri Syed Shahabuddin and one of our other friends have expressed contradictory views on the Bill under discussion. He has clearly stated that the mosque will be built on the same. place where it was earlier situated and the people of other side are saying that the Ram temple will remain at the same place where it was previously located. Sir, these people of both the sides consider themselves as mentors of Hindus and Muslims and this is the main reason that this problem is not being solved. If the people of the country would have followed these so called mentors there would have been such large scale riots as might have spoiled the whole atmosphere of the entire country. So, I would like to have some clarifications from the hon. Minister.

The first thing is that this problem will not be solved through these fanatic elements from both the sides. Neither this problem can be solved through Hindu Mahasabha nor through BJP. It can only solved through Rama of Tulsi and Valmiki, in whom the entire country has full faith and full devotion. Sir, this Bill cannot be helpful in solving this problem.

Sir, under the circumstances, I would like to emphasise that if we or the people of this country hope for any solution of this problem from the Government it will be a total disillusion for the public of this country. I would like to say that both the sides are opposing this Bill which has been brought here by the present Government. God knows what is the future of this Government as well as of the Bill, because the future of both seems to be dark. The Congress has proved its secularism through its activities. The Indian National Congress had a secular history, but the idols were installed in the disputed site during the Congress regime only. The lock was opened, the foundation stone was laid and even the mosque was demolished only in their regime. Now they are proving with their action that such events will continue to take place in their regime. This is a weak Government and it cannot be hoped that it will solve this problem. I would like to know what is your intention? Do they want to create communal harmony in the country through this Bill? I would like to ask you as to how you will do so? It has been stated in this Bill that both temple and mosque will be constructed at the acquired land and after 6th of December, the Prime Minister had declared on 7th or 8th of December that the mosque would be constructed at the disputed site. Both the statements are contradictory. I would like to know from the Home Minister that in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister and the statement recorded in the objects and reasons of this Bill, how you are going to fulfil both these things? The House should be apprised of the details in this regard.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the land acquired by the Uttar Pradesh Government was declared as void by the High Court. On what basis the Central Government is going to acquire the same land again. They have no reply of this question whether this acquisition will be justified. If there is a reply, the hon. Minister should

[Sh. Satya Pal Singh Yadav]

state it before the House as to how this acquisition will be justified.

Thirdly, this Bill is not going to solve this dispute. If the Supreme Court gives its decision that a temple was there earlier, our Muslim friends will not let the temple get constructed there at any cost and if the Supreme Court gives decision that there was no temple at the disputed site my friends sitting at the right side will say that this is a question of our faith and a mosque can not be constructed there. So this issue cannot be solved through this Bill. If the Government's intention behind this Bill is to appease both the Hindus and the Muslims I would emphatically say that nothing as such is going to take place. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fight is about votes only. Earlier, there were only two members in the House and when Shri V.P. Singh took them with him there number increased to 89 and when the question of Ram temple cam in front their number further increased to 119 and they further aggravated this problem. If elections are held tomorrow and their number decreases to 19, they will never take the name of Ram again and will say that they did not get votes due to Ram. They should be taught a lesson. They are guilty of breaching the communal harmony and peace in the country and of disintegrating the country. Both sides are playing politics of votes. So the Congress intention to appease both the sides will not be fulfilled. The Congress thinks that through this Bill it will get the votes of both the communities. It has already dug its grave. Only it has to lie down in it. This work will also be done after this Bill. Besides this, I have nothing to say.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill which is to replace the Ordinance promulgated on 7th of January by the President of India acquiring 66 acres of land, facilitating construction of both temple and mosque there together with a library and a museum and other pilgrimage facilities.

Before this, emotions ran high. I have listened to the emotional outbursts of some of the learned speakers who have in my opinion allowed their emotions to run riot, bidding farewell to reasons and to a rational approach. An hon. Members who have participated in the discussion had a very distinguished career in Government services heading police forces etc. I was wondering from the speech what sort of orientation he would have given to the police force which he was commanding. This is a secular country. The police force is supposed to be secular in their approach.

18.08 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): If a speaker speaks about issues raised but if a person is accused for being a police officer, then I do not think it is proper on the part of the speaker to refer to Shri Shreesh Chandra Dikshit in this manner. This is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, please do not comment on the persons.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There is nothing objectionable in what I have said, Sir. I abide by what you say but what is there to be taken objection to?

MR. SPEAKER: Since the time is very short, you come to the point only.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Kindly allow me to say this, Sir, that this is a secular country and some have also taken to *sanyasa*. As you know, Sir, *sanyasa* in terms of law means civil death.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it in the Bill, *sanyasa* and all that? Please understand that we have time constraint.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: This is not in the Bill but it has a bearing with the Bill. Anyway, I am not going into that.

Sir, 6th of December was admittedly a

black day in our history. The period that we are passing through since 6th of December, is one of anxiety, and it is the gravest and the most dangerous cirsis since Independence. It is the communalists who have destroyed the three domes of the mosque, and by destroying the three domes, they have attempted to demolish the three pillars of our great Republic - the Constitution, the rule of law and the supremacy of judiciary. I am reminded of Kalidasa's famous *vakya*...

"skandhap Na Badhte Raja, Tab Bahti Bahte"

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the Bill now. I have no time. I do not want any literary discourse. We have to see that one more Ordinance is also taken up.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Your Honour was not here in the Chair. Some Members have spoken for ninety minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly why I have come here to the Chair now to see that the Bills are passed.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Anyway, Sir, I shall be brief.

Those who are responsible for such a crime, instead of apoliging to the nation, instead of expressing regrets, they take pride in what they did. This is very very shameful. The heads of all of us are hanging in shame today.

The Congress party, in its manifesto, was committed to the protection of the Mosque and, at the same time, to the construction of a Rama temple. I know under what circumstances the mosque could not be protected; the entire nation knows now. What the Government did on 25th, on the day of Rally, there is a feeling now that such action was called for even on the 6th of December, much before that. It was because of the federal character that we have in our country, it was in the context of the Centre-State relationship, that the Union Government had to put reliance on the solemn assurances given by the State Government of U.P. and also by some leaders. Naturally, therefore, the Government of India cannot be blamed for that Government of India owes an explanation today. What transpires is that it was probably a mistake to put reliance on these people. It was a case of gross betrayal.

About religion, I would draw the attention of this august House to the speech delivered by Vivekananda Ji... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, there is no discourse on religion, there is no discourse on *sanyasa*, there is a discourse on the land that is to be acquired. We will be very happy to hear these things from you afterwards.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: You know, Sir, that the root of the trouble is less in the of misinterpretation of religion and religion is being used to climb the ladder of power i.e. to come to power in Delhi.

Do you disagree with this?

MR. SPEAKER: No; I fully agree with Vivekanandji.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It says:

> "Religion is a universal phenomenon. People believe in religion for personal solace and to organise their personal spiritual life. It has nothing to do with their function as social being, particulalry their political activities".

Therefore, it is time to have a national debate for the separation of religion from politics. Even though the Government of India had sent the security forces to Ayodhya, they had to stand as silent spectators there to this heinous crime of demolition of the mosque.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that it is necessary for me to tell you every now and then that there is a time constraint? You

come to the point directly.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Yes, Sir. Therefore, in the name of religion, we should not disturb the atmosphere of our country. Communal harmony is the corner stone of out nationalism. If it is not maintained, then the country cannot remain united and therefore, I quote Swami Vivekanand here:

> "In the face of this evidence, if anybody dreams of the exclusive survival of his own religion and the destruction of others, I pity him from the bottom of my heart and point out to him that upon the banner of every religion will soon be written, in spite of resistance: Help and not Fight, Assimilation and not Destruction, Harmony and Peace and no Dissension".

This was the sum and substance of the address delivered by Swami Vivekanand in the World Conference of Religion at Chicago one hundred years ago.

Sir, at the same time, the RSS ideologue Guru Golwalwar says:

> "If you examine closely, you will find that Hindu religion is the only one which can be called religion. The others are not religions at all".

So, naturally the Government of India has no other option to maintain and promote communal harmony in our country and to see that this holocaust is put an end, than to come with this Ordinance for taking over of this land at Ayodhya. When all the avenues of negotiated settlement were exhausted what are the alternatives left? I was pained to hear some of the hon. Members saying that they will not abide by the Court judgment. If they do not abide by the Court judgement and they are not interested in negotiations, then what will happen in this country? Are we not inviting anarchy in this country? Is it to be tolerated?

Now, under the provisions of this Bill, a reference has been made to the Supreme Court and there cannot be a better occasion for a reference of this sort. When the Supreme Court gives its opinion, it should be rejected or accepted serious and all the political parties including the BJP should not once again create trouble in this country. I would request our hon,. friend Shri Shahabuddin also to abide by the Court opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will call someone else. You have spoken for 20 minutes.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I will take only one minute.

In a conference of sants recently held they have taken a decision that the temple will be built by the sants. They say: 'politicians and communal organisations, keep off from this task'. I welcome this decision taken together by the Sankaracharaya and thousands of other sants.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

18.20 hrs

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Sir, the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Bill, 1993 is introduced mainly because of the problem, that we are facing in this country for the last so many years. Though this should have been solved much earlier, due to various reasons, the climax has come and now this issue has been taken up. I only say that they are talking that they would like to have the settlement across the table, at least in future,. In spite of so much efforts, somehow it has not happened. I hope even now, the acquisition of land should not affect the negotiated settlement which is in the larger interest of the country. The development has been affected in this country because of this. Politicisation should not be played on this. Today the world has become very close. Internationally people are very close. You are able to see by satellite, anything that is happening in the world. We should not only think of this country but of the entire world today. Religion or group should not fight with each other and we should see the world

unanimity and appreciate the international opinion. We should be able to see the goodwill of thinking. This kind of issue in the name of religion should not affect the masses and the poor people and the development should not suffer.

The only thing is, Ram never distinguishes. He has given *darshan* to Nizam of Hyderabad and relieved the amount of payment, to Ramdas. He does not distinguishes whether he is a Muslim or Hindu.

This is the way and the spirit which we should also follow. We should all work with dedication for the unity and progress of the country.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to support the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Bill, 1993.

While supporting the Bill, I would like to mention that even before the disputed structure was demolished, I had been advocating for the construction of one mosque and one temple at the area. Temple is meent for Shri Ram and mosque is meant for the Muslim community. Unfortunately the disputed structure has been demolished and it is no more. My earlier proposal will not be more fruitful and constructive. What I have been suggesting is that the land to be acquired is to be used for the purpose of constructing these two structures— one for temple and one for mosque. The disputed area may be kept unused until the judgement of the Supreme Court comes, and a negotiated settlement can be made, only when the judgement is announced, the land can be used for the purpose stated in these either in according to settlement or in the final judgement of the Supreme Court. The Bill also proposes for the acquisition of certain areas for the construction of two structures, namely mandir and masjid. It will justify my proposal which I made earlier.

I understand that we are proposing all these things for making India a strong nation. Fort making it strong, I also understand that we must be united. For a united nation, Hindus, Muslims and others must be united and they must make this country a strong country. Secularism must be maintained in the country.

With this spirit, I would like to mention in this House that in the State of Manipur, during the riot days after December 6th, 1992, not a single incident of riot, not a single incident of killing or not a single incident of damage to mandir or mosque had happened there. It is a great contribution, though it was a small State. Even though I belong to a small Party, even though I represent only myself in the House from the Party, yet our contribution to the country is remarkable.

Now while concluding, I would like to ask the Government to come out with an Action Plan of what they are going to do and let it be placed before the nation for thorough and open discussion. Let it be decided by the nation and then a decision be taken by this House, by the Parliament and by the nation. After that the Government must not hesitate to execute the Action Plan. They must execute it in a spirit of do or die. Only that will serve the purpose. If there is hesitation and indecisiveness, it would not work.

So, I am proposing for fighting unitedly so that the country might be made strong and let us prepare for this.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the kind of acrimonious debate that we had today clearly indicates what is going on in the minds of the hon.Members. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one or two more hon. Members should be allowed to speak. Shri Dixit has taken all the time.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: He has spoken for one and a half or two hours. We are asking for two or three minutes time. We too should be allowed to speak.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we two should be given time.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree,. Everybody should speak for two minutes. Shri Paswan you may start.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak against the Bill introduced for the acquisition of certain area in Ayodhya. Many learned Members of this august House have expressed their opinion on this issue. I would not go into depth in this issue because the time is very short but I would like to present certain points.

First of all I want to know from the Government as to what prompted it to introduce this Bill? Since the Central Government failed in fulfilling its constitutional duty to safeguard thousand years old symbol of secularism. You have brought this Bill in haste, it should be withdrawn immediately and a comprehensive Bill be introduced to protect a secular Constitution. Had the matter been resolved as per the provisions of Article 138(2) of the Constitution, it would have been better. But instead of doing that, the Central Government sought the opinion of the Supreme Court whether there was a temple or a mosque on the disputed site at Ayodhya. It will aggravate the situation all the more. I would like to give a suggestion that the complex in Ayodhya should certainly be acquired, but the disputed site should be left to the Supreme Court. Then alone the violence can be averted in the country. Shri Kumaramangalam has said that the Bhartiya Janata Party people are playing the politics of temple and mosque only to come to power. Through you I want to know that if the B.J.P. people are playing this game to come to power, what is the objective of the Government behind its commitment to construct both the temple and the mosque there? Why is it promising to construct both temple and mosque there? This matter should be left in private hands. The Government need not involve itself in this affair. I hold you responsible for this Babri Masjid dispute because you are in the Government. The Government, the then Prime Minister of this country got the idols installed in the structure of Babri Masjid. another Prime Minister got the structure unlocked and laid the foundation stone of the temple. The third Prime Minister, who is called 'Mauni Baba, got the mosque' destroyed and after dismissing the U.P. Government and unseating the Chief Minister imposed Presidential Rule in the State. In spite of all this, the construction of the temple was allowed on the 7th December. It is obvious here that the Congress is hands in gloves with the Bharatiya Janata Party. Moreover, it has been said in the ordinance and the statement of objects and reasons that there has been a long standing dispute over the structure of the erstwhile Ram Temple,. Ram Janambhoomi and the Babri masjid which has resulted in communal tension and violence from time to time. Ultimately, the disputed structure was demolished on December 6, 1992. Thereafter, communal tension has increased all over the country. On this occasion, I remember those lines of a poet, and a saying where one person is asked to sprinkle petrol and the another is asked to set it on fire and then they are asked to flee. A poet has rightly said:

"Jab Siyasat Ke Nigehban Yeh Hawa Dete Hain,

Aag Shehar Me Dangai Laga Dete Hain,

Aap Takeed Bhee Karte Hain Ki Bach Bach Ke Chalo,

Aur Aap Hee Rahon Mein Kante Bhi Bichha Dete Hain".

Both these things cannot go together. The hon.Minister, all the Hindus and Muslims of this country have understood your game very well. Now they will not fall into your trap.

Here I want to submit to my B.J.P. friends who project themselves to be the custodians of the Hindu religion in this country. We too are Hindus and we are more orthodox than they are and I am sure that if

organisational elections of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad are held today, Shri Sharad Yadav, Ram Vilas Paswan and Nitish Kumar will win the elections and V.H.P. people will be at their old game.

Shri Advani says that they are the custodians of the Hindu religion. When Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was in power, he talked of giving rights to those under privileged people of the country who have been exploited for two and a half thousand to three thousand years. They could not get their rights. But mere mention of giving them their rights prompted these people to start journey from Somnath to Ayodhya as if Ayodhya was Lanka and they were attacking it, Today, an area of 14 thousand square metres is under occupation of China and there are problems of unemployment, becoming starvation, corruption, terrorism facing this country and they have never launched any agitation for these causes. But when the question of giving rights to the poor, the exploited and the suffering people was raised, they launched agitation in the name of Lord Rama. What an irony? I really wonder at the thinking of such people.

Here I want to submit one thing categorically that the community which does not believe in social justice, can never become secular. A religion that cannot become secular, can never become democratic,. Those who are dreaming to establish Dharma Sansad or want to introduce Manu's Constitution replacing the present Indian Constitution, will never succeed in their mission so long as the views of thinkers like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar ar entertained in the country. Due to shortage of time, I demand the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to withdraw this Bill and bring a comprehensive bill so that the Constitution remain secular.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Chhedi Paswan ji has concluded his speech with a couplet. I would like to begin with a couplet and that is for the hon. Home Minister and the Central Government:

Inki Tarif Kya Poochhte Ho, Umra Sari Gunahon Mein Gujri,

Ab Parsan Ban Rahe Hein, Jaise Ganga Nahaye Huye Hein.

We wanted that the temple at the Ram Janam Bhoomi should be constructed peacefully. As from the beginning, Shri Advani ji had given a proposal that the Babri Mosque should be shifted from there in a peaceful manner and after that some solution should be found out, so that in lieu of that the most beautiful mosque of the country can be constructed with the help of the people of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and others, as a gift to the Muslim Community so that we may have communal harmony in the country. We were moving in that direction but some people were trying their levels best to put or stacles in our way. Mulayam Singhji had ordered firing on us on 30th October and 2nd November., At that time these were the people who are presenting the Bill today, to support Mr. Mulayam Singh and help him to be the Chief Minister. Had wisdom prevailed on them at theat time, all these incidents would not have taken place, which have since taken place.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission through you is that in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill presented here, they have said that, that place would remain as it is and if so, then where would the temple and the mosque be constructed? It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that they would ensure communal harmony but it cannot be established until or unless it is made clear as to where the temple and the mosque would be constructed.

The hon. Home Minister had once been to Ayodhya. He had the darshan of Ram Lala, the priest offered him prasad and charnamrit which he took. He was very much emotional and then he asked the D.M. of Faizabad that he has had the darshan of Ram janam Bhoomi, now he should be taken to Babri Masjid. At that time our hon. Member Shri Vinay Katiyar had said-if the hon. Home Minister remembers that the Ram Janam Bhoomi was in front of him and the

[Kumari Uma Bharti]

thing which you are illusively taking as the Babri Masjid was just on over his head. The hon. Home Minister was stunned for a while but, hon. Speaker, Sir, the problem with these people is that when they visit Ayodhya the Babri Masjid was not visible to them but when they came to Delhi and looked at the chair the Babri masjid became visible to them. This is the reason that till date it is not clear, whether their white paper is correct or their Prime Minister is right or what they are saying is right because it has been mentioned time and again as controversial structure in the white paper while the hon. Prime Minister after holding discussions with the Saints on 23rd July, had called it a disputed structure on 24th July but after that since 27th July, he started calling it as the Babri Masjid. Even on 6th December, after the demolition of the Babri structure, when the hon. Prime Minister delivered his message on the television, he repeatedly called it Babri Masjid. So it should be clear whether there white paper is correct, wherein at every step it has been referred to as the disputed structure or what their hon. Prime Minister says is right?

When the hon. Home Minister paid a visit to Maharashtra, while I was in Mata Tila Jail, he said there, which I came to know from the newspapers that....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you speaking on Ayodhya or on the hon. Home Minister.....

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I repeat the word Ayodhya in every sentence then it will not serve the purpose. I will have to point out the reference.... (*Interruptions*) Should I go on repeating the word 'Ayodhya'? When the hon. Home Minister paid a visit to Maharashtra, he met some people of the Muslim community there. When they put the question that since the Government has ordered for the construction of the masjid, where it would be constructed? At that time, what I had read in the newspapers while I was in Mata Tila Jail, was that the hon. Home Minister had replied that for the last 50 years no name was performed there while the pooja has been going on there for the last 40 years and you are talking in such a way. I have read it. I had the newspaper clipping with me but I forgot to bring it here. I am at a loss to know that when it is so clear to the hon. Home Minister, then there should not be an iota of doubt that that place should be left as such and the Mandir and the masjid should be constructed side by side.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the intention is there, there should be no delay, If the intention is clear and the honesty is maintained then whatever has been found after the demolition of the Babri structure or the facts brought out by the Naresh Chandra Committee in which two things have been mentioned specially that there was a mosque earlier, the Mandir was demolished and secondly, the structure has not been used as a Masjid for the last 50 years. On the basis of these two things, it should be quite clear that there was a Mandir and on the basis of idols and the plagues found in the structure, it should be decided at the earliest and there should be no delay in it. When Chandra Shekhar ji was the Prime Minister, he had got that work done in 20 days. If the intention of the Central Government is clear then it can be decided, The proof, found in the debris and the plaques should be brought and it should be decided once and for all whether there was a Mandir at the place where idol of Ram Lala is installed, if so, the Mandir should be constructed at that very place. If the Government wants to let the Hindus and the Muslims live happily, then it must do it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are often said to be against the constitution or the minorities but the fact is that, we want that the Hindus and the Muslims should live in this country happily. Since this House is a temple of democracy, I am saying honestly and not out of sheer emotions that if both the Hindus and the Muslims are to live in this country happily, then a grand Mandir should be constructed at the very place where idol of Ram Lalla is situated at present. Do not do it like this. The Congress has a tradition to play the role of 'Manthra' and let the people fight

among themselves, Now they are trying to divide the saints also and creating a tense atmosphere.

Go through the history of Congress regarding Ayodhya. Everytime they had tried to create the situation of struggle whether it is Ram Shila Pujan, Shilanayas or the incident of Kar Seva on 6th December. Making Kar Seva, the target, in this very House..... **.... Since you have given me a very short time and you are also ringing the bell again and again,. I am concluding shortly, whereas so many things have been said in this House, which are far away from the facts. Although white paper has been published yet in the white paper, the things which had taken place in between should also be highlighted because the white paper means that everything will be made clear in it. When the hon. Prime Minister had gone to meet the Saints, at that time he had said that he was a great devotee of Rama. He had said that mere pionoucning the name of Ram sents him in meditation. Therefore, he would like to find out a peaceful solution. He asked for a period of four months. At that time, Ramdev ji had said that four months had proved very ominous for Vishwanath Pratap Singh ji. He had to face the wrath. It is very bad. Lest you should not meet the same fate, you should decide the matter in 3 or 3 1/2 months.

I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Home Minister that these people claim that all of a sudden disorder was created there and they were deceived. When the discussion was going here on 23rd July, I myself was present in Ayodhya and on 24th July, I myself had asked the kar Sevaks to have patience till November as the hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance in this regard. We should wait for the results of the efforts made by the hon. Prime Minister for finding out a solution. I had said so,Ashok Singhal ji had also asked to wait till November. I am at a loss to know as to why it is said that they were unaware of it, they were deceived and disorder was created all of a sudden. You come to know the things that are of your interest but you do not come to know the things that are not of your interest.

What happened in three months? Saints were called separately and efforts were made to divide them to mislead them and to blackmail them emotionally,. Where has Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam gone who was running from one place to the other contacting the Saints? Also, rushing to Vrindavan to meet Ramdev ji. We are dubbed as communal, but you claim to be secular. If you claim to be secular, why then Lenka Saheb went to Jhonteshwar. Did he go there to make some arrangement? Was he only concerned with taking pandas from Jagannathpuri and feed them there?

Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and from the Central Government that the Ramjanam Bhoomi Nyas founded in 1986 by Shri Ramanandacharaya in which our two lakh seventy thousand workers.... (*Interruptions*) If they have to know anything about themselves, they should then look their faces in the mirror so that they may be able to know their miserable state. The miseries they have suffered following a clash with us in Ayodhya are so acute that they are still healing their wounds. They uselessly drag themselves into our affairs, They should mend themselves. Their state is:

"Ek Dil Ke Tukde Hazar Hue,

Koi Edhar Gira, Koi Udhar Gira".

But even now they are not coming to senses. I hardly require elaborating their miserable State. I am citing an example here. The political parties that have opposed Rama have met the same fate as did Ravana in the battle field in Lanka. Efforts were made to divide the Saints. We established the trust founded by Ramanandacharaya ji in 1986. 2 lakh 70 thousand workers worked for it. We organised Ramshilapujan in 3 lakh villags an d15 cror people participated in Ramshilpujan. They do not even secure so much votes. It is the people of our organisation who faced

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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bullets and lathis charge for the sake of that trust. There was an incident of using water-canons in Delhi in the wake of the same Ayodhya issue. So far we heard that water is used for drinking propose alone. The other use of it I learnt from them only..... (*Interruptions*) Today they say that they would construct both Mandir and Masjid. They are keeping it as dubious as their caracter is. If they really want to solve the issue honestly, a grand Mandir should be constructed at the site where Ramlala is present. The Masjid should be constructed outside the periphery of Punchkosi. Any solution other than this will lead to the repetetion of the incidents which occured on the 30th October, 2nd November and 6th December. This should be kept in mind. If the Government wants that the past incidents are not repeated, then it should honestly come forward and construct a Mandir there. Moreover, the Mandir should be allowed to be constructed by the very Nyas that has so far been struggling for it. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am on a point of order, Hon Member has used the exspression....., in her speech I will request you to please expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I oppose it since there are already laws existing in this country which can be used to check it. There is absolutely no need to formulate any new law. Formulation of new law would create new confusion only. If the intention of the Government is clean, it can then quickly get the case settled that is so far lying pending in the Supreme court. This case should also be quickly settled like the other cases of the general public., I have the impression that the Government is not keen on finding solution to this problem. It is afraid that it may have to face some crisis when solution to this problem comes/forth. It, therefor, wants to create new confusion by introducing a new Bill. That is why, I oppose the Bill.

So far as the question of protection is concerned, the Government could protect the Masjid if it wanted, but the intention of the Government is not clear.. That is why the Masjid could not be protected. When the order of the Supreme Court could be violated. What is then the use of introducing a new Bill. I do not think that a political party, which violates the order of the Supreme Court, will remain under Control by the provision of this new Bill. They say that a Mandir must be constructed there. Construction of a Mandir is a must. we are not short of Mandirs in our country. I do not have any objection to it if 2-4 more Mandirs are constructed.

Ours is a predominantly Hindu country. There is no scarcity of Mandirs here. If a Mandir has got to be constructed, then there is ample space7 or that from Delhi to Lucknow. Mandir may be constructed there, but their main intention is to replace the Masjid by a Mandir The Hindu religion teaches us to respect every other religion. Hinduism is the oldest religion. There was advent of other religions in our country after Hinduism. Efforts have been made to malign the image of Hinduism even after 45 years of independence There have been efforts to create fissures between Hinduism and other religions which is totally against the tradition of Hinduism. They say that they believe that Ram was born there itself. who can be the witness to testify that Ram was born there. The person who gave birth to Ram is no more nor is the lady who cut apart the umbilicial card is alive. The job of cutting apart the umbilical cord is of a poor lady who alone can be the real witness. He alone can explain everything. Nobody can tell as to where your grand father was born. We do not know the facts that are centuries old. But they say that ram was born there itself and therefore the Mandir would be constructed there only. It is conspiracy to disintegrate the country. Some ban should certainly be imposed on them.

They say that the current of Ganga water cannot be withheld by the provisions of any law, but I would like to tell them that even for that there are provisions under law. It is also said that the provisions of law do not apply to the things that are matters of faith. I would like to inform them a law of jungle cannot be allowed to prevail in the country. If laws are broken, then there are laws to put a check on the lawbreakers. Had there been a Government run by some other party, they would have certainly not got an opportunity of doing all this. History bears testimoney to the fact that just two years back the Mulayam Singh Government did not allow even a bit of damage to the Masjid. No matter whether he is in power or not, that is a different thing, but he did not at all compromise in discharging his duty within the framework of law even though that resulted in the loss of 16 lives. They broke the law and also did let three thousand people killed. I would, therefore, like to submit to the Government that there is no need to make any laws, if the Government wants that there should be no further violence in the country and that the law of the land should properly operate, then the Government should make the existing laws effectively operative so that the country may remain united, otherwise no one can save it form disintegration.

I do not agree with Shahabuddin Sahab. I simply want to submit that the Masjid should remain there where it existed. This is what the law permits. What he says means that Ram was born in 1949. There has been a fresh installation of the idol there, it was not there earlier. If the idol had already been there then, I do not think, the Masjid could be constructed there. According to Islam, a Masjid can be constructed only on the piece of land that is bought. A Masjid cannot be constructed on some one else's piece of land. This is the rule of Islam. Hindus can make their Mandir anywhere, but Muslims cannot construct their Masjid unless they buy a piece of land for that. I, therefore, presume that whosoever built that Masjid must not have built it without buying a piece of land for it. He must not have demolished any Mandir to construct the Masjid. I would, therefore, like to submit to the Government that there are already laws and a Supreme Court in the country, so we should wait for the judgement of the Supreme Court in that case. The judgement of the Supreme Court, whatever, it is, should be acceptable to both sides, Those who do to accept the verdict of the court should be put in the dock/

With these words I oppose this Bill and I would like to submit to the Government that it should not allow the laws to be the subject of mockery. The laws that are already operating in the country should be made strictly effective so that the unity of the country may remain intact and the country may be saved from disintegration and that there is not further riots at all.

With these words I conclude.

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support this Bill.

The previous speaker had said that a large meeting of saints and sadhus was held in Madhya Pradesh, in which a Member of Parliament was also present there. I had been there because it was in my constituency. However I am surprised over the objection that has been raised here by an hon. Member because it is not a matter of surprise and objection if a person who is also a Member of Parliament having his faith in religion attended such a sant Samagam. On the other hand it may be a point of surprise and objection if a man who has renounced this world and has become a sadhu happens to be a Member of Parliament. But if a member of this House goes to seek the blessing of a saint, no Hindu should have any objection to it,. As regards the statement of a Member that Lenka Saheb had made arrangements of catering for this meeting of saints, I would like to do away with this misunderstanding because I was present there all the time. Govardhan Peethadishwar Jagadguru Shankaracharaya Anant Shri Vibhushit Nishchalanand ji Sarswati Maharaj himself was there, who had come direct from Jagannathpuri. At a distance of four-five

[Kumari Vimla Verma]

kilometres from this place i.e. at Jhateshwar there is a temple of Lord Jagannath which resembles the temple at Jagannath Puri. He had made the arrangements if not for entire food but for the Prasad of that kind and quality, which is distributed to the devotees at jagannath Puri. He had made all these arrangements personally. Two lakh people gathered there and I was also one of them. I had also taken the prasad. Therefore, I think that it is better not to speak wrong things particularly about the saints.

I am sorry to mention that a Member has said that he is a pro-governments saint,. I would like to know if only such saints who are following some one are the real saints and others are not the Genuine ones but pro-government saints. It is a great insult of the saints and any one having an ardent faith in Hindu religion, should no insult saints. I would like to tell it particularly in this context that Jyotishpeethadhishwar Dwarka Peeth-adhishwar Jagatguru. Shankaracharaya Anant Shri Vibhushit Swami Swarupanandji Sarswati Maharaj, Govardhan Peethadhish-war Jagatguru Shankaracharaya Anant Shri Viohushit Swami Nishchalanand ji Saraswati Maharaj. Jagnnath Puri and Jagantguru Anant Shri Vibhushit Ramanandacharaya Swami Shri Ramnareshchar yaji, Kashi were present in that Sammelan. Besides there noble person there were also many more saints present there. Are all those pro-Government saints? People of India will not bear with such insult of reverend Shankaracharya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member said.... (*Interruptions*)

Even if you don't have faith in religion.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER: Anything un parliamentary will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: But religion will remain religion it will not be dharma if you call it that way. Shri Karpatri ji, who is considered to be an authority and a honble figure of Hindu religion has categorically defined Hindu religion. Defining religion he came out with following slogans, Dharma Ki jai Ho. Adharma a Naashho, Praniyon Main Sadbhavana Ho and Vishwa Ka Kalyan ho". In other words, it means that righteousness may trumph, sin may be destroyed, harmony may prevail among the living beings and their object may be the welfare of the world. It is the definition of Hindu religion. Shri Karpatri ji Maharaj, a noble personage of Hindu religion has defined it in that way for the common man. When he speak of good-will and harmony among the living beings, does it exclude Hindus and Muslims? Can there be no goodwill between man and man? Does the welfare of the entire world not imply in itself the welfare of India? We can even imagine a different thing. One who opposes this definition of Hindu religion given by Karpatriji Maharaj is not really a Hindu. We will not say that he is following the Hindu religion. First he should learn to follow Hin-duism.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member said that first we should understand proprieties of religion. I would also like to ask as to what is that propriety of religion. This party.... (*Inter-ruptions*) All these things have been raised here, hence let me speak on that.... (*Inter-ruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need of it.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Please, let me speak... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Bills introduced by you are to be passed. Are these not to be passed?

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: I am speaking about the points that have been raised here. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a Hindu, so it has hurt my feelings. Let me speak, please.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the Bill. Speak on the Bill itself...

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: I would like to say that the nets of religion should be understood. What is the basic tent of religion? The Chief Characterstic of Hinduism is tolerance. You would like to build a temple of Lord Ram who was an incarnation of love and ate the plums tasted by Shabari, an adivasi woman, just to honour her love for him. But what is the background of the temple you are going to build? Would you like to lay the foundation of that temple on bloodshed, killings, atrocities and maltreatment meted out to women folk. That can't be a temple of Lord Ram. Today all over the country... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Your hands were stained with blood. 30th October, 2nd November.. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Your party did not give you respect. They did not respect you in your Sanyasi robes. The Chief Minister of your own party spoke a number of indecent words against you.... (*Interruptions*) The propriety of religion demand respect of our women folk. I would therefor, like to submit that temple of Lord Ram will be built upon... (*Interruptions*) but with a feeling of tolerance and tranquility and not by violent means... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear his point of order.

SHRI RAM PAPSE: My point of order is that Vimla Vermaji has spoken something against Ms. Uma Bharti which is definitely derrogatory.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

(*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: I have neither said nor will say anything against Uma Bhartiji because besides being a women she is a sadhvi (Saint). I have not said anything against her with due respect for her, I said that even the Chief Minister did not pay respect to her... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it and if there is anything derogatory, that will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member said that Lord Ram does not belong to any particular sector or community and Ram cannot be confied within the limits of Ayodhya. We have also been saying the same thing. But you say that Ram Belongs to you only. Besides Ram we have faith in Sita also and say 'Sita-Ram'. So Ram does not belong to you only, he also belongs to us. If you think that the Members Congress party thinks of a secular state, it does not mean that they are going against religion, It means that they have faith in their own religion and pay respect to other's religion It is what Hindu religion teaches us and this is the basic tenet of our culture and civilization. It is not good to plung the country in such a critical situation by destroying this trait of our culture and civilization. What I wold like to submit is that the temple of Lord Ram will be constructed in an atmosphere of love, faith and peace. So, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I have heard with rapt attention the acrimonious debate and the different philosophies about all kinds of religious matters. I don't think it would be proper for me to go into all the details of the philosophical aspects of all religions. So, I would try to confine myself within the four corners of this Bill.

But I was feeling very much hurt when some of the hon. Members tried to attribute motives to the Government. I can merely say, "Please don't try to atribute motives to the Government".

We are sincerely interested in creating communal harmony in this country and there is no question of creating a permanent gift between Hindus and Muslims. Maybe, it might serve some political interests or some party interests, but certainly not the interest of the country.

We are bringing forward this Bill because we are sincerely interested in creating a situation wherein there will be a communal amity, law and order and brotherhood amongst Hindu, Muslim and all other religions, So, please do not try to attribute motives to the Government.

Infact I was not to reply to any of the points raised by my sister Uma Bharathi. But she has stated that in spite of the fact that she has repeated on the floor of the House, both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister keep on repeating that they have been betrayed. She has said that the episode of 6th December was, in fact, not a part of it and that they had openly and clearly stated their intentions about it. Does it mean that what the hon leader of the Opposition has stated on the floor of the House, is not correct? Would the hon. Member like to suggest that the affidavits filed in the Supreme Court were frivolous and that they were not sincerely filed by them? Did they not believe in the contents of the affidavits filed by themselves? Is it the contention of the hon. Member that they had clearly stated that their intention was to destroy something and thereafter if certain things had happened, we should not say that we had been betrayed?

I must sincerely say and I still maintain that we have ben betrayed. We only thought that some of the people whoare on record, are serious about what they have stated in their affidavits., The Chief Minister has been on record at fidavits have been filed in the Supreme Court three times. As if it were not sufficent for the Chief Minister alone to file the affidavit, two more affidavits were filed by two others.

One of the affidavits was filled by swami Chinmayanand and the other by Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia. They also filed the affidavit to show that they are really sincere about what they say. In the beginning, I think I understood correctly, some of the BJP leaders also said that this was not the part of their plan but when they saw that there was a sort of all round applause on certain things then they changed their attitude and said, after all why should they feel regretful about this. So, in the beginning they said that it was not part of their plan; they did not intend to destroy the structure. What our friends on th other side have been saying, I would like to ask them, is it the basic philosophy of the religion to which the hon. Members subscribe to? It is none of my business to go into the details of all this. Therefore, I leave that point here only.

Many points have been raised by the hon. Members but I would like to touch only four or five points.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is true that the affidavits were filed in the court but a period of three and half months was fixed on 23rd July after the discussion with the saints the hon. Prime Minister who made some promises. Has the hon. Prime Minister tried to meet the saints again to inform them the progress made during the said time? Has he even tried to contact them to extend more time? So, were not you people deceiving us. Was the hon. Prime Minister not deceiving the saints?

Was the government and your party not deceiving the Hindus. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I was totally on a different point. I cannot reply on behalf of the Prime Minister. I was not a party to what went between you and the Prime Minister.

Sir, different points were raised during the discussion and I would like to respond to them.

Some hon. Members said that we were given so many offers; take disputed structure in our possession, declare this as a national monument; see that the disputed structure is taken possession of and so on.

On the 28th November when paramilitary forces were sent to Ayodhya or near about Faizabad, it was a scene of a totally new kind of a federal structure that I have come across. We will have to consider it very seriously.

When in the interest of the country the Central Government thinks of sending forces to a particular State then conditions are created wherein even sending of the force is being objected to by the State Government, in spite of certain provisions in the Constitution. This is the time wen all these issues are being raised as if the Central Government wanted to euade the issues and was joining hands with others. This seems to be the theory on which everybody seems to be working. I know very well that the entire politics of some people is based on the theory that BJP and Congress have come together. In order to establish that they are making all kinds of allegations. It might suit their party but it is not a fact.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Then what is the fact?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The way you reacted to it clearly shows that this was going on in your mind. So, this corroborates what you have stated. It is not a surprise for me. I know the party position and the basis on which you have been working. In order to have an independent party you have to have a different approach.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Home Minister might be aware of the all parties deputation, which have gone to Ayodhya. The members of the delegation in the meeting cautioned the Government about the possible danger and asked the Government to take necessary preventie action in view of the situation prevailing there. The Government should have been ready beforhand for it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Perhaps you are forgetting but I remember fully the purpose of the visit of the delegation, may be it is out of the screen of your memory The delegation went there to as certain whether the platform constructed there on the open ground was inviolation of the court orders or not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What suggestion is given?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The discussion on that lasted long.

[*English*]

I am not interested in going into all the details. Sir, I can merely say that the Delegation had not gone for this purpose viz. that we should take over the disputed structure. If the hon. Members have any record with them, certainly I am prepared to correct myself. They should produce the record that they had recommended this kind of a thing. Of course I may not agree that whatever the hon. Member is saying is a factual position and whether that is correct or not, I will verify. I am subject to correction. My memory I will verify. I am subject to correction. My memory says that it is only the platform. I had gone there.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): That platform was not under construction We went three months before the platform was constructed. We went there because of large scale demolition, excavation and construction was going on.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not think that there is any point in disputing the facts.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: They are violating the court order.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You try to get the records verified regarding the actual fact and let me know. I am prepared to correct myself if I am wrong. I did say his, So, please don't misunderstand anything. My only request to the hon. Member is that, in the federal structure, the government takes the possession, in spite of the State Government's objection, in an isolated manner. The Government of India, takes into possession certain disputed structure. My difficulty is can we take the responsibility of protecting the structure if anything goes wrong there? Because the State Government will not co-operate knowing the position as it is. They were not prepared even to give whatever little faculties that were required by our para-mlitary forces. You can well imagine what could have been the position if suppose the Government of India were to take the possession of the same. That exactly was the reason for this. When the affidavits have been filed, you were the first person to charge the Government. The affidavits have been filed in the Supreme Court and who are the Government of India to suspect?... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You had the full authority.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: I think, you had your full say in the matter. I never intervened. I never obstructed you. I request you to kindly keep quiet and after I finish, if you raise any points, certainly I am prepared to reply to the extent it is possible.

I do not want to go into that aspect. Sir, there are two or three legal points which were raised viz. whether the Central Government is legally competent to acquire the land; whether acquisition which was done by the U.P. Government was struck down and whether in addition to that land, whether all other lands also were acquired. If it is acquired, can the Government of India do it? That was the main point. In this context, I would like to refer to another point which one hon. Member raised. He did point out that there is a Government land and why is it that the Government land had been acquired by the Central Government. If I have understood Mr. Dikshit correctly this was the point that he raised. If he remembers correctly, even when the Government of U.P. acquired the land, why did they acquire that *nazul* land? That was because, the Government wanted to acquire the land free from all encumbrances, maybe or may not be. (*Interruptions*) Don't try to interrupt me. Let me have my say and thereafter you can raise points.

The point is about nuzul land, land belonging to the Government. If it is acquired, certainly the whole purpose is that it should be free from all encumbrances; and if any kind of compensation becomes payable, certainly the Government of India will have to pay money, if it comes to that. But, certainly, we will have to go deep into the matter and then come to our conclusion

A point was raised about Articles 40,50,- whether any discrimination has been practised-25,26 regarding religious freedom and where religious freedom is violated. I have also read Articles 25 and 26. This religious freedom is subject to public order. So, what is subject to public order, I don't think that any hon, Member can possibly object to this kind of a legislation in which in order to bring about some kind of amity and understanding between different sections of the society If the land is acquired, I don't think that an issue of either legal competence or Articles 40, 50 or 25 and 26 can arise.

We have consulted all the legal luminaries in this matter and we have come to the conclusion that acquisition, if it is done for

this purpose, cannot be considered as a kind of vulnerable exercise or the power vested in the Government

A point was also raised why is it that they reference to the Supreme Court has been made under Article 143 and not 138(2) (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. I am not yielding; I am not prepared to reply to any point that you are going to rise, because your intentions are not clear.

A point was raised why is it that the Government thought it fit that reference to the Supreme Court should not be made under Article 138 (2) but under 143; this is a point, which, in fact, is a very important aspect, which everybody considers that there seems to be something wrong; and the Government itself is interested in perpetuating this kin of dispute between Hindus and Muslims. About Article 138(2), it is an extended jurisdiction to the Supreme Court; and while doing this, the consent of the State Government is necessary; and when the elected government was there, they informed the Government of India that we are not agreeable; any reference to the Supreme Court under Article 138, they informed us that they are not agreeable.

Thereafter, if the President's Rule is there and if we try to advantage of the same and take the consent from the Governor and try to make reference to the Supreme Court under Article 138(2), I am not quite sure... (*Interruptions*) Anyway, that is your point of view. The position taken by some of the hon. Members is this. Mr. Syed Shahabuddin snouts that he will not abide by what the Supreme Court says. There is another gentleman, who stands up and says, whatever be the decisions of the Supreme Court, we are not prepared to abide by that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You have contradicted what the Prime Minister has said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am not yielding. Please for God's sake, just five minutes more and I have done. I do not want to dilate on it any more. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: (Cuttack): You are taking a different position.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The intention is very clear. The Central Government has taken an undertaking that the State Government is bound by the advisory opinion given by the Supreme Court. So, once we take that position, then, of course, it becomes our responsibility to see that the opinion given by the Supreme Court is properly implemented.

I can assure you that there is no question of not constructing Mandir. Mr. Syed Shahabuddin went to the extent of saying that this is almost a kind of grand design.

Grand design hatched by the Government of India that we have now taken a montal decision, that we are going to construct the Mandir and construction of the Mosque, is just a camouflage.

I think there can be no, I do not know what words I shall use, travesty of facts and the kind of the intellect which comes into this clearly shows something wrong in the way of thinking. I am prepared to say Sir, when we mean that we are going to construct both Mandir and Masijd, certainly we are going to do it. I assure this House....(*Interruptions*) I know your interest Mr. Shahabuddin. You are interested in finding out so that you may go and propagate that here they have taken a decision. I know your intentions are very clear (*Interruptions*) Your intentions are known to me. Now let me have my say in the matter. I heard you with rapt attention. I never interrupt you.

So, my only point is please do not try to attribute the motives of the Government as if we are interested... (*Interruptions*) After all we are all politicians. Do not forget that. Shri Dikshit went to the extent saying that they have done averting and when it is the time of harvest. they are trying to intervene in the matter. They have collected huge amount of money. That is the harvest that I have not

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

been able to understand. What exactly he wants to convey is that we have done ploughing, we have sown the land, the field is very good and now when the harvest time is coming the Central Government is intervening into the matter. 'So, the harvest time I know. Your harvest is that you are waiting for elections and that you may get maximum exploitation of this kind of thing.

If you are really interested in the construction of Ram Mandir then the amount that you have collected you can contribute that for the Mandir. Why do not you do it?

It is not the construction of Mandir only but construction through VHP. That is the main aim. If you have collected all the material, use that for construction of Mandir. Why are you feeling shy about it? After all you know my intentions and I know your intentions.

Let us clear on this issue. Please for God's sake do not destroy the country. In the name of Mandir and Masjid we are destroying the entire political fabric of this country and emphasising issues which according to me are non-issues, are not the real issues. Our poor people are interested in number of other things rather than this Temple and Mosque.

In stead of applying our mind to that we are wasting so much of our time in discussion issues of this nature. I appeal to the House, kindly bear all these aspects in mind and kindly support this Bill

[*Translation*]

SRI LAL.K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker Sir, I did not listen to the whole of the discussion but I have listened carefully to the statement of the hon. Home Minister. I hoped that he would be able to inform us as to how the communal harmony could be established in this country with the help of this Bill as mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill. I do think that the major fault of the present Government regarding the Ayodhya policy is that it does not want to take a well thought and firm stand on the matter. That is why it some time allowed shilanayas and got the lock opened etc. The Government took actions with a view to take political mileage out of it. The Ayodhya issue is a very serious one, May be some people agree to it or not, whether it is fair or unfair, but the Ayodhya movement has engaged the attention of entire country and it is not an ordinary thing. I hoped that..... (*Interruptions*)..... for a second, I will speak in your favour. Try to understand the fact that this is not the issue that both a Mandir and a Masjid should be constructed at Ayodhya. By speaking so, we do not even reach near the problem. I do not know if anyone can oppose the construction of a place of worship in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jews, Parasis and Muslims come to our country but they had never faced any problem in this regard. Therefore to say that both the Ram Mandir and the Masjid should be constructed at Ayodhya, does not make the decision clear. The issue is that what would be constructed at the place, which is known throughout the country as Ram Janam Sthan? Unless it is made clear, this Bill is meaningless. Government has committed many mistakes and out of those one was committed in the night of 6th December, when it was declared that the structure has been demolished, so a Masjid would not be constructed there. After making this declaration, the Government has tried to come out of the web it created for itself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the discussion is not on the white paper. The reason is that just now the hon. Home Minister has given the reply, that is why I do not have any chance to say anything. I would like to say one thing about this Bill that unless the Government's stand is clear as to what would be constructed at Ram Janam Sthan site, the problem would not be solved.

So much so that this Masjid existed there before 1936. Even during that time this

Masjid was known in the country as Janamsthan' (birth place). This name is there is the British-record. This means that there has been a belief in the country that the Janam sthan is there itself, and this is why all the logics being given here have got absolutely no meaning. I would reply when the Government makes its stand clear about it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to reply to some other members also?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: When the Supreme Court gives its advisory opinion under Article 143, thereafter that issue will be decided

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: I am not satisfied with it. What I mean to say is that the announcement made on the 6th of the month was not done in a proper way. We said that the Government was wrong when it made such an announcement, particularly the shape in which the Bill has been introduced is wrong. We had no objection has the Ram Janam sthan been given recognition whose existence there is believed by the majority people of India, and had there been sanctioning in the Bill about constructing a Mandir there while constructing a Masjid outside Ayodhya as has been opined by crores of people of the country through their signatures presented to the hon. President in the form of a memorandum. If the Government is ready given this guarantee, then it's O.K. otherwise we are not ready to associate ourselves with it.

17.29 hrs

Shri Lal K. Advani and Some Other Hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon-Minister of Home Affairs has said two things. With your permission I would like to give a brief clarification in that regard, The first thing he said was that I had given my consent to refer Question of Facts to the Supreme Court under Article 143-A Justice Krishan Aiyar had placed an idea before the then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar in December, 1990 that was based on Article 143-A of the Constitution. He suggested that a bench comprising 9 judges of the Supreme Court should consider the pointed question as to whether a Ram Mandir existed there during the year '1528 and which was later on demolished to construct a Masjid. We said that eventhough our case was strong, yet we were ready for a compromise if three of our conditions were accepted for the sake of peace and harmony of the country. Aiyar ji said that those conditions were actually not conditions, rather they were simple matters. First of the three conditions was that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad should promise that whatever opinion was given by the Supreme Court would be acceptable to it. The second point was that it would not be treated as precedent and thirdly, the Viswa Hindu Parishad would be asked not to carry on any agitation so that the Supreme Court might pass its judgement in a cordial atmosphere. So far as I know, the Vishwa-Hindu Parishad has not accepted any of these three conditions. It has rather been carrying out agitations and as a result of those agitations, the Masjid was demolished on the 6th of December. So to say that we had accepted those things without any condition is wrong. Now the case has been referred to the Supreme Court and it is a quite different matter. Secondly, it has been stated that we have said that we would not accept the verdict of the Supreme Court in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you giving your explanation?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Yes, I am giving my explanation.

[*Translation*]

I would like to conclude with the contention that if a legal process is followed and the

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

substantive issue is referred to the Supreme Court under article 138, then we are ready to accept the verdict of the court even if it goes against us. We have certainly said that we will not accept the answer to be given by the Supreme Court in response to an irrelevant question referred to it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had said that he would reply if some member seeks any clarification. I would like to submit that being a secular State, we should not indulge in constructing a Mandir or a Masjid or a Gurudwara. This is because we do not know what would be its consequences in future. But I would certainly like to know as to what is the hurdle in referring all the issues lying pending in different courts to the Supreme Court Shri Shahabuddin Saheb has just mentioned the incidents of violation of Court Orders in the past. I would like to submit that there is a general feeling throughout the country that such incidents should not be repeated. I would like to submit that all the issues should not be referred to the Supreme Court for eliciting the opinion of it but for a final verdict to be given by the Supreme Court. What is the problem in this regard? The Government should announce it. The Government should refer all the issues to the Supreme Court and whatever decision is given by the court would be implemented by the efforts of all of us. I would like to know your opinion on it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: In this regard, I would simply like to say that if the issues being decided in the High Courts would be referred to the Supreme Court, then the decision would be delayed further. I wish that we should wait for the decision about the reference under Article 143 which is the main question and thereafter everything will be clear.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I have two clarifications to seek from the hon. Minister. One is that the land acquisition was made after the demolition of the mosque and not before. So, that alters the situation altogether. Now, there is some litigation in respect of some parts of the land and as far as I can understand it, Article 138(2) is redundant because once the land has been acquired, the litigations have been put an end to.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is a part of the Bill.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Now, if litigations have come to an end that does not mean that the source of the litigations has come to an end because people have ben seeking justice there. There has been dispute about the ownership. That is why, the people have gone to court. Now, once you have qashed the litigtion, if you want to restore amity, it is not enough to quash the litigation. What are you doing to restore the confidence of the people who are engaged in this dispute over the litigation? You have not done anything so far.

MR. SPEAKER: They are given the compensation

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: This is one clarification. The other clarification is regarding the site of the mosque where immediately after the demolition what happened was that quite illegitimatley a structure was again built and darshan is being allowed now there to the idols that have been placed there. This is legitimising something which is totally illogitimate. An act of vendalism is being legitimised by allowing darshan. This is why it becomes a very important question where the Masjid is going to be built and where the temple is going to be built. That question becomes very important in this regard. These are the two clarifications.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The point where the Masjid is going to be built. I have clarified just now. As regards the other point, the Claims Commissioner is going to be appointed and any dispute about the amount of compensation and who is eligible for getting

the amount of compensation will be decided by the Claims Commissioner.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this Houses does approves of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 7th January, 1993".

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments to the Motion for Consideration. I shall first put amendment No.4 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The amendment No 4 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment No.5 moved by Shri Dau Dayal Joshi to the vote of the House.

The amendment No.5 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment No.4 moved by Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal to the vote of the House.

The amendment No.6 was put and negatived.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain area at Ayodhya and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are amendments by Shri Syed Shahabuddin. Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I beg to move:

Clause 2 *Definitions.*

Page2, line 3,-

add at the end -"except the site of the structure, including the premises of the inner courtyard, commonly known as the Babri Masjid".

Clause 4-*General effect of vesting*

page2,-

omit lines 30 to 33.

Clause -7-*Management of property by Government*

Page 3, line 30,-

for "before the commencement of this Act" substitute at the time of the promulgation of proclamation by the President under article 356 in respect of the 12 State of Uttar Pradesh on 6th December, 1992,".

page 3, lines 30 to 34-,

omit "on which the structure (including the premises of the inner and outer courtyards of such structure), commonly known as the Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri 'Masjid, stood in village Kot Ramchandra in Ayodhya, in Pargana Haveli Avadh, in tehsil Faizabad Sadar, in the district of Faizabad of the State of Uttar Pradesh," (13)

Preamble

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shahabuddin, are you moving yor amendments to the Preamble also?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line3.-

omit "Ram Janma Bhumi-" (8)

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

page 1, line 10,-

add at the end.-"by rebuilding the Babri Masjid constructing Ram Temple in its vicinity and developing a multi-denominational cultural complex;" (9)

I would like to explain these amendments very briefly, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I shall take only two minutes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would only like to say one word that my purpose is that the exact site of the Babri Masjid should be subtracted from the area to be acquired and the clause relating to management should be withdrawn so that then at least the way remains open for the Government that if at time Mr. Advani gives the permission or Mr. Chavan changes his mind, he can still make a reference to substantiate the issue relating to the Babri Masjid site only to the Supreme Court under article 138(1) That is the major purpose.

Others are really formal because what is called disputed structure has always been regarded and written about in Government documents, in the sworn affidavtis of the Government of U.P. only as Babari Masjid. And therefore, I have made that correction. Finally, I want that the position on 6th December, when the Government took over the property and the matter came into its hands. that *status quo* must be maintained, not the *sdtatus quo* of today.

SHRI S.B. CAVAN: I do not accept that argument.

Clause 2-*Definitions*

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 10 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No 10 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4-*General effect of vesting.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no.11 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No 11 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 4, 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): In view of the fact that the amendment has not been accepted, we are walking out.

19.41 hrs.

Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee and some other hon. Members then left the House

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, the reference must be made under Article 138 (2) of the Constitution; we do not accept the reference under Article 143. So, we are walking out.

19.41 hrs.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other hon. Members then left the House

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are ready to extend support even now if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs considers this point. If he does not do so, we would then walkout.

19.14 hrs

Shri Bhogendra Ja and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[*English*]

Clause 7-*Management of property by Government*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 12 and 13 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 7 to 13 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That Clause 1 and the Enacting formula stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That the Schedule stands part of the Bill"

The Motions was adopted

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 8 and 9 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

The Amendment Nos. 8 and 9 were and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That the Preamble and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: 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: Now what about other Bills.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): We can pass them without discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether ordinances of this nature could be passed without discussion, All the Members are cooperating with us. Supposing if they have walked out, it would not be very fair to pass the Bills without discussion.

You please find out whether the BJP Members and the other Members, Janata Dal Members and Communist Members are also coming to take part.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have said, they have walked out for the day.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will allow these Bills to be taken up for consideration but we will not pass them today. We will allow Congress Members to speak.

Shri S.B. Chavan.

19.48 hrs

UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL
As passed by Rajya Sabha

MADHYA PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL
As Passed by Rajya Sabha

RAJASTHAN STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWER) BILL AND
As Passed by Rajya Sabha

HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL
As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:*

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".
>
> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Madhya Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".
>
> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Rajasthan to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".
>
> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Himachal Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

As the House is aware, the President issued a Proclamation on the 6th December, 1992 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar pradesh. Similar proclamations were issued by the President on the 15th December, 1992 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Legislative Assemblies of the four States have been dissolved.

The said proclamations imposing the President's rule in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan were approved by the Rajya Sabha on 21.12.1992 and by the Lok Sabha on 23.12.1992.

Consequent upon promulgation of the President's rule in the above mentioned four States, the President has promulgated four Ordinances in respect of Uttar Pradesh, two in respect of Himachal Pradesh, three in respect of Madhya Pradesh and one in respect of Rajasthan. All these Ordinances shall cease to remain in force after six weeks from the commencement of the Session of Parliament and, therefore, are required to be replaced by Acts of Parliament before they cease to remain in force.

By virtue of the Proclamations issued by the President in December, 1992 under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan State Legislatures are now exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Under Article 357 (1) (a)/of the Constitution, Parliament may offer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws and to authorise him to delegate, subject to such conditions

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority specified by him in that behalf. Such conferment of powers on the President was done in the past in relation to several other States.

In view of the otherwise busy schedule of business of the Houses of Parliament, it may not be possible for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the four States. The Bills, therefore, seek to confer on the President the powers of the State Legislatures to make laws in respect of the Stats of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's Rule and the present Bills are on usual lines. Provision has been made in the Bills for the constitution of Consultative Committees consisting of Members from both Houses of Parliament. Provision has also been made to enable Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the august House to approve the Legislative proposals before it.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Madhya Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Rajasthan to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Himachal Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have taken up Item No. 18 instead of Item Nos. 16 and 17.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The Minister of State can move Item No.17.

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow him. There is a little irregularity. We will correct it. We will allow him.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: The Statutory Resolution was given by Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav but he is not there and we are taking up Item No.17 now.

19.52 .hrs

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES BILL
As Passed by Rajya Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU): I beg to move; *

"That the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sir, the House may recall that the Supreme Court while delivering its judgement on the Mandal Commission recommendations and the OM dated 13th August, 1990 also directed the Central Government, the State Governments and UT Administrations, to constitute within four months from the date of judgement, a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. K.V. Thangkabalu]

of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of Backward classes.

The period by which such a Commission is to be constituted has thus, expired on the 15th March, 1993.

As both the Houses of Parliament were not in session, C the Central Government promulgated the National Commission for Backward classes Ordinance, 1993 on the 1st February, 1993 so as to comply with the Supreme Court directive. The Ordinance is still in force. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

It is true that this Bill makes only an humble beginning in regard to the upliftment of the SEBCs, but certainly marks a milestone in our long struggle for realising the Constitutional objective of providing social justice to the under-privileged.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the President has recommended under Article 173 of the Constitution the consideration of the National Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 1993 by Lok Sabha.

Motion Moved:

"That the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very heartening that this Bill has been introduced for setting up a National Commission for Backward classes, I rise to support the Bill.

The Government will constitute the Backward Classes Commission on the pattern it had constituted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes CommissionConstituting the Backward Classes Commission is really a commendable step by the Government which would benefit the people belonging to the different weaker sections of the society. The credit goes to the Government of India that it has paid its attention to it. There are persons who talk about the upliftment of the backward class people. But they do lip service only. Keeping aside there things, I would like to submit that so far as the matter of the people belonging to the backward communities is concerned there are different communities in Himachal Pradesh consisting of a large number of the poor including Brahmins and Rajputs. The Government will have to take special car that the persons belonging to the backward class communities should alone be included in those lists. This is because the standard of living of the backward class people is far below than that of the people who are developed and as such they cannot contribute much towards the work of nation-building. The people belonging to the backward communities do not have much representation either in Government service or in public undertakings, or in factories and companies. People all around have a common complain that the Government is not paying such attention t the cause of the poor whether they belong to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or to any other State predominantly inhabited by the Backward classes.

What I want to say is that the Government has now given attention to the people belonging to the backward classes and that is why the present Bill has been introduced. The commission thus to be constituted would ensure that the people of this country belonging to the weaker sections would be given every facility and honour so that they may also join the mainstream of the nation.

It is often said that the people belonging to the backward classes are exploited. But I would like to say all the actions that serve the interest of the people belonging to the back-

ward communities ave been taken by the Congress Governments. Rest have only exploited the backwards. Other political parties are bent upon destablishing the country. This has been a part of their programmes to use the backwards in order to create anarchy. disharmony and lawlessness. This has been their motto.

Without going in further details, I would like to thank the Government and the hon. Minister for introducing such a good Bill.

I support the Bill.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dattatraya Bandaru to speak. If you want you speak.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, I will just take a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to speak, you can leave. I do not want to embrrass you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There was a proposal. I would like to know whether Friday should be a holiday for us. In fact, the holiday is on 25th of this month, that is, tomorrow.

20.00 hrs

If the Moon is not sighted, it has to be held. Can anybody enlighten us on this point whether *Id* is going to be tomorrow or day after tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): *Id* is tomorrow.

20.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 26, 1993/ Chaitra 5, 1915 (Saka)

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