

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Lok Sabha

Wednesday, March 18, 1992/Phalgun 28,
1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House should congratulate Shri Satyajit Ray for getting the Oscar Award. We also feel very much concerned about his health. We wish him early recovery.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House will agree with your views. We congratulate him and wish him a long life.

Now, Question No. 306, Shri Srikanta Jena.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings In Orissa

*306. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss in each of the public sector undertakings in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) the number of such public sector undertakings closed down due to losses during the above period;

(c) the reasons for the sickness of these undertakings;

(d) the steps taken for their revival;

(e) whether the Government propose to protect the interest of workers/employees of these undertakings; and

(f) the details of the proposals for setting up of new public sector undertakings in Orissa?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Net Profit (+) /loss(-) of five Central public sector enterprises having their registered offices in the State of Orissa is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the PSE	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	71.94	156.87	18.92

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Name of the PSE</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (Under construction)			
Paradeep phosphates Ltd.	(-) 47.25	(-) 36.92	13.61
Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited	(-) 0.58	(-) 0.31	(-) 0.27
Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Limited	(-) 0.07	(-) 0.28	(-) 0.10

(b) No Central PSEs has been closed down.

(c) There is only one central PSE (Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.) in the State of Orissa which comes under the definition of sick industrial company as per Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985. The main reasons for its sickness are:-

Lack of active support by State Government for Drug purchases.

Lack of market field force.

(d) The company propose to modernise/renovate/expand the manufacturing facilities, strengthen the marketing set up, control cost and concentrate on high volume parentals.

(e) While framing suitable revival-rehabilitation schemes, BIFR will also protect the interest of workers. National Renewal Fund has been set up for this purpose.

(f) Setting up of public sector units at a particular location depends upon the techno-economic feasibility and availability of resources.

SHRISRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the last part of his answer. It says:

"Setting up of public sector units at a particular location depends upon the techno-

economic feasibility and availability of resources.

In the backward regions like Orissa where infrastructure is not available, only if you set up new industries, the ancillary industrial units will come up and other facilities will also come up. Of course, setting up of an industry depends upon the availability of funds. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly the techno-economic feasibility is? I would also like to know whether any special considerations have been given for the backward State of Orissa and whether there is any proposal in the Eighth Plan to set up new industries in Orissa giving preference to the backward regions.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, it is a well-known policy of the Government that while setting up new industries regional imbalance is one of the main points which is kept in mind. So far as the techno-economic feasibility is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that if the project is technically feasible and economically viable after making all the studies, then only the final decision is taken.

That decision is taken only when the resources of funds are available for setting up such a project. About the technical feasibility, I may explain further that, if that a particular place the technical aspects are such that those technical conditions cannot be fulfilled, naturally the industry cannot be viable. Similarly, if it is not economically viable, certainly the hon. Member would not

like to ask us to set up the industry which will ultimately become sick. If it is not economically viable, then certainly its future is dark. Therefore, these are the conditions which we keep in mind while setting up industries.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Unless a project is technically viable, feasible and economically viable, neither the Government nor the private entrepreneurs will set up an industry. This is the normal practice. So, asking all these conditions into considerations, I would like to know whether any survey has been conducted by your Department or by the Government of India as to how many industries are viable in Orissa.

At what stage it is pending at the Government of India level? How many projects have been recommended by the State Government to the Government of India for the clearance and how many projects are still pending with you for clearance?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I think, it is a wider question. So far as the public sector enterprises are concerned, as I have stated, we have only five public sector enterprises set up in the whole of Orissa. So far as new projects are concerned, at the moment, we do not have any ready proposal.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: This question relates to the loss and profit of public undertakings in Orissa.

The Minister in his reply part(a) has given only five names whose headquarters are located in Orissa. But besides this, there are several units of public sector undertakings in Orissa, whose headquarters or corporate office are located outside Orissa.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Monograph of the Performance and Status of Central Public Sector Enterprises Volume-II, page 3 wherein the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Talcher unit is shown as loss-making unit, a unit

which has developed industrial sickness and also about the steps proposed. It has been suggested that it would be either transferred or sold to workers cooperatives or private enterprise. This is a unit which is suffering from sickness, which has developed sickness due to the defect in German technology. All the coal-based fertilizer plants in the world are running into trouble and more so in India, Ragundam and Talcher plants. There are also some technical expert studies made to revamp and restructure these units.

Instead of proposing to sell or transfer the Talcher unit to some other organisation or labour cooperatives, since no labour cooperate is coming forward, whether the Government will come forward for providing necessary remedial measures?

Secondly, Orissa and India at large is suffering from power shortage. In Orissa there is a lot of coal. There is ample and abundant power grade coal reserve available in Orissa. The technical and feasibility survey has been made about another super thermal power plant near Jharsiguda at Hirma. I would like to know whether that project will be cleared and financial clearance will be given for setting up of NTPC plant at Hirma in Orissa on priority basis?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I must admit that some of the units are sick. So far as remedial measures are concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that whatever steps to revive or diversify or re-vitalised those units are required those are being taken up by the respective administrative Ministries. I may mention that the sick units are now referred to BIFR for formulating rehabilitation and revival scheme. The pros and cons are weighed as to in what manner it can be revived. That is why, we have informed all the Chief Executives that those sick units which are eligible for referring to BIFR should be referred to BIFR.

So far as the power aspect is concerned, thermal power plant is concerned, this does not concern with this Question.

[Translation]

Use of Residential Houses for Commercial Purposes

*307. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allowed the use of residential houses for commercial purposes;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action against the persons for violations of these terms and conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The lease conditions do not allow but in special cases temporary permission has been granted.

(b) Relaxations have been made under the Zoning Regulations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Show cases notices are issued for cancellation of flats/plots for violation of lease terms and also for prosecution under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been enormous rise in the use of D.D.A. residential houses for commercial purposes in these days. If so, is it being done with the consent of Government? If not, the steps being taken against such house owners?

[English]

SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, we have already said that in a few cases, special permission has been granted. In areas where unauthorised misuse has been there, the Enforcement Branch of DDA has conducted a zonal-wise survey in 1990-91 to detect the non-conforming activities. It is reported that 12862 cases of non-conforming activities have been detected in these areas.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures collected by the Government indicate that rules have been violated. I would like to know from the Government the number of people issued or are likely to be issued with show cause notices for violation of lease conditions and whose flats/plots would be cancelled on this ground?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, during April 1991 to February 1992, 425 show cause notices had been issued to persons carrying out unauthorised construction and misusing the premises. If you want to know about the cases in 1987, I can give you the same right now or I can pass it on to you later.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this law is applicable to those houses which are on lease and not applicable to freehold houses. In part (b) of my question, I have pointed out that the Government has announced abolition of lease system in Delhi. What is the time by which this law will come into force and how would the house owners be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): In this connection, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the lease will be converted into freehold w.e.f. 1st April. It will be imple-

mented. It will be our utmost effort to implement it w.e.f. 1st of April.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, I do not know whether my supplementary will strictly come into the area of this question or not. Sir, we receive scores of letters from those who have come from different States and got jobs in Central Government that they do not get accommodation while many officials of the Central Government, having their own houses, do not want to leave their Government accommodation. Moreover, they sublet it also. But those who do not have accommodation at all are suffering. What action are you going to take to see that this kind of an illegal thing is ended and those who are recruited in the Central Government jobs, coming from different States, are provided with proper accommodation?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I would like to inform the hon. Members that in Delhi most people in service prefer to take Government accommodation, because their licence fee is very less. We do not have sufficient number of Government houses to meet the demand. The hon. Member has pointed out that despite having their own houses, people retain Government accommodation. In this connection, I would like to inform that the number of such cases are not many. In such cases, we put the condition that either they should give their own house to us or live in their own houses. This is the condition. Sometimes, action is taken, but their number is very few. In certain cases, when we see that the lease will expire after 8 months and the allottee makes a fervent appeal for extension, we grant extension on humanitarian grounds.

Supply of Substandard Foodgrains through FPS in Delhi

*308. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the foodgrains of substandard quality were distributed through the Fair Price Shops in Delhi during January, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the samples of rice and wheat are tested before being released for distribution;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any directive has been issued in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The Delhi Administration has reported that supplies of foodgrains made in the period were generally not sub-standard. Food Corporation of India (FCI) issues foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) of prescribed quality, within the Standards of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Adequate precautions are taken at the time of procurement and during storage, for maintaining the quality of foodgrains.

In Delhi, foodgrains are delivered at the door steps of Fair Price Shops. Facilities have been given to recipients to inspect the stocks before taking delivery, and they need not accept sub-standard stocks. Since in an operation of this magnitude, some possibility of variation of quality cannot be ruled out,

Delhi Fair Price Shops owners can file a complaint in regard to quality of foodgrains within 72 hours of receipt. Replacements are ordered, where necessary.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally fair price shops are supplied superior quality of foodgrains. The shopkeepers of the fair price shops sell the superior quality foodgrains in the black market and distribute substandard foodgrains through F.P.S. In this connection, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether regular checks are conducted in fair price shops? If so, I would like to know the number of checks conducted during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and how many cases of irregularity have been detected in fair price shops? Out of them, against how many shops, cases have been filed and their licences cancelled consequently.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: You have asked about general checkings conducted in Delhi. As a matter of fact, the staff of Delhi Administration conduct regular checks. As required by you, I will certainly furnish you the figures of the total number of checks conducted during the year and the action taken thereon.

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA TOMAR: In my second supplementary, I have pointed out that these irregularities are mostly committed in rural areas. It is because the people living in rural areas are illiterate and poor, sub-standard items are supplied and that too under-weight. Will the hon. Minister please state whether he proposes to take action regarding the supply of substandard commodities and irregularities in weighing.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The distributions done by Governments of various States and Union Territory Administrations in the case of Union territories. Our endeavour has always been to issue superior quality goods from godowns and subsequently it is supplied to fair price shops for distribution to the people. In this regard the Central Gov-

ernment has issued certain guidelines to State Governments and the State Governments in turn have issued their own instructions to their staff. Effort is always made to supply superior quality goods to fair price shops for the people.

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA TOMAR: The fair price shops complain of short supply of goods by F.C.I. How do you check it?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not to be replied.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that this matter does not concern Delhi alone but concerns the entire country. The hon. Minister in his statement has stated that the supply of foodgrains is generally not substandard. It implies that sub-standard foodgrains are supplied to some extent and since it involves large scale supplies the possibility of variation in quality cannot be ruled out. It indicates that if such a situation continues corruption can never be...

MR. SPEAKER: Bhavnaji not like this. Please put your question.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: No, Sir, it is a very important question, as it concerns the entire country. This system has been introduced for the poor people living across the country. As such, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government apart from deputing an inspector has taken any specific step or is proposing to take steps regarding the harassment caused to the consumers by the shopkeepers who either do not supply goods on time or say that they have already sold the goods? This is my question.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, my reply in respect of Delhi is specific for Delhi only. Every month about 10 lakh bags of

foodgrains reach Delhi on rotation and are supplied to fair price shops. The possibility of these minor lapses taking place cannot be ruled out. This is what I have said. The Central as well as State Governments make every effort to see that the Public Distribution System runs smoothly, the fair price shops get quality grains and ultimately quality grains are supplied to people. This is what we expect. If some irregularity is seen anywhere, it should not be construed to be a regular feature. The State Governments also do have their Civil Supply staff. They conduct regular checking in order to ensure supply of quality grains, the general principle is that at the time of issuing goods from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India, a sample is taken and kept at the fair price shops. If it is found that commodities supplied from the fair price shops are inferior to that sample, action could be initiated against the shop keepers and the licence of their shop (s) could be cancelled. Criminal proceedings could also be instituted against them.

SHRI TARA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that pesticides are supposed to be sprayed as per the specifications, in the godowns of Central Ware Housing Corporation and F.C.I. Huge funds are being allocated for this purpose. If you pass by any godown during the months from April to September, you will find thousands of pests flying around them making it extremely difficult for people to pass by them. Secondly, you will find foodgrains scattered on the roads up to a distance of 3 miles from the godowns. It is a criminal negligence and act of carelessness on the part of officers towards food. When asked about it, they say that the labourers of F.C.I. are not under their control. Is the hon. Minister aware of it and will he take some measures in this regard?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member is asking about any particular godown, I would certainly have it enquired into..... (Interruptions)

SHRI TARA SINGH: I am taking of all the godowns located in Karnal. It has made

people's life miserable who are living in a radius of one mile around these godowns.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the godowns of Central Ware Housing Corporation and the Food Corporation of India come under the Ministry of Food. I will request the Ministry to look into the matter.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the distribution of foodgrains through the Fair Price Shops in the *Jhuggi-Jhonpuri* areas as also in the working-class bastis is very much irregular and it is drastically cut for the last so many months. If it is so, what are the reasons for that? Will it be rectified?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I would like to say that she is particularly meaning only Delhi *Jhuggi-Jhonpuri* areas. There has been no cut in the ration of the Fair Price Shops and all the ration-card holders are getting the regular grains. There is no such shortage in Delhi.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, it is not correct. I can bring the women to you from the *Jhuggi-Jhonpuri* areas to prove this because we are getting so many complaints through our *Janwadi Mahila Samiti* saying that the ration supply is very much irregular and there is sharp cut in that. We can bring such examples to you. We can bring the women to you to prove this.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Being lean months, only in the months of December and January there was some reduction of the stock. But it was immediately restored in the month of February and from February onwards there is no such shortage. As I have just submitted, Delhi is being given more than a lakh tonne of grains every month.

Unauthorised Constructions in Chandigarh

*309. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised constructions are going on unabated in Union territory of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to check such unauthorised constructions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Some unauthorised constructions have come to the notice of the Chandigarh Administration.

(b) and (c). As and when cases of such unauthorised constructions come to notice, action is taken promptly under the provisions of the Punjab Capital (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952 in respect of urban areas and under the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 in respect of 22 villages of Chandigarh union territory. During 1991-92 action was initiated against 1284 persons and 22 sites were resumed under the Punjab Capital (Development & Regulation) Act, 1952. Similarly, under the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 action was initiated against 125 persons for unauthorised constructions. Besides this, during this period 1779 unauthorised jhuggies were also removed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that action has been taken against such cases under Punjab Capital (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952 and 4779 jhuggies have been demolished. I would like to know the number of people who have constructed pucca houses unauthorisedly. Demolition of jhuggies is easy. But, what is the number of those people who have constructed pucca residential houses and what action has so far been taken against them.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has asked

the number of unauthorised constructions in Chandigarh. It is not related to this question. Even then I would like to tell the hon. Member that there are three categories of unauthorised constructions in Chandigarh. The first category belongs to the labour class who have come from U.P. and Bihar and settled there. The second category is of those people who have constructed buildings near the sectors and the third consists of unauthorised constructions being done in villages. The Punjab New Capital Control Act is applicable to all the three categories, whereas the Punjab Capital Act, 1952 is applicable to urban areas only. The work is being monitored properly and the categories which have been displaced are being rehabilitated. Every effort is being made to provide all amenities in the colonies they are being settled. The number of people to be rehabilitated in the second category is 18. There are 180063 dwelling units and a population of 90365 in it.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question relates to the third category of unauthorised constructions in the city. I would like to know the number of houses against which action has been taken for their demolition. The second thing that the hon. Minister said is that the people who have been displaced are being rehabilitated. Then what was the justification to displace 4799 labourers and resettle them when they were already settled.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the condition in which they are residing is not conducive. We wish to keep them in a better environment. That is why we want to displace them and settle them in a better place.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that hundreds of cheap houses had been built by the Government in Chandigarh and these houses had been allotted also. There are about two dozen people in respect of whom Shri Bansalji, M.P. from Chandigarh, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and myself have written several letters to allot cheap houses to them. The employees have also

been representing time and again to allot them cheap houses. The hon. Minister has said that she wants to keep them in a better environment. The employees want to live there. Could she please assure that these houses would be allotted to them?

[English]

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA: Please allot these houses to them.

MR. SPEKER: This does not arise out of this question.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The point raised by the hon. Member does not relate to this question.

[English]

Construction of Roads under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*310. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

SHR VILASRAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads in Kilometers

constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana so far, state-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(c) the length of roads in Kilometers proposed to be constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1992-93; and

(d) the expenditure to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

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

The length of roads in Kilometers constructed and the expenditure incurred thereon under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is given in the Annexure.

(2) JRY is implemented through the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads/Village Panchayats at the district and village levels. The concerned rural bodies have the competence to determine the type of works to be taken by them with the available funds. As such, it is not possible to furnish the information regarding length of roads to be constructed under the JRY in 1992-93 and the proposed expenditure thereon.

STATEMENT

Details on Construction of Rural Roads and Expenditure Incurred Thereon Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1989-90 to 1991-92 (upto Dec'91)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Period of Reporting
		Roads Constructed (in kms.)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Roads Constructed (in kms.)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Roads Constructed (in kms.)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6643.1	2901.68	12315.83	4536.66	483.38	137.03	June, 91
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	363.52	37.96	43.00	36.77	7.80	3.28	Sept, 91
3.	Assam	1420.41	1855.82	2207.76	1985.15	509.45	321.54	Sept, 91
4.	Bihar	17224.86	3857.30	18653.97	5749.17	131127.34	1482.71	Sept, 91
5.	Goa	20.00	0.00	41.00	35.31	23.00	29.93	Sept, 91
6.	Gujarat	6445.44	2870.04	3805.11	2342.09	854.00	1479.61	Dec 91
7.	Haryana	159.80	217.57	484.00	728.48	161.82	283.65	Sept, 91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1272.00	171.46	0.00	357.96	260.00	37.72	Sept, 91
9.	J & K	1582.00	164.43	1916.00	423.58	427.00	126.00	Sept, 91
10.	Karnataka	23134.00	2059.95	13733.00	2254.24	8162.00	792.30	Dec, 91

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1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala	3532.28	3935.67	2144.42	3273.89	933.66	1626.62	Dec, 91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14507.07	2169.15	5970.00	1197.07	2612.24	355.97	Sept, 91
13.	Maharashtra	5038.00	1964.82	2669.00	400.35	1908.00	243.65	Sept, 91
14.	Manipur	1644.75	131.97	241.95	182.53	9.00	6.91	Dec, 91
15.	Meghalaya	17.50	0.00	70.00	5.96	24.50	6.98	June, 91
16.	Mizoram	149.70	92.86	1110.00	307.56	32.00	20.28	Dec, 91
17.	Nagaland	228.52	114.26	156.53	78.26	40.18	40.18	Dec, 91
18.	Orissa	28181.09	3485.24	31272.45	4494.43	6418.20	1023.96	Sept, 91
19.	Punjab	446.00	49.84	155.00	6.97	5.00	1.07	Sept, 91
20.	Rajasthan	3366.00	526.71	1389.00	329.49	506.00	287.55	Sept, 91
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	126.75	10.06	0.00	0.00	Dec, 91
22.	Tamil Nadu	7244.00	4872.42	2925.11	4054.79	1359.37	2218.31	Dec, 91

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1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Tripura	575.50	9.50	870.62	82.62	538.87	41.63	Dec, 91
24.	Uttar Pradesh	46130.06	23740.98	16671.36	8064.92	8047.00	5007.20	Sept, 91
25.	West Bengal	10716.00	2154.97	9222.00	1801.59	4301.00	1019.35	Sept, 91
26.	A & N Island	124.87	23.60	0.12	0.00	3.00	1.89	Sept, 91
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
28.	D&N Haveli	42.64	28.78	8.51	22.6	5016	11.16	Dec, 91
29.	Daman & Diu	7.49	3.60	.25	5.65	3.63	5.81	Dec, 91
30.	Delhi	6.00	0.04	3.31	5.18	0.00	0.00	June, 91
31.	Lakshadweep	4.77	10.30	4.73	1.99	0.65	0.74	Dec, 91
32.	Pondicherry	9.58	22.63	7.97	13.65	10.74	23.42	Dec, 91
	Total	180238.16	57494.55	130488.75	42790.47	50905.99	16636.45	

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody knows and even the hon. Minister himself might be knowing that the figures shown in the Jawahar Rozar Yojana are not correct and in reality, even half of the work shown in the statement is not done. Payments are made without getting the work done, without getting the roads constructed. Does he have the information about it? The second part of the question is whether attention is paid to the quality of those roads which have been really constructed. Is any enquiry being held regarding the quality of those roads? The roads in my district are in such poor condition, that if the hon. Minister visits there, I am sure, his ribs will start aching in a day only. We are the persons of strong ribs that we are able to return home after moving on those roads. So, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether the roads have actually been constructed or not; whether these roads have been destroyed after one rain in a season only. Whether the hon. Minister ever paid attention to checking their qualities?

SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Article 240 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India under item no. 23 of the list 1, the Government of India owns the responsibility of the National Highway only. Under list 11 item 13 (State List) the remaining roads are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a Central programme which is implemented by the State Governments.

SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. I have given complete information about the roads constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In connection with the information about the year 1991-92, I have given information of works in progress also. So the supervision of the construction of the roads is the responsibility of the State Governments and not of the Central Government.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is that he told that J.R.Y. is the responsibility of the State Government. But what is the criteria of choosing places where roads are to be constructed?

MR. SPEAKER: The whole work is performed by Gram Panchayats and District Boards. It is not even concerned with the State Government.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: This question has been accepted. Therefore, I would like to point out that there are those some places which are very important from the security point of view, but there are no roads at all while these should be connected with roads. In the absence of roads the police cannot reach there in case of any eventuality occurring there.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is concerned with Gram Panchayats and District Boards. Your question is good whether there is any plan to improve the position of the roads.

SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Gram Panchayats and the District Boards look after these roads. The maintenance of the connected roads and all weather roads is under the jurisdiction of State Government.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has replied that the Central Government gives funds but the construction work is done by the State Government. The money is granted by the Central Government. I would like to ask whether the Government is going to make any special audit by the C.A.G. to curb the corruption prevailing in the States in respect of the construction of roads. Since the funds are granted by the Centre it is the duty of the Government whether that money is being used properly or not. Is there any proposal to conduct any special audit by the C.A.G.?

SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such proposal. It is the re-

sponsibility of the State Government and we cannot interfere with it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take strong exception to the reply of the hon. Minister. Funds are being granted by the Centre, and he says that he does not bother what happens to the funds afterwards. We are not ready to agree with him. If you see the report laid here minutely. You will find a number of discrepancies. About Goa it has been written here that twenty kilometres of road were constructed during 1989-90 but not a single paise was spent on it. I do not understand what sort of report you are presenting here. It has been written here that Rs. 3 crore and 57 lakh were spent in Himachal Pradesh during 1990-91 but not a single kilometer road was constructed there. Why such report is being presented here? Even then you claim that you believe the report. Is it a joke? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know it very well.

MR. SPEAKER: I was involved in this scheme. So, I know it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should go through the report. You have presented the report for the last three years. According to the reports, it seems that an average amount of Rs. one lakh is spent on constructing three kilometers of road. In some states, eight to ten kilometre road are being constructed. While in some States it is hardly 1.5 to 2 kilometers road is constructed. It is apparent from these reports as to what sort of bungling is going on in this respect. To spend the money is the responsibility of the Panchayats and the District Boards. The State Governments have their supervision on it and money is granted by the Centre. Would the Government like to make any concrete plan to have a check on the misuse of funds. What is your proposal in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Money is given by the Centre, and is the Government going to do

something to undo expenditure in wrong ways?

SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows that a constitutional controversy cropped up during 1989, between the Centre and the States on sending direct cheques under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the Central Government should not interfere in State's matters by sending direct cheques. We grant funds to States and States pass on these cheques to the District Boards and then it is sent to the Panchayats by the Board and these they carry on the work. If the hon. Member wants to know the number of roads constructed hitherto in the total no. of villages I can give the facts and figures.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Till now not a single road has been constructed (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you talking?

[*English*]

It is not like that (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: His entire speech is not going on record.

[*Translation*]

Perhaps you do not know. The funds for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are sent to Gram Panchayats and District Boards, and they spend it. He is giving you information which he has collected. You have not been allowed to ask supplementary and even then you are doing so. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to ask a supplementary if you like. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is most irrelevant and very reprehensive of the Member. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply to my question did not come. I do not want details about villages. Rs. 22 thousand crores are being flown from here. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEKAER: Please for God's sake understand that I will allow you ask a question. First you sit down please. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is that ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to ask a question, I will allow you to ask a question. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is natural that hon. Members have curiosity to know about this issue. It is a very comprehensive and country wide programme. Its motto was to construct roads in rural areas and remove unemployment. We are surprised to see the details here that there is very little expenditure made from 1989-90 to 1990-91. In 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 18 crore was spent while in 1990-91 Rs. 13 crore were spent. The length of roads has also reduced from 57 thousand kilometers to 42 thousand kilometres.

MR. SPEAKER: They have to construct not only road but tracks and houses also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I would like to highlight the points of my objection. To some extent the Central Government is correct in saying that it gives money to the State Governments which spend it, but there is a full-fledged Ministry named Programme Implementation Ministry which provides feed back system. Whenever there was any shortage found in any State in respect of implementation of programme. We used to

send a team there. has that convention been abolished now?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I would like to point out to the hon. Member that the construction work of 1 lakh 80 thousand and 238 kilometers of roads have been accomplished during 1989-90. What ever he is pointing out is not road but it is expenditure made during 1989-90. I am correcting it.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: The question has been asked whether the Department Programme Implementation has been abolished.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: In this regard I would like to State that we hold meeting with the officials of the State Government. Once in three months. Issues as to what programmes are being launched, what are being implemented, are discussed in the meetings. We chalk out programmes from village level to district level and have discussions on them. Efforts are being made to implement these programmes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Deshmukh I think you have a question. You ask a question, I will allow you now.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANNADRAO DESHMUKH: Money is sent from the Centre to the State Governments to meet the expenditure on District Boards, Panchayat Samitis and Village level. But the Centre should examine whether the money is utilised properly there or not. There is no work being undertaken under J.R.Y. in rural areas of almost all the districts including my district also. I would like to cite an example of Mirzapur where thumping charge about Rs. 1400/-, 1500/- was extracted a voting list which costs hardly about Rs. 10.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question ?

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO

DESHMUKH: My question is similar to the question raised by Shri Vilas Gundewar whether any effort is being made to conduct any special audit in that case.

SHRI G. GENKAT SWAMY: The Government of India has no such right.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. He is asking whether any audit will be conducted?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: We shall definitely try to do so.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Shri Satya Pal Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, I am also not allowing you. I have called Mr. Satya Pal Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this ?

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir my question is that so far as I have the information, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana bricks roads are constructed in villages, houses are built for Harijans some works of social forestry are also undertaken, but construction of roads is not undertaken, but only some link roads are constructed. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that bungalings of huge sum of allocated amount is being done in collusion with the Gram Pradhans and the district officers

because both of them take commission and bribe. The District Magistrate or the S.D.M. conducts the enquiry into these bungalings. The results is that the enquiry is conducted by those who themselves are corrupt and take commission and the real facts do not come out. Therefore, would the Government arrange to appoint an enquiry commission to ensure the proper use of the Central funds. Secondly, I would like to know whether the funds being given to Uttar Pradesh for 1992-93 are less or more in comparison with the last year's amount.

MR. SPEAKER: You should point out whether the Central funds given to Uttar Pradesh are less or more in comparison with the last year. If you have figures you should state, otherwise, communicate it later on.

SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall certainly communicate these figures after holding an enquiry.

[English]

Loss to NLC

*312. **DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loss was caused to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation due to the recent flood and cyclone;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGANDA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The estimated shortfall in income and extra expenditure on account of the flooding is about Rs. 47.91 crores.

(b) The details of the loss in production are given below:

(i)	Overburden	–	17.07 lakh Cu. Metres
(ii)	Lignite	–	7.64 lakh tonnes
(iii)	Power generation	–	424 million units

The details of financial impact estimated, itemwise are given below:–

(i)	Estimated shortfall in income on account of less production of raw lignite in Mine–II	–	Rs. 23.25 Crs.
(2)	Estimated shortfall in income on account of less generation in TPS–II	–	Rs. 23.03 Crs.
(3)	Cost incurred for dewatering	–	Rs. 00.39 Crs
(4)	Expenditure incurred for salvaging, repair and restoration of equipment	–	Rs. 00.46 Crs.
(5)	Extra expenditure incurred for transportation of lignite from Mine–I to TPS–II (upto 29-2-1992)	–	Rs. 00.78 Crs

Total	Rs.	47.91 Crs.
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(c) Neyveli Lignite Corporation was instructed to take all possible steps to restore the production of lignite from the Second Mine and to ensure generation of power from the Second TPS as early as possible. Besides, NLC Ltd. was instructed to draw up short-term action plans for strengthening the surface drainage arrangements and was advised to interact with the State Government Authorities for long-term measures.

Prompt actions were taken by NLC management to dewater the Mine–II. The dewatering of flood water was completed by the first week of January, 1992. Parallel actions were taken by the management for re-commissioning the overburden production systems after making necessary trieval operations. The overburden removal restarted from 19th November, 1991 and stabilised gradually. The lignite production was

recommended on 2nd January, 1992 after strenuous cleaning operation of flood deposit silt and necessary maintenance works.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Sir, according to the statement given by the Minister, the total loss is about Rs. 47.91 crores. But according to the information received from the officials and experts of NLC, the total loss was Rs. 120 crores. The loss in production of lignite and production of electricity averaged about Rs. 120 crores. Machinery worth Rs. 1,500 crores was kept ideal during the flood time. The recent cyclonic storm damaged the mines and there was a very huge loss.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a question.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Two days before – well in advance – the weather

warning from the Meteorological Department was there. But still the concerned officials did not take proper action. And because of their negligence, there was a loss of about Rs. 120 crores.

Will the Hon. Minister explain why the NLC management, who are in charge of the mines, did not care about the weather warning given in advance by the Meteorological Department. What are the reasons?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask only one question.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Is there any inquiry conducted by the Ministry about this? If so, what action has been taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, the total loss incurred as a result of this flood is not Rs. 120 crores, as claimed by the hon. Member. The officials figure given by the authorities, as total loss, is Rs. 47.91 crores. And this has been calculated on the basis of loss of production which was 7.64 lakh tonnes and the loss of power generation was also to the tune of 424 million units. So, all calculations have been done according to them. Therefore, the figure is Rs. 47.91 crores. So, this is as far as first part of his question is concerned.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, namely, in spite of a weather warning which the management got 48 hours before, flood could not be prevented, it is true that there was a weather forecast 48 hours before it occurred. But the way the rainfall took place, it was actually beyond the control of the management. I would just mention that on the 15th November, the quantity of rainfall in that particular place was 183 mm which had never happened in the history of that area. Therefore, it was an unprecedented thing and though the management had taken some steps, it was impossible to control such a natural calamity.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Sir, my

second supplementary is that the mine is designed for 400 mm of rainfall for 24 hours. But the actual rainfall was 183 mm for 72 hours. There is a canal called Garland Canal which is mainly used for drainage of water from Mine II. Due to the poor maintenance of the Garland Canal and also the negligence of the officers, the mines were under flood. Every year, the management is spending more than Rs. 80 lakhs for the maintenance of the Garland Canal in paper only but not actually spending the amount. So, the answer given by the hon. Minister in the second part of the question is not proper. I would suggest the hon. Minister to instruct the officials to take severe action for strengthening the Garland canal in order to face the havoc properly.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: It is not correct to say that 183 mm of rainfall was during 72 hours. On the 15th November, there was 183 mm of rainfall within 24 hours. Regarding the second part of the question, Garland Canal has a limited capacity and the management started pumping water much earlier but by 11.12.91, they were able to pump out water to the tune of 1.18 lakh gallons per minute. Now, this was the maximum they could do because the capacity of the Canal was such that if more water would have been pumped out, then the neighbouring villages would have been flooded. That was the limitation and therefore, beyond a certain capacity, water could not be pumped out.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY TINDIVANAM: Sir, more than a natural calamity, it was the human failure that had caused damage in Neyveli. Sir, whatever has been said in defence of the management is not true. What had actually happened was that the management failed to take precautionary measures resulting in loss of crores of rupees. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the precautionary cyclone measures taken by the management to prevent flood in mine. Mine-II got flooded whereas Mine-I was safe. But the same Garland wall is used to prevent flood in both the mines. How was it that Mine-II got flooded while Mine-I was safe? This was because of

the failure of the management. The hon. Minister may please tell us as to how Mine I was not flooded and only Mine II was flooded when both the mines have garland walls. Why was not the buffer stock of coal maintained as per the requirement? I ask this because transportation of coal from Mine I to Mine II alone has resulted in a loss of Rs. 78 lakh.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question is lost in the words!

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: I am completing it Sir. All this is due to the maximum corruption that is prevailing in Neyveli and the management is getting all the support from the Ministry. Ministry. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will institute an inquiry to find out the reasons for the loss and damages as also the corruption that is prevailing there?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I would like to differ with the hon. Member. There was no human failure and it was a natural calamity. On the other hand, the management had done an excellent job in coping with this calamity. As regards the second part, I do agree that we must plan for the future also, after having had this experience. We have already identified the steps that need to be taken in future. Firstly, we have to widen the garland canals because we have to increase the capacity. We also have to strengthen the bunds and the State Government has devised a scheme called the Anti-disaster Programme. We have adopted it and we are going to take steps accordingly. His third question was as to why the lignite had to be transported from Mine I to TPS-II. This was done because TPS-II had to be made operational. Otherwise the Southern Region would have remained in dark. Therefore, though the lignite production in Mine II started only on 2nd of January this year, we were able to start generation of power in TPS on 6th of December last year itself and this was possible only because the lignite was transported from Mine I.

World Bank Assistance for Coal Production

*313. **SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:**
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of World Bank assistance sought currently for improvement in productivity of the coal sector;

(b) whether the Mines have been identified for utilisation of the fund;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of fund earmarked for utilisation on indigenous machineries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAM-AGANDA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). A composite project for improvement in production, productivity and financial viability of 34 underground mines is one of the proposals referred to the World Bank for likely financing. According to the preliminary estimates indicated in the project profile submitted by Coal India Ltd. total additional investment on the project tentatively works out to Rs. 425.21 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 115.10 crores was identified for World Bank assistance. Until the World Bank responds and carries out a detailed appraisal of the project and agrees to provide loan, no assessment can be made about the indigenous component of machinery required for this project. However, as per World Bank guidelines the indigenous manufacturers of equipment are also eligible to participate in the tenders.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What has been stated in the reply is only regarding the underground mining. There are a number of

open cast mining projects for which assistance from the World Bank has been sought. May I know from the Minister for how many units, World Bank assistance has been sought for underground mining and for open cast mining? Secondly, has the World Bank imposed any conditionalities regarding the manpower planning and closing down of some of the uneconomic mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA): There are three categories. One is the improvement of 34 mines, for which assessment and project profiles have been made. That is why I have given the information on that. The additional amount required for this purpose is Rs. 425 crore, out of which, we have sought assistance from the World Bank to the tune of Rs. 115 crores. The second category is about the open cast mines to which the hon. Member has now referred. The proposal has gone but we have not received any reaction from the World Bank. That is why I have not mentioned it here. In this category, we have three open cast mines, viz. (1) KD Hsalong Open Cast Mine, (2) Dedhichua Phase II and (3) Jambad Open Cast Mine. The fourth one is a proposal for fighting the Jharia underground fire. This is the second category as far as CIL is concerned.

We have a third category seeking for World Bank assistance for Neyveli where we have got five projects. There is no conditionality as such but when the World Bank gives us the loan they give us a particular time schedule for implementation. That is the only thing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Assistance to Small Scale Units

*311 **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:**

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government propose to provide any assistance for the development of small scale units and for technological upgradation to improve quality of their goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of small scale units to which the Union Government have provided assistance during the last three years for technological upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) and (b). Policy measure for promoting and strengthening small tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.91 are intended to impart more vitality and growth impetus to small scale units including productivity, quality improvement and technology upgradation.

(c) The total number of technical consultancy services and testing facilities provided by Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) during the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91) are 2,31,761 and 2,13,839 respectively.

Exploitation of Metal Nodules

*314. **DR. R. MALLU:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had launched a project for exploitation of metal nodules in our seas; and

(b) if so, the results obtained and the expenditure incurred so far?

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

(b) Consistent efforts in the field of survey and exploration have led to the allotment of a mine site measuring 150,000 sq. km. to India in the Central Indian Ocean Basin in August 1987 by the International Seabed Authority. Information has also been obtained on the abundance and grades of nodules and the topography of the seabed. R&D in extractive metallurgy has resulted in process development on a laboratory scale which will now be tested on a pilot scale. The development of a low volume mining system is also nearing completion. The expenditure on the programme, since 1981, has been about Rs. 40.00 crore.

[Translation]

Ration Cards to Residents of Jhuggi Jhonpri colonies

*316. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ration cards issued in Delhi during 1991-92;

(b) whether all the residents of new Jhonpri colonies that came up after January, 1990 have been covered;

(c) whether the quota of the ration has been reduced while the number of ration card-holders has increased; and

(d) the manner in which increased number of card-holders are proposed to be provided ration out of inadequate quantity being supplied as at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). During April 1991 to February 1992 Delhi Administration has reported that over 2.75 lakh ration cards were issued. This includes 66,304 cards issued to residents of Jhuggi Jhonpri Colonies, since 16th December 1991. Under the present instructions of Delhi Administration no cut-off date has been prescribed for entertaining applications from the residents of Jhuggi Jhonpri Colonies. It has now been decided that issue of ration cards in jhuggis shall be a continuous process at par with the scheme of issue of cards in other parts of the city.

The allocation of PDS commodities is made by the Central Government on a month to month basis taking into account stocks in Central Pool, market availability and inter-se requirements of States/UTs. The allocation of PDS commodities is supplemental in nature and is not intended to meet the entire requirements of any State/UT.

Delhi Administration has indicated that while making distribution of foodgrains, efforts are made to ensure that persons living in jhuggi/resettlement colonies get a minimum of 8 kg. of wheat per adult per month.

'No Industry Districts' in Rajasthan

*317. SHRI KUNJEE LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Rajasthan which have been included in the list of 'no industry districts';

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up industrial units in these districts;

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

4 (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) to (b). In Rajasthan, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Barmer and Churu have been declared as 'No Industry Districts'.

Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments wherever possible. For Industrialisation of the backward areas, the Government have introduced a Growth Centre Scheme under which Rajasthan has been allotted five Growth Centres. These are one each in the Districts of Bhilwara, Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Sirohi. The Growth Centres which would be set up during the VIII Five Year Plan would be provided with all basic infrastructure facilities.

Beneficiaries Under IRDP

*318. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for determining the poverty line of rural families;

(b) the number of families living below poverty line at present, State-wise;

(c) the number of families with an annual income of less than Rs. 4800/- who have been assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise;

(d) the number of families proposed to be benefited under the programme during 1992-93, State -wise;

(e) whether IRDP has been yielding the desired results; and

(f) the efforts being made to make this programme more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Criteria for determining the poverty line in rural areas is availability of 2400 calories per capita per day. The income/expenditure level at which this norms is met is Rs. 6400 per family of five per annum at 1984-85 prices. It is proposed to revise the poverty line to Rs. 11000 per family in rural areas at 1991-92 prices for the Eighth Plan period.

(b) Estimates of number of families below the poverty line in rural areas at present is not available. However, based on the 43 round (1987-88) of the National Sample Survey, Planning Commission has estimated that 346.90 lakhs rural families were below poverty line. State wise information on number of families living below poverty line is given in statement.

(c) The number of families, with an annual income of less than Rs. 4800 who have been assisted under IRDP during 1990-91 and 1991-92 state-wise is given in statement.

(d) The number of families proposed to be benefited under the programme during 1992-93 has not yet been finalised so far.

(e) The objective of IRDP is to enable selected families in rural areas to cross the poverty line through provision of income generating assets. Total number of families assisted under IRDP during the Sixth and the Seventh Plan were 165.63 lakhs and 181.77 lakhs respectively. According to the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP (January-December 1989), the total annual family income of IRDP beneficiaries had increased

by more than 50% of the initial annual income in 73% cases. The beneficiaries who crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400 is estimated to be 28% at the national level.

(f) IRDP is an ongoing programme which is modified from time to time depending on the feedback from the Concurrent Evaluation Studies, Field Visits and discussions with the State Governments. Some of the steps taken recently for improving IRDP are:

(i) Improving the process of selection of eligible beneficiaries.

(ii) Raising of minimum coverage of SC and ST of IRDP from 30 to 50% w.e.f. 1990-91 and enhancement of ceiling of subsidy to 50% of total project cost for Scheduled Caste and Physically Handicapped to bring them

on par with Scheduled Tribe.

(iii) Stepping up coverage of women under IRDP from 30% to 40%.

(iv) Earmarking of 3% of benefits for the Physically Handicapped.

(v) Increasing coverage of TRYSEM to provide income generating skills to youth in the age group of 18-35 years.

(vi) Abolition of Purchase Committee initially in 50% of the blocks and introduction of direct cash disbursement to the beneficiaries to eliminate leakage, delay and harassment.

(vii) Streamlining the credit linkage with the banks.

STATEMENT

*Households below Poverty line and families benefited under IRDP**(Nos. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Households below Poverty</i>	<i>No. of Families Benefited under IRDP 1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.3	2.63	2.12
2.	Assam	7.86	0.50	0.24
3.	Bihar	51.9	4.16	2.05
4.	Gujarat	9.39	0.72	0.62
5.	Haryana	2.11	0.34	0.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.62	0.17	0.10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.09	0.13	0.07
8.	Karnataka	18.53	1.25	0.68
9.	Kerala	5.93	0.61	0.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32.78	3.46	1.77
11.	Maharashtra	29.06	2.14	1.35

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Households below Poverty	(Nos. in lakhs)	No. of Families Benefited 1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)
12.	Orissa	24.5	1.50	0.64
13.	Punjab	1.62	0.36	0.16
14.	Rajasthan	13.9	1.36	0.79
15.	Tamil Nadu	28.02	1.82	1.26
16.	Uttar Pradesh	61.8	5.09	1.26
17.	West Bengal	25.83	2.27	1.26
18.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.08	0.03
19.	Goa		0.03	0.02
20.	Manipur		0.05	0.04
21.	Meghalaya		0.03	0.02
22.	Mizoram		0.03	0.01
23.	Nagaland		0.04	0.04
24.	Sikkim	1.66	0.1	0.1

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Households below Poverty	(Nos. in lakhs)	
			No. of Families Benefited 1990-91	No. of Families Benefited 1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)
25.	Tripura		0.12	0.3
26.	A & N Island		0.02	0.01
27.	D & N Haveli		0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi		0.02	0.01
29.	Daman & Diu		0.01	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00
31.	Pondicherry		0.02	0.01
	All India	346.9	28.98	17.66

Note: Total of other States and UTs.

New Coal Washeries

*319. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI S.B. THORAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Coal washeries proposed to be opened by the Coal India Limited during the next three years and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to hand over these Coal washeries to private and multinational companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA)
(a) The details of new coal washeries being set up under Coal India Limited are given below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity (mt pa.)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Madhuband (Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.)	2.5	for coking coal to be supplied to steel plants
2.	Kedla (Central Coalfields Ltd.)	2.6	—do—
3.	Bina (Northern Coalfields Ltd.)	4.5	for Non-Coking coal to be supplied to power houses.
4.	Piparwar (Central Coalfields Ltd.)	6.5	—do—

(b) No Sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Does not arise.

(c) the extent to which it is likely to affect the development of indigenous technology?

[English]

Foreign Technology and Patent Rights

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to remove all restrictions for the import of foreign technology and for the protection of Patent Rights;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). As spelt out the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991:-

(i) The Reserve Bank of India accords automatic permission for foreign technology agreements upto a lumpsum payment of Rs. 1 crore, 5% royalty for domestic sales and

8% for exports, subjects to total payments of 8% of sales over a ten year period from date of agreement of seven years from commencement of production.

(ii) other proposals need specific approval of the Government under the general procedures in force.

The facility for automatic approval for technology agreements has been extended with a view to injecting the desired level of technological dynamism in Indian industry. Indian companies will be free to negotiate the terms of technology transfer with their foreign counterparts according to their own commercial judgement. The predictability and independence of action which this measure is providing to Indian industry will induce them to develop indigenous competence for the efficient absorption of foreign technology. Greater competitive pressure will also induce indigenous industry to invest substantially in research and development.

Government have no proposal to amend the Patents Act, 1970.

Groundnut Oil

*321. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of groundnut oil produced during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the target fixed for 1991-92; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of groundnut oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The total groundnut oil produced during 1988-89 and 1990-91 were as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in lakh MT)</i>
1988-89	22.22
1989-90	18.63
1990-91	17.53

(b) The target fixed for production of oilseeds including groundnut for 1991-92 is 18.5 million tonnes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Two centrally sponsored schemes namely National Oilseeds Development Projects (NDDP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Projects (OPTP) which were operating till 1989-90 have been merged during 1990-91 into a single scheme namely Oilseeds Production Programmes (OPP). This scheme essentially provides essential assistance to the States for production and distribution of quality seeds plant protection measures including supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments and organising demonstration of advanced technology, with particular reference to mustard, groundnut, soyabean and sunflower.

2. Supporting oilseeds projects of NDDP.

3. Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds established in May, 1986 for harnessing the best of production, processing and management technologies.

4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseeds.

5. Increasing the areas under non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

7. Assistance for oil palm development.

8. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices of major oilseeds.

9. Identification of equipments for modernisation of processing units, custom duty concession on imports of certain equipments.

10. Funding research and development programmes undertaken by various Institutions for fuller exploitation of oil from oil bearing materials.

[*Translation*]

Capital Investment Exemption Policy

*322. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NRIs have invested capital under the Capital Investment Exemption Policy during the last one year;

(b) if so, the amount invested by them;

(c) its likely impact on our industrial policy;

(d) the likely duration of the policy; and

(e) the conditions laid down for capital investment under the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There is no such Policy as Capital Investment Exemption Policy and hence the question of NRIs investing under the scheme does not arise.

(b) to (e). In view of reply given to (a) above, does not arise.

[*English*]

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

*323. SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN

PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with a view to exempt several categories of establishments from its purview;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the alternative arrangements proposed to be made for settling disputes relating to these categories of establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) to (c). The definition of the term 'industry' in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was amended in 1982 with a view to excluding from its application the following:

- (i) any agricultural operation excluding activities in a plantation,
- (ii) hospitals or dispensaries,
- (iii) educational, scientific, research or training institutions,
- (iv) institutions owned or managed by organisations wholly or substantially engaged in any charitable social or philanthropic service,

- (v) Khadi or village industries,
- (vi) any activity relatable to the sovereign functions of the Government including defence, research, atomic energy and space,
- (vii) any domestic service,
- (viii) any activity being a profession or any activity practised by an individual or body of individuals or cooperative society or a club if the number of persons employed in relation to such profession or activity or body of individuals is less than ten.

2. To make the above definition of the term 'industry' effective, it was necessary to provide an alternative statutory mechanism for redressal of grievances of workers excluded from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Hospitals and Other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill, 1987 was accordingly introduced in this background. The Bill, however, lapsed with the dissolution of the then Lok Sabha. The matter was considered subsequently in the Indian Labour Conference held in April, 1990 which inter-alia recommended the constitution of a bipartite committee under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam to suggest the salient features of a new industrial relations law. The report of the Committee was not unanimous on a number of important issues including the question of the definition of the term 'industry'. The matter was recently placed in the 40th Conference of State Labour Ministers which decided to constitute a Group of Labour Ministers of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State to go into various contentious issues and make

recommendations. For consideration in the next Indian Labour Conference.

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar

*325. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any enquiry regarding the public sector units in Bihar which are not functioning satisfactorily for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the functioning of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
 THUNGON): (a) and (b). 4 out of 15 Central
 Public Sector Enterprises having their regis-
 tered offices in the State of Bihar have suf-
 fered losses continuously for the last three
 years. These are:

1. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
2. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
3. Projects & Development India Ltd.
4. Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.

(c) Enterprises specific action is being taken by the concerned administrative Min-
 istry/ Department and the management to
 improve the working of these units

Cheating of People by Private Builders

3478. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the
 Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press news regarding cheating of people by private builders and state;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). An enquiry has been conducted by the Delhi Police and two cases have been registered against the promoter M/s. Tirupati Builders/Associates and three persons have been arrested in this connection. The investigation of the case is in progress.

[English]

Land Deal by NDMC

3479. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to news-item captioned "N.D.M.C. in dubious land deal" appearing in 'The Statesman' dated January 26, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the C.B.I. raided the Office of the New Delhi Municipal Committee also recently and seized papers regarding allot-

ment of flats and other such matters;

(e) the outcome of the investigation made and action taken against the concerned officers; and

(f) the action taken to prevent such irregularities taking place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Statement is enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). In view of reply to part (d) question does not arise.

The N.D.M.C. has reported that they are covering the Kushak Nallah between Railway Bridge near Brig. Hoshia Singh Marg and Aurobindo Marg to improve the environment and to provide better sanitation. As a part of this scheme, 300 Mtrs. length of nallah near Aurobindo Marg has already been covered and as a result thereof, about 6.96 acres of land has become available. In order to prevent its encroachment it is necessary that this property is fenced and developed. The Chairman, DTTDC, offered to collaborate with NDMC for a joint NDMC-DTTDC venture by way of 'Settling up of a Food & Craft Bazar' in this stretch. They also offered to provide structure as per the operational requirement and develop the area suitably. The area will be also suitably land-scaped. They also offered to pay a sum of Rs. one lakh yearly as licence fee and 50% of net revenue earned from this project. This offer was considered and found to be reasonable in view of the fact that not only the area will be properly utilised but also no expenditure shall have to be incurred by NDMC for its development.

There is prima facie no reason for the govt. to interfere in the decision of the NDMC.

Construction Projects Undertaken under Laurie Baker Technology

3480. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing and other projects undertaken so far under the Laurie Baker technology;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend assistance to the States to apply the technology for their projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A number of housing and institutional building projects in various states particularly Andhra Pradesh Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are reported to be utilising Laurie Baker low energy appropriate Technology of construction. These are planned, designed and built primarily by Laurie Baker and also trained professionals in Building Centres practising architects and engineers.

The actual number of such projects are not available. The technology of Laurie Baker is spread through the centrally sponsored National Network of Building Centres in the country. A Building Centre has also been set up at Ekta Vihar in Delhi known as "Laurie Baker Building Centre" that imparts training and demonstrates the Building technology of Laurie Baker.

Cattle Markets of Maharashtra

3481. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the draft Report on Regulated Cattle

Markets of Maharashtra is pending for years with the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the probable date by which the Report is likely to be published and made available to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). Study on regulated cattle markets of Maharashtra was under-taken by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection as part of its research programme. The study involved survey of cattle markets in Maharashtra for the collection of primary data. Besides, it required literature survey. The data was compiled, processed and analysed and the preliminary draft became available in the year 1986-87. The preliminary draft was reviewed and found to be lacking in certain respects. It was, therefore, decided to carry out a further study for inclusion of additional information and updating of the data. The final report is now available and is being circulated to all concerned.

Constitutional Amendments

3482. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council of Mayors meeting was held in Bangalore to discuss the proposal of 72 and 73 Constitutional Amendments:

(b) if so, the suggestions made in the conference;

(c) whether the Government have examined these suggestions; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The 72nd and 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Bills were introduced in the Parliament in the year 1991. Both the Bills are now under consideration of separate Joint Committees of the Parliament. The all India Council of Mayors has informed that after consideration of the matter at Bangalore, on the 11th Feb. 1992, the Council has given a fresh memorandum to the conference Joint Committee of the Parliament. Further action by the Government will be on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Committee and discussions on the Bill in the Parliament.

STATEMENT

Broadly the following suggestions have been made by the all India Council of Mayors.

1. (a) No Panchayat/Municipality should be dissolved before expiry of five years.

(b) The grounds for supersession should be only grave financial irregularities and before superseding the local Body, show cause notice be given and Judicial be conducted to file charges levelled.

2. Insertion of a new Article in the Constitution specifying the exclusive financial resources for local Bodies.

3. The determination of taxes, duties tolls and fees which may be assigned to or

appropriated by the Panchayat/Municipality should not be left to be decided by the State Finance Commission to be set up under Article 243 I of the Constitution and the same should be specified in the Constitution itself otherwise it may lead to further disparities uncertainties and difficulties.

4. The provision relating to Constitution and composition of Committees at Ward Level or other levels within a territorial area of a Municipality may be deleted as such provision has not been tried in any city till now and formation of such Committees may lead many to problems such as allocation of powers, duties and responsibilities among Councillors and members of the Ward, Committees and Chairman of such Committees and also problem of coordination amend such Committees.

5. A new Article may be incorporated in the Constitution to empower Parliament to pass Model corporation Act, Model Municipalities Act and Model Panchayats Act for regulating the Constitution and administration of these Local Bodies.

6. The provisions relating to continuance of existing laws inconsistent with the Amendment Act until the expiration of the largest duration of any expiration Panchayat/Municipality at any level may be deleted.

Expansion of KRIBHCO

3483. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand KRIBHCO (Krishak Bharati Co-op. Ltd);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the net profit earned by KRIBHCO during 1989-90 and 1990-91,

(d) the interest, if any, earned by KRIBHCO during 1990-91; and

(e) the total amount of assistance received from the Central Government and the financial institutions by KRIBHCO and the amount paid back during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan proposals envisage the setting up of a new ammonia/urea plant of the H-B-J line and a nitrophosphate plant at Hazira, by KRIBHCO. The Eighth Plan is, however, yet to be finalised.

(c) The net profit of KRIBHCO for the financial year 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs. 91.51 crores and Rs. 94.65 crores, respectively.

(d) The interest earned by KRIBHCO on short term investments of surplus funds during the financial year 1990-91 was Rs. 15.03 crores.

(e) KRIBHCO had drawn a total loan of Rs. 342.50 crores from Government of India and Rs. 79.75 crores from a financial institutions. The total loan amount of Rs. 79.75 crores drawn from financial institutions had already been repaid/pre-paid upto 31.3.1989. KRIBHCO has also pre-paid a total loan of Rs. 252.50 crores to Govt. of India, out of which Rs. 230 crores was pre-paid upto 31.3.1989 and Rs. 22.50 crores was pre-paid during 1989-90. KRIBHCO has repaid/pre-paid any Government of India loan during 1990-91.

Export by Small Scale Industries

3484. SHRI PARKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries in the country have exported more than the

large scale industries during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Equity holding in Trading Companies

3485. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any criteria for approval of foreign equity holding in trading companies primarily engaged in export activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). To provide access to international markets, majority foreign equity holding upto 51% equity is allowed for trading companies primarily engaged in export activities. Ministry of Industry's Press Note No. 23 (1991 Series) dated 31.12.1991 sets out the principles and procedures for approval of foreign equity holding upto 51% in such companies. Both new and existing companies, subject to requirements as may be applicable, can obtain automatic approval from the Reserve Bank of India on an application for foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity. The outflow of foreign exchange on account of dividend payments are to be balanced by export earnings over a period of time in respect of all approvals.

[Translation]

Cases Pending with Central Vigilance Commission of SC/ST Officers

3486. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against Central Government Officers pending with the Central Vigilance Commission for the last three years;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers among them;

(c) whether the Government is taking action to dispose of these cases expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the time by which the cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey on Earthquakes

3487. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to conducting a special survey regarding frequent occurrences of earthquakes in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI

MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Central Government has not received any specific proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment to Retirement Rules

3488. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make some amendments in the retirement rules for motivating the people to take voluntary retirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

District Industry Centres in States

3489. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district industry centres set up in each State/Union Territory during 1991; and

(b) the details of such centres proposed to be set up in each above States/Union Territories during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) During 1991 no new District Industry Centre was sanctioned/set up in any States/U.T.

(b) Proposals for setting up DICs during Eighth Five Year Plan have been received from State Government for sanction of new DIC in U.P. (7), Assam (2), Tamil Nadu (1), Daman & Diu (1), Haryana (4), West Bengal (5) Orissa (4) and Rajasthan (3). Government of India have no proposals to establish any new DICs in the country at present.

Coal Stock Yard in Orissa

3490. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the locations in Orissa where coal stockyards have been established;

(b) the criteria for establishing coal stockyards; and

(c) the number of new stockyards proposed to be opened in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) Following are the locations of Coal India stockyards in Orissa:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (i) Jagatpur | (ii) Rourkela |
| (iii) Bhadrak | (iv) Sambalpur |

Contract for operation of stockyard at Jagatpur has, however, expired on 6.1.1992.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken a decision that coal stockyards and

especially new coal stockyards should be set up and managed by the State Governments or their agencies. Coal companies will offer coal to the stockyards in accordance with the sponsorship provided by the State Governments. We have so far not received any proposal for opening of new stockyards in Orissa.

Funds for Upgrading Land Records In Bihar

3491. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released separately during 1990-91 and 1991-92 to Bihar for upgrading land records;

(b) whether any proposals in this regard have been received and are pending before the Government for consideration; and

(c) whether it is proposed to enhance the outlay on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was sanctioned and released to the Government of Bihar in the year 1990-91 under the Scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records. During the year 1991-92 no funds have been released to the State Government under this Schemes.

(b) No proposal has been received from the State Government for release of funds in the current financial year.

(c) A sum of Rs. 20.00 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimates for this Schemes for the next financial year.

[Translation]

Sinking of DDA Flats

3492. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters in various colonies of Delhi Development Authority which are sinking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Subsidence of soil had taken place under 2 blocks of double storey houses under completion in Sec. Cpkt. 4, Vasant Kunj. This had affected the foundation of one Ground Floor flat only resulting in development of cracks in a portion of the same flat. This has occurred on account of existence of a cavity deep in the rocky terrain. There has been no other such report.

(c) The matter was referred immediately to an Ex-Director, IIT, National Geo - Research Institute Hyderabad, CBRI Roorkee and Civil Engineering Department of IIT Delhi. After a detailed survey of the area

with the latest scientific instrument GEO-RADAR, the scientists from CBRI Roorkee have identified the exact location of the cavity. Remedial measures have been initiated to fill up the cavities. Identified under expert advice of IIT, Delhi.

[English]

Sick Industrial Units

3493. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units found sick in the Country at present together with the capital assets locked therein and their accumulated losses; and

(b) the names of States where such units are located mostly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India compiles data on sick industrial units assisted by the Bank in the country. State-wise statistics of sick industrial units in small scale and non-small scale sectors and the amount of bank credit outstanding against them as at the end of March, 1990 are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise Classification of Non-SSI and SSI sick Industrial units as at the end of March, 1990

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding No. of SSI sick units Amount outstanding					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	8		10.33		4,512		25.73
2.	Meghalaya	1		1.1		61		0.58
3.	Bihar	40.		97.22		5,007		56.42
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-		-		29		0.24
5.	West Bengal	195		652.37		37,448		263.42
6.	Nagaland	-		-		45		0.89
7.	Manipur	-		-		771		1.44
8.	Orissa	28		88.69		7,194		38.14
9.	Sikkim	1		2.42		70		0.48
10.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1		233		21		0.03
11.	Tripura	-		-		465		1.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	84		214.76		27,862		206.83

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding No. of SSI sick units				Amount outstanding
			1	2	3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
13.	Delhi	24	56.18	4,346		158.98	
14.	Punjab	28	35.11	5,938		81.99	
15.	Haryana	46	83.44	3,186		63.70	
16.	Chandigarh	23	48.49	290		8.28	
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	7.80	1,819		7.72	
18.	Himachal Pradesh	15	27.54	824		7.68	
19.	Rajasthan	46	97.51	9,987		56.31	
20.	Gujarat	155	574.93	6,174		185.38	
21.	Maharashtra	322	1,322.96	19,208		489.04	
22.	Daman & Diu	1	3.40	34		1.36	
23.	Goa	14	28.89	1,210		12.59	
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1.38	7		0.59	

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding No. of SSI sick units				Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6		
25.	Madhya Pradesh	47	128.44	16,716	86.21		
26.	Andhra Pradesh	122	386.06	30,103	186.82		
27.	Karnataka	82	162.8	10,252	141.46		
28.	Tamil Nadu	133	273.10	9,891	215.85		
29.	Kerala	32	154.61	15,239	122.89		
30.	Pondicherry	4	4.24	119	4.89		
Total		1,455	4,538.82	2,18,828	2,426.94		

[Translation]

tory-wise;

Legislation for Labour Engaged in Construction Work

(b) the average comparative estimate in regard to Rajasthan thereto; and

3494. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Government propose to increase it?

(a) whether the Government propose to bring any legislation for the welfare of labourers engaged in construction work in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be introduced

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A Bill for welfare of labourers engaged in construction work is under consideration of the Government.

Industrial Investment

3495. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the investment in industrial sector in the country during the year 1990-91 and in 1991-92, State/Union Terri-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ). (a) and (b). The figures for investment in industrial sector are collected and compiled under the Annual Survey of Industries. This survey covers factories employing 10 or more workers and using power or 20 or more workers but not using power. The latest information is available only for the year 1987-88. Besides, the survey for that year covered the entire country except the except the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep Islands. The figures of invested capital for the last 3 years for which data is available are given in the enclosed statement. It may be stated that the figures are as on the closing day of the accounting year of the factory covered by the relevant ASI reference period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	551745	604410	659668
2. Assam	88502	112670	101819
3. Bihar	689177	743183	872155
4. Gujarat	825712	966834	1114490
5. Haryana	288686	316513	358559
6. Himachal Pradesh	79405	85669	104399
7. Jammu & Kashmir	34492	41182	49947
8. Karnataka	369450	400557	479473
9. Kerala	223420	237659	265251
10. Madhya Pradesh	698080	781430	890411
11. Maharashtra	1478202	1684739	1884256
12. Manipur	158	151	128

State/UTs		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1		2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	1815	283	1794
14.	Orissa	228390	292036	485046
15.	Punjab	374377	407520	546661
16.	Rajasthan	364877	400064	412766
17.	Tamil Nadu	833485	889941	1020461
18.	Tripura	1852	3224	3442
19.	Uttar Pradesh	850878	1041962	1207068
20.	West Bengal	697831	641482	772952
21.	Andaman & Nicobar	1365	1123	1867
22.	Chandigarh	5019	5737	5657
23.	Delhi	87902	69322	107953
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	27215	29736	30784

State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry	9146	11868	16378
Total	8811181	9769297	11393385

Invested Capital : is the total of fixed capital and physical working capital.

Fixed Capital; represents the depreciated value of fixed assets owned by the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year. Fixed assets are those which have a normal productive life of more than one year.

Physical Working Capital: is defined to include all physical inventories owned, held or controlled by the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year.

**Reporting factories only.

Fund to States for Development of Cities

3496. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise funds made available to the various States for the development of cities during the last three years and the plan heads under which the said amount was provided;

(b) the amount proposed to be made available under the above heads to the various States by Union Government during the year 1992-93;

(c) whether less amount was provided to Bihar under this head in comparison to the amount provided to other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Urban Development is State subject. However, the Central Government extends financial assistance and technical advice on receipts of proposals from States Govts. The Centrally sponsored schemes such as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Urban Basic Services (UBS), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) are in operation in towns selected by states Govt. The State-wise details of funds released during the last three years under IDSMT and UBSP/UBS are indicated in statement I and II respectively. Statement III indicates details of Bombay/Calcutta Schemes.

(b) It is premature to indicate budget provisions pending passing of budget proposals by Parliament.

(c) and (d). Funds are allocated to the State depending on proposals submitted by the State Govts. and their capacity to absorb funds under IDSMT and on the basis of incidence of poverty under UBSP Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise release of Central assistance under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (including LCS) under the Major Head 7601 and 7602.

(During last three years)
Rs. in lakhs

S. No.	Name of the State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.50	85.09	85.00	231.59
2.	Assam	139.50	59.50	65.00	185.00
3.	Bihar	75.95	129.085	47.50	252.535
4.	Goa	-	-	10.00	10.00
5.	Gujarat	191.60	59.50	80.08	333.18
6.	Haryana	76.00	86.50	-	102.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.00	1.82	42.50	52.32
9.	Karnataka	180.441	52.57	68.50	301.511
10.	Kerala	61.25	5.00	55.81	122.06

S. No.	Name of the State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	130.32	182.23	185.00	497.55
12.	Maharashtra	110.635	125.255	218.31	454.20
13.	Manipur	-	-	54.42	54.42
14.	Meghalaya	46.00	63.50	24.60	134.30
15.	Mizoram	-	3.50	-	3.50
16.	Nagaland	24.00	24.00	26.20	74.20
17.	Orissa	71.00	68.00	178.25	317.64
18.	Punjab	46.00	89.64	-	135.64
19.	Rajasthan	36.00	89.75	82.50	208.75
20.	Sikkim	20.00	29.75	-	49.75
21.	Tamil Nadu	64.29	244.42	279.34	588.05
22.	Tripura	27.00	20.00	20.00	67.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	195.026	4.00	198.50	437.56
24.	West Bengal	110.06	82.69	135.73	328.48

No.	Name of the State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.235	23.75	-	46.935
27.	Lakshadweep	-	-	25.00	25.00
28.	Pondicherry	25.00	23.75	28.00	76.05

STATEMENT II

Funds released under Urban Basic Services and Urban Basic Services for the poor under the major head 3601, 3602 and 2217

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.80	1.80	186.50
2.	Bihar	N.A.	7.60	169.35
3.	Gujarat	N.A.	10.90	106.15
4.	Haryana	N.A.	3.00	27.00
5.	Karnataka	5.70	7.80	162.60
6.	Kerala	11.76	7.50	77.90
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3.20	3.20	167.40
8.	Maharashtra	N.A.	N.A.	249.30
9.	Orissa	23.81	17.20	62.90
10.	Punjab	9.40	9.10	55.90
11.	Rajasthan	5.60	6.50	104.20
12.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	3.00	238.50
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2.85	4.00	410.00
14.	West Bengal	N.A.	2.30	189.00
15.	Goa	N.A.	N.A.	12.50
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	12.50
17.	Assam	3.40	3.40	25.60
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.00	17.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.10	2.40	14.90
20.	Manipur	N.A.	1.975	13.50

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
21.	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	12.50
22.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	12.50
23.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	12.50
24.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	12.00
25.	Tripura	3.20	1.60	14.10
26.	A & N Islands	N.A.	N.A.	11.00
27.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	11.00
28.	D.N. Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	11.00
29.	Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	11.00
30.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	11.00
31.	Pondicherry	N.A.	1.00	12.00
32.	Delhi	6.70	6.70	49.20
TOTAL		91.52	112.97	2485.00

N.A.: Not Applicable.

STATEMENT- III

Major Head:
3601-F, (1) (1)

(a) Prime Minister's Grant for Bombay:- The then Prime Minister during his visit to Bombay in connection with the Centenary Non-Plan-Grant of-aid to in State Govt. Celebration of the A.I.C.C. (I) in 1985 announced special Rs 100 crores to the Govt. of Maharashtra to solve the acute problems of slum and housing in Bombay. The components of the scheme are (i) Slum Upgradation (22.00 crores), (ii) Dharavi Development Scheme (Rs. 37. 00 Crores) and (iii) Urban Renewal and Reconstruction (Rs. 41.00 Crores). So far Rs. 85.00 Crores (including Rs. 59.00 Crores for (i) & (ii) and Rs. 26.00 Crores (iii) have been released to the Government of Maharashtra. Balance o Rs. 15.00 Crores for (iii) will be released after receiving the details & Project Report etc. called for from them.

Major Head: (b) Ninth Finance Commission grants for Bombay and Calcutta:- The 9th Finance Commission recommended Rs. 50.00 Crores each as -
3601-C-1 (4) (2) Plant- Capital Grant one time special grant-in-aid to the Government of Maharashtra and west Bengal for slum clearance and environmental improvement of slums clearance and provision of basic amenities in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, on the conclusion that they would also provide a matching amount for the purpose. The release of funds is being controlled by the Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division Ministry of Finance.

[English]

Anomalies of Pay-Scales of JEs

**Memorandum of Understanding by
Hindustan Cables Ltd.**

3497. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarayanpur in West Bengal have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to disinvest shares of the Hindustan Cables Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Hindustan Cables Ltd., has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Union Government for 1991-92. The vital indices in the Memorandum of Understanding in respect of turnover, profit before tax, and value added per employee are Rs. 42100 lakhs, Rs. 589 lakhs and Rs. 1.33 lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). Out of 100% Government share-holding, Government has so far off-loaded about 3.64% to Government approved financial institutions/mutual funds.

3498. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding anomalies of pay-scales of Junior Engineers and Draftsmen working under Union Territory Administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). On an application filed by some non-Diploma/Degree Holder Junior Engineers of the Andaman & Nicobar PWD, who had been given the scale of pay of Rs. 1350-2200, the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench had ordered that such Junior Engineers shall be granted pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300 from 1.1.86. The Union Territory Administration had, without obtaining the approval of Government of India, allowed such Junior engineer who were applicants in the petition before the CAT, the scale of pay of Rs. 1400-2300. Subsequently, the Andaman & Nicobar Administration have sent a proposal for grant of same scale of pay to other non-diploma/degree holder Junior Engineers. Certain details called for from the U.T. Administration have been received on 16.3.92 and certain details are still awaited.

The Andaman & Nicobar Administration have intimated that there is no anomaly of pay-scale of Draftsmen.

Haldia unit of M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

3499. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the development of Haldia Unit of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): The Government have approved a proposal of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (BSCL) for expansion of the capacity of its Jellingham (Haldia) Unit to 10,500 tonnes per annum to manufacture three complete oil well-head platforms at a total cost of Rs. 45.06 crores.

Central Vigilance Commission

3500. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training of Chief Vigilance Officers is also a function of Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Commission provide assistance and training to the Organisation and its staff; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Commission conducts training courses for newly appointed Chief Vigilance

Officers, generally once in a quarter.

Training for other vigilance staff that functions under Chief Vigilance Officers such as the Presenting Officers and Inquiry officers etc. is conducted by the concerned organisations and the Commission provides necessary assistance by suggesting suitable curriculum, provision of faculty, etc., as and when required.

(c) In 1991, the Commission conducted four training courses in which 67 Chief Vigilance Officers participated and the Commission also deputed its officers to training courses conducted by other organisations to deliver talks on various aspects of vigilance work.

Scientific Approach for Solving Social Problems

3501. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have called upon the scientists to provide rational approach to social and other problems facing the country;

(b) if so, whether the Scientists have taken any steps so far in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Government have called upon scientists to actively participate in the development process involving social and other problems facing the country. Programme have been drawn up by the various Ministries to encourage the participation of scientists in this process.

(b) and (c). Several scientists working in

Universities, R&D establishments and voluntary organisations are engaged in the task of providing approaches to problems such as drinking water, sanitation, housing, rural employment, urban slum improvement, etc. Projects for micro level inter-vention -cum- demonstration relating to such issues are being supported under various schemes of the Ministry of Science and technology and other concerned Departments.

New Industries in Kerala

3502. SHRITHAYILJOHAN ANJALOSE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of new industries registered in Kerala after the announcement of the new industrial policy; and

(b) the number of industries registered for foreign collaboration in Kerala during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) During the period 1st August, 1991 to 29th February, 1992, a total number of 31 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda were filed by entrepreneurs for location of industries in Kerala State. These relate to the manufacture of various items pertaining to Scheduled Industries viz. Metallurgical Industries, Chemicals, Telecommunication, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, vegetable Oils & Vanaspati, Rubber Goods, Paper Machine Tools, Foods Processing Industries, etc.

(b) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of foreign collaboration approvals specific to a location are not centrally maintained.

Reorganisation of CPWD

3503. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Zones of CPWD have been reorganised recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the reorganisation of Zones and the Circles are given in the statement.

STATEMENT

For area comprising of Delhi, New Delhi, Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Faribadad, three Zones with the following Circles are operating:

1. NEW DELHI ZONE-I

Circles

i) Delhi Central Circle-I

ii) Delhi Central Circle-II

ii) Delhi Central Circle-IV

iv) Delhi Central Electrical Circle

No. I.

v) Delhi Central Electrical Circle

No. VI.

2. NEW DELHI ZONE-II

i) Delhi Central Circle No. IX

ii) Delhi Central Circle No. V

iii) Central Stores Circle.

iv) Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. IV

v) Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. VIII.

3. NEW DELHI ZONE-III

i) Delhi Central Circle-III

ii) MBRHP Circle (Mehrauli Badarpur Road Housing Project Circle)

iii) Delhi Central Circle VI.

iv) Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. VII.

v) Delhi Central Elect. Circle No. III.

For areas outside Delhi:

4. FOOD ZONE:

Jurisdiction: Uttar Pradesh excluding Gaziabad and Madhya Pradesh.

Circles:

i) Agra Central Circle, Agra.

ii) Allahabad Central Circle, Allahabad.

iii) Bhopal Central Circle, Bhopal.

iv) Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. V, Delhi.

5. NORTHERN ZONE:

Jurisdiction: Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana (excluding Faridabad) Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Circles:

i) Chandigarh Central Circle, Chandigarh.

ii) Jalandhar Central Circle, Jalandhar.

iii) Jaipur Central Circle, Jaipur.

iv) Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. II, Delhi.

6. WESTERN ZONE:

Jurisdiction: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu.

Circles:

i) Bombay Central Circle-I, Bombay.

ii) Bombay Central Circle-II, Bombay.

iii) Bombay Central Circle-III, Bombay.

iv) Nagpur Central Circle, Nagpur.

v) Bombay Central Electrical Circle, Bombay.

vi) Nagpur Central Electrical Circle, Nagpur.

7. EASTERN ZONE:

Jurisdiction: Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Sikkim.

Circles:

i) Calcutta Central Circle-I, Calcutta.

ii) Calcutta Central Circle-II, Calcutta.

iii) Calcutta Central Circle-III Calcutta.

iv) Patna Central Circle, Patna.

v) Calcutta Central Electrical Circle-I, Calcutta.

vi) Calcutta Central Electrical Circle-II, Calcutta.

8. NORTH EASTERN ZONE:

Jurisdiction: Assam Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram.

Circles:

i) Assam Central Circle, Gauhati.

ii) Silcher Central Circle, Silcher.

iii) Gauhati Central Electrical Circle, Gauhati.

9. SOUTHERN ZONE-I:

Jurisdiction: Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Circles:

i) Madras Central Circle, Madras.

ii) Trivandrum Central Circle, Trivandrum.

iii) Madras Central Electrical Circle, Madras.

10. SOUTHERN ZONE-II:

Jurisdiction: Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Circles:

i) Bangalore Central Circle, Bangalore.

ii) Hyderabad Central Circle, Hyderabad.

iii) Vishapatnam Central Circle, vizag.

iv) Hyderabad Central Electrical Circle, Hyderabad.

Sale of Uranium in Market

3504. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the uranium is being sold in the market during the last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Privatisation of Public Sector Units in Gujarat

3505. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Units in Gujarat are being privatised;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the names of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal to privatise any of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in Gujarat. However, in respect of Indian Petro-chemicals Ltd., disinvestment to the extent of 20% of Central Government holding has been made in favour of F.Is/Mutual Funds during the year 1991-92.

Alumina Plant in Vizag

3506. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a alumina plant at Vizag;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plant and when the project is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The Deptt. of Industrial Devel-

opment has not received any proposal for setting up of an Alumina Plant at Vizag from any public sector undertating/Government Department. As per the New Industrial Policy announced on July 24, 1991, this industry has been delicensed.

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

Memorandum from Junior Engineers, CPWD

3507. SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Junior Engineers of CPWD recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the demands listed therein and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Demand</i>	<i>Action taken by Government</i>
1. Pay scale as per duties and responsibilities and effect of higher scale w.e.f. 1. 1. 1986 atleast.	<p>Government have issued orders on 22nd March, 1991 with regard to two scale of pay for Junior Engineers/Sectional Officers (Horticulture) viz. Rs. 14.00-23.00 at the entry grade and Rs. 1640-2900 after 5 years of service. This decision regarding placement in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 after 5 years is effective from 1.1.1986</p> <p>Junior Engineers/Sectional Officers (Horticulture) who could not be promoted to the post of Assistant Engineers/Assistant Director (Horticulture) will be allowed the scale of Asstt. Engr./Asstt. Dir. (Hort.) i.e. Rs. 2000-3500 on a personal basis after completion of 15 years of total service as Junior Engineers/Sectional Officer (Horticulture) This personal promotion after 15 years of service will be effective from 1.1.91.</p> <p>It has not been possible for the Govt. to accede to the demand for giving the personal promotion in the grade of Rs. 2000-3500 w.e.f. 1.1.1986.</p>
2. Payment of 37 days deducted wages like other Central Govt. Departments and removal of victimisation as per agreement.	<p>This matter had been considered by the Government earlier and this could not be agreed to. However, Government proposes to re-consider the matter.</p>
3. Removal of stagnation in the Cadre of JE and AE and approval of end Cadre Review.	<p>Second Cadre review has been undertaken and decision of the Government is expected to be taken shortly.</p>
4. Sanction of fixed Travelling Allowance (Fixed T.A.)	<p>This matter has been considered in the Departmental Council (JCM) of Ministry of Urban Development and has to be considered by the Departmental Council.</p>
5. Scrapping of provision of Rule 3 (a) CES and CEES Class-II Recruitment Rules (i.e. direct recruitment of AES	<p>The Government propose to consider amendment of the rules keeping in view the requirements of the department for sufficient number of Graduate Engineers including at the level of Junior Engineers.</p>

Demand	Action taken by Government
from CES and CEES Class-II Recruitment Rules)	
6. Filling up of the all vacant Posts of Assitt. Engineers i.e. Exam. Quota (through) UPSC and Reserved Quota.	The matter regarding holding of the limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion of Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers has again been taken up with the UPSC. Orders have been issued regarding promotion of 105 Junior Engineers (Civil) and 7 Junior Engineers (Electrical) to the Grade of Assistant Engineers.
7. Expansion of the Department to create the promotional avenue	Expansion of the Department is to be considered keeping in view the overall work load and not for promotional avenues.
8. Miscellaneous (Formation of fair Transfer policy in the matter of local and interregional transfer.)	The Department is having transfer policy. A Hard Case Committee also exists to sort out problems in the matter of transfer.

[Translation]

Criteria for Backward Areas

3508. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state—

(a) whether backward areas have been categorised depending upon the level of backwardness of the area;

(b) if so, the norms followed in this regard; and

(c) the details of the facilities provided to such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria adopted for identification of backward districts were (i) per capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of food grains/cash crops. (for Inter-district Comparisons conversion rates between food grains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary), (ii) ratio of population to agricultural workers, (iii) per capita industrial output, (iv) number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population, (v) per capita consumption of electricity, (vi) length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(c) In order to encourage industrialisation of backward areas a number of States are offering financial and fiscal concessions such as investment subsidy, interest subsidy, tax-deferment etc. The Central Government is operating a Transport Subsidy scheme for the North Eastern States,

Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Darjeeling District of West Bengal, under which subsidy upto 90% of the cost of transported raw materials and finished goods from selected points to the industrial units is given.

[English]

Promotion of small scale Industries

3509. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed for the promotion of small scale industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of small scale industries closed down during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether there is uniform policy for promotion of small scale industries in all the states in the country; and

(d) whether any special incentives are given for promotion of such units in the backward districts particularly in the State of Maharashtra as defined and identified by the Shivaraman Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The policy measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 are intended to impart more vitality and growth-impetus to small Scale Industries.

(b) The State-wise number of Small Scale Industries closed down during the 7th Five Year Plan are not available. However, the State-wise number of small scale industries

closed as on 31.3.88, as per the Summary Report on the Second All-India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Policy measures mentioned at (a) above are applicable uniformly for all States throughout the country.

(d) A new Scheme of Integrated Infra-structural Development (including technological back-up services) for location of small scale industries in rural and backward areas is under finalisation in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/ U.T. Governments.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise Distribution of closed units as on 31-3-1988

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of closed units</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,313
2.	Assam	1,732
3.	Bihar	14,812
4.	Gujarat	18,977
5.	Haryana	20,981
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,856
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,031
8.	Karnataka	14,629
9.	Kerala	11,763
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35,479
11.	Maharashtra	10925
12.	Manipur	169
13.	Meghalaya	136
14.	Nagaland	83
15.	Orissa	3,607
16.	Punjab	21,701
17.	Rajasthan	17,523

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of closed units</i>
18.	Tamil Nadu	24,825
19.	Tripura	603
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37,249
21.	West Bengal	36,607
22.	Sikkim	36
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	88
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	36
25.	Chandigarh	640
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33
27.	Delhi	5,020
28.	Goa	957
29.	Mizoram	396
30.	Pondicherry	722
31.	Daman & Diu	46
TOTAL		3,10,390

NOTE: The Union Territory of Lakshadweep had no registered units as on 31.3.1988

Joint working of Indo-US Marine Scientists

(c) the expenditure incurred by India in this regard; and

3510. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-US marine scientists are jointly working on some projects;

(b) if so, the various works undertaken by the marine scientists of both the countries;

(d) the results achieved so far?

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

(b) The three joint projects relate to determination of parameters that control macrofouling in Indian waters, anti-fouling prop-

erties of Bioactive substances from marine organisms and neuroendocrine regulation of larval development on fouling crustacea.

(c) All the expenditure is from PL-480 American funds. India provides only infrastructural and laboratory facilities.

(d) The achievements include an understanding of the behaviour of various materials with respect to macrofouling, ecological influences on such parameters and success in identifying antifouling plants, etc. Five research papers have also been submitted in this regard.

Achievements under I.A.Y.

3511. **SHRI AMAL DATTA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements made so far under the Indira Awas Yojana in Physical and Financial terms with year-wise break-up; and

(b) the details of efforts being made to

strengthen the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The details of achievements made so far under the Indira Awas Yojana in physical and financial terms, with year-wise break-up, are given in the Statement.

(b) The following are the main steps which have been taken to you strengthen the Yojana:-

i. Instructions have been issued by the Central Government that beneficiaries should be involved in the construction of the houses so that they construct them to their satisfaction.

ii) The State Governments have been requested that in matters of allotment of houses, the allotments should be made preferably in the names of the female members of the beneficiary households or the joint names of male and female members of the household in the next alternative.

STATEMENT

Achievements under indira awaas Yojana since its inception

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of houses Constructed (Nos)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	1985-86	51,406	5,768.95
2.	1986-87	1,51,812	14,797.22
3.	1987-88	1,64,055	16,730.26
4.	1988-89	1,37,435	15,075.60
5.	1989-90	1,82,242	17,586.36
6.	1990-91	1,70,805	18,796.37

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of houses Constructed (Nos)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
7.	1991-92*	1,38,574	16,943.38 £
TOTAL:		9,96,329	1,05,698.14

* Figure of 1991-92 are based on the reports received so far.

£ Includes the expenditure incurred on 111981 houses under progress.

Working Hours in Delhi

3512. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some shop and factory owners in Delhi are not closing their business premises on the occasion of National Holidays;

(b) if so, the particulars of such localities;

(c) whether some of shop and factory owners in Delhi do not observed their working hours and work at night;

(d) whether some of shop and factory owners are not observing weekly holidays in their establishments;

(e) whether the staff wording in these establishments is being exploited by taking extra work without any extra remuneration; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (f). According to the Delhi Administration, cases of violation of provisions of the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, 1954 and the Factories Act, 1948 relating to national holidays, weekly holidays, close days and working hours have come to the notice of the enforcement agency

in various localities of Delhi such as Ramesh Nagar, Shalimar Bagh, Rohini, Mongolpuri, Kingsway Camp, Kashmiri Gate, Paharganj, Sadar Bazar, Chandni Chowk, Azadpur, Lajpat Nagar, Kotla Mubarakpur, provisions of the law, prosecution is launched against the provisions of the law, prosecution is launched against the offenders by the enforcement agency.

[Translation]

Encroachment of Roads

3513. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the illegal construction/encroachment on various roads in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the roads where people face traffic jam due to illegal encroachment; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove these illegal encroachments with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite informations is given in

statements as reported by Police.

(c) Consected efforts are made by concerned authorities to remove the encroachements from roads from time to time.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
1.	Bisham Pitamaha Marg, Kotla.
2.	Lala Lajpat Rai Marg-Jamrudpur in front of college.
3.	Guru Ravi Dass Marg.
4.	Maa Anand Mai Marg.
5.	Mathura Road (N.H.2) at Badarpur.
6.	Outer Ring Road-Munirka Market.
7.	Tamil Sangam Marg. Mohan Singh Market.
8.	Vivekanand Marg-near Sector I crossing R.K Puram.
9.	Church Road R.K. Puram near Sector I subzi mandi.
10.	Arbindo Marg Usuf Sarai Mkt.
11.	Green Park Mkt.
12.	Malviya Nagar Mkt.
13.	Sahi Hospital Road.
14.	Bhogal Mkt. Road.
15.	Feroz Gandhi Marg on one side.
16.	Veer Savarkar Marg.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
17.	Kalka Devi Marg.
18.	Chems Ford Road.
19.	Qutab Road.
20.	Ara Kashan Road.
21.	Idgah Road.
22.	Chitra Gupta Road.
23.	D.B.C. Road.
24.	Rani Jhansi Road.
25.	Panchkuian Road
26.	Raj Guru Road.
27.	Main Bazar Pahar Ganj
28.	Mehru Bazar.
29.	Chowk 6 tooti.
30.	G.B. Road near Baraf Khana.
31.	North of Pull Bangash.
32.	Library Road near Azad Mkt. Chowk.
33.	Near Bata show Room Shakti Ngr's service road from G.T.K. road towards Nangla Park.
34.	Rui Mandi
35.	Main Road Sadar Bazar Mkt.
36.	Sadar Thana Road.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
37.	Ugar Sain Marg Pahari Dhiraj.
38.	Paras Nath Marg.
39.	Hamilton Road Full one side footpath encroached
40.	Bara Bazar Marg both side footpath.
41.	Bulward Road near ISBT chowk both side.
42.	Raj Niwas Marg in front of Gujarati Samaj.
43.	Rajpur Road towards Civil Lines near STA Office
44.	Mall Road Hakikat Nagar.
45.	Bhama Sha Chowk Mall Road.
46.	Out Gate Azadpur Mandi Main G.T. Road.
47.	Foot-path Flyover 'T' point Azadput.
48.	G.T. Karnal Road near 'H' point.
49.	Burari Road from Camp Chowk to Burani
50.	Footpath 'T' point Azadpur.
51.	Shalimar Bagh Road.
52.	Road from 'T' point Jahangirpuri to E block J. puri.
53.	A.S. Road between Saraswati Marg upto Kikarwala chowk.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
54.	New Rothak Road industrial area opposite Gali no. A & B.
55.	New Rohtak Road near Kamal Restaurant and Military RD.
56.	Naraina Road/Doctor Girdhari Lal Marg opposite Loha Mandi.
57.	L.N. Marg on Ranjeet Singh Marg intersection.
58.	Bhav Bhuti marg from out gate N.D. Rly Station. (Ajmeri Gate Side) to Ajmeri Gate Chowk.
59.	Minto Road from R/A Kamla Mkt. to RA/ Handard (Western side)
60.	Asaf Ali Road near Turkman Gate, Ram Lila Ground side.
61.	S.N. Chowk Ajmeri Gate (North West East side)
62.	D.D.U. Marg just near under Ranjit Singh Flyover.
63.	B.S.Z. Marg bus stand Ambedkar Stadium both side.
64.	B.S.Z. Marg bus stand near pedestrian/over bridge both side.
65.	Asaf ali road just near to chowk Ajmeri Gate.
66.	Bhav bhuti marg near in gate and out gate N.D.Rly Stn. Ajmeri Gate side.
67.	B.S.Z. Marg behind Masjid.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
68.	Minto road both side of the road just in the middle of R/A Kamla Mkt. and Minto Thomson intersection.
69.	J.L.N Marg in front of L.N.J.P. Hospital and opp. to it.
70.	Vikas Marg (from chunki to Madhuban shakkarpur chowk X-ing)
71.	Patpar ganj road rom Laxmi Ngr. 'T' point to Mother dairy
72.	Road No. 66 on Mojpur chowk.
73.	G.T. Road from Radhu cinma to Petrol Pump.
74.	Rohtak Road (NH 10) at chowk central store.
75.	Rohtak Road (NH 10) at Nangloi both side.
76.	Nangloi Najafgarh road at Nangloi.
77.	Ring road near Britania chowk
78.	Rohtak Road at Rampura upto Zakhira overbridge
79.	Old Rohtak Road at industrial area
80.	Chandini Chowk at old ganta ghar.
81.	S.P.M. Marg/Dr. H.C. San Marg at Kauria pul.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
82.	Subhash marg near bus stand Red. Fort.
83.	Nazafgarh road from Zadhira to Navada i.e. Zakhira to Moti nagar to Raja Gar-dan to Tilak Nagar round about.
84.	From Pankha road upto Uttam Nagar.
85.	Rama Road from Nala to Zakhira.
86.	Nala Kirti Nagar (Rama Road to Kranti chowk).
87.	From Jail Road to Tilak Nagar chowk upto Hari Nagar DTC Terminal
88.	Pankha Road near Dabri Light point.
89.	New Moti Nagar road from Moti. Nagar R/A upto DTC Terminal
90.	Brassy Avenue Central Sectt. footpath.
91.	Footpath in front of Gurudwara Rakab Ganj on Pt. Pant Marg.
92.	Janpath lane footpath.
93.	Service Road (Slip Road) between Regal and Revoli.
94.	Between Indian Bldg. and Jeewan Bharti Building (behind Bank of Baroda)
95.	All the corridors of C.P. (obstructing pedestrians)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Roads</i>
96.	Foot path of Mayur Bhawan Parking near Super Bazar.
97.	Foot path along Super Bazar Parking opp. Shankar Mkt.

[English]

Jute Mills Defaulting in Provident fund and ESI Contributions

3514.SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI TARIT BRAN
TOPDAR:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many jute mills owners have failed to deposit the amount related to Provident Fund and Ampoules State Insurance in the Accounts of employees;

(b) if so, the total amount of P.F. and E.S.I. arrears;

(c) names of the defaulting companies; and

(d) action taken against them?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The amount of contribution recoverable from the employees on account of ESI dues is not deposited in the accounts of employees. It is credited to the ESI fund. However, the amount of contributions recoverable on account of PF dues is deposited in the accounts of employees. It is reported that many Jute Mills have failed to

deposit the ESI dues in the prescribed accounts.

(b) According to available information a sum of Rs. 83.70 crores is outstanding on account of EPF dues and Rs. 34.66 crores on account of ESI dues.

(c) A statement showing the names of the defaulting companies is annexed.

(d) Necessary legal and penal action has been initiated against the defaulting companies to recover the outstanding dues.

STATEMENT

A-ESIC:

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Name of the defaulting Mills/ Companies</i>
----------------	--

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | M/s Gopal Krishna Mills, Bobbli |
| 2. | M/s Gopal Jute Mills, dharbhanga |
| 3. | M/s Konark Jute Mills |
| 4. | M/s Prem Chand Jute Mills Ltd. |
| 5. | M/s Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd. |
| 6. | M/s Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. |
| 7. | M/s Victori Jute Works |
| 8. | M/s Angus Jute Works |
| 9. | M/s Shyamnagore Jute Factory Ltd. (NM) |
| 10. | M/s Nellimerla Jute Mills |
| 11. | M/s Bajring Jute Mill, Guntur |
| 12. | M/s Katihar Jute Mills |

**SL. No. Name of the defaulting Mills/
Companies**

13. M/s R.B.H.M. Jute Mill, Katihar
 14. M/s Kanpur Jute Udyog
 15. M/s Fort Gloster Jute Industries
 16. M/s Howrah Jute Mills Co.
 17. M/s Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd.
 18. M/s Birla Jute & Industries Ltd.
 19. M/s Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd.
 20. M/s Alliance Jute Mills
 21. M/s Kamarhati Company Ltd.
 22. M/s Naithati Jute Co. Mills
 23. M/s Kelvin Jute Co. Mills
 24. M/s Caledonian Jute Mills
 25. M/s Hukum Chand Jute Mills
 26. M/s Birla Jute & Industries Ltd.
 27. M/s Birla Jute Mfg. Company Ltd.
 28. M/s Dalhousie Jute Company Ltd.
 29. M/s Ganges Mfg. Company Ltd.
 30. M/s Waverly Jute Company Ltd.
 31. M/s Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd.
 32. M/s Awakland Hordings Ltd.
(Sre Ambica Jute Mill)
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**SL. No. Name of the defaulting Mills/
Companies**

33. M/s Tirupat Jute Industries
(Naskarpara Jute Mills)
 34. M/s Kamoia Jute Mills
 35. M/s The Gouripore Co. Ltd.
 36. M/s Kamkroah Company Ltd.
 37. M/s Sriram Jute Mills
 38. M/s Budge Budge Company Ltd.
 39. M/s Emprie Jute Company Ltd.
 40. M/s Baranagar Jute Factory
 41. M/s Megna Jute Mills
 42. M/s Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills
 43. M/s Agarpara Company Ltd.
 44. M/s Nafar Chandra Jute Mills
 45. M/s Prabartak Jute Mills Co.
 46. M/s Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.
 47. M/s New Central Jute Mills Company Ltd.
 48. M/s Tiraghar Jute Company Ltd.
 49. M/s Eastern Mfg. Company Ltd.
 50. M/s Champdani Jute Industries Ltd.
 51. M/s North Brook Jute Company Ltd.
-

**SL. No. Name of the defaulting Mills/
Companies**

52. M/s N.J.M.C Ltd.
(Unit: Union Jute Mill Co. Ltd.)
53. M/s N.J.M.C. Ltd. (Unit: Khardah)
54. M/s N.J.M.C. Ltd. (Unit: Khardah)
55. M/s N.J.M.C.Ltd. (Unit: Khardah)
56. M/s Bharat Jute Mills Ltd (State Govt.)

B—PROVIDENT FUND:

1. M/s Ambica Jute Mills Ltd.
 2. M/s Megna Mills Ltd.
 3. M/s Angus Company Ltd.
 4. M/s Fort William
 5. M/s Vicroria Jute Mills
 6. M/s Nuddea Mills
 7. M/s Kankinarrah Company Ltd.
 8. M/s Eastera Mfg. Company Ltd.
 9. M/s Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.
 10. M/s Howrah Mills
 11. M/s Baranagar Jute
 12. M/s Delta Jute Co. Ltd.
 13. M/s Naihati Jute Mills Ltd.
 14. M/s Agarpura Company
 15. M/s Shyamanagar
-

**SL. No. Name of the defaulting Mills/
Companies**

16. M/s Gouripore Company Ltd.
 17. M/s Kelvin Jute
 18. M/s Titagarh Jute Company Ltd.
 19. M/s Ganges Mfg. Company Ltd.
 20. M/s Waverly Jute.
 21. M/s New Central Jute Mills Ltd.
 22. M/s North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.
 24. M/s Dalhousi Jute Mills Ltd.
 25. M/s Kamarhati Jute Mills
 26. M/s Wellington Jute Mills
 27. M/s Prabartak Jute
 28. M/s Angle India Jute Mills
 29. M/s Calcutta Jute
 30. M/s Bharat Jute
 31. M/s Empire Jute
 32. M/s Premchand Jute Mills Ltd.
 33. M/s Naskarapara
 34. M/s Nellimarla Jute Mills Ltd.
 35. M/s Bajrang Jute Mills
 36. M/s Brahmaputra Jute Mfg. Co.
 37. M/s Tripura Jute Mills
 38. M/s Meghalaya Jute Mfg. Co.
 39. M/s Katihar Jute Mills
-

**Allotment of SFS flats to SCs/STs in
Vasant Kunj**

3515. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the allotment of flats to SCs/STs registrants in the Vasant Kunj under the Self Financing Scheme;

(b) whether the applications from the members of SC/ST have been received for the allotment of flats in Vasant Kunj; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 130 applicants belonging to SC/ST categories under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana had requested for conversion of their applications for allotment of flats under Self Financing Schemes in Vasant Kunj area.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Investigation of Cases in N.D.M.C.

3516. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel was appointed to investigate into the cases framed against the senior Civil Engineers in the NDMC

(b) if so, the details thereof giving the terms of reference of the panel;

(c) whether orders of suspension against some public servants were subsequently

revoked and they were paid full pay and allowances;

(d) if so, the details of such cases; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that a public servant is neither suspended nor proceeded against for trivial matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above question does not arise.

(c) NDMC has reported that no such case has happened.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above question does not arise.

(e) The NDMC has reported that before initiating major penalty proceeding against any employee, the gravity of guilt is critically examined and advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is obtained so that such proceeding on trivial matters are avoided.

**Perpetual Leases of Coop. Group
Housing Societies**

3517. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of perpetual lease in respect of Group Housing Societies have already been executed for the land allotted to them by the DDA;

(b) whether the performance of sub-lease/conveyance deeds in respect of flats allotted to the members of Co-operative Group Housing Societies has been finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the

time by which the performa is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The format of sub-lease/conveyance deeds in respect of flats allotted to Cooperative Group Housing Societies has been finalised and placed before the Authority for its approval. After approval by the Authority and concurrence of the Government, it will be made available to the Societies.

Lien Facilities to All India Services

3518. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant five year lien to those in the I. A. S. cadre to work in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these facilities will be extended to other employees also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The Civil Services Board had recommended that the service rules governing grant of permission to Government Officers to take up appointments with private sector etc. should be liberalised. This recommendation pertains to all Government Servants and not to IAS Officers only. No decision has been taken on this recommendation.

Manufacture of Heart Valve In India

3519. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to manufacture such artificial heart valves as invented by a non-resident Indian doctor, Dr. B. R. Kalke; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal approved or being processed by the Government for manufacture of such artificial heart valve as invented by Dr. B. R. Kalke.

SINO India collaboration in the field of chemicals

3520. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Prime Minister, during his recent visit to India, has made some offers in regard to the collaboration in the field of chemicals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects that are being considered by the Union Government to be taken up with the help of China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Service conditions of Employees working in D.R.D.As

3521. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the service conditions of the employ-

ees serving in the District Rural Development Agencies:

(b) whether the employees of the said agency have submitted a memorandum to the Union Government recently in regard to their service conditions and regularisation, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Service conditions of the employees serving in the District Rural Development Agencies are governed by respective State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They have put forward the following demands:—

1. Formation of a State cadre with service rules, security of jobs etc.
2. Filling up of all vacant posts.
3. Reversion of staff on deputation and stoppage of this practice in future.
4. Earmarking of funds of Administrative expenses as non-plan budget.
5. Regularisation of service of craft teachers appointed under TRYSEM.
6. Provision of all service benefits equal to State Government employees.
7. Payment of relief to the families of the deceased DRDA employees as admissible to the government employees.

8. Implementation of Nehru Rozgar Yojana through DRDAs.

These demands have been forwarded to the State Governments with request that the matter be dealt with by them urgently.

Encroachment of Public Land

3522. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drive against encroachments on public land launched by MCD, DDA, CPWD, Cantonment Board etc. and the results thereof;

(b) whether the drive has not yielded good results and the shopkeepers continue to encroach on the public land, pedestrian paths, verandahs even in Government markets; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking steps to drive away the encroachers and to get the pedestrian paths, verandahs etc. cleared of encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Removal of encroachments from government lands is a regular exercise carried out by various agencies owning the land.

(b) As reported by the various agencies, despite the drive against encroachments on public land, large number of squatters shopkeepers are doing their business on foot-paths etc. under the strength of stay orders from various courts.

(c) Regular raids are conducted to remove the encroachments. Encroachments in respect of shopkeepers/squatters can be

removed by municipal bodies depending on the final orders of the courts.

**Rehabilitation of Jhugis Jhompris of
West Patel Nagar**

3523. DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHARREDDY:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the deplorable conditions of Jhompris in West Patel Nagar, near Shadipur Depot;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to remove these to a better and more congenial place, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of relocation of these jhuggis has to be considered in the light of the parameters for the scheme for the eighth Plan period.

**Cases Referred by Government of Goa
to CBI**

3524. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases referred by Government of Goa to CBI during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases still pending; and

(c) the time by which the cases are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Following two cases were referred by Government of Goa to CBI during the last three years:—

(i) RC. 53 (A)/91—Bombay

(ii) RC. 17 (S)/Bombay

(b) and (c). The investigation in both the cases is almost complete and they are likely to be finalised within next two months.

[Translation]

**Ownership Rights of Land to SCs/STs
Landless Labourers**

3525. SHRI HARI KEVAL PRASAD:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA MARO-
TRAO G. HANGARE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ownership rights are not being provided to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, tribals and landless labourers in some States even when the land is under their possession for several years:

(b) if so, the name of such States; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Union Government so far to provide ownership rights to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Ownership rights are conferred on the cultivating tenants under the respective tenancy legislations by the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Goa and Tripura; while in some State like Uttar

Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland either the tenancy does not exist or whether it is prevalent their rights are protected.

(c) Land being a State subject the Central has only an advisory and coordinative role. In pursues of its policy of land to the tiller, Government of India advised all the State to confer ownership rights to the cultivators.

[English]

Price of edible oil

3526. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister had a meeting at Ahmedabad regarding curbing the price of edible oil;

(b) whether the representatives of NDDB were also invited for the meeting;

(c) whether there is any proposal for distribution of edible oil through private business houses in place of fair price shops;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The policy of the Government is to distribute the imported edible oils in PDS through Fair Price Shops and Cooperative Outlets.

[Translation]

Traditional and small scale industries

3527. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional and small scale industries are likely to be in peril due to the invasion by foreign companies; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to save the traditional and small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the amended KVIC Act, a village industry is defined as that located in a rural area, village or town with a population upto 10,000 and upto a per capita investment of Rs. 15,000 on plant and machinery. There is therefore no scope for foreign companies making inroads into this sector.

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 provides protection to the small scale sector industries against encroachment by large and medium units in respect of 836 items which have been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. This reservation has been continued in the new policy also announced on July 24, 1991. The industries reserved for the small scale sector have been kept as reserved.

Government is not granting any approval to any medium or large undertaking, including those with foreign equity to manufacture items reserved for the small scale sector for Domestic Tariff Area.

[English]

Consumer Protection Act and MRTP Act

3528. SHRINIRMAL KANTICATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the working group on consumer protection Act and MRTP Act; and

(b) the view of the Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The main recommendation of the working group are; to enlarge the scope of definitions of the word 'Consumer; 'Complaint', Services; restriction of role of lawyers in three tier redressal agencies envisaged in the Act; giving of more powers to redressal agencies; bringing of decisions of redressal agencies under Article 323B of the Constitution; prior approval of the MRTP Commission for any proposal to amalgamate/ Merger of two undertaking which may restrict competition in the market etc. The report of the working group will be discussed in the next meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council which will make suitable recommendation to the Government for amending the Act.

Capital Funds Drawn by Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

3530 DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3165 on August 28, 1990 and state:

(a) whether Audit objection had been raised on the diversion of capital funds for

meeting the cash losses of the IDPL on certificates contrary to the facts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against those found guilty of making wrong declarations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Audit & Accounts Department (Office of the Principal Director of Commercial Audit and Ex-Officio, Member Audit Board), New Delhi had during the inspection of the accounts of the Corporation office of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Gurgaon, for the period from October, 1989 to March, 1991, observed that the Management had diverted funds, released by the Government for capital expenditure during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90. The Audit Department, also observed that the diversion, according to the Managements, had to be made for making payments to the pressing creditors for supply and services, making statutory payments, meeting increased wage bill and increased tariff for electricity etc., as the company had been incurring heavy cash losses.

Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. had been incurring heavy cash losses over the year and because of acute shortage of working capital, meagre non-plan budgetary support, the company had no alternative but to temporarily fund a part of the cash loss by using capital funds which would be recouped once the capital restructuring of the company is approved.

Special cell to promote Japanese Investment

3531. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to set up

a special cell to promote investments in India recently; and

(b) if so; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):(a) and (b). While addressing the 23rd joint meeting of the Japan- India business Cooperation Committees on 29. 1. 1992 at New Delhi; the Chairman Dr. Rokuro Ishikawa reportedly mentioned that the Committee had requested Japan external Trade Organisation (JETRO) to designate a new specialist to be posted at JETRO's office in New Delhi; The objective was to transmit information about potential Indian Investment opportunities to Japanese investment; Reportedly JETRO had agreed to take this step.

[Translation]

Super Bazars

3532. Dr. LA. BAHADUR RAWAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar in North Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to open a branch of super Bazar / kendriya Bhandar at the outer ring road for the benefit of residents of newly built societies viz. Sansad Vihar, Parijat, Triveni West Enclave etc; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be opened the and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):(a)

The Cooperative store Ltd. Delhi, popularly known as Super Bazar has on date 3 branches and Kendriya Bhandar has 4 branches in North Delhi.

(b) and (c). Super Bazar has stated that they will open branches subject to allotment of suitable accommodation by concerned allotment bodies of the Government at reserve price. Kendriya Bhandar has no proposal at present to open branches at the outer ring road.

Distribution of Consumers Commodities to Rural and Urban Areas

3533. SHRI NPENDRA NATH VERMA:
SHRI SATYPAL SINGH YADAV:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANDAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oil being distributed to the consumers per unit in urban and rural areas under the Public Distribution System, State-wise;

(b) whether less quantity of consumer commodities are being distributed to the consumers per unit in rural areas compared to the people living in big metropolitan cities;

(c) if so, the rationale therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to supply adequate quantity of Essential Commodities to the States for distribution to the consumers in all rural as well as urban areas uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) to (d). The Central Government makes bulk allocation of rice, wheat, sugar edible oils to State Governments/UT Administrations for distribution under the PDS and the internal distribution within the State is undertaken by them. Decisions regarding scale of entitlement, periodicity of availability at the fair price shops, inter District and intra regional allocations including rural and urban areas are made by the State Government/UT Administrations. The scale of entitlement to rural and urban consumers may vary from one State to another and even vary from District to District within the same state.

2. Allocation of foodgrains, levy sugar, edible oils is made on a month to month basis taking into account factors such as availability of stocks in Central Pool (Central Government), market availability, seasonality factor and inter-se requirements of State/UTs. Allocation of PDS commodities are supplemental in nature and is not intended to meet the entire requirements of the States/UTs.
3. During the year 1991 ad-hoc increase in the allocation of rice was made to State/UTs keeping in view the lean season factor for kharif cereals in August to October, 1991. Similarly ad-hoc increase of 5% in the allocation of levy sugar was made to the State Government from August, 1991 till March, 1992.

Production of Vegetable Oil

3535. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government with the production of vegetable oils in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to make the vegetable 'ghee' colorful and other vegetable oils in order to check the increasing adulteration in pure 'ghee' in the large interest of public health;

(c) if so, whether any effective steps are being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Government of India vide its Press Note No. 9 dated 1.8.91 have delicensed the production of vegetable oils in the country subject to certain locational restrictions. However, the crushing of Rape seed oil/ Mustard oil, Sesame oil (except solvent extracted) and Ground nut oil (except solvent extracted) are reserved for Small Scale Sector.

(b) to (d). A technical expert committee constituted in 1960 to find suitable color for vanaspati, submitted its report in 1965, which concluded that colorisation of vanaspati is neither practical nor desirable. The Committee felt that latent colourisation of vanaspati with sesame oil then in force should amply save the purpose. This is being currently followed.

Biotechnology park in Kerala

3536. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Bio-Technology park in Kerala is proposed to be started functioning; and

(b) the stage at which the work relating to completion of the park stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). there is no project proposal on the setting up of a biotechnology park forwarded by the Government of Kerala. However an action plan on Emakulam as a Biotechnology district has been under examination by a high level expert committee of the State Government. The final project document has not yet been received.

Joint Venture with Indonesia to produce Palm Oil

3537. KUMAR PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up joint ventures with Indonesia to produce palm oil;

(b) if so, the name of the places identified for setting up palm oil production units; and

(c) the cost of those units each and site selected for the location of each of those units?

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

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

[Translation]

Government Accommodation to Reporters

3538. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reporters accredited by the Press Information Bureau who have been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) the number of residential accommodation in the reporters pool; and

(c) whether the number of residential accommodation in the pool is proposed to be increased keeping in view the increasing number of reporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Ninety-three accredited Press Correspondents and News Cameramen have been allotted Government accommodation from the existing Press Pool.

(b) and (c). The allotment under the Press Pool were frozen till May, '90 when it was decided to revive and increase the number of units in the Press Pool from 110 to 120 units. Guidelines for allotment were also under review and have been recently finalised. Allotments for the increased number will commence soon.

[English]

Growth of Small Scale Industries

3539. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the hurdles faced by the Small Scale Industries in their growth perspectives throughout the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the growth rate of Small Scale Industries in the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the growth rate to Small Scale Industries expected in the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Some of the problems faced

by the Small Scale Industries in their growth perspectives during the Seventh Five Year Plan period were: paucity of adequate and timely credit, marketing problems, management deficiencies, shortage of critical raw materials, both indigenous and imported, technological obsolescence, labour problems, delay in the payment of dues against supplies made to large scale units, frequent power cuts/trippings; etc.

(b) The estimated annual average rate of growth of small scale industries during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) was 12.74%.

(c) The annual average rate of growth of small scale industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-97) is estimated at 7.86%.

Manufacture of Foreign Brand Liquor

3540. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units manufacturing Indian made foreign brand liquor in the country;

(b) the total number of applications pending with the Union Government seeking licences for manufacture of beer; and

(c) the total number of applications recommended by the Ministry of Food Processing to the Ministry of Industry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) A total number of 37 units are engaged in the manufacture of India made foreign liquor in the organised sector.

(b) The number of applications seeking licences for manufacture of beer, under

consideration of the Union Government, are 865.

(c) During last three years, 30 applications relating to Indian made foreign brand liquor have been recommended for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences by the Ministry of Food Processing to the Ministry of Industry.

Coal Stockyard in Karnataka

3541. SHRI C. MADE GOWADA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed to open Coal stockyards in Karnataka during 1992; and

(b) if so, the places selected thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMACOUDE): (a) and (b). According to the current stockyard policy, responsibility for setting up and managing new stockyards rests with the respective State Governments. Coal companies will offer coal for despatch to these stockyards in accordance with the sponsorship provided by the State Government.

Increasing of Price of DDA Flats

3542. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recently increased the cost of the flats without intimating the person in whose name allotment had already been made;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to

direct DDA to intimate well in advance to its flat seerer about the revision of the price; and

(d) if so, the details of the new formula Government propose to adopt to announce price revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Disposal cost of flats allotted by DDA is worked out on their completion on the basis of actual expenditure and anticipated liabilities on no profit no loss basic. The Disposal Cost so worked out is intimated at the time of allotment through Demand-cum-allotment letter.

(d) Question does not arise.

Minimum Wages

3543. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages in many States are paid at lower rates than that as prescribed by the National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) if so, the names of such State

and the rates of wages paid in those States;

(c) whether the Government have issued directions to those States for implementation of minimum wages rate as prescribed by the National Commission on Rural Labour;

(d) if so, the response of those States in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Rural Labour has recommended that minimum wages for agriculture workers should be Rs. 20/- per day. It should also have a component of variable DA related to the All-India Consumers' Price Index. A statement showing the names of such States & Union Territories alongwith the rates of wages fixed by them whether the rates of wages are less than Rs. 20/- per day in the agriculture sector is annexed.

(c) to (e). The recommendation of National Commission on Rural Labour relating to minimum wages was broth to the notice of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. They were also informed that this recommendation was proposed to be discussed in the Conference of State Labour Ministers. The State Labour Minister, Conference held on 6.2.92 recommended adoption of the recommendation of the NCRL regarding minimum wage.

STATEMENT

Names of State and Union Territories where the rates of minimum wages for agricultural workers are less than Rs. 20/- per day

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Minimum Wages (w.o.f.)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 19.25 per day (According to Zones) (8.4.91)	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 to 21.00 per day (According to areas) (1.11.90)	
3.	Bihar	Rs. 16.50 per day (16.10.90)	
4.	Gujarat	RS. 15.00 per day (1.8.90)	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	RS. 15.00 per day (24.3.89)	
6.	Karnataka	Rs. 12.00 to RS.17.65 per day (12.7.88)	
7.	Maharashtra	Rs. 12.00 to Rs.20.00 per day (According to Zones) (1.5.88)	
8.	Nagaland	Rs. 15.00 per day (16.5.87)	
9.	Sikkim	Rs. 14.00 To Rs. 17.00 per day (1.1.91) an executive	Wages have been fixed by order.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 to Rs.20.00 per day (1.1.91)	
11.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 14.00 per day (3.8.89)	

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Minimum Wages (w.e.f.)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Tripura	RS. 17.80 per day (1.10.90)	
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 14.00 per day (22.10.89)	
14.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 18.00 per day (1.9.88)	Wages have fixed by an executive order.
15.	Pondicherry		
(i)	Pondicherry Region	Rs. 14.00 per day (15.12.89)	
(ii)	Mahe Region	Rs.12.00 per day for light work & Rs. 15.00 per day for hard work (18.2.87)	
(iii)	Yanam Region	Rs. 11.00 per day (15.3.88)	
(iv)	Karaikal Region	Rs. 14.00 per day or 7 litre of paddy plus 4.90 per day (31.1.90)	

Price of Newsprint

3544. SHRI LOKANATH CH-
 OUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the newsprint prices have
 been increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in
 this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J.

DURIEN): (a) to (c). The indigenous news-
 print mills have not increased the prices of
 newsprint after June, 1991.

[Translation]

Administrative System

3545. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
 SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA
 WASNIK:
 SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
 BANSAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
 to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to restructure and reform the existing administrative system in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The scheme of a Responsive Administration as outlined by Shri Rajiv Ghandi, the then Prime Minister in his broadcast to the nation on 5th January, 1985 envisages

- (i) simplification of procedure,
- (ii) delegation of authority,
- (iii) enforcement of accountability,
- (iv) a monitoring system from the block to the national levels; and
- (v) prompt and sympathetic public grievance redress. These have been included as Point No. 20 of the Twenty Point Programme for the implementation of which steps are being taken, and are periodically reviewed and evaluated. This programme still remains valid and the administrative system implicit in it still holds good.

However, in view of Government's policy of liberalisation, further administrative measures which are subject, organisation and context specific are being taken by concerned ministries and departments.

[English]

Discussion with American Trade

3546. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Carla Hills, the American Trade Representative held any discussions with the Union Government in view of the liberalised industrial policy;

(b) if so, nature of discussions; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Mr. Carla Hills, United States Trade Representative (USTR), visited India from 4th to 8th October, 1991. She held discussions on issues relating to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral trade negotiations including intellectual property rights and the economic reforms underway in India. During the discussions she was apprised of India's position on these issues.

Regularisation of Slum Colonies

3548. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of slums colonies regularised by the Government during the year 1991-92;

(b) the estimated persons benefited from this decision of the Government; and

(c) the details of the facilities provided so far in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No slum colony was regularised during the year 1991-92.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

**Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Plant
at Raichur, Karnataka**

3549. SHRI V. DHANANJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether only sub-standard coal is supplied to the Thermal Power Plant at Raichur in Karnataka in spite of repeated complaints being made in that regard; and

(b) whether there is a regular supply as per demand, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Complaints have been received from the Raichur Thermal power Station regarding materials in the coal supplied from Western Coalfields Limited. These complaints have been looked into and steps have been taken to improve the quality of coal.

(b) There is firmly regular supply of coal to Raichur Thermal Power Station. From April, 1991 to February, 1992, 18.37 lakh tonnes of coal have been supplied to this Thermal Power Plant.

**Encroachment in Chittaranjan Park
Colony**

3550. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the vacant plots in Chittaranjan Park Colony, New Delhi have been encroached;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures the Government pro-

pose to take to prevent such unauthorised encroachments in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority has reported that there is no encroachment on the 714 plots which are under their management. The information in respect of plots with land & Development Office in the colony is not readily available. However, it is reported that the Government proposes to allot L&DO plots meant for community purposes to local bodies for immediate utilisation in order to avoid encroachment.

[Translation]

Mobile FPS in Delhi

3551. SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: SHRI BALRAJ PASI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce mobile fair price shops in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said shops are proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that Delhi Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Stores Ltd. has been allowed, since November, 1991, to run 5 mobile Fair Price Shops, on an experimental basis, in the

walled city areas where premises for running Fair Price Shops are not easily available.

[English]

Space Application Technology for Rural Development Programme

3552. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to utilise Space application technology for rural development programme; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Space Technology has been utilised for various rural development programmes using space remote sensing and communication capabilities. The specific projects carried out at National level are:

- Ground water potential zone mapping under the National Drinking Water Technology Mission to provide water source in problem villages. These maps have helped in drilling wells with success rates of 85-92%.

- Wasteland mapping to assist the reclamation of such land for productive use through afforestation, horticulture, fodder development, etc.

- Mini and micro watershed prioritisation for enhanced command area irrigation through appropriate soil conservation measures.

- Using satellite data, weekly marine fisheries charts indicating potential

areas for fishing are being disseminated to fisheries departments/associations.

- As part of the satellite based communication programme, disaster warning system for advance warning of cyclones. rural telegraphy to enable communication with remote areas and mass educational programmes for rural population are being provided.

Demand for Cars

3553. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great fall in the demand of cars in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of vehicles manufactured by each of the main car manufacturers and their licensed capacity during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the demand of cars in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The sale of passenger cars has registered a negative growth rate of 7% during the period April-January 1991-92 over the corresponding period of 1990-91. This could be attributed to decline in demand resulting from tightening of monetary policy of Government in order to control fiscal deficit and increase in prices.

(c) The production of passenger cars manufactured by the major car manufacturers during the last three years has been as under:

	<i>Licensed capacity</i>	1988-89	<i>Production 1989-90</i>	1990-91
Maruti Udyog	1,40,000	98,505	1,08,023	1,11,157
Premier Auto	50,000	38,743	42,313	42,925
Hindustan Motors	80,000	28,293	28,730	25,748
Total		1,65,541	1,79,066	1,79,830

(d) The reduction in statutory liquidity ration and reduction in interest rate announced in the 1992-93 budget are designed to expand the supply of credit and reduce its cost. This will help in boosting effective demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Central Assistance released under IDSMT Scheme to Gujarat during the last three years is as follows:—

Amount to Gujarat under IDS & MT	Years	Rs. in lakhs
3554. SHRI HARISHINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:	1988-89	191.60
	1989-90	59.50
	1990-91	80.08

(a) the amount allocated to different Municipalities in Gujarat under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the last three years;

The town-wise details of total releases under the IDSMT Scheme for Gujarat are given in the statement.

(b) whether the amount allocation has not been properly spent; and

(b) the amount has been reported to be spent properly.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

**STATEMENT
RELEASE**

S.S.No.	State/Town	1988-89		3	4	5	6	7	1989-90		9	1990-91		11	12	13	14	Rs. in lakhs
		IDSMT	LCS						IDSMT	LCS		IDSMT	LCS					
		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total						
1	2																	
GUJARAT																		
1.	Anand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Patan North 3,000	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	4,520	-	4,520	-	4,520	7,520	-	-	7,520	-
3.	Porbandar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Valsad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Varaval Pattan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Palanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,060	-	8,060	-	8,060	0,060	-	-	0,060	-
7.	Ankleshwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Dahod 3,000	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
9.	Ahamadabad 12,000	-	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	12,000	-

Rs. in lakhs

S.No.	State/Town	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91			Grand Total		
		IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total	IDSMT	LCS	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Godhra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Bhuj	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000
12.	Amreli	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
13.	Mehasana	3,600	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	3,600
14.	Khambhatt	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
15.	Kalol Saij	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Sanand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Dehgam	4,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500
18.	Deesa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Mahuva	23,500	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	23,500	-	-	23,500
20.	Billimora	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000

S.No. State/Town	1988-89.				1989-90				1990-91				Grand Total	
	IDSMT	LCS	Total		IDSMT	LCS	Total		IDSMT	LCS	Total		IDSMT (3+6+9) (4+7+10)(5+8+11)	LCS • Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
21.	Vienagar	23,000	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	-	23,000	-
22.	Upleta	33,000	-	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	33,000	-
23.	Unjha	21,000	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	21,000	-
24.	Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Navsari	23,000	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	-	23,000	-
26.	Himatnagar	-	-	-	29,750	-	29,750	-	-	-	29,750	-	29,750	-
27.	Jonagadh	-	-	-	29,750	-	29,750	-	-	-	29,750	-	29,750	-
28.	Surenderanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,500	-	27,500	27,500	-	27,500	-
29.	Botad	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-
30.	Morbi	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-
Total		191,600	-	191,600	59,500	-	59,500	80,080	-	80,080	331,180	-	331,180	-

[Translation]

Reduction in the Cost of Coal

3555. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by the Government to reduce the cost of coal;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of success achieved with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) and (b). effort made by Coal India Limited to reduce cost of production of coal include:

(i) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.

(ii) Control on increase in manpower through voluntary retirement scheme.

(iii) The Concept of 'all men-all jobs' is being tried on an experimental basis.

(iv) Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipments.

(v) Increase in production and productivity with special emphasis on underground mines.

(vi) A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

(c) These efforts have yielded results in as-much as the manpower, since 1985-86 has been kept more or less constant at around 6.7 lakhs, whereas production has increased from 134 million tonnes in 1986-86 to 189.6 million tonnes in 1990-91 i.e. by 41.5%. This increase has been achieved through increase in output per manshift from 0.92 tonnes to 1.29 tonnes during the period. As a result, the trend of increase in the unit cost of production prevailing in earlier years has been reversed since 1985-86. The cost of production has increased from Rs. 213.97 per tonne to Rs. 277.18 per tonne i.e. by 29.5% over this period as against the rise in wholesale price index (all commodities) by 45.5%.

[English]

Computer Parks

3556. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Computer parks and names of places in the Country;

(b) the Criteria to open such type of parks;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such park at salt Lake, Calcutta;

(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 (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no specific scheme for setting up of Computer parks in the country. There is a scheme for Software Technology parks (STPS), which is 100% export oriented. These can be set up by the State Government. Central Gov-

ernment or by the industry. However Government of India has set up seven STPs at Pune, Bangalore, Bhubaneswer, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Gandhinagar and Noida.

(b) The following are the criteria for location of Software Technology Parks by the Government of India:-

- (i) The State Government must be willing to provide land and buildings. Actual location, may be decided in consultation with the State Government of India.
- (ii) There should be an export potential or in states which are not developed in electronics, there should be the possibility of attracting investment and generating employment.
- (iii) The Software Technology Parks should become financially viable in the third year and should generate atleast Rs. 30 cores of export per annum.

(c) to (e). Government have decided, in principle, to set up a STP at Calcutta subject to availability of funds. In the meanwhile, action has been initiated by the Government of West Bengal to set up a Software Technology Park under the aegis of the West Bengal electronics Industries Development Corporation (WEBEL), Calcutta.

Health Care Scheme for Mine Workers

3557. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some health care schemes are being implemented by the Union Government to protect the interests of labour working in various mines.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to start a hospital for the benefit of labour working in lime stone pulverising unit of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant at Jaggaiahpetta;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

TELCO Collaboration for Cars

3558. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited (TELCO) has applied to the Union Government for permission to manufacture cars in technical collaboration with Honda of Japan;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved in this proposal;

(c) whether the Government have accorded the permission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). M/s. TELCO Ltd., Bombay had submitted a proposal in August 1985, for entering into a collaboration with M/s. Honda Motor Company Ltd. Japan for the manufacture of passenger cars. The proposal was rejected since it involved a heavy commitment of foreign exchange amounting to nearly Rs. 600 crores.

Distributorship for Products of IPCL

3559. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADDV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions for allotting sole distributorship for the products of India Petro Chemicals Ltd.;

(b) whether any notification calling for new distributorships was issued recently to appoint agents throughout the country;

(c) if so, the number of applications received, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the parties to which new agencies have been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) IPCL has informed that sole distributors are not appointed as each location can have more than one distributor including Government agencies and IPCL is also free to directly sell the products.

(b) No notification or advertisements have been issued so far in 1992 for selection of new distributors.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Abandoned Coal Mines

3561. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of abandoned coal mines in the country with locations thereof;

(b) the reasons for abandoning these mines;

(c) whether the Government have plans to restore the said mines; and

(d) if so, the technology to adopted to be restore these mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extraction of Coal from Andhra Pradesh

3563. DR. K.V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal extracted from the mines in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantity allotted to Andhra Pradesh for the last year; and

(c) action taken on the request for additional quota ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have produced 18.34 million tonnes of coal during the period April, 1991 to February, 1992.

(b) and (c). The total quantity of coal supplied to various sectors in Andhra Pradesh by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. during the period April, 1992 is 16. 423 million tonnes. Additional quantities are also being supplied to consumers in Andhra Pradesh from Coal India sources.

Performance of Engineering/ Non-Engineering Units

3564. SHRI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether monitoring of performance of engineering and non-engineering Units is being done in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring some improvement in the system of monitoring to ensure the efficiency of these units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The product-wise-unit-wise performance of the unit of the engineering and non-engineering industries is not specifically monitored. However, the performance to the overall sector is monitored through the index of industrial production which indicates the level of production at any given point of time in comparison to the level of production in the past.

Privatisation of CCI, NBCC and SIL

3565. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise or close down the Cycle Corporation of India, national By-Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. and the Scooters India Ltd.

(b) if so, the details of the losses incurred by these Public Sector Undertakings during each of the last three years, company-wise;

(c) the number of employees working in each undertakings category-wise; and

(d) the reasons for losses by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government either to privatise or to close these undertakings.

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

Coal for Industrial Units in Karnataka

3566. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal asked for by Karnataka State for industrial units;

(b) the quantity supplied; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying full quantity

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGUUDA): (a) and (b). Demand of coal is assessed industry-wise and not State-wise. However, according to information furnished by coal companies, total despatches of coal from Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) to different consumers, including industries, but excluding power sector, in Karnataka, during the period April to September, 1991 are as under:—

(Figs. in lakh tonnes)	
CIL	4.59
SCCL	2.67

(c) Supply of coal to long distance consumers depends on availability of coal as well as Railway's capacity of move the coal-produced. Since coal is to be supplied to core sectors like power on priority, consumers in other sectors. However, coal companies have been advised to supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to non-core

sector, including industrial units, by rail or by road.

C.S.I.R. Laboratories

3568. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Laboratories set up so far and proposed to be set up by the C.S.I.R./D.S.I.R. and the field of research chosen/assigned to them; and

(b) the details of works being done by these Laboratories in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are 41 National laboratories/ Institutes under CSIR undertaking R&D activities in the area of Physical, Earth, Chemical, Biological, Engineering and Information Sciences. Besides R&D work, these laboratories offer services in the areas of specific testing and analysis, design engineering and optimization, information dissemination, training and retraining of professionals, supply of printing materials, experimental animals etc. Technical services offered by the laboratories include Testing & Calibration, Repair and Maintenance, & Fabrication /Sample Preparation of Special Products.

There is no proposal to establish any new Research Laboratory.

(b) One of the CSIR laboratories, namely, Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar undertakes R&D activities in the State of Orissa independently as well as with participation of other CSIR laboratories in the areas of Ores and Minerals, their Transportation, Agro-technology besides offering services on:

- Testing /Analysis/Evaluation com-

prising Ores and Minerals Analysis, Elemental Essay, Trace Metal Analysis, Corrosion-Erosion Evaluation and Slurry Transportation through Pipelines;

- Design Engineering on Commercial Concentrators comprising Process Optimization and improvement and Process Instrumentation and Control Systems ; and

- Surveys and Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies on Plant Resources, Chemical and Metallurgical Industries and Commercial cultivation of Aromatic and Medicinal Plants.

One of the CSIR Laboratories, namely Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar, has a Field Station at Berhampur working in the area of Sea Water Irriculture.

[Translation]

Growth Centre in Bikaner

3569. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had accorded approval to the proposal of setting up a growth centre in Bikaner, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up of the said growth centre;

(c) the area of land being acquired for this Rupose;

(d) the details of the facilities proposed to be provided to the entrepreneurs for setting up their industry in this growth centre; and

(e) The amount of subsidy likely to be

provided by the Union Government to the persons setting up their industries in this growth centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Government have proposed to set up a Growth Centre in Bikaner. The projects will be implemented during the Eighth Five plan after the approval of the project centre would be developed in an area of 400-800 hectares which would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities like power, telecommunication, water and banking enabling them to attract industries.

(e) The Union Government is not operating any scheme of investment subsidy for units being set up in Growth Centre.

[English]

White Paper on Sick Public Sector Undertakings

3570. SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a white paper on the chronically sick public sector undertaking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government had already circulated a Monograph on the performance status of central public sector performance status of

central public sector enterprises (Volume-I & II), in Parliament in December, 1991,

Technology Parks

3571. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which schemes regarding setting up of various technology centres /parks and expansion programmes of the existing ones are likely to be completed;

(b) whether proper arrangements for the safety of these caters/ parks have been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Government of India, have already set up seven Software Technology Parks (STPs) at Pune, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Gandhinagar and Noida. The Software Technology Park at Jaipur has been set up by the Government of Rajasthan under State Government of Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam have been approached to set up their own Software Technology Park. Action has already been initiated by the Government of West Bengal and Punjab to set up STPs.

A proposal to permit setting up of Electronic Hardware Technology Parks in different parts of the country by the State Governments and Union Territory administrations as well as the private sector is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The General security guidelines of the Government are followed for the security of the STPs. In addition

tion the Standing Executive Board of each Software Technology Park set by the Government has a representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs to advise on safety aspects.

Special Tripartite Committee

3572. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up six industrial panels under the Special Tripartite Committee, to look into the problems of sick industrial units;

(b) if so, the details and names of the trade union represented on each panel and number of seats given to each;

(c) whether some of the Ali India Trade Unions have not been including in the panels; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Special Tripartite Committee at its meeting held in Bombay on December 21, 1991 recommended that tripartite Committees be revived in respect of the industries in which the number of sick units was large such as textiles, engineering, jute and chemicals as well as road transport and electricity generation and distribution.

(b) to (d). The seats on the Industrial Committees are allotted to central trade union organisations on the basis of the strength of membership of trade unions operating in the relevant industry which are affiliated to them, as determined in the General Verification conducted by the Ministry of Labour in the General Verification conducted by the Ministry of Labour with 31.12.80 as the date of reckoning. The representation of the central trade union organisations in the Industrial Committees concerning the aforesaid industries is given in the statement. It has been decided to allot one seat each on *ad-hoc* basis to the AITUC and the CITU in such Industrial Committees in which they are not represented.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Industrial Committee on	Seats allotted to										Total Seats
		INTUC	BMS	HMS	UTUC (LS)	NLO	NFITU	AITUC	CITU			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Road Transport Industry	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
2.	Electricity Generation & Distribution Industry	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	
3.	Engineering Industry	3	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	11		
4.	Cotton Textile Industry	5	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	12*		
5.	Jute Industry	6	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	11		
6.	Chemical Industry	5	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	12		

*The Industrial Committee on Cotton Textile Industry has been re-constituted recently vide order No. U-14012/3/92-L.C. dated 11/3/92 whereby, inter alia, a seat is allocated to the CITU in terms of the decision to allot a seat each to the AITUC and the CITU in such industrial committees in which they are not at present represented.

Development Blocks

3573. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the names of the blocks of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh, which have been including for the efficient functioning of the new Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): A list of block of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh indemnified for implementing the Revamped Public Distribution System as reported by the State Government is given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Names of Blocks of Hilly Districts of Uttar Pradesh identified for implementation of the revamped Public Distribution System.

LIST OF DHA BLOCKS UTTAR PRADESH**1. ALMORA**

1. Hawalbagh
2. Bhainsiachana
3. Dhauladevi
4. Garud
5. Bageshwar
6. Chaukhutia
7. Takula
8. Tamanda
9. Kapkota
10. Dwarahat
11. Bhikiasen
12. Syaldeh
13. Salt
14. Tarikhet

2. CHAMOLI

1. Karanprayag
2. Dasauli
3. Dewal
4. Ghat

-
5. Pokhri
 6. Ukhimath
 7. Augustmuni
 8. Joshimath
 9. Naraingarh
 10. Gairsain
 11. Tharali

3. NAINITAL

1. Khatima
2. Sitarganj
3. Bajpur
4. Gadarpur
5. Ramnagar
6. Kashipura
7. Dkhalkarda
8. Dhari
9. Batolghat
10. Ramgarh
11. Kota Bagh
12. Bhimtal

4. PAURIGARHWAL

1. Yamkeshwar
 2. Pokhra
 3. Dugadda
 4. Nainihanda
 5. Rikhnikhai
 6. Pauri
 7. Zahrikhal
-

8. Pavo
9. Virukhal
10. Kot
11. Khirsu
12. Kaljikka
13. Alisen
14. Pankhet
15. Dangu

5. DEHRADUN

1. Chakrata
2. Kalsi
3. Doiwala
4. Raipur
5. Sahaspur
6. Vikasnagar

6. PITHORAGARH

1. Dharchula
 2. Munsyari
 3. Pithoragarh
 4. Gangolihat
 5. Champawat
 6. Kharakhot
 7. Lohaghat
 8. Munakot
 9. Kanalichhana
 10. Didihat
 11. Verinag
 12. Pati
-

7. TEHRIGARHWAL

1. Chamba
2. Devparyag
3. Kirtinagar
4. Jaunpur
5. Dhauldhar
6. Bhilangana
7. Pratapnagar
8. Jakhnidhar
9. Jakhauli
10. Narendra Nagar

8. UTTARKASHI

1. Bhatwari
2. Dunda
3. Chinisalisod
4. NaugAon
5. Mori
6. Purola

Mini Growth Centres

3575. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up 280 mini growth centres in backward areas during the Eighth Five Years Plan;

(b) if so, whether the growth centres are in addition to those 63 growth centres already sanctioned by the Union Government;

(c) the number of the growth centres already set up and made operational upto December, 1991;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any time bound scheme for setting up these 280 mini growth centres; and

(e) the estimated cost for setting up of one growth centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). In pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991, a draft scheme of Undergirded Infrastructural Development (including Technological Back-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural/backward

areas has been prepared and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals. Details of the Scheme are being worked out in Centre and State/UP Governments. The proposed Scheme is in addition to the Growth Centres already sanctioned by the Union Government. However, the proposed Scheme envisages to exclude the districts covered under the Growth Centres. Central Assistance to the tune Rs. 27.50 crores was released so far towards 30 Growth Centres. The estimated cost for setting up of one growth centre would be Rs. 25.30 crores.

[English]

New Industries in Haryana

3576. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of the Government of Haryana for the registration of the new industries which are under consideration of the Union Government; and

(b) the reason for their non-clearance and the time by which they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Only one proposal for the manufacture of Cane sugar from the Government of Haryana is under consideration of the Government.

(b) There are specified time limits for the disposal of application for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame after consultation with technical authorities.

Demolition of Houses on Allotted Plots by DDA

3577. SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plots were allotted to villagers of Palam Village near Pappankalan, New Delhi under the 20 Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA demolished the houses constructed on such plots; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As reported by Delhi Administration, 1125 plots were allotted in the year 1984-85 to the villagers of Palam near Pappankalan under 20 Point Programme.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Fancy Articles and Design Centres by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3578. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have set up fibre industries and fancy articles design centers in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the State in which the said Industries centres have been set up along with the details of their aims and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). KVIC has set up a Fibre Design Development-~~CUM~~ Common

Facility Centre in District Sultanpur, U.P., and a Fibre Design Centre at Trivandrum, Kerala. The Centre in U. P. is an experimental pilot project for production of utility articles and *ban* making from *moonj* available abundantly in sultanpur for generating rural employment specially for women; and the Centre set up in Kerala is for evolving new design and supply to working institutions carrying out fibre activities for undertaking regular production and also to impart training.

DDA Flates Collapsed

3579. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Development Authority flats constructed in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of flats of whom roof and the balcony collapsed and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the investigation report of the Committee appointed to investigate the use of low standard construction material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of flats constructed by the DDA during the last three years are given as under.

Sl. No.	Year	Total number of flats constructed
1.	1988-89	23,931
2.	1989-90	21,012
3.	1990-91	8,846

(b) A small portion of the roof projection over the balcony at terrace level of flat No.

296.-D, Pocket. Q (U), Pitampura and a portion level of flat No. 118-A, Pkt. N (I), Pitampura had collapsed due to failure of RCC on account of corrosion of steel and weak concrete.

(c) the Committee appointed by DDA about collapsed of balcony in respect of flat No. 118-A, NP Block, Pitampura had concluded that:—

- (i) 38 balconies are required to be dismantled.
- (ii) 47 parapet walls of balconies are to be dismantled.
- (iii) 15 mummy roof slabs are required to be dismantled.
- (iv) 18 mummy roof slabs are to be strengthened.
- (v) Some RCC slabs of the rooms are to be strengthened.
- (vi) Disintegrated RCC Chajjas are to be replaced.
- (vii) Replastering is to be done where peeled off cracks are to be repaired and replastered.

[English]

Exports by Cochin Minerals and Rutiles Limited, Kerala.

3580. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Minerals and Rutiles Limited, Kerala has been exporting its products; and

(b) if so, the items and the countries to which these are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The company has not commenced production as yet. So the question of export does not arise.

Investment In Housing

3581. SHRI M. G. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to make huge investment for housing projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main resource therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The projects requirement of funds for housing during the 8th Five Plan as estimated by the Sub Group set up by the Planning Commission in the context of formulation of 8th Plan stands at Rs. 77496 crores at 1990 prices. Out of this Rs. 7750 crores would be in public sector and Rs. 69746 crores in private sector. The outlay for housing for VIII Plan has not been finalised.

[Translation]

Industrial Development of Gujarat

3582. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of industrial development in Gujarat is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the resources made available to the State Government by the Union Govern-

ment to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). No Sir, The share of Gujarat in the Letters of Intent issued has registered a rise from 8.36% to the total in 1990 to 12.7% in 1991.

(c) Industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Gujarat has been allotted three growth centres to be located one each in the districts of Kutch, Banashantha and Fharuch. The growth centres which would be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan would be set up at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores each.

[English]

Price of Butter

3583. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced excise duty on butter in order to benefit consumers;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Amul butter disappeared from Market following reduction in excise and reappeared with price increase of about Rs. 15/- per kg.

(c) whether the Government propose to take action in the matter to protect consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Upto 24.7.91, butter was attracting basic

excise duty at the rate of 10% and special excise duty at the rate of 5% of the basic excise duty. In the Union Budget, July, 1991, butter, along with certain other agro-based products, were fully exempted from excise duty, with effect from 25.7.91. The exemption to the agro-based products was given to promote the diversification of the country's agricultural economy, to increase the farmer's share of the consumer's income spent on processed agricultural produce and to encourage the adoption of modern post-harvest technologies. While giving the exemption it was expected that the measure would lead to some reduction in consumer prices of such products.

(b) to (d). Butter being not a controlled item, its prices are determined by its demand and supply in the open market. Under the Statements of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, no declaration as to the sale price and month and year of manufacturing/packing are required to be made on uncanned packages of butter. Hence, the prices of butter have tendencies to fluctuate at different periods in line with the supply and demand. In the Budget for the year 1992-93 no additional levies have been proposed on butter so as to protect the retail prices of butter at selected centres namely Hyderabad, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur indicates that there was an increase of around 50 paise per 100 grms packets of Amul Butter between January, 91 and January, 1992.

Development of S&M Towns of Maharashtra

3584. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the small and medium towns taken the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town Scheme in Maharashtra during the year 1991-92;

(b) the amount released to Maharashtra for the purpose:

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals for including of additional small and medium towns under the scheme during the year 1992-93;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Maharashtra was allocated three towns during the year and the Sanctioning Committee which met on 16th December, 1991 have already sanctioned RS. 25 lakhs each for the first three towns in order of priority, namely, Buldana, Hingoli and Chaligaon and the sanction letters to that effect have already been sent to the State Government.

(c) to (e). Not so far.

[Translation]

Dr. Satish Chandra Committee

3586. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJI BHARI VEKARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by Dr. Satish Chandra Committee, appointed to include the Indian Languages in the UPSC Examination;

(b) whether the Union Government have since considered the said report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have accepted the said recommendations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). The report of the Dr. Satish Chandra Committee on the subject is still under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Raw Material for Paper Industry

3587. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of conventional raw material like wood and bamboo for paper industry is on decline;

(b) the details of supply of these conventional resources during the last three years both in quantity and percentage of the total utilisation.

(c) the sources of non-conventional sources of raw material for paper industry; and

(d) whether such source is adequately available to compensate the decline in conventional resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). On account of the National Forest Policy, the use of forest based raw-material for industrial purposes is not being encouraged. Therefore, inadequate supply of conventional raw material is one of the problems being faced by paper

Industry. Statistics of raw material utilisation are not being maintained.

(c) and (d). Government encourage the use of non-conventional raw-material for paper industry which include straw (from wheat, or rice), bagasse, stalks, grasses, rags, jute and jute waste, hemp, kenaf, waste paper, etc. Proposals in which minimum 75% pulp is of non-conventional raw materials are exempt from the provisions of compulsory licensing. There is no report of shortage of such raw material.

Export Obligation of Indian Companies

3588. SHRI ANKUSH RAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational companies as also the big Indian Companies have fulfilled the export obligations before getting the licences for the expansion of units and production of goods;

(b) if so, the details regarding loss of foreign exchange, the names of these companies which have not fulfilled the export obligations during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to insist on these companies to comply with such obligations in view of the introduction of recent liberalisations policy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). In all such cases where the export obligation is imposed at the time of grant of letter of intent for setting up new undertaking, production of new items or substantial expansion, the conversion of the letter of intent into an industrial licence is done only after either a legal agreement or bond is executed by the applicant and is

accepted by the office of Chief Controller of Import and Exports, who monitor the export obligations, so undertaken. For the grant of further licences to a Company, the export obligation imposed and fulfilled in respects of earlier licences granted to it is not generally reviewed.

(c) and (d). Under the recent liberalisation of industrial policy, no relaxation in complying with export obligation undertaken by the Companies has been announced, and accordingly, the export obligations undertaken have to be fulfilled by the Companies under the existing procedure.

Insat-2A

3589. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the INSAT-2A is going to be launched;

(b) its functions;

(c) the funds allotted therefor;

(d) scientific and technological results expected therefrom; and

(e) the countries which have launched similar satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PERSON (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) INSAT-2A is scheduled to be launched in June, 1992.

(b) Similar to the INSAT-1 satellites, the INSAT-2A will provide telecommunications,

broadcasting and meteorological services to the country.

(c) The approved budget outlay for the INSAT-2A & B Satellites is Rs. 243.10 crores and for their launch services is Rs. 198.30 crores.

(d) INSAT-2A satellite has been built indigenously. Apart from providing the telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorological services, the technological expertise and infrastructure within the country for building operational satellites has also been developed.

(e) There are a large number of countries using satellites for telecommunications and broadcasting services. Examples are: USA, Canada, France, Japan, Australia, Indonesia, Mexico, Brazil, China, CIS (formerly USSR), etc. USA, Europe (European Space Agency) and Japan have geostationary meteorological satellites.

Seminar on Energy Efficiency in Buildings

3590. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seminar on energy efficiency in buildings, organised by C.P.W.D. has recommended energy conservation devices for installation in buildings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Energy conservation measures recommended by the Seminar for installation in buildings are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

masonry without compromising strength and durability.

1. AT PLANNING STAGE

- (a) Means of providing natural ventilation with the help of building network.
- (b) Providing orientation of building blocks for optimum natural light & ventilation cutting, the summer sun as far as possible.

2. AT ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STAGE

- (a) With reference to orientation of buildings, fixing the sizes and location of windows for allowing maximum natural light and ventilation inside.
- (b) Provision of sun shades of optimum sizes to cut the incidence of sun and impart cooling inside the building.
- (c) Providing optimum glass area in windows, double/triple glazing etc. for permitting transmission of light and minimizing transmission of solar heat radiation.
- (d) Proper designs of windows and to enhance cooling and ventilation.

(3) BY USE OF MATERIALS CONSUMING LESS ENERGY IN THEIR MANUFACTURE:

- (a) Encouraging the use of clay/fly ash bricks and sand lime bricks for low production energy.
- (b) Reduction in cement consumption by using plasticisers
- Encouraging the use of lime in

- (d) Encouraging the use of mud mortar wherever possible.
- (e) Use of concrete manhole covers instead of cast iron ones.

4. ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL SERVICES:

- (a) Use of energy efficient lamps and high efficiency luminaires.
- (b) Use of energy efficient ballasts.
- (c) Reduction in energy consumption in Air-conditioning by:
 - (i) Microprocessor based control for sequence operation of A.C. Plant.
 - (ii) Adopting 2 speed fan motors for cooling towers.
 - (iii) Use of centrifugal machines for medium and large air-conditioning load.
 - (iv) Recovering the heat from compressor discharge by use of desuper heaters and double section condenser.
 - (v) Use of absorption chillers where waste heat is available.
 - (vi) Adoption of building automation system;
 - (vii) Use of Heat Recovery wheels for 100% fresh air applications.

5. USE OF RENEWABLE AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES:

- (a) Use of solar energy for water heating.
- (b) Use of solar photo voltaic systems for buildings in remote areas/site.

Public Sector Units

3591. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Units in the country;

(b) the number out of them declared chronically sick; and

(c) the policy of the Government regarding these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As on 31.3.1991 there were 246 Central Public Sector Enterprises, out of which 10 PSEs were under construction.

(b) and (c). Based on the performance upto the year 1990/91, there are 54 sick public sector undertakings which are required to be referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilita-

tion schemes in accordance with Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

No Industry Districts

3592. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'no industry districts' in the country, at the beginning and the end of the seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made to remove regional imbalances in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The number of 'No Industry Districts' in the country is 93. A Statewise distribution of the NIDs is given in the statement attached.

(b) With a view to bringing about regional dispersal in the country, Government are operating a Growth Centre Scheme which is being implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Under the Scheme, 70 growth centres would be set up throughout the country each at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores and would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunication, etc. so as to attract industries to the centres.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>
1.	Assam	2
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>
<hr/>		
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7
6.	Karnataka	1
7.	Kerala	2
8.	Maharashtra	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	18
10.	Manipur	6
11.	Meghalaya	4
12.	Nagaland	1
13.	Orissa	3
14.	Rajasthan	4
15.	Sikkim	4
16.	Tripura	3
17.	Uttar Pradesh	11
18.	West Bengal	5
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
21.	Lakshadweep	1
22.	Mizoram	2
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Total		93

[Translation]

for full supply of bridge coke to States?

Bridge Coke to States

3593. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale industries are not getting bridge coke and are at the verge of closure as a result of wrong policies of the B.C.C.L.;

(b) if not, the State-wise demand of bridge coke made by the small scale industries and the supply thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to supply of "Breeze Coke". Breeze coke is generated due to disintegration of hard coke in handling. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) is supplying breeze coke to users to the extent of its availability. BCCL is not aware of some units being on verge of closure for want of breeze coke.

(b) Demand of breeze coke has not been assessed State-wise. However, supply of breeze coke by BCCL to users in various States both by rail and road, during the last three years is given as under:

(Figures in tonnes)

State	1989	1990	1991
Bihar	29267	39913	30573
U.P.	10108	5606	7330
West Bengal	9909	18723	2478
Rajasthan	3715	1520	—
Chandigarh	—	200	—
Haryana	1606	1298	1034
Punjab	990	902	1210
Grand Total	55595	68162	42625

(c) Major quantity of breeze coke is generated in Steel Plants, Durgapur Projects Ltd. (DPL), Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (FCI) and various other private cokeries and production in BCCL is comparatively very small. BCCL basically supplies raw coal for production of Hard Coke by these units, which subsequently leads to generation of breeze coke. Efforts are being made to

increase the despatches of raw coal from BCCL to all consumers to meet their requirements of coal and coal products.

Digging of Wells in Bihar

3594. SHRISHAILENDRA MAHTO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for digging up wells in the hill areas of Bihar with Central grant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific places proposed to be brought under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is being implemented as a sub-scheme of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The scheme was launched with the objective of providing open irrigation wells free-of-cost to the poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded

labourers. Where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, the amounts allotted under MWS can be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation, like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures, and also for the development of lands owned by the target groups.

The allocations for the programme are made for a State. The State Governments are required to further allocate them amongst the districts with reference to the unirrigated land with potential for well irrigation, held by the target groups.

The funds released to the hill district in Bihar during 1990-91, 1991-92 have been given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Funds released including State share for Implementation of Million Wells Scheme to the Hill Districts in Bihar.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.I.No.	District	Year	
		1990-91	1991-92 (tentative)
1	2	3	4
1.	Damka	2882.13	1511.94
2.	Deoghar	343.34	212.35
3.	Sahebganj	499.46	719.46
4.	Godda	201.05	299.45
5.	Ranchi	604.68	1122.50
6.	Lohar-dagga	156.54	190.20
7.	Gumla	187.81	804.08
8.	W. Singhbhum	659.73	892.10

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.I.No.	District	Year	
		1990-91	1991-92 (tentative)
1	2	3	4
9.	E. Singhbhum	329.35	444.12
10.	Palamau	541.78	683.36
11.	Hazaribagh	522.33	611.75
12.	Giridih	389.84	333.23
13.	Dhanbad	316.45	233.87
Total		7634.49	8058.36

Irregular Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations

3595. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for irregular supply of coal to each of the thermal power stations in the country;

(b) the steps taken to streamline the supply thereof;

(c) whether the supply prices of coal is different for different States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to improve the said situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) and (b). High priority is given for supply of coal to thermal power stations in the country. Despatches of coal to power (Utilities) have shown marked improvement during 1991-92. During the period April, 1991 to January, 1992, 112.13 million tonnes (including middlings) were supplied to power (utilities) by Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. as against 97.87 million tonnes (including middlings) supplied during the corresponding period last year showing a growth of 14.6%. Coal supply to power (Utilities) is monitored regularly and wherever necessary appropriate action is taken immediately to meet the committed supply from alternative sources.

(c) to (e). The pithead prices of coal mainly depend on the grade and some other characteristics of coal. The ex-pithead prices are generally the same in respect of similar coal produced by Coal India group of companies, except coal produced in North Eastern States. Separates grade-wise prices have

been notified in respect of coal produced by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. in Andhra Pradesh. The landed price of coal would be different for different locations due to several factors including distance from the pithead and mode of transport. There is at present no proposal to introduce any freight equalisation scheme in respect of coal.

[English]

Industrially Backward Districts of Gujarat

3596. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrially backward districts in Gujarat;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for industrial development of the said districts and the type of industries proposed to be set up; and

(c) the time by which licences are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The industrially backward districts in Gujarat are:- Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar and Dang.

(b) and (c). For promoting industrialisa-

tion of backward areas, Government have announced a Growth Centre Scheme to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan. The Growth Centres would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunications and banking. Under this Scheme, Gujarat has been allotted three Growth Centres, all of which have been selected and announced. The growth centres are in the backward districts of Kutch, Banaskantha and Bharuch.

Land Rates Fixed for Residential Properties in Rohini

3597. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the land rates notified initially for residential properties in Rohini in the year 1987, 1988 and 1991; and

(b) the land rates actually fixed in Rohini for residential properties during the above periods with the reasons for not fixing the notified rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). DDA have intimated that the rates fixed in Rohini for residential properties during the period from Sept., 1987 upto 31st March, 1991 are the same as notified with the approval of Chairman, DDA vide their circulars dated 24.2.1988, 18.7.1989 and 6.12.1990. These rates are as under:

<i>Cat.</i>	<i>Sept. 87 to Aug. 88 per sq. mtr.</i>	<i>Sept. 88 to Mar. 90 per sq. mtr.</i>	<i>April 90 to Mar. 91 per sq. mtr.</i>
EWS Janta	Rs. 205/-	Rs. 248/-	Rs.498/-
LIG	Rs.273/-	Rs.330/-	Rs.662/-
MIG	Rs. 410/-	Rs.496/-	Rs.996/-

[Translation]

Machines and Spare Parts Imported by Rajmahal Project

3598. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of machines and spare parts imported during the last three years for the Rajmahal Project, Lalmatiya (district Sahibganj, Bihar) and the expenditure incurred thereon, yearwise.

(b) the names of the exportries countries and the details about the quality of import made;

(c) whether the imported machinery is not being maintained properly and suffering heavy losses as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the machines and spare parts proposed to be imported during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Nos. of equipment imported along with expenditure thereof during the last 3 years are indicated below:-

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
No. of equipment	—	91	16
Value in Canadian Dollar	—	70954026.14 or Rs. 114.58 crpres (approx)	28873433.75 or Rs. 52.35 crores (approx)

Value of equipment is inclusive of 2 years consumption of spares.

(b) This project being a Canadian aided all equipment have been imported from Canada. Quality of equipment is in accordance with international norm and their performance is covered by performance guarantee.

(c) Equipments are being maintained as per prescribed schedule of the supplier. No loss has yet been reported on this account.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Equipment and spares proposed to be imported during 1992-93:

<i>In Canadian Dollar</i>	
1. 100 T L.B. Trail	187,323.00
2. Computer System	2210,879.00
3. MMS and MPCS	953,000.00
4. Stratalogger	39,000.00
5. Trailing Cable	280,198.20
6. Spares	1000,000.00
(Approx)	

Total : Rs. 46,70,400.20 or Rs. 11.54 crores (Approx). at the current level of exchange rate, i.e. @ Rs. 24.70 for one Canadian dollar.

[English]

Unauthorised Encroachment on Surplus Land

3599. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the unauthorised encroachments on a sizeable area of surplus land in the country earmarked for landless poor;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the encroachments;

(c) whether the accountability for such encroachments have been fixed on the officials responsible for distribution of such land to landless poor;

(d) if so, the number of officials found guilty of negligence of duty and the number out of them punished or being punished in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India have been informed from time to time about unauthorised encroachment on surplus land.

(b) to (e). States have been advised from time to time to plug legal loopholes, and tighten up administrative machinery and initiate proceedings for removal of encroachment. States have not reported cases of official negligence. Responsibility of implementing these measures lies solely upon the State Governments.

Utilisation and Installed Capacity of Cement Plants

3600. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cement Plants in the country in Mini, Medium and Large sector, their installed capacity and quantity of different kinds of cement produced last years and target for the year 1992-93, State-wise; and

(b) the plan formulated by the Government for the growth of Cement Industry by making available adequate infrastructural facilities; and the additional incentives proposed for the cement industries working beyond installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Details regarding number of cement plants, installed capacity and production reported during the last year, relating to large and mini cement plants, are given in Statement I and II respectively.

The production target for cement for the year 1992-93 has been fixed at 60.0 million tonnes.

(b) Infrastructural support to the cement industry i.e. availability of coal, power and railway wagons for movement of coal and cement is being closely monitored and remedial action taken wherever necessary.

The cement industry has been de-licensed and the manufacturers are free to enhance their capacity subject to clearance from locational and environmental angle.

STATEMENT-I

Large Cemnt Plants

in lakh tonnes

Sl. No.	State	No. of Units	Installed capacity at the end of		Production	
			1990-91	1991-92 (April-December)	1990-91	1991-92 (April to December)
1.	Delhi	1	5.00	5.00	2.23	2.00
2.	Haryana	2	5.78	5.78	6.16	4.48
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	7.60	7.60	9.44	8.05
4.	Jammu & kashmir	1	2.00	2.00	0.84	0.76
5.	Rajasthan	10	60.62	60.62	49.01	38.76
6.	Uttar Pradesh	5	30.87	30.87	12.24	6.49
7.	Bihar	6	25.50	25.50	11.07	9.40
8.	Orissa	2	10.90	10.90	10.59	7.44
9.	West Bengal	2	8.70	8.70	4.05	3.65
10.	Assam	1	2.00	2.00	1.30	0.85
11.	Meghalaya	1	2.84	2.84	1.26	0.88
12.	Tamil Nadu	8	47.50	47.50	39.93	33.00

Large Cemnt Plants					in lakh tonnes	
Sl. No.	State	No. of Units	Installed capacity at the end of		Production	
			1990-91	1991-92 (April-December)	1990-91	1991-92 (April to December)
13.	Andhra Pradesh	18	107.70	107.70	78.31	67.20
14.	Karnataka	8	49.25	54.45	40.28	33.65
15.	Kerala	1	4.20	4.20	2.55	2.15
16.	Maharashtra	5	43.11	43.11	39.42	29.39
17.	Gujarat	10	50.487	50.47	39.47	30.98
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14	126.17	136.17	109.41	86.49
Total			590.21	605.41	457.56	365.63

STATEMENT II*Mini Cement Plants**Figures in lakh tonnes*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	9.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.09
3.	Assam	2	0.85
4.	Bihar	4	1.56
5.	Gujarat	17	8.14
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.53
7.	Karnataka	14	6.87
8.	Madhya Pradesh	12	4.83
9.	Maharashtra	2	1.08
10.	Orissa	3	1.28
11.	Rajasthan	8	4.12
12.	Tamil Nadu	4	1.41
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0.80
			40.90

Total Cement Production for

April-November, 1991 – 21.55 lakh tonnes.

Coal Washeries run by CIL

run by Coal India Limited, region-wise;

3801. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be
pleased to state:

(b) the quantum of middling coal and
slurry being produced at each of the washer-
ies during the current year; and

(a) the number of coal washeries being

(c) whether arrangements for lifting slurry

and middling coal have been made with certain people on permanent lease basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) There are 15 washeries under operation of Coal India Limited. The details of company-wise washeries are given below:-

<i>Name of Subsidiary</i>	<i>No of washeries</i>
(i) Bharat Coking Coal Limited	9
(ii) Central Coalfields Limited ⁵	
(iii) Western Coalfields Limited	1
Total	15

(b) The quantum of middlings and slurry produced during April, 1991 to January, 1992 by each washery is as under:-

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>(A) Bharat Coking Coal Limited</i>	<i>Middlings</i>	<i>Slurry</i>
1. Dugda-I	245000	32250
2. Dugda-II	331493	68225
3. Bhojudih	7339	3148
4. Patherdih	*197325	—
5. Lodna	*52400	—
6. Sudamdih	*369525	—
7. Barora	*60875	—
8. Moondih (upto 24.2.92)	178000	113000
9. Mahuda	*54725	—
Total	1556682	216623

*Figures exclusive of slurry.

(Figures in tonnes)

	<i>Middlings</i>	<i>Slurry</i>
(B) * Central Coalfields Limited		
1. Kargali	576000	—
2. Kathara	408422	85800
3. Swang	256300	45600
4. Giddi	433950	80400
5. Rajrappa	378225	71600
Total	2052897	283400
(C) Western Coalfields Limited		
1. Nandan	147000	29400
Total-CIL =	3756579	529423
(A+B+C)		

(c) and (d). In case of BCCL washeries, middlings are generally despatched to power houses. Middling grade slurry of Patherdih and Mahuda washeries are issued to private parties and cokeries to some extent within the frame-work of rules framed for this purpose. In case of Kargali, Kathara and Giddi washeries of CCL, contractors/Co-operative societies are engaged for reclamation of slurry from slurry ponds and dumping in the dumping yards. For Nandan Washery of WCL, a part of the slurry is being disposed of to the Sarani power house of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and balance to other parties through open tenders.

[Translation]

Transport Facilities In Metropolitan Cities

3602. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for the facilities of transport, etc. of the metropolitan cities, metropolitan city-wise;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme for the slum development of Bombay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Urban Transportation is a State subject. The State Govts. provide funds for such transportation in their annual budgets. However, in metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the Ministry of Railways have made the following provisions:-

1. Calcutta : Rs. 121 crores
2. Bombay : Rs. 32.40 crores
3. Madras : Rs. 13 crores

Under the budget of Urban Development Ministry, Rs. 5 crores have been provided for Urban Transport Consortium Fund for 1991-92.

(b) & (c). Slum Development in the Urban areas of Bombay is a State subject. However, central assistance is also provided for slum improvements in Bombay through the following schemes:-

- (i) *World Bank assisted Bombay Urban Development Project*:- This project is under implementation in Bombay at a total project cost of Rs. 282.33 crores which includes Rs. 23.74 crores for slum development.
- (ii) *Prime Minister's Grant for Bombay*:- Under this scheme Rs. 22 crores have been provided for slum upgradation in Bombay.

9th Finance Commission Grants:- The 9th Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 50 crores to be provided for slum clearance and environment improvement of slums in Bombay as one time special grant-in-aid. The release of funds is being controlled by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

[English]

Backward Districts in Gujarat

3603. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrially backward districts in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government propose to declare some more districts of Gujarat as backward; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The names of Centrally declared backward areas in Gujarat are:- Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar and Dang.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire in Jharia Coalfields

3604. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire in Jharia coalfields has damaged coal reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give up fighting the fire and abandoning the Jharia coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b). There were 70 fires in Jharia Coalfield covering an area of 17.32 Sq.Km., since a long time before nationalisation of Coking coal mines. It is difficult to make precise estimates of loss of coal reserves by fires. However, the coal company have estimated that coal reserves to an extent of about 37 million tonnes might have been damaged in these fires.

(c) No, Sir, After nationalisation of the coal mines, concerted efforts have been made through implementation of various schemes for dealing with major fires in Jharia Coalfield. As a result of these efforts, five fires have been successfully extinguished and work of dealing with remaining fires is in progress.

Review of Functioning of Public Distribution System

3606. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the functioning of the Public Distribution System during the last three years was undertaken and whether any deficiencies in the system have been noticed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to strengthen the Public Distribution System and plug the loopholes in its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). An advisory Council on Public Distribution System is functioning, comprising all the State Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies, senior officials of the concerned departments/Ministries of the Central and State Governments and nominated Members of Parliament, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, who is also the Minister for Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. The meeting of the Council is held regularly, atleast once in a year. The last meeting of the Council (13th) was held on 23rd/24th August, 1991. This Council undertakes review of the functioning of the PDS in the States and UTs and considers proposals for improvement in the PDS in its

meetings. The strengthening and streamlining of the PDS is a continual process and the Central and State Governments regularly monitor the functioning of the system and necessary remedial measures, are initiated. The State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to take stern measures against hoarders, black-market-eers and other anti-social elements to curb unfair trade practices and diversion of PDS commodities. Besides, they have been requested to set up, at various levels, Vigilance Committees comprising consumers particularly, representatives of Women, Voluntary and Consumer Organisations.

Performance of Core Sector

3607. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether performance of core sector industries has been unsatisfactory in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to improve the performance of core sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b): A statement giving the production data of the core sector industries for the period April-January, 1991-92 as compared to the level in the corresponding period of last year is enclosed. It shows that production in most of these sectors have shown a significant rise during April-January, 1991-92 compared to April-January, 1990-91.

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister has been constituted, inter-alia, to consider problems of infrastructure and give appropriate directions to bring about improvement in performance.

STATEMENT

Core Sector-Performance

Sl. No.	Sector	Production		%Change	
		APR-JAN 1990-91	APR-JAN 1991-92	APR-JAN 1990-91	APR-JAN 1991-92
	2	3	4	5	
1.	Power (BU)	218.042	236.846		8.6
2.	Coal (MT)	160.750	177.920		10.7
3.	Salable Steel (MT)	7.502	8.216		9.5
4.	Cement (MT)	39.810	43.814		10.1
5.	Fertilizer (MT) (N+P) Total	7.512	8.200		9.2
6.	Petroleum (MT)				
(i)	Crude Oil	27.551	25.463		(-) 7.6
(ii)	Refinery Throughput	42.952	42.190		(-) 1.8
BU :	Billion Units	MT	INDUS 92. WK1	Million Tonnes	

Price of Cement

(b) the price of cement in the country during February-March, 1992?

3608. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the selling price of cement throughout the country during October 1991 to December, 1991; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Cement prices in four metropolitan cities as on 15th October, 1991, 15th November, 1991, 16th December, 1991 and 14 February, 1992 are given below:-

	15.10.91	15.11.91	16.12.91	14.2.1992
Delhi	110-115	106-112	94-105	106-114
Calcutta	112-127	110-127	105-121	98-115
Bombay	105.-110	100-110	100-110	100-105
Madras	98-103	98-103	98-103	98-103

[Translation]

Privatisation of Maruti Udyog Limited

3609. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Union of the Maruti Udyog Limited has opposed the privatisation of the company;

(b) the basis for privatising of the maruti Udyog Limited;

(c) whether the Government have enquired into the working of the company before taking the said decision; and

(d) if so, the details of the said enquiry report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The relevant information is being collected.

(b) to (d). Government is aware of the working of Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) and a decision has been taken to allow Suzuki Motor Corporation to increase equity from 40% to 50% in the interests of further growth of MUL, and to enable it to compete successfully in the international market.

Land to Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Lalita park

3610. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had allotted land to the Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Lalita park, Delhi and not given physical possession even after taking payment of the land;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the physical possession is likely to be given:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As reported by DDA, a plot of land, allotted to the Directorate of Education for running a school, was not handed over to them as the land was under unauthorised encroachment.

(c) Another site has been identified by the D.D.A., which entails a change in the land use of the area. The formalities for the purpose have been initiated by the D.D.A. and the site will be allotted to the Directorate of Education on completion of these formalities.

Setting Up of Tripartite Committee for Textile Industry

3611. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various ministries of the Union Government have set up standing tripartite committees in most of the industries having representation of the labour management and Government except textiles industry;

(b) if so, whether such a tripartite committee is proposed to be set up in the textiles industry also; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour has set up Tripartite Industrial Committees for various industries including the cotton textile industry. A meeting of the Tripartite Industrial Committee on cotton textiles industry was held on February 21, 1992

(c) Does not arise.

Open Sale of UPSC Answer Books

3612. SHRI RAM SAGAR:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in "Nav Bharat Times" dated 27 February, 1992 regarding open sale of UPSC answer books relating to IAS and IPS examinations on high premium; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check such malpractices and to identify the persons involved?

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

(b) The matter has been carefully inquired into by the UPSC and no malpractice which would compromise the integrity and confidentiality of the current Civil Services (Main) Examination has come to notice. The blank answer books are common for a number of Union Public Service Commission conducted Examinations and these are as such treated as examination stationery only, and are not confidential documents. Also the specimen reproduced in the "Nav Bharat Times" of 27th February 1992 does not bear the distinguishing notations that are put by the Union Public Service Commission Office on such answer books before use for the Civil Services (Main) Examination, and there is, therefore, no substance in the allegation that the reproduced answer books related to this examination.

[English]

Confederation of Engineering Industry

3613. • SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) in the country:

(b) the number of CEI/companies in the State of Karnataka;

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of such companies in Karnataka in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There is only one Confederation of Engineering Industry which has been re-named as Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) effective from 1st January, 1992.

(b) There are 253 CII member companies in the State of Karnataka.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) CII Karnataka membership approximately covers more than 50% from the SSI Sector, 30% from the Medium Sector and 10% from the Large Sector. There is a proposal to increase the number of companies in the membership of CII in the near future to ensure that CII represents broadly the entire spectrum of Industry.

Rise in Subsidy Under IRDP

3614. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the subsidy of the beneficiaries under IRDP during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the poverty line has been proposed to be increased to Rs. 11,000/- from April 1, 1992; and

(d) if so, the propose subsidy for each beneficiary for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general respectively?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are being provided 50% subsidy for economic activities subject to ceiling of Rs. 5000/- per family. For Small farmers, the subsidy is limited to 25% of the investment cost. For marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans the subsidy is limited upto 33 1/3%. For the category of small farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans, the limit of subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per family in non-DPAP and DDP areas and Rs. 4000/- in DPAP and DDP areas.

Unauthorised Overseas Recruiting Agents

3615. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised Overseas Recruiting Agents operating in the country; and

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken against such unauthorised agents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) and (b). The complaints against unauthorised overseas Recruiting Agents, as and when received in the Ministry of Labour, are referred to the Police Authorities for appropriate action. During the years 1986 to 1990, 1022 complaints against the unauthorised Recruiting Agents were referred to the Police Authorities.

Impact of Subsidy Cut on Fertilizers

3616. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cut in subsidy on fertilizers has badly affected the price of fertilizers in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exemption to small and marginal farmers is still continued; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and the alternative measures proposed to assist the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN) (a) and (b). The price of fertilizers in the market has been affected to the extent of increase in fertilizer prices by 30% on an average w.e.f. 14th August, 1991.

(c) and (d). The scheme for assisting the small and marginal farmers to buy fertilizers at pre-revised rates is continuing during 1991-92.

BHEL unit of Ramachandarpuram, Hyderabad

3617. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the BHEL's major production units at Ramachandarpuram in Hyderabad is facing an uncertain future with dwindling orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have probed the reasons for the recession of this unit; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be undertaken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): BHEL's production unit at Ramachandarpuram, Hyderabad is presently having a lean order book position for their products like thermal sets, gas turbine generator sets and oil rigs.

(c) and (d). The capacity utilisation of BHEL and its units is under constant review by the Government in order to ensure that manufacturing facilities are adequately utilised. Besides BHEL is taking the following steps to improve the situation:-

- (i) Increase exports;
- (ii) Make bids with consortium arrangements;
- (iii) Diversification into new areas of Business with the intention of making use of existing facilities.

Promotion of SSIs In Kerala

3618. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL
SURESH:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered small and medium scale industries in Kerala as on 31 December, 1991.

(b) the number of licences issued for setting up large and medium scale industries in the State during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to promote small scale units in Kerala which can also develop ancillary

industries during 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The number of permanently registered small scale Industries in Kerala coming under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) as on 31st December, 1990 (Provisional) was 57738, the latest period for which data are available.

(b) According to the information furnished by Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, letters of intent and industrial licences granted during the period 1985 to 1990 for setting up of large and medium scale Industries in Kerala were as follows:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Letters of intent</i>	<i>Industrial licences</i>
1.	1985	25	24
2.	1986	17	13
3.	1987	22	7
4.	1988	22	6
5.	1989	13	7
6.	1990	7	4

(c) and (d). In the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6th August, 1991, it has been mentioned that parts, components, sub-assemblies, etc. required by large public/private sector undertakings would be encouraged for production in a techno-economically viable manner through small scale ancillary units and that industry associations would be encouraged to establish sub-contracting exchanges, in addition to strengthening the existing ones

under the SIDO. The measures proposed above are applicable to small scale units throughout the country including Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Growth Centres in Sultanpur

3619. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to open 70 growth centres in the backward areas in order to promote industrialisation and if so, the number of such growth centres opened so far;

(b) the places where these centres have been opened;

(c) the time by which the remaining growth centres are likely to be opened; and

(d) whether the Government propose to open such growth centre in Sultanpur also and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

STATEMENT

NO. OF GROWTH CENTRES ALLOCATED - 70
NO. OF GROWTH CENTRES SELECTED - 64

Sl. No.	Name of the Growth Centre	District
1	2	3

ANDHRA PRADESH (4)

1.	Hindpur	Anantapur
2.	Khammam (Vemsoor Mandal)	Khammam
3.	Ongole	Prakasam
4.	Vizianagaram-Bobbili	Vizianagaram

ASSAM (3)

5.	Jakhalabandha	Nageon
6.	Rangjuli	Goalpara

BIHAR (6)

7.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) to (d). The Government to promote industrialisation of backward areas. It is proposed to develop 70 growth centres under the Scheme, out of which locations of 64 growth centres have been identified and announced. The names and locations of the growth centres are given in the statement. The Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

The selection of growth centres is done on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, the State Government had not suggested the name of Sultanpur for selection.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
8.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
9.	Jasoria	Aurangabad
10.	Muzzafarpur	Muzzafarpur
11.	Purnea Kasba	Purnea
<i>GOA (1)</i>		
12.	Electronic City	Verna Plateau
<i>GUJARAT (3)</i>		
13.	Gandhidham	Kutch
14.	Palanpur	Banaskantha
15.	Vagra	Bharuch
<i>HARYANA (2)</i>		
16.	Bawal	Mohindergarh
17.	Julana	Jind
<i>HIMACHAL PRADESH (1)</i>		
18.	Kangra	Kangra
<i>JAMMU & KASHMIR (2)</i>		
19.	Ganderbal	Sri Nagar
20.	Sambha	Jammu
<i>KARNATAKA (3)</i>		
21.	Dharwad	Dharwad
22.	Gillesugar	Raichur

<i>Sl. No. Name of the Growth Centre</i>		<i>District</i>
1	2	3
23.	Hassan	Hassan
KERALA (2)		
24.	Shertalai	Alleppey
25.	Tellicherry	Cannanore
MADHYA PRADESH (6)		
26.	Borai	Durg
27.	Chainpura	Guna
28.	Ghirongi	Bhind
29.	Kheda	Dhar
30.	Sattlapur	Raisen
31.	Siltara	Raipur
MAHARASHTRA (5)		
32.	Akola	Akola
33.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
34.	Dhule	Dhule
35.	Nanded	Nanded
36.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri
MANIPUR (1)		
37.	Kanglatongbi	Senapati
NAGALAND (1)		
38.	Dimapur	Kohima

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
ORISSA (4)		
39.	Chatrapur	Ganjam
40.	Chiplima	Sambalpur
41.	Choudwar	Cuttack
PONDICHERRY (1)		
42.	Karaikal	Pondicherry
PUNJAB (2)		
43.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda
44.	Pathankot	Gurdaspur
RAJASTHAN (5)		
45.	Abu Road	Sirohi
46.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara
47.	Bikaner	Bikaner
48.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar
49.	Dholpur	Dholpur
TAMILNADU (3)		
50.	Erode	Periyar
51.	Mayiladuthurai-Poompuhar	Thanjavur
52.	Tirunelveli (Gangai Kondan Nanur Block)	Tirunelveli Kattabomman
TRIPURA (1)		
53.	Champamura-J ginder Nagar Moley Nagar	West Tripura

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3

UTTAR PRADESH (8)

54.	Bachauli—Buzurg	Jhansi
55.	Banthara	Shahjahanpur
56.	Chaudharpur	Moradabad
57.	Dibiapur	Etawah
58.	Khurja	Bulandshahr
59.	Mungra-Satharia	Jaunpur
60.	Sahjanwa	Gorakhpur
61.	Shivrajpur-Padampur	Pauri-Garhwal

WEST BENGAL (3)

62.	Dubrajpur	Birbhum
63.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri
64.	Malda	Malda

Figures in brackets shown against each State indicate the number of growth centres allocated to that State

[English]

Joint Industrial Ventures in Nepal

3620. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow private sector to set up joint industrial ventures in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of such companies which are to be permitted;

(d) whether the Government of Nepal has agreed to provide all the facilities like efficient and sound infrastructure, regular power supply and smooth procedures to such companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have approved 14 proposals for setting up joint ventures in Nepal. Out of this, 9 ventures are in operation and remaining 5 are at various stages of implementation.

(c) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e). A High level task force, comprising officials of India & Nepal was set up under Indo-Nepal Joint Commission to look into various matters of bilateral cooperation including Industrial Joint Ventures. The recommendations of the Task Force were accepted by the Joint Commission.

Regional Disparities

3621. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any study regarding per capita income and productivity of agricultural labour in different parts of the country during 1961 to 1981;

(b) whether a study of the Planning Commission has revealed that incidents of poverty in the Eastern and Central region have increased while the Western and Northern regions have proposed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Planning Commission had constituted a Study Group on Agricultural Strategies for Eastern Region of India. The Group submitted its report in July 1985. The Group studies agricultural productivity in Eastern Region, and covered the period 1970-73 to 1980-82. The productivity was measured in value terms per unit of net sown area. Per capita income and productivity of agricultural labour in different parts of the country during 1961 to 1981 was not studied.

(b) and (c). Planning Commission estimates quinquennially the incidence of poverty by States. The estimates for the years 1972-73 (the first official estimate) and 1987-88 (the latest) are presented in the Statement. It can be seen that the incidence of poverty in all the States and Regions has decreased over the period referred to.

(d) The Government propose to continue the policy of favouring the relatively poorer States in the allocation of central assistance for State-Plans and in the intensity of implementation of poverty alleviation, employment generation and minimum needs programmes.

STATEMENT

Percentage of People below Poverty Line

Region	States	1972-73			1987-88		
		Rural	Urban		Combined	Rural	Urban Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Region	Bihar	55.8	43.4	54.5	42.7	30.0	40.8
	Orissa	71.0	43.3	68.6	48.3	24.1	44.7
	West Bengal	64.0	35.9	56.8	30.3	20.7	27.6
North Eastern Region	Assam	48.2	33.8	47.0	24.5	9.4	22.6
Central Region	Madhya Pradesh	61.4	44.8	58.6	41.5	21.3	36.7
	Uttar Pradesh	53.0	51.6	52.8	37.2	27.2	35.1
Western Region	Gujarat	43.9	34.0	41.1	21.2	12.9	18.4
	Maharashtra	53.9	34.3	47.7	36.7	17.0	29.2
Northern Region	Haryana	21.5	29.9	23.1	11.7	11.7	11.6
	Himachal Pradesh	15.5	12.5	15.1	9.7	2.4	9.2
	Jammu & Kashmir	36.1	51.6	39.0	15.5	8.4	13.9
	Punjab	21.5	21.8	21.5	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Rajasthan	47.5	39.3	46.0	26.0	19.4	24.4

Region	States	1972-73		1987-88		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban Combined
	2	3	4	5	6	7 8
Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh	57.7	43.8	54.9	33.8	26.1 31.7
	Karnataka	52.3	45.8	50.5	35.9	24.2 32.1
	Kerala	57.8	52.7	56.9	16.4	19.3 17.0
	Tamil Nadu	63.0	52.2	59.7	39.5	20.5 32.8
	Small States and UTs	37.6	26.7	30.2	11.8	4.7 7.7
	All India	54.1	41.2	51.5	33.4	20.1 29.9

Note: The estimate for 1972-73 pertains to Nagaland and Union Territories.

[Translation]

Hike in Price of Tyres

3622. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of price hike of the tyres of motor-vehicles during 1983-86 was examined by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government on the recommendation of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, had placed specified categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL at a reduced rate of duty for import by bulk consumers to keep a check on prices of these tyres.

Standards Published by B.I.S.

3623. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bureau of Indian Standards fix new standards and make amendment in the old ones every year;

(b) if so, the number of such standards published every year;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to publish these standards in Hindi as well as in English;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of standards published during the last three years is given below:-

Standards Published

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Revised</i>
1988-89	831	501	330
1989-90	763	425	338
1990-91	755	439	316

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a Hindi Manak Prakashan Salahkar Samiti in the BIS, which selects the standards for publication in Hindi. When such standards are identified at the standard formulating stage, they are published simul-

taneously in Hindi and English. If standards already published are identified for translation, the translations are published separately.

(e) Not applicable.

Accommodation to Central Government Employees

3624. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for providing more accommodation facilities to the Central Government employees in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of accommodations likely to be made available by 1992; and

(c) the time by which accommodation is proposed to be provided to the rest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Central Government has already got a scheme for construction of General Pool Accommodation for Central Government Employees.

(b) Number of quarters already completed/would be completed in Delhi during the year 1992 are indicated below:

(i) Type-V Quarters at Sardar Patel Marg.....21 Nos.

(ii) Type -IV Quarters at Pinjrapole.....256 Nos.

(c) As per the restricted application invited for the allotment year 1992-93 about 35,000 Central Government employees are waiting for allotment of regular accommodation and 1635 employees for Hostel accommodation. Taking up of construction of more general pool accommodation will depend on allocation of funds in future. Hence it is not possible to indicate the time by which rest of

the employees can be provided accommodation.

[English]

Employment Potential for Lakshadweep

3625. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target of employment potentials, sector-wise, fixed for Lakshadweep Islands during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the employment potentials being laid down under the Eighth Plan for the Lakshadweep Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The targets and potential of employment of the State/UT Plans are fixed by the respective State Governments/UT Administration. Information available from the Plan Documents of the UT of Lakshadweep shows the estimate of continuing employment generated under the various Seventh Plan schemes as 826 persons. During the same period, the estimated employment generated in the construction phase was 17.70 lakh person-days (scheme-wise details are given in Statement-I). Employment opportunities likely to be created during the Eighth Plan are estimated to be 9400 (sector-wise details in Statement-II). The estimates, however, relate to proposed outlays which undergo revision when finalised.

STATEMENT I

Estimates of Employment (Scheme-wise) generated during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) in Lakshadweep)

Employment

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Continuing (Regular) (persons)</i>	<i>In the construction phase (lakh person days)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Agriculture & Allied	72	0.96
2.	Irrigation and Flood control	9	1.12
3.	Energy	57	0.95
4.	Industries and Minerals	41	0.57
5.	Transport	69	3.18
6.	Science & Technology	5	
7.	General Economic Services	26	0.53
8.	Social Service	377	10.32
9.	General Services	170	0.07
Total		826	17.70

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95), Lakshadweep.

STATEMENT-II

Estimates of Employment likely to be generated during the Eighth Plan in Lakshadweep

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Estimated Employment Potential</i>
Agriculture	1741
Animal Husbandry	1591

Sector	Estimated Employment Potential
Fisheries	802
Port	928
Tourism	1637
Industries	674
Others	2027
Total	9400

Sources: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 – Lakshadweep

New Coal Mining Areas in Private Sector

3626. SHRI MOHAN PAWALE:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering opening coal and lignite mines in the private sector;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to denationalise the existing coal mines under Coal India Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal (including Lignite) mining is at present reserved for public sector with the exceptions of captive mining and consumption by Iron & Steel Industry

and mining in small isolated pockets not amenable to economical development and not requiring rail transport.

No decision has been taken to allow private sector's participation in coal/lignite mining.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Powers of Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction

3627. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to divest the Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction of its power to recommend or order the winding up of sick public sector undertakings and invest in Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction only power to send proposals of revival of such units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to consult the worker's representations for revival of such units; and

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a separate benches for State like West Bengal where incidences of industrial sickness is very high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, to whom sick industrial public sector enterprises are being referred, may consult the worker's representations for the revival of such units.

(d) No, Sir.

Cases under Inter-State Migrant Labour Act

3628. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases instituted during the last three years against the contractors under the Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, State-wise;

(b) the number of contractors penalised for violation of the said act; and

(c) whether the Government propose any amendment in the Act in view of various suggestions of the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of cases instituted against the contractors under Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act,

1979 during the last three years is 34. The State-wise figures are not maintained.

(b) The number of contractors penalised for violation of the Act is 27.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Widening of Loni Road

3629. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work to widen and develop the Loni Road ahead of Shahdara, G.T. road has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the extent to which the said road was proposed to be widened and whether the work of widening the road has been completed according to the plan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any investigation has been done in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road was proposed to be widened to two carriage way of 7.5 meter each with 1.5 meter central verge from 435 meter onwards. The requisite width could not, however, be achieved in certain sections of the road due to non-availability of land etc.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view to answer to (b) above.

**Expenditure on Import of Edible
Oils**

3630. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to spent huge amount of foreign exchange on import of edible oil during 1992-93 in comparison to 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Government have not yet decided about the import of edible oils including quantity thereof for the year 1992-93.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Counter Magnet Towns

3632. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to develop counter magnet towns in the adjoining areas of the capital, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for determining counter magnet town;

(d) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to the Union Government to declare Agra (Firozabad) the

counter magnet town of the capital, Delhi; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Regional Plan 2001-NCR prepared and approved by the NCR Planning Board has envisaged development of the following five counter magnet areas in consultation with the State Governments

1. Patiala in Punjab.
2. Hissar in Haryana.
3. Bareilly in J.P.
4. Kota in Rajasthan.
5. Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh

(c) The criteria adopted for determining Counter Magnet Areas were:

1. Nodality consideration.
2. Spatial consideration
3. Size and viability consideration
4. Another consideration was that the Counter Magnet Areas should act as the future interceptors of migratory flows and also as regional growth centres in the region of their setting to achieve balanced pattern of urbanisation.

(d) No proposal has been received by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

[English]

Rates of Land in Delhi**Central Subsidy Scheme for Backward Areas**

3633. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANGDARU:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 505 on July 24, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to re-introduce the Central Investment Subsidy scheme for industrialisation in backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise; and

(c) In view of the Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991 which also include a new Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological back-up services) for small scale industries to facilitate location of industries in rural/backward areas, the Government do not consider it necessary to introduce a scheme of Central Investment Subsidy for small scale units in rural areas and backward regions.

3634. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to fix fresh market rates for land in different parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the fresh rates fixed for residential and commercial lands in each part of Delhi;

(c) the criteria adopted in this regard;

(d) the date from which these rates are likely to be made effective;

(e) whether the Government have sought public comments while fixing the new rates; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No final decision on land rates applicable w.e.f. 1.4.1992 has been taken so far.

(c) to (f). The pre-determined residential rates are worked out on the basis of the previous notified rates and trend in market as reflected in auction prices of Delhi Development Authority and assessment made by the Income-tax Authority. The pre-determined commercial rate is fixed at double the residential rate except in Central zone where it is three times.

The land rates are fixed for Government lands under the control of Land & Development Office in the light of the procedure as mentioned above. Comments from public are not invited.

[English]

Working and Living Condition of SC&ST**Carp Culture for Boosting Fish Production**

3635. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the projects funded by the Department of Biotechnology for carp culture for achieving the target of fish production; and

(b) the efforts being made, if any, for import of foreign technology in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Department of Biotechnology initiated an intensive carp culture programme in 1989 to achieve a carp production level of 25 tonnes per hectare per annum with high stocking density of Indian major carps and their hybrids utilising biotechnological tools. It has been possible to achieve the targets for both the first and second year of 10 and 15 tonnes per hectare per annum respectively. The harvest arranged at the Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar on 26.9.1991 exceeded the target production by producing 15.78 tonnes per hectare for the first time in the country through indigenous R & D efforts\.

This programme is being successfully implemented in close collaboration with ICAR and Ministry of Agriculture. The State Agriculture and Fisheries Departments are also associated. This project is totally based on indigenous R & D efforts and there has been no import of foreign technology.

3636. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey regarding working and living conditions of labour belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different parts of the country has been conducted;

(b) if so, the salient findings of such socio-economic surveys; and

(c) the follow-up action taken on the basis of such findings to improve working and living conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Labour Bureau conducts Surveys regarding working and living conditions of labour belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different parts of the country. So far, the Bureau has conducted 4 studies of workers belonging to each category the findings of which are published in the Survey Reports of the Labour Bureau.

(c) The Survey Reports are made available to Government and public for use in policy formulation and action programmes.

Land to Jamia Millia Islamia University

3637. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has approved the master plan for the campus development prepared by the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the area of the land to be

acquired by the Delhi Development Authority or belonging to the DDA, proposed to be handed over to the University;

(c) the area of the land actually transferred to the University by December 31, 1992; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the transfer of the rest of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) 94.68 acres.

(d) Does not arise, as the Master Plan for the Campus is yet to be finalised.

ITIs in the Country

3638. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of Industrial Training Institutes in the country, State-wise, with the total number of trainees during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) The total number of ITIs located in minority concentration districts; and

(c) The total number of trainees in such ITIs during the above period with the total number of trainees belonging to the minorities among them, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Two statements indicating the total number of Industrial Training Institutes in the country under the purview of National Council for Vocational Training, State-wise with the total number of training seats during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in Statement I & II respectively.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

As on 31.7.1990

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Total Number of ITIs/ITCs</i>	<i>Total Number of Training Seats</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263	40,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	204
3.	Assam	21	4,140
4.	Bihar	33	13,502
5.	Goa	15	2,844
6.	Gujarat	137	24,860

As on 31.7.1990

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Total Number of ITIs/ITCs</i>	<i>Total Number of Training Seats</i>
7.	Haryana	106	14,432
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	3,392
9.	J & K	32	3,532
10.	Karnataka	171	19,256
11.	Kerala	248	35,446
12.	M.P.	68	17,040
13.	Maharashtra	210	45,288
14.	Manipur	6	496
15.	Meghalaya	3	512
16.	Mizoram	1	240
17.	Nagaland	3	320
18.	Orissa	26	5,936
19.	Punjab	112	17,600
20.	Rajasthan	58	6,592
21.	Sikkim	1	112
22.	Tamil Nadu	279	30,802
23.	Tripura	3	528
24.	Uttar Pradesh	237	49,216
25.	West Bengal	28	9,960
26.	A & N Islands	1	64
27.	Chandigarh	3	896

As on 31.7.1990

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Total Number of ITIs/ITCs</i>	<i>Total Number of Training Seats</i>
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	176
29.	Daman & Diu	2 ²	288
30.	Delhi	31	7,368
31.	Lakshadweep	1	64
32.	Pondicherry	4	496
Total		2,137	3,55,602

STATEMENT II

As on 31.7.1991

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Total no. of ITIs/ITCs</i>	<i>Total No. of Training Seats</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	266	40,292
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	240
3.	Assam	21	4,232
4.	Bihar	36	13,928
5.	Goa	15	2,944
6.	Gujarat	154	26,214
7.	Haryana	107	14,436
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	3,392
9.	J & K	32	3,532
10.	Karnataka	180	20,184
11.	Kerala	255	41,996

As on 31.7.1991

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total no. of ITIs/ITCs	Total No. of Training Seats
1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	68	17,040
13.	Maharashtra	228	46,688
14.	Manipur	6	496
15.	Meghalaya	4	556
16.	Mizoram	1	240
17.	Nagaland	3	404
18.	Orissa	26	5,936
19.	Punjab	112	17,600
20.	Rajasthan	59	6,644
21.	Sikkim	1	144
22.	Tamil Nadu	301	31,762
23.	Tripura	3	528
24.	Uttar Pradesh	250	50,288
25.	West Bengal	30	10,100
26.	A & N Islands	1	176
27.	Chandigarh	3	912
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	192
29.	Daman & Diu	2	288
30.	Delhi	36	7,936
31.	Lakshadweep	1	64
32.	Pondicherry	4	496
Total		2,240	3,69,880

Closure of Sick Units

3639. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and inadequate staff in the official liquidators office attached to various High Courts are clogging the process of closing the sick industrial units thus blocking the exist policy of the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to accelerate the process of closing sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir. Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 an employer is required to apply to the appropriate Government at least ninety days before the date of intended closure. If the appropriate Government does not communicate the Order granting or refusing to grant permission within a period of sixty days from the date of the application, the permission applied for shall be deemed to have been granted on the expiration of the said period of sixty days.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses by Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited

3640. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated loss sustained by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited as per latest figures;

(b) the causes for such losses;

(c) whether paper products including paper board and newsprint worth Rs. 45 crores are lying unsold with the Corporation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures proposed to dispose of the unsold stock of paper and paper products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Accumulated loss upto February, 1992 is Rs. 387 crore (provisional and unaudited).

(b) Infrastructural and operational problems relating mainly to power, transportation and manpower.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Fall in orders from State Government due to paucity of funds, tight money market position leading to slow off take by bulk purchasers and availability of cheaper variety of imported newsprint.

(e) Credit facility and other incentives to bulk consumers.

Closure of HMT Repair Shops

3641. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a part of privatisation of its sales activities, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (HMT) has closed its watch repair counter in its show room located in Parliament Street, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for handing over such remunerative business to the private sector;

(c) whether the Government are aware that these so called authorised sales and service agents in the capital are charging very exorbitant and fantastic rates for even petty repairs/jobs; and

(d) whether the Government propose to re-open its repair shop in its existing show room in the capital and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) HMT's authorised service agents in Delhi and elsewhere in the country are appointed as per Company's norms in terms of facility and equipment available for repairing. Also HMT has a fixed standard schedule of charges for different repair jobs.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above

Funds for Import of Fertilizers

3642. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated Rs. 2,000 crores (\$ 800 million) in hard currency for immediate purchase of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons there for;

(c) how these fertilisers will be priced, distributed and sold to the farmers; and

(d) the steps taken to step up production of fertilizers in the county - both in the public and private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Foreign exchange is required to finance the import of fertiliser in which we are not fully self-sufficient.

(c) The maximum price of fertiliser per tonne is fixed by Government and the consumer price of fertiliser is uniform throughout the country. The fluctuation in the price of imported fertiliser is absorbed by Government and this has no bearing on the price paid by the farmer. The fertiliser is distributed in the country through the network of dealers both under the cooperative and public sector.

(d) The Eighth-Five Year Plan envisages the setting up of new units and also expansion of certain existing units. The modernisation, rehabilitation and retrofitting of some of the existing plants are also being considered in the interest of increase in the production.

Transport Subsidy to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3643. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the claims of transport subsidy from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are lying pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which these claims are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has submitted two claims amounting to Rs. 2,79,15, 674/- under the Transport Subsidy Scheme. The eligible claims will be paid when funds become available.

Industrial Growth Centres In Karnataka

3644. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial growth centres allotted to Karnataka and their locations thereof?

(b) whether the Government propose to set up any industrial growth centre in Belgaum also;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also propose to set up industrial growth centre at block level in the backward areas of the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the growth centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (f). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Karnataka has been allotted three growth centre namely; Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur. Selection of sites for growth centres is done on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The State Government proposals did not include Belgaum. The project reports for the 3 growth centres of Karnataka have already been approved and a sum of Rs. 2 crores each has been released towards Central assistance.

There is no proposal to set up industrial growth centres at block level.

Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers Association

3645. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various small scale plastic manufacturers associations have urged the

Union Government for rationalising the prohibitive price of plastic raw materials and reduction in sales tax on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b): Various plastics manufacturers associations have represented for rationalisation of prices of plastic raw materials.

(c) An exercise has already been done by restructuring custom & excise duties on various plastic materials and their intermediates in the budget proposals.

Modern Processed Food Plant In Karnataka

3646. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lipton India Limited is setting up a modern processed food plant in Dharwad in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Government have granted permission to set up this plant;

(c) the main features of the proposed plant; and

(d) the time by which this plant is likely to be set up and its annual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). No such proposal from Lipton India Limited for setting up of modern processed food plant in Dharwad has been received during 1988 to 1992 (upto 29.2.92). However, the above item is delicensed

and does not require any licence from the Government.

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

Housing Finance Companies

3647. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing Finance Companies are facing a major resource crunch:

(b) if so, whether they are seeking a flexible interest rate system to keep pace with the demands of the monetary system: and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Non-availability of adequate resources is a major constraint faced by the housing finance companies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Housing Finance institutions are reported to be seeking a variable rate mortgage system and this has been raised in their discussions with National Housing Bank.

Satellite IRS-IB

3648. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second indigenously built remote sensing Satellite IRS-IB has been declared operational;

(b) if so, whether this has marked the country's expertise in Satellite Technology; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IRS-IB launched on August 29, 1991 is the second of India Remote Sensing Satellites launched for providing operational remote sensing services in various application areas of natural resource management in the country. IRS-IB, like its predecessor IRS-IA is state-of-the-art three axis stabilised satellite, designed and developed indigenously with a technology comparable to the contemporary international satellites. The excellent performance of the satellite on board subsystems and the high quality of the imageries received from IRS-IB cameras mark the country's expertise achieved in this high technology. The continued, successful, in-orbit operation of IRS-IB much beyond its operational life of three years with all of its onboard systems functioning satisfactorily, proves India's capabilities in building and managing complex satellites of international standards.

Utilisation of Funds for Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

3649. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sizeable amount sanctioned by the Government for the poverty alleviation programmes has been siphoned off without utilising the funds for the schemes; and

(b) if so, estimate of such funds and the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Government is not aware of any specific siphoning of case of funds for various Poverty Alleviation Programmes. However, there are certain programmes in the Ministry like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana where the programme is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads at the district level and by Village Panchayat at the village level. Since there are large number of agencies involved in the implementation of the programmes, there may be a few cases of siphoning of the funds.

(b) In case of complaints in the matter referred to above, the Ministry invariably refer them to the State Governments for proper enquiry and suitable action. Guidelines are also constantly reviewed to simplify procedures to reduce possibilities of siphoning of funds for poverty alleviation.

Loss to DDA and Allottees

3650. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that DDA and allottees have incurred heavy losses in Kondli Complex as reported in the "Jansatta" dated January 21, 1992;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this connection ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) The DDA has reported that there has been delay in the execution of Self Financing Scheme houses at Kondli Gharoli. However as per the provision under Self Financing Scheme if the allottees do not get the flat within a

period of 2-1/2 years, interest at the rate of 7% per annum for the first six months and thereafter @ 10% per annum on the deposits is paid for the period beyond 2-1/2 years till the date of issue of final demand letters in case construction of houses is not completed by them.

The execution of the project was delayed on account of the time taken in sorting out design problems. Now these problems have been sorted out and maximum of efforts are being made to speed up the work and to make up for the delay to the maximum extent possible.

The project is likely to be completed by December, 1993.

[English]

Prices of Edible Oils

3651. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDAY:
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of a record production of rapeseed and mustard, Government is importing edible oils due to a rising trend in the prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) details of the drive by the Government against hoarders and speculators and other factors responsible for price rise?

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

(b) Despite steady progress achieved in oilseed production as a whole and also expected record production of rapeseed and mustard, there exists a gap between demand for and supply of edible oils. With a view to bridge this gap partly, Govt. has decided to import edible oils after taking into consideration the related factors.

(c) Central Govt. has directed the State Govts/UTs to have strict surveillance on the availability and price of edible oils and to undertake dehording operations. The stock limits of oilseeds and oils by dealers/processors and manufacturers of edible oils continues to be on lower scales. The Storage Central Order is being strictly enforced and strict actions are being taken against hoarders and blackmarketeers in edible oilseeds and oils.

Decision on the Awards Given by Board of Arbitration (JCM)

3552. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the awards given by the Board of Arbitration set up under the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and compulsory arbitration for Central Government Employees (JCM) on encashment of half pay leave on superannuation and encashment of half pay leave while in service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The Awards given by the Board of Arbitration for encashment of half pay leave on superan-

uation and earned leave (not half pay leave) while in service are being processed in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Projects

3653. SHRI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the States which had proposed the Union Government to set up petro-chemical projects in their States during the period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) The names of the States which had offered 40% equity share and direct partnership to the Union Government for the setting up of petro-chemical projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) Most of the States came up with proposals for setting up of one petrochemical project or the other in their respective territories during the Seventh Plan period. No proposal for Central Government's 40% equity participation in any of such projects, however, materialised.

[*English*]

Mixing of Oils

3654. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted to mix different oils in the edible oil,

(b) whether the quality of the oil to be

mixed has been examined keeping in view the health point of view; and

(c) if so, the types of oils proposed to be mixed which may be hygienic for human body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. Government has allowed ad-mixture of any two edible vegetable oils which are hygienic for human body.

Import of Edible Oils

3655. SHRI SANAT MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been invited to the news-item captioned "Failure of voluntary price scheme promoted oil import" appearing in the 'Observer of Business & Politics', New Delhi dated February 12, 1992;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof;

(d) at which stage stands the import of 3 lakh tonnes of edible oil the quantity of import and the capital outlay involved therein in foreign exchange;

(e) the effective measures being taken to implement the voluntary price fixation scheme; and

(f) the estimated crops of mustard and rapeseed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY CIVIL SUPPLS, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a), (b), (c) and (e). There was no voluntary price fixation scheme or ceiling on prices of groundnut oil. The traders has only positively responded to Government's appeal and agreed to bring down the prices by Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per kg. of loose groundnut oil at retail stage. At Ahmedabad and Bombay, prices again went out of control of the traders and they ultimately declared their helplessness. However, since third week of January, 1992 the prices of groundnut oil have registered a considerable fall.

(d) State Trading Corporation has contracted to import a quantity of 1.08 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 104.76 crores CIF approx. of RBD palmolein. As against this, full contracted quantity of about 1.07 lakh MTs valued at Rs. 103.51 crores CIF approx. has arrived after allowing for 2% tolerance.

(f) As per preliminary estimates, the production of mustard and rapeseed during 1991-92 will be around 58-60 lakh tonnes.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

3656. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Rozgar Yojana is facing crises;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is lack of coordination and Co-operation between Nehru Rozgar Yojana authorities and Bank authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no lack of coordination and co-operation. However, operational issues regarding delay in sanctioning of loan applications and disbursal of loans have been raised by the representatives of the State/UTs in review meetings. These issues have been suitably taken up with the Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

New Industrial Licences

3657. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industrial licences and letters of intent issued by the Union Government to Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) the number of application pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the time of which these application are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, four industrial Licences and two letters of intent were granted during April, 1991 to February, 1992 for location of industries in Orissa State.

(b) 33 applications for grant of letters of intent were pending consideration as on 29.2.92.

(c) There are specified time limits for the disposal of application for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within the specified time limit.

Industries in Orissa

3658. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the industrial policy of 1980;

(b) the number of industries set up in Orissa under this policy during the last three years; and

(c) the sectors in which these industries have been set up and the names of the goods produced therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The Statement on Industrial Policy of 23rd July, 1980 had the following socio-economic objectives:—

Optimum utilisation of the installed capacity.

Maximising production and achieving higher productivity.

Higher employment generation.

Correction of regional imbalances through a preferential development of industrially backward areas.

Strengthening of the agricultural base by according a preferential treatment to agro-based industries.

Faster promotion of export oriented and import substitution industries.

Promoting economic federalism with an equitable spread of investment and the dispersal of returns widely spread over small but growing units in rural as well as urban areas.

(b) and (c) Under the provision of industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951,

15 industrial licences have been issued during the period 1989 to February, 1992 for setting up of industries in Orissa. Details such as name and address of the undertakings, locations, item (s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of industrial licences granted are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of the publications are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Industrialisation of backward areas of Orissa

3659. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress made under industrialisation of backward areas of Orissa is not in accordance with the target fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

Year	LOI	IL	ITEM	(for Orissa)
1989	13	Nil	-	
1990	5	3	-	
1991	2	3	23	

Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Orissa has been allotted 4 Growth Centres. This Scheme would be implemented during the VIII Plan Period.

Royalty on coal

3660. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty on coal payable to the Government of Bihar is outstanding;

(b) if so, the details of the industries set up in backward areas of Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the industries proposed to be set up in Orissa during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible. Details of Industries set up in Orissa during the last three are not maintained by Government of India. However, the number of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licence (ILs) issued for the backward areas of Orissa and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum filed for Orissa are given below:—

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for the payment/release of the said amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGUODA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by Coal India Limited the royalty dues to the Government of Bihar for despatches upto January, 1992 have been paid. Dues for despatches for February, 1992 payable in March, 1992, are expected to be paid during March, 1992.

DDA Feats in Todapur

3661. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
 • SHRIMATI SHEELA
 GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had allotted built up flats in Todapur (Delhi) in 1987;

(b) if so, whether the water connections have been provided there;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). DDA has already laid the pipes and also paid charges to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for giving water connection, however, the same will be provided after the second phase of Haderpur Water Treatment Plant starts functioning. As an interim arrangement, the DDA is supplying water through tankers and two PVC tanks having capacity of 1000 litres each.

Central Investment In Industrial Sector of Bihar

3662. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the central investment in industrial sector of Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Eighth Five Year Plan for Bihar State has not been finalised.

Assistance to Bihar for Drinking Water

3663. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sought any assistance to solve the drinking water problem in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Govt. of Bihar has submitted feasibility reports on integrated projects for water supply, sewerage and solid waste management in Patana and Ranchi for obtaining external assistance. The water supply components are proposed to be undertaken in two phases at an estimated cost Rs. 177.23 crores.

(c) The State Government has been advised to revise the proposal from technical and financial angles.

Achievements in Science and Technology

3664. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
 KUMARI:
 SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-
 GARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on various schemes relating to science and technology during 19091, scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of the achievements made scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repatriation of Profits by Multinational Drug Companies

3665 SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
SHRI CHETAN P. S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-
DARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some multinational drug companies operating in the country have repatriated huge sums of profits during 1990 and 1991;

(b) if so, the amount repatriated by each of the companies during the above period; and

(c) the action, if any, proposed to be taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). This pertains to Ministry of Finance. Such information is not being monitored by this Ministry.

Rehabilitation Programme in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3667. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families involved in the Land House Rehabilitation Programme in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Mine-I and Mine-II;

(b) the number of persons who got employment and the number waiting for posting; and

(c) the norms followed for employment opportunities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) 2837 families were displaced in the Mine-I Project of which 1658 have been rehabilitated till date. In the Mine-II Project, the number of families displaced is 1996, of which 1248 families have been rehabilitated to date.

(b) 1574. displaced persons have been provided employment by NLC so far. 140 additional cases for employment are under process.

(c) the norms for providing employment to displaced families were laid down in 1981. Four categories of persons eligible for employment in order of priority are:—

- (i) whose house/s have been acquired along with house site/s;
- (ii) whose entire agricultural lands have been acquired along with house and house site.
- (iii) whose entire agricultural lands have been partly acquired.

- (iv) whose agricultural lands have been partly acquired.

within the above priorities the date of award determines the inter-se priority of the applicants. Only one member per family is eligible for offer of employment. Employment is offered in the following order of preference: awardee, son, daughter, son-in-law. The minimum educational qualification for employment under their schema is fifth standard passed. NLC has kept reserved 60% of the vacancies at the unskilled level for the displaced persons.

Surplus Labour in CIL

3669. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state—

(a) the number of surplus labour in the Coal India Limited in different subsidiaries;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to utilise surplus worker force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NAYAMAGOURA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Quantity of Ration through F. P. S. in Delhi

3670. SHRI ANAND RATANA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration has decided to curtail the quantity of ration viz. sugar, rice and wheat supplied through Fair Prices Shops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of wheat, sugar and rice distributed in Delhi till the month of December last and the quantity distributed from January, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION: (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) and (b). The allocation of wheat to Delhi was of the order of 72,000 tonnes per month since June, 91 except in the months of December, 91 and January, 92 when the allocation was 64800 tonnes each month. In the case of rice, allocations were maintained at 20000 tonnes per month since June, 91 except in the months of August to November, 91 when the allocation was 27000 tonnes each month.

The normal allocation of levy sugar for Delhi is 8720 tonnes. Since August, 91, Central Government has allotted 5% ad-hoc increase in the levy sugar allocation. Delhi Administration distributes the quantity of foodgrains and levy sugar lifted by them to all the Fair Price Shops for distribution to consumers.

(c) The quantity of rice and wheat lifted by Delhi Administration for distribution under Public Distribution System since June, 91 is given below:—

(quantity in tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Rice
June, 1991	46800	11000

(quantity in tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Rice
July, 1991	69900	15400
August, 1991	43100	11900
September, 1991	63200	16900
October, 1991	76900	23000
November, 1991	49200	14100
December, 1991	66800	9100
January, 1992	74200	17400

[English]

Drug Manufacturing Units in Tamil Nadu

3671. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector drug manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu with details of their capital, production and financial position during each of the last three years;

(b) whether these units have evolved any marketing strategy for their products;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the production of several popular products has recently been stopped by these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited has one Surgical Instrument Plant at Madras with a small drug formulation unit as a support activity. The details of capital, production and loss during the last three years are as under:

(Rs./Crores)

Year	Gross Block	Production	Net Loss
1988-89	6.10	12.96	6.13
1989-90	6.28	15.69	5.61
1990-91	6.31	14.95	8.82

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As a part of the strategy, manufacture of formulations have also been undertaken. The State Government has been approached to extend adequate patronage for the products manufactured by the unit. Intensive marketing strategy and operation have been taken to generate demand for surgical instruments produced by the unit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Do not arise.

Traditional Industries in Tamil Nadu

3672. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to revitalise the traditional industries in Tamil Nadu with Central assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Assistance is provided to revitalise traditional industries coming under the purview of KVIC. Keeping this in view Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was given assistance during the last three years as indicated below:—

Years	Rs. in Lakhs
1988-89	2091.53
1989-90	1766.07
1990-91	2227.34

[Translation]

Water Supply Schemes of Rajasthan.

3674. SHRI GIRDHAIR LAL BHARGAVA:

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects and water supply schemes of Rajasthan received by

the Union Government during the last three years till date;

(b) the action taken on each of them so far separately;

(c) the time by which all the schemes are likely to be approved by the Union Government; and

(d) the funds allocated to Government of Rajasthan for these schemes during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) During the last three years till date, 1389 projects were received from State Government of Rajasthan for technical clearance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Mini Missions in addition to two projects for New Revenue Villages/Dhanis and projects for bilateral/multilateral assistance.

(b) 1380 projects worth Rs. 96.304 crores have been approved under ARWSP/Mini Missions. The State Government has been requested to give certain clarification about the two projects for new revenue villages/Dhanis at an estimated cost of Rs. 399.59 lakh. The six projects estimated to cost Rs. 593.10 crore have been sent to Ministry of Finance for seeking bilateral/multilateral assistance. The remaining 9 projects costing Rs. 23.76 crore are under consideration.

(c) The decision for nine projects are likely to be taken by 31.3.92.

(d) Funds are not allocated to States/UTs on scheme-wise basis which is decided by the State Government keeping in view the priorities and other relevant factors. The funds released during the last 3 years to the State

Government of Rajasthan under ARWS, Mini Missions, are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)	
Years	Amount
1988-89	53.090
1989-90	44.550
1990-91	42.587
	140.277

Display of Price on Packets

3676. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the fact that several companies, which sell food and other commodities in packets, do not display the price, date of manufacture and other necessary information on the packets;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received by the Government from Rajasthan; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) According to the Standard of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 declaration of sale price and months and year of manufacturing/packing on retail packages is mandatory. However, certain category of packages are exempted from the aforesaid obligation.

(b) No such complaints have been

received by the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) Does not arise.

Making of Price on Medicines.

3677. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have done away the practice of labelling maximum retail price on medicines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Crisis in BHEL

3678. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited has been facing severe financial crisis and lean orders for manufacturing electrical equipments:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of production units of BHEL facing severe financial crisis; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). BHEL is facing

financial problems due to large outstandings from customers. Besides the company is having a lean order book position mainly because of resource crunch with the major customers.

(c) Capacity utilisation of BHEL units at Tiruchy, Hardwar, Ranipet, Bhopal & Hyderabad is likely to be seriously affected due to huge outstandings and paucity of orders.

(d) BHEL is taking the following steps to improve the situation:—

- (i) Making vigorous efforts to realise its dues from customers;
- (ii) Increase in exports (deemed and physical);
- (iii) Formulating bids to customers with consortium arrangements to tide over the paucity of orders.
- (iv) Diversification into new areas of business.

Industrial Development

3679. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK:
Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a special working group to chalk out strategy for the speedy industrial development of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

[English]

Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act—1947

3681. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 to quicken the process of sick industrial units in the country exempting them from obtaining prior permission from State Government and giving notification to the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also propose to bar the raising of industrial disputes in respect of sick units; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Implementation of D. W. C. R. A.

3682. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas Programme has since been implemented, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocation made therefor

during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated or proposed to be allocated for the same in 1992-93, State-wise; and

(d) the target fixed and achieved so far under the said programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A State-wise statement I showing the districts covered under D. W. C. R. A. upto 1991-92 is given below.

(b) State-wise funds are not allocated under DWCRA scheme but releases are made to the districts. Under the scheme, for income generating activities, funding is equally shared by Government of India, UNICEF and the State Government. A State-statement showing releases made by the Central Government for 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991—92 is at statement-II.

(c) Net yet done.

(d) A State-wise statement showing the targets fixed and achieved pertaining to the formation of groups is at statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

List of 241 Districts Under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) upto 1991-92.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Adilabad.
2. Srikakulam.
3. Cuddapah.

4. Mehbubnagar.

5. Anantapur.

6. Visianagaram.

7. Prakasam.

8. Medak.

9. Karimnagar.

10. Nellore.

11. Nizambad.

12. Kurnool.

2. ASSAM

1. Karbianglong

2. Dhubri

3. Darrang

4. Sibsagar

5. Nagaon

6. Sonitpur

7. Lakhimpur

8. Nalbari

9. North Cachar

3. ARUNACHAL PRADESH.

1. East Kameng

2. West Siang

3. Tirap

4. Tewang

5. Upper Subansiri

21. Rohtas

6. Lohit

5. GOA.

7. East Siang

1. Panaji

4. BIHAR.

6. GUJARAT.

1. Hazaribagh

1. Ahmedabad

2. Madhubani

2. Junagarh

3. Gopalganj

3. Panchmahal

4. Samastipur

4. Bharuch

5. Palamau

5. Surendarnagar

6. Siwan

6. Banaskantha

7. Lohhardagga

7. Kutch

8. Deoghar

8. Surat

9. Saran

9. Amerli

10. Godda

10. Mehsana

11. Gaya

11. Valsad.

12. Patna

7. HARYANA.

13. Aurangabad

1. Mohindergarh

14. Jahanabad

2. Sirsa

15. Vaishali

3. Sonapat

16. Sitamarhi

4. Gurgaon

17. Ranchi

5. Rewari

18. Muzaffarpur

6. Rohtak

19. West Champaran

7. Bhiwani

20. East Champaran

8. Faridabad

9. Karnal
8. HIMACHAL PRADESH.

1. Kangra
2. Shimla
3. Chamba
4. Mandi
5. Sirmaour
6. Kulu
7. Solan

9. JAMMU & KASHMIR.

1. Doda
2. Kupwara
3. Udhampur
4. Budgam
5. Jammu
6. Sirnagar

10. KARNATAKA.

1. Bijapur
2. Chickmagalur
3. Mysore
4. Dharwar
5. Gulbarga
6. Raichur
7. Dakshin Kannada

8. Kodagu

9. Kolar

10. Bellary

11. Shimoga

11. KERALA

1. Wynaad

2. Palghat

3. Idukki

4. Mullapuram

5. Cannanore

6. Kozhikode

7. Alappuzha

12. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Shahdol

2. Chindwara

3. Guna

4. Raipur

5. Rajgadh

6. Surguja

7. Shajapur

8. Bhind

9. Tikamgarh

10. Sehore

11. Sidhi

337	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 28, 1913 (SAKA)	Written Answers	338
	12. Rewa		12. Jalgaon	
	13. Morena		13. Nanded	
	14. Bastar		14. Buldhana	
	15. Khargone		15. Wardha	
	16. Panna	14.	MANIPUR	
	17. Raigarh		1. Imphal	
	18. Dhar		2. Ukhrul	
	19. Jhabua		3. Churachandrapur	
	20. Raisen		4. Thoubal	
	21. Hoshangabad		5. Vishnupur	
	22. Gwalior		6. Tamenglong	
	23. Ujjain	15.	MEGHALAYA	
13.	MAHARASHTRA		1. West Khasi Hills	
	1. Osmanabad		2. East Garo Hills	
	2. Bhandara	16.	MIZORAM	
	3. Nasik		1. Aizwal	
	4. Dhule		2. Lunglei	
	5. Thane	17.	NAGALAND	
	6. Sholapur		1. Kohima	
	7. Yavatmal		2. Mokokchung	
	8. Beed		3. Tuensang	
	9. Raigad		4. Zonopoto	
	10. Chandrapur	18.	ORISSA	
	11. Gadchiroli		1. Kalahandi	

2. Bolangir
3. Dhenkanal
4. Sambalpur
5. Sundergarh
6. Korput
7. Cuttack

19. PUNJAB

1. Gurdaspur
2. Bhatinda
3. Ferozpur
4. Sangrur
5. Hoshiarpur
6. Kapurthala

20. RAJASTHAN

1. Banswara
2. Pali
3. Alwar
4. Bhilawar
5. Jhodhpur
6. Tonk
7. Udaipur
8. Sikar
9. Barmer
10. Dholpur

11. Jalore
12. Dungarpur
13. Bharatpur
14. Sawai Madhopur

21. SIKKIM

1. West District
2. South District

22. TAMILNADU

1. Dharmapuri
2. Periyar
3. Trichi
4. South Arcot
5. North Arcot
6. Pudukottai
7. Salem
8. Thanjavur
9. Tirunelveli
10. Coimbatore
11. Pasumpan Thever Thirumagam

23. TRIPURA

1. Tripura West
2. Tripura North

24. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Basti

2. Banda
3. Sultanpur
4. Etawah
5. Deoria
6. Allahabad
7. Gorakhpur
8. Nianital
9. Pauri
10. Raibareilly
11. Gonda
12. Shahjanapur
13. Mainpuri
14. Hardoi
15. Uttar Kashi
16. Badaun
17. Barabanki
18. Pratapgarh
19. Pithoragarh
20. Farrukhabad
21. Dehradun
22. Jaunpur
23. Almora
24. Faizabad
25. Mirzapur

26. Varanasi
27. Azamgarh
28. Ballia
29. Ghazipur
30. Hamirpur
31. Fatehpur
32. Mau

25. **WEST BENGAL**

1. Purulia
2. Bankura
3. Jalpaiguri
4. South 24 Pargana
5. North 24 Pargana
6. Hooghly
7. Midnapur
8. Burdwan

NAME OF UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3. Delhi
4. Lakshadweep
5. Pondicherry

STATEMENT-II

*Yearly fund released under DWCRA**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (upto Feb. 92)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.18	54.23	36.82
2.	Assam	41.35	23.17	10.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5.58	10.18	13.14
4.	Bihar	26.90	72.64	25.25
5.	Goa	9.87	4.55	4.20
6.	Gujarat	61.90	11.36	20.40
7.	Haryana	24.58	36.65	45.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.94	42.83	19.52
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.67	10.10	-
10.	Karnataka	35.11	44.93	45.66
11.	Kerala	25.42	28.73	17.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	63.72	42.88	23.63
13.	Maharashtra	20.53	46.96	27.28
14.	Manipur	13.13	-	46.01
15.	Meghalaya	4.13	5.16	-
16.	Mizoram	6.75	12.73	10.59
17.	Nagaland	17.64	10.46	8.89
18.	Orissa	21.44	23.73	60.99
19.	Punjab	28.12	24.48	27.18

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (upto Feb. 92)</i>
20.	Rajasthan	47.27	35.35	19.15
21.	Sikkim	3.95	1.01	4.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	31.10	57.38	49.15
23.	Tripura	0.80	12.71	1.33
24.	Uttar Pradesh	109.38	128.34	68.54
25.	West Bengal	51.42	29.82	22.87
26.	A&N Island	0.28	0.28	0.16
27.	D&N Haveli	1.52	-	-
28.	Delhi	-	-	-
29.	Lakshadweep	3.67	3.04	1.71
30.	Pondicherry	1.20	-	4.48
TOTAL		729.55	773.70	612.15
Funds released to CAPART for assistance to Voluntary Agencies.		171.74	125.00	135.00
Grand Total:		901.29	898.70	747.15

STATEMENT-III

State-wise target & groups formed under Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas 1985-86 to 1991-92 (upto January, 1992)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Uts</i>	<i>Target of groups</i>	<i>Groups formed</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2610	2679
2.	Assam	1750	1044

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Uts</i>	<i>Target of groups</i>	<i>Groups formed</i>
<hr/>			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	467	58
4.	Bihar	4950	2539
5.	Goa	230	225
6.	Gujarat	2354	1182
7.	Haryana	1410	1089
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1472	1334
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1816	732
10.	Karnataka	2070	1784
11.	Kerala	1475	1075
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5000	5176
13.	Maharashtra	3010	1914
14.	Manipur	495	701
15.	Meghalaya	461	241
16.	Mizoram	356	372
17.	Nagaland	490	382
18.	Orissa	2878	2932
19.	Rajasthan	3532	2121
20.	Punjab	1410	1404
21.	Sikkim	290	232
22.	Tamil Nadu	2966	2665
23.	Tripura	418	496
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7560	7042

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Target of groups	Groups formed
25.	West Bengal	2180	1499
26.	A&N Islands	150	44
27.	Daman & Diu	70	
28.	Delhi	150	14
29.	Chandigarh	50	—
30.	Lakshadweep	160	50
31.	Pondicherry	150	107
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120	72
Total		52500	41205

P.S.:- No targets were fixed for 1983-84 & 1984-85.

Implementation of Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan

3683. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Rajasthan where Desert Development Programme has been implemented;

(b) the amount allocated under this programme during the last three years.

(c) whether the expansion of desert is likely to be controlled under this programme;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to continue the programme; and

(e) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The Desert Development Programme is in operation in 11 districts of Rajasthan namely Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Sriganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3800 lakhs was allocated for Rajasthan during 1989-90. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, the allocation was the same as in 1989-90.

(c) The Programme aims at controlling desertification and restoring ecological balance in the long run through activities such as afforestation with special emphasis on sanddune stabilisation, and shelter belt plantation, grass-land development, soil and moisture conservation and water resources development.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Housing in Haryana

3684. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to seek assistance from the World Bank to solve housing problem in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Budgetary Support to Public Sector Undertakings.

3685. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the short and long term measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in order to reduce the burden of budgetary support to Public Sector Undertaking?

(b) whether the Government propose to have a common fund of resources generated by selling of equity to revive the sick public sector undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The measures taken/proposed by the Government order to reduce the burden of budgetary support to Public Sector Undertakings include raising of equity capital by Public Sector Undertakings

directly from the open market, issue of bonds by PSUs, calling public deposits, raising loans from internal/international financial institutions, generation of higher internal resources ect.

(b) and (c). As announced in the Budget Speech for 1992-93, Government will consider a further sale of equity of Rs. 1000 crore to provide resources to national Renewal Fund in 1992-93, which will take care of the interest of workers likely to be affected by the revival/rehabilitation of PSEs.

[Translation]

Blackmarket of Palmolein

3686. SHRI SANTOS KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI RAMRISHNA KUMARIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palmolein is being black-marketed outside the Super Bazar;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check it;

(c) the number of cases of blackmarketing of Palmolein detected during 1991;

(d) the criteria adopted to open the branches of Super Bazar in Delhi; and

(e) the number of times palmolein is being distributed at present in the Super Bazar during a month;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi administration and Super Bazar, Delhi have stated that they have no knowledge of blackmarketing of Palmolein out side Super Bazar.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Delhi Administration has stated that during the year 1991 the official of the Enforcement wing of Food and Supplies Department and Anti-Hoarding Cell, Delhi police checked the business premises of M/s Jyoti Biscuit Factory, Gurudwara Srinivas Puri, New Delhi where 300 Kg. Palmolein was found stocked unauthorisedly. A case has been registered with police Station Srinivas Puri for contravention of the provision of the Delhi Edible Oils (Licensing and Control) order, 1977.

(d) Super Bazar, Delhi has taken various factors into consideration while opening its branches in Delhi such as availability of suitable accommodation, commercial viability, anticipated capital expenditure and the socio-economic objective to serve the weaker strata of the society.

(e) Presently, depending on the availability of stocks of Palmolein in Super Bazar, its sale is open for the consumers regularly from 10 AM to closing time of branch on every working day (except one hour lunch break).

Corruption Charges Against Gazetted Officers and Employees

3687. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees including gazetted officers against whom the charges

of bungling and corruption have been enquired into by the Central Bureau of Investigation in 1991;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) the number of officers and employees against whom the Central Bureau of Investigation has made recommendations for initiating action in 1991 and the number of cases referred to the courts; and

(d) the details thereof?

- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). During 1991, CBI investigated 1902 cases, involving 4351 officials on the allegations of bungling and corruption. Out of these 2802 are of Gazetted Status.

(c) and (b). The information is a below:-

(i) No. of officers and employees against whom departmental action is recommended by CBI:- 1097.

(ii) No. of officials, against whom cases are referred to for suitable action:- 279.

(iii) No. of officials, against whom cases were closed/other-wise disposed of, for want of sufficient evidence:- 397

(iv) No. of cases involving 437 officials referred to the courts for trial:- 351.

[English]

Indo-Canadian Industrial Collaboration

3688. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any

proposal to set up industries in Rajasthan in collaboration with Canada;

(b) whether the Indo-Canadian teams have jointly visited the State and selected some sites for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of foreign collaboration approvals specific to a location are not centrally maintained.

(b) No such visit of Indo-Canadian teams has been sponsored by the Ministry to Rajasthan.

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

Transfer of Refractory and Ceramic units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

3689. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to transfer the refractory and ceramic units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. to the Steel Ministry as per the recommendations of the Fazal Committed; and

(b) the details of the recommendations of the Fazal Committed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K.

THUNGON): (a) Proposal, to transfer the refractory and ceramic units of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) to Department of Steel, as per the recommendation of the Fazal Committee has not been agreed to by that Department.

(b) The Fazal Committee recommended that the refractory units of Burn Standard Company Limited could be separated from the engineering units and may either be formed into a subsidiary company under Burn Standard Company Limited or merged with Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL), a public sector enterprise under the Department of Steel (DOS).

Profit/Loss by Burn Standard Company Limited

3690. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit earned or loss incurred by M/s. Burn Standard Company Limited during each of the last three years with break-up of engineering, refractory and ceramic division;

(b) the reasons for losses in the refractory and engineering divisions; and

(c) the total amount spend by M/s Burn Standard Company Limited in litigation and/or for legal expenses during each of the last years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Details of profit/loss incurred by Engineering and Refractory Units of Burn Standard Company Limited for the last three years are as under:

Profit (+)/Loss (-)
(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Engg. Division	(+) 107.-00	(-) 218.38	(+) 241.57
Offshoren Division	(-) 367.09	(-) 200.90	(-) 165.75
R&C Division			
Salem	(+) 559.95	(+) 710.19	(+) 770.86
Other Units	(-) 729.94	(-) 888.79	(-) 885.57
	(-) 430.08	(-) 597.88	(-) 38.89*

Excluding payments towards voluntary retirement scheme and pay arrears.

(b) Engineering Division recorded loss in 1989-90 mainly due to disturbed industrial relations at Howrah Works. Lack of orders, inadequacy of infrastructural facilities contributed towards losses in offshore division. As regards refractory units other than Salem, excess manpower, obsolescence of technology, obsolete plant and machinery and lack of orders in their product profile are main reasons for losses.

(c) The total amount spent by the company in litigation and /or for legal expenses during each of the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
7.57	8.40	15.42

Viability Report of M/s Burn Standard Limited

3691. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Refractory and Ceramic

Workers Union of Refractory and Ceramic Union of M/s. Burn Standard Company Limited have ever submitted viability report regarding No. 2 Works, Lalkuti and Durgapur Works since its nationalisation;

(b) if so, how many times they have submitted viability reports prepared by different experts;

(c) whether the company ever discussed this report with the union; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Refractor & Ceramic (R&C) Workers' Union, Raniganj have submitted two reports, one prepared by Sunder Consultants in respect of Raniganj No. 2 and Durgaur and the second report prepared by M/s. Refractory Specialities (I) Limited, Asansol, in respect of Raniganj No. 2 Works only. These reports were received only during the months of January and February 1992, and need closer scrutiny.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer Factory in Hodel, Faridabad

3692. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish a fertilizer factory near Hodel in district Faridabad;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Scheme for Agro-Rural Industries

3693. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any centrally sponsored schemes for setting up of agro-rural industries in rural areas of country;

(b) if so, the allocation made under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any review of the scheme has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

sponsored schemes under implementation during the last three years were in the nature of development of industrially backward areas, promotion of handlooms and handicrafts.

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

[*Translation*]

Amendment in Minimum Wages Act

3694. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI BAPUHARI CHAURE:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Minimum Wages Act and to introduce a variable dearness allowance in accordance with the Consumer Price Index ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The proposals to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have not yet been finalised. Pending amendment of the Act, the State Government and Union Territory Administrations had been requested to have a minimum wage with Variable Dearness allowance linked to All India Consumer Price Index.

[*English*]

Steem Coal to Ceramic Industry

3695. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether erratic and inferior delivery

of steam coal has affected ceramic industry in North India recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to supply adequate steams coal; and

(d) the number of new ceramic in open cast mines opened to raise production during non-rainy season in 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) to (c). Government have been giving preference in allotment of railway wagons of movement of coal to priority sectors which include power, cement, steel, railways and fertilizers. Due to limited availability of railway wagons, coal movement by rail to other consumers including ceramic industries has been affected. Steps are being taken by the Government to increase production and despatch of coal with a view to improve its availability to all consumers including ceramic industries. Ceramic industry generally insists on supply of coal from a few selected underground mines, whose production has not kept pace with increase in demand because of depletion of their coal reserves. If the industry were to except coal from other sources also, its level of satisfaction will be much higher.

(d) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to opencast mines sanctioned in the country during the year 1991. During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, Government have sanctioned 4 new large opencast coal mine projects in the country. These are in addition to the projects sanctioned by the coal companies themselves.

[Translation]

Illiteracy in Colliery Areas

3696. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the illiteracy percentage is higher in colliery areas;

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

(c) the target fixed by the Government for removing illiteracy during the last three years and the extent to which these targets have been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investments In Coal Companies

3697. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the Coal Companies and subsidaries during the last three years;

(b) whether most of the companies engaged in the coalfields have suffered losses during the said period; and

(c) if so, the reasons for incurring losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) Investment in the various coal companies including Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	Investments		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Eastern Coalfields Limited	178.85	204.84	432.59
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	204.87	205.98	237.37
Northern Coalfields Limited	304.29	216.14	247.41
Western Coalfields Limited	158.37	153.68	144.52
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	262.30	241.95	299.31
North Eastern Coalfields	7.67	7.00	6.62
Coal India Limited (HQ)	2.68	0.95	0.82
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	8.34	8.58	6.07
Dankuni Coal Complex	20.73	8.36	2.40
Total (CIL)	1282.81	1393.39	1655.14
Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	140.00	150.00	213.00

(b) Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited have been losing continuously before adjustments under Coal Price Retention Account.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited have also been incurring loss.

(c) The main reasons for losses in both Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited are predominance of high cost underground mines, difficult mining conditions, exhaustion of reserves and large work-force.

The main reasons for losses in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. include higher percentage of production from the conven-

tional Under Ground mines which are labour intensive, low productivity and high wage cost; Open Cast mines having high stripping ratio; industrial relation problems and law and order situation.

Targets of Coal Production by Central Coal fields.

3698. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for Central Coalfield

Limited during last three years the extent to which these targets have been achieved;

(b) the reasons for not achieving the fixed target; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGUUDA): (a) Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the production targets of raw coal. The production targets and actual production for last three years is given below:—

(million tonnes)

CCL's

Year	Production Target	Actual Production	Achievement in % age.
1988-89	28.00	28.07	100.25
1989-90	28.00	28.61	102.18
1990-91	29.17	30.05	103.02

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

[English]

Diversion of Coal from Singareni Collieries

3699. SHRISOBHA NADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal needed for curing of Tobacco from Singareni Collieries is not reaching the growers in Krishna District during the last season as well as the current season; if so, whether some complaint have been received thereon;

(b) if so, whether a thorough enquiry has been conducted into this coal scandal;

(c) if so, the findings and action taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGUUDA): (a) to (d). Singareni Collieries Company Ltd (SCCL) have been supplying coal every year for curing of tobacco in accordance with the advice of Tobacco Board, Guntur, to Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation (APSTC), and Tobacco Board, for further distribution among tobacco growers in various districts in Andhra Pradesh. As per the decision taken in a meeting held on 27.7.91 to finalise plans for supplies of coal to tobacco growers, the growers of Krishna district are to be supplied coal through APSTC. SCCL have intimated that coal requirements of tobacco growers of Krishna district, as projected by APSTC for 1991-92 was 19,600 tonnes, and the same quantity has been supplied to APSTC. APSTC started lifting this coal by road from Kothagudem on 23.10.91 and completed the lifting by 6.3.1992. In case there are any specific complaints or grievances in this regard, the same could be brought to the notice of SCCL for appropriate action.

Supply of Coal to V. T. P. S.

3700. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have failed to supply the coal indented by Vijayawada Thermal Power Station which has paid money for supply of wagons;

(b) whether the coal which is to reach V. T. P. S. has reached the Thermal Station in Kerala;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure timely and adequate supply of coal from Singareni Collieries to V.T.P.S. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Railway have informed that during April'91 to February'92, they have on an average supplied 183 boxes of coal per day to Vijaywada Thermal Power Station against a linkage of 203 boxes per day which works out to a satisfaction of over 90%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Supply of coal to Vijaywada Thermal Power Station is made from linked coal Companies. Coal supplies to this Power Station are regularly monitored and corrective actions are taken whenever required to ensure timely and adequate coal supply.

Selling Agencies for Drugs

3701. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions for allotting sole selling agencies for drugs manufactured by public sector undertakings; and

(b) the number to such agencies allotted during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and its bearing on the increased cost of drugs in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Bengal Immunity Ltd. and Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., the public sector undertakings engaged in the manufacture of drugs, do not appoint sole selling agents for drugs manufactured by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Industrial Districts as Counter Magnet City

3702. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected big and industrial districts in Uttar Pradesh to develop them as counter magnet city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the selected districts are likely to be developed as counter magnet city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The NCR Planning Board, in consultation with the State Government, have selected Bareilly town as a counter magnet area in the Regional Plan - 2001, NCR. The development of counter magnet areas under the NCR

Plan will be done as a long term objective depending upon availability of resources; and for which no definite time limit can be indicated.

Rehabilitation of Jhuggi-Jhompri Colonies

3703. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jhuggi-jhompri colonies in North Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to allot flats/plots to rehabilitate the people of said colonies;

(c) if so, by when;

(d) whether the Government propose to shift the jhuggi-jhompri colony of Mangolpuri; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No survey has been recently carried out in this respect.

(b) As per present policy, only those eligible J. J. Clusters are considered for shifting and resettlement where the land is required by the land owning agencies for project purposes.

(c) It is for the land owning agencies to indicate to DDA the schedule of shifting the JJ Clusters from their land.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Supply of Drinking Water to SCs/STs Dominated Areas of Kerala.

3704. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYAAR-
AGHAVAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL
SURESH:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN
SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS
SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the drinking water projects of Kerala pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) the number of projects out of them meant for SCs/STs;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on each of them separately; and

(d) the funds allocation proposed to be made to Kerala for various rural development programmes during 1992-93, programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). 11 Rural Water Supply Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.17 crores were received in November, 1991. They were examined and the State Government was requested in December, 1991 to send certain clarifications which are still awaited.

(d) Allocations of funds to Kerala and other States/UTs. for various rural development programmes for 1992-93 have not been finalised so far.

Records of Estate Office

3705. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether some records of Estate Office have been destroyed;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the additional copies of such records are available; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to preserve the records in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Some records relating to assesment and recovery of licence fee were recently torn or damaged due to monkey menace but these could be reconstructed with the help fo other documents available.

(d) Action to repair the windows wherever necessary and to provide wire netting in some of the rooms has been taken. In addition instruction have been given to the staff to close windows and to ensure locking the doors leaving the office.

[Translation]

Alleged Corruption Chargee against Officers of BHEL

3706. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of alleged corruption involving many senior officers of BHEL are pending with the Union Government:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the number of cases disposed of during 1990-91 and the number of officers penalised; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to dispose of the remaining cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). There is only ouecase of a senior officer of the rank of Additional General Manager and above which is under investigation since August, 1990. The case is expected to be disposed of in 6 months.

New P. D. S.

3707. SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for indetifying the blocks wherein new Public Distribution System has been implemented and the State-wise number thereof;

(b) in what way this new system is different from the old public distribution system;

(c) the State-wise number of the blocks in the country- whe the new distribution system has been implemented;

(d) the reasons for non-availability to foodstuffs and other items to be provided under the distribution system; and

(e) the outcome of the discussion held in the convention of food Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Central Government has Identified, in consultation with State Government and UT Administrations, Blocks covered by area specific programmes such as Desert Development Programme (DDP).

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) and certain Designated Hill Areas (DHA) for implementing proposals to improve the reach of the Public Distribution System (PDS). The State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to open additional Fair Price Shop wherever necessary; issue ration cards to people not so far covered; eliminate bogus/cards and strengthen delivery systems of PDS Com-meditiesto the Fair Price Shops in the identified blocks. The States/ UTs have also bee requested to constitute Vigilance Committee at various levels including at FPS/Village level by involving consumers. While the Publicc Distribution system is universal in character and does not distinguish the beneficiaries based on income or occupation, this is a step to improve the reach of the PDS in the identified areas, populated by vulnerable sections of the population.

(c) A Statement showing the State-wise number of Blocks reported by the States UT Administrations as identified for implement-ing the revamped PDS is given below.

(d) The State Government/UT Admini-strations have been requested to earmark allocation of PDS items to these identified areas out of the normal allocation to the State for distribution under PDS. Allocation of PDS items is supplemental in nature and is not meant to meet the total requirements.

(e) In the meeting taken with State Food Ministers in August and October, 1991 State Government expressed support to the programme.

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of Block Reported by the State Government/UT Administration as Identified for Implementing the Re-vamped PDS

<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Number of Blocks</i>
Andhra Pradesh	120
Arunachal Pradesh	48

<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Number of Blocks</i>
Assam	69
Bihar	156
Goa	-
Gujarat	84
Haryana	44
Himachal Pradesh	7
Jammu & Kashmir	28
Karnataka	94
Kerala	21
Madhya Pradesh	201
Maharashtra	114
Manipur	22
Meghalaya	30
Mizoram	20
Nagaland	28
Orissa	143
Punjab	-
Rajasthan	122
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	56
Tripura	18
Uttar Pradesh	145

<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Number of Blocks</i>
West Bengal	128
A & N Island	2
Chandigarh	-
D & N Haveli	1
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi	-
Lakshadweep	5
Pondicherry	-

Andhra Pradesh has confirmed that erstwhile block equivalents of Mandals identified as 120 only. In Sikkim, Districts have been taken as block equivalents.

[English]

Tapping of Resources by State Governments

3708. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government monitor tapping of resources by State Governments for development plans;

(b) if so, the States which did not succeed in tapping sufficient resources for development plans during the last three years; and

(c) the action, if the Union Government propose to take against defaulting State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the State have not mobilised the proposed/committed levels of additional resources for plans during the last three years. In case of special category State, additional resources mobilised were not considered for planing as these were left to improve negative balance from current revenues.

(c) In the case of State having actual resource mobilisation short to proposed levels and thus total resources, the outlays are revised downward, compared to the approved outlay. Furthermore, Central assistance is cut in case of shortfalls in expenditure for earmarked sectors against revised outlay approved by the Planning Commission.

Scheme for Second Channel of Door-darshan

3709. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cleared multi-million scheme to establish the second National Channel of Door-darshan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The scheme is among those proposed by Ministry of information and Broadcasting for implementation in the Eighth Five Year plan, 1992-97. The planning Commission agrees with this in principle. However, its details have not

been received in Commission and its inclusion in the Eighth Five Year plan will be subject to availability of resources for the plan which have not yet been finalised.

Sale of Flour Bags through PDS

3710. DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose
to sell Agmark floor bags to ration card
holders through the Public Distribution
System;

(b) if so, the details of price fixed for
10kg. bag;

(c) whether there is also proposal to
sell the same four bags through other
authorise agencies at different rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the
reasons for the differences in rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a)
to (d). The Central Government allocates
wheat for distribution through the Fair Shops
to consumers. Some State Governments
have made arrangements to convert some
quantity of these wheat allocations into atta
for distribution to the consumers, against
their quota of entitlement of wheat. The end
retail price of atta is fixed by the State Gov-
ernments.

Delhi Administration has arranged for
conversion of some quantity of PDS wheat
into wholemeal atta for distribution to con-

sumers, against their wheat entitlement, in
10 Kg. consumer packs priced at Rs. 38/- per
bag. Consumers are entitled to one bag of
Agmark atta per month. Other agencies such
as Super Bazar, Delhi; Kendriya Bhandar,
Delhi; Delhi State Civil Supplies Corpora-
tion; and Delhi Consumer Cooperative
Wholesale Stores Ltd., also sell atta in 10 Kg
consumer packs which are rice at Rs. 48.50
per bag of 10 Kg. These agencies obtain
their requirement of wheat under the open
sale of wheat by FCI at prices which are
higher than PDS issue prices. Hence the
difference in the price of Atta sold by these
agencies.

Availability of Flour Bags

3711. SHRI GURIDAS KAMAT: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flour bags in the Capital
are not available in the open market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Govern-
ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):
(a) to (c). No shortage of flour bags in the
Capital has been reported. Super Bazar,
Delhi, Kendriya Bhandar, Delhi, Delhi State
Civil Supplies Corporation sell flour (wheat
atta) in 10 kg. bags to consumers in the
Capital. In addition, the Delhi Administration
has supplied more than 4 lakhs bags of the
wholemeal atta during February, 1992, for
distribution to the consumers against their
entitlement of wheat quota through the fair
price shops. Agencies involved in the sale of
atta have been monitoring the supply posi-
tion.

[Translation]

Marking of setting Price on Amul Butter

3712. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDDB is marketing the 'Amul' Butter without the sailing price on its packets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to insure that the selling price is indicated on these packets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, no declaration as to the sale price is required to be made on uncanned packages of butter.

[English]

Indo-China Cooperation in Fields of Administrative Services

3713. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have agreed to cooperate in the fields of administrative service and management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

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

(c) and (b). A Memorandum of Under-

standing (MOU) was signed by the Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the Government of India and the Executive Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Personnel, People's Republic of China, on the 21st February, 1992 at Beijing. This MOU seeks to promote bilateral exchange in the field of Civil Services, Personnel Management and Public Administration between the two countries. It envisages the following broad forms of co-operation:—

(a) Exchange of professional study tours.

(b) Exchange of experts in the fields of Civil Services, Personnel Management and Public Administration for delivering lectures on subjects of Civil Services, Personnel Management and Public Administration and make comparative studies thereof.

(c) Establishment of cooperation between civil services training institutions of the two countries.

(d) Exchange of relevant materials.

The MOU also leaves room for flexibility in introducing any other form of cooperation that may be mutually agreed upon. It will remain in force for a period of 3 years to begin with unless either side notifies, in writing, its intention to modify or terminate the MOU, not later than six months before its expiry.

Market Borrowings Allocation to Karnataka

3714. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerna-

taka has requested for increase in the Market Borrowings allocation to the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the State Government has requested to increase the market borrowings for the year 1991-92 to at least Rs. 200 crores from the level of Rs. 159.58 crores.

(c) The request of the State Government was considered but could not be accommodated with the projects total market borrowings for 1991-92. The allocation for Karnataka in 1991-92 was Rs. 166.98 crores and as much as over 15% step-up in allocation of market borrowing was already given to Karnataka State over 1990-91.

Financial Assistance to Persons Living Below Poverty Line In Kerala

3715. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there any is Central Scheme to provide financial assistance for construction of houses to the persons living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocation to the Government of Kerala for the purpose; during the last three years; and

(d) the number of houses proposed to be constructed during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). In so far as urban areas are concerned, a Shelter Upgradation Scheme under Nehru Rozgar Yojana, for people below poverty line is under implementation in various State/UTs. Under this Scheme, HUDCO provides loans for shelter upgradation upto Rs. 3000/- per dwelling unit on concessional terms. In addition central subsidy is given @ Rs. 800/- per unit and State Governments provide subsidy @ Rs. 200/- per unit.

(c) HUDCO loan/ Central subsidy sanctioned to various implementing agencies of Govt. of Kerala, under this Central scheme, during the last three years is given below:-

Years Loan Amount sanctioned Central subsidy sanctioned Years Loan Amount sanctioned

(Rs. In lakhs)

1989-90	315.00	80.00
1990-91	797.85	202.63
1991-92	1795.83	478.89
(as on 29.2.92)		

(d) During the current financial year (as on 29.2.89) six schemes for upgradation of 59861 dwelling units have been sanctioned by HUDCO, in Kerala.

Statement correcting reply to USQ NO. 3425 dated 11.12.91 Re: Implementation of Urban Basic services Scheme in Kerala

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): In the statement of towns at Annesute II referred to in reply to part (a) of the question cited as subject-

FOR WORDS AND FIGURES		IT MAY BE READ	
"Pundur		"7 Punalur	
13.	Kottayam	13.	Kozhikode
15.	Vaikom	15.	Vadakara
16.	Palai	16.	Palakkad
19.	Piravam	19.	Payyannur
14.	Changanacherry	14.	Shoranur
17.	Erathupettu	17.	Ottappalam
25.	Chalakudy	25.	Chittur-Tattamangalam
21.	Eloor	26.	Mattanur
20.	Kalamassery	21.	Kannur
23.	Irinjalakuda	23.	Mannarkkad
24.	Kunnamkulam	24.	Koothuparamba
22.	Trichur	22.	Thalipparamba
26.	Kodungallur	20.	Kalpetta
18.	Trodupuzha	18.	Thalassery

2. The information received from the state Government in connection with the Parliament Question was incomplete. The mistake occurred due to revision by the State Government with regard to the towns to be covered initially. Inconvenience caused

is regretted.

3. Since it took sometime to get confirmation/clarification from the State Government, as such correction statement is being submitted now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as of this House towards an important question. Recently, a seminar was organised by some famous institutions like National Institute on Health and Family Welfare, I.C.M.R., W.H.O. and UNICEF etc. in Delhi on the banned medicines which are being sold to the Third World including India by the Multinational companies. They have sold about 15 thousand such banned drugs. Similarly W.H.O. has banned the Breast Milk Substitute and it is also being sold in India without any check. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Government has failed to present any drug policy before the Parliament and that is why these 15 thousand banned drugs are being sold in India without any hesitation. So, I would like to know from the Government through you as to what steps are being taken to ban the use of these 15000 banned drugs for which the I.C.M.R., National Institute on Health and Family Welfare and W.H.O. have been requesting time and again but the Government has not been paying any attention to their requests.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Viyawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very disturbing news from the State of Kerala regarding the prevalence of AIDS which is causing a great concern among the people of this country. Sir, it appears that the prevalence of AIDS is on an increase in Kerala and the number of AIDS victims is increasing year after year. Only recently a person died of AIDS. The unofficial figure shows that more number of persons die due to this very alarming and disastrous disease. I request the Government to take all possible steps in this direction. The incidence of AIDS is comparatively

high among the people belonging to the State of Kerala because they are working in Gulf countries.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I object to it. He has to prove that argument here. He cannot simply say all these things. Let him prove it here. (*Interruptions*). You bring the papers here. We Members of Parliament from Kerala are also concerned about this.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I must express my unhappiness. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is unfair on his part to say this. He should have brought the documents here. (*Interruptions*). You bring the papers, then only we would be able to retort. What he is saying is not correct. We are also concern about AIDS. He is creating an impression that Kerala is full of AIDS patients. It is wrong. We protest this.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go by what the Members from Kerala are saying rather than what you are saying.

SHRI E. AHMED: We are most healthiest people in the country. Let him come and see our patients, our medical facilities, our medical welfare and so on. You do not do anything in Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, you have brought he notice of the Government.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will urge upon the Government to take all necessary steps. It is because a very large number of people are working abroad. There are a very large number of people who are working in Bombay. So, I would request the Government to

take all necessary steps. In the very prestigious hospitals in Kerala, separate Wards for keeping these AIDS infected patients are not there.

MR. SPEAKER: May be they are more particular about it?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I would request the Government to provide all necessary infrastructure there so that this will not increase and cause ill health to the people.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I do not want to comment on this issue. I am on some other issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hope and pray that it is not there and let us take all precautions that it should not be there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, Reports are appearing in the newspapers about AIDS. I agree with my colleagues. The point is that there must be more medical facilities for this. The patients are coming. I do not deny that. But he should not have put this point in this way that it becomes an insult to the people of Kerala.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: That is not my intention.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, I am on a different issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. As you are on a different issue, so I am allowing Prof Kurien.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Government may be having more information. Let us have the information from him.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Day before yesterday.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, what is this? I have allowed you so many times. Why do not you wait for some time? I am allowing you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sir, the hon. Member is trying to create an impression as if there is an excess of AIDS patients in a particular State. It is not correct, Sir.

Sir, I would request you that if there is an allegation like that, that should be removed from the records. It is not correct.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, a lot of reports are appearing in the newspapers about the rejection of the proposal for Bombay High - Kochi gas pipeline by the inter - ministerial committee of Central Government. It is reported that it is unfeasible and these reports have caused shock and consternation in the State.

The politicians, planners and environmental groups in the State were unanimous in their advocacy of the natural gas pipeline from Bombay offshore to Kochi.

This pipeline would be highly helpful for the industrial growth of Kerala. The other day, Members from Kerala have raised the question of Kayamkulam Thermal Project. It is highly shocking that the proposal for a Bombay High-Kochi gas pipeline is also rejected by the inter - ministerial committee of the Government.

"The recommendation by the nine-member committee appointed by the Union Petroleum Ministry against the pipeline proposal is seen here as a blow to the State which had seen the project as offering a

non-controversial, long-term solution to the acute power crisis that has been the State's greatest bottleneck in industrial development for the last two decades."

•

May I request the Government to immediately look into this? The Chief Minister of Kerala came here and made a representation to the Ministry of Petroleum; he was pursuing this matter. For the last two decades, we are waiting for this.

It will not help the Kerala State but all the southern state will be benefited by this grid. So, may I request the hon. Minister and the Government to look into this? If it is rejected, it should be reconsidered for industrial development of Kerala.

RE: TEHRI DAM

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise such an issue before you on which I would expect an assistance also from you. The question on Tehri Dam has been raised so many times in the House and a number of statements have also been made on it by the Government. Mr. Speaker Sir, recently, about 10 to 12 days back, Sunder Lal Bhuguna, who is a leader of this movement has started hunger strike. His hunger strike has completed 20 today. Before starting the hunger strike, he had staged a *Dharna* some 2 to 4 days back in Tehri. The police not only arrested him but the people who were sitting with him were also beaten up by the goondas and has tried to make them run away from there by opposing him in a very rude manner. After it Sunder Lalji was arrested and sent to Roorkee jail. He started hunger strike in Roorkee jail. Later on, the Government decided to release him and the District

Magistrate released him but Shri Sunder Lalji has started hunger strike/again after reaching Tehri. As I have already said that he has completed 20 days of his hunger strike, I do not want to discuss the various aspects of the case, but I would like to draw your attention on some authentic news which have been published in the newspapers during the last 3-4 days. According to the news there are some statements made by the Environmental Minister, Kamal Nath that his Ministry opposes the dam firmly. His Ministry is not only opposing the environmental conditions of the region but is also opposing the situations which crop up after the earthquake.

Now a new situation has been created and the money which was to be given by Russia for the dam, has been stopped. I have got one other information through some letters received from there that the contractors are doing the construction work of the dam with their own money because the Government is unable to provide the amount. Plastering work is in progress there. The whole of the arrangements and the situation are under the control of the contractors. They are carrying out the construction work of the dam as if they are the owners of the land and the country without paying any heed to the administration. Perhaps they are sure that they will get their payment. I know that this matter is a bone of contention for the Government but here I have a copy of the letter which Bahugunaji has written to the Prime Minister and copy has been sent to us. This letter is of 15th i.e. of three days earlier. There is a mention of the meeting held with the Prime Minister. It has also been mentioned in the letter how did the Prime Minister realise the gravity of the problem sympathetically and Shri Sunder Lalji was very much confident that this matter would be resolved but there is no progress at all in this regard.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am worried about the

life of Shri Sunder Lalji. Today he has completed 20 days of his hunger strike. He is a Gandhian fellow. All of you know him very well. He has gone on a severe hunger strike. You know that Sunder Lalji is not only known in India alone but in the whole world also. He has been awarded with the 'Right Livelihood', which is known as an alternative of 'Noble Prize', in connection with his work on Chipko and environment. The life of the same person is in danger today. One of the departments of the Govt. comments that the role of Sunder Lalji is right; may be these words are not theirs, but they do admit that it is not wise to advance the construction work of dam there. The other body of the Government feels that this work should be done. Lalji is sitting here. I know that the Bhartiya Janata Party has shown its resentment over this Tehri issue, both in the House as well as outside the House. Many of its Members have raised this issue many times in this House. Once, half an hour debate was conducted here over this issue and the other questions related to it, the people's representatives of that area have made their roles clear against this issue. The Members of Bhartiya Janata Party from that area are also present in the House. In these circumstances, through you, I request Lalji. I do not know whether it comes under rule or not but I want to say one thing that the prevailing terror of police and Magistrate through the contractor in Tehri and Garhwal, should immediately be stopped. No steps are being taken to stop that terror of the contractors. The terror should be stopped in that area because on the 20th, a big public meeting is going to be held there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of my request is that whatever steps are required to be taken by the Government to save the life of Sunder Lal Bahuguna should be taken immediately. You please direct the Government to take that step without further delay.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat the

words of George Sahib, I want to say this much only that on that on the 28th February, when the activities of the movement were sleeping and particularly when there was no question of demonstration, raising slogans, launching agitation etc., the arrest of the people while they were sleeping, and not even giving remand for 8 days, are against the prescribed procedure of the Indian Penal Code. Under some circumstances, Sunder Lalji Bahuguna was released but the 18 persons, arrested along with him, are still in jail and nothing has been done for their release.

Secondly, the Government should make it clear before the House as to what is the present position of this Tehri Project since the aid which was to be received by us from Russia is likely to be curtailed due to disintegration of that country and there is every possibility that this aid will not be received any more to enable us to complete this projects. Will the Government get that project completed or not under these circumstances? In view of all the geographical situations after the earthquake, it is said that the completion of that project will be against the environment. According to the newspapers reports, the Environment Ministry states that it would reconsider the issue of issuing a 'no objection certificate' to this project because the Technocrats did not comply all the directives given by the Government in this regard so it is not known whether they would reject it or not. Such a situation has come up, therefore, the Government should give statement on these issues, as to what will be the treatment of the Government with those people who were arrested under the leadership of Sunder Lal Bahuguna? Secondly, will that project be completed or not in case the aid from Russia is stopped. Thirdly from the technical point of view, the completion of that project is still desirable or not after the earthquake? I submit that the Government should give a complete statement before the House on the present situation of

doubt and distrust prevailing in the country.

[English]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavines): We also feel that the environmental security aspect of the Tehri Dam should be reviewed.

SHRI LAL KRISHNA ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on one aspect of the question raised by my friend George Fernandes just now, I think that the whole House will be unanimous that a person like Shri Sunder Lalji Bahuguna who has done a lot for environment, has done such a penance, if it is the 20th day of his hunger strike, then it is a matter of great concern.

We would make an appeal to all those persons who can influence him. We will make an appeal to him that whatever he has said on this problem has attracted the attention of the whole country. So he should break his fast. I had a talk to this effect yesterday night with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. He had also told me that he was going to make an appeal to him to break his fast. There are two opinions of experts as well as two opinions of public on the question whether the dam should be constructed there or not and if it is to be constructed, what should be its height. This House has also held a discussion on it once or twice. The members elected from there had opposed it particularly after the earthquake. It is high time that the Central Government apprised the House of what it has thought of so far on the basis of technical experts' advice. The Environment Minister had written only one thing. That would not do. If the Government does not do anything in this matter, that will not suffice. We can express our views only after information on the dam is made available to us by Government about its views which it has based on the technical consultations, particularly after the earthquake.

I have taken up this issue with the State Government and the State Government also says that it appears from the reports of technical experts that there is no danger to the dam even after the earthquake. If this dam is not constructed, the area may suffer. These are the two aspects of the issue. The Government of India should decide the aspect which carries more weight and then place the information available with it before the House. With this request, I support George Saheb. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We also join the appeal.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The hunger-strike should end. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true to say that Government should make up its mind and the State Government should reconsider it, as Advaniji has said. We have all regards for Sundarlal ji. But is it proper to stake one's life to prevent the construction of a dam? (*Interruptions*) When such a big project of Narmada has been taken in and someone may feel about it strongly on environment, but how far is it proper to resort to hunger-strike while the Narmada development project is in hand? As Advaniji has suggested that George Saheb should use his influence. Sundarlalji has been released. Let him call off the hunger-strike so that the entire issue can be reviewed by the Centre. There can be no objection to it. But if the hunger-strike continues, tension will continue to prevail there.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also join with other in this appeal.

About these big projects, certain concerns have been expressed by many people, who are very reputed people and who have done a lot of work on this area. Shri Vajpayee has referred to about Narmada project. Their representatives came to us and they have also expressed certain doubts about the displaced persons. Now, if certain doubts are there and certain questions are raised by people like Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna and those percolate down to the common people, then what steps the Government would take to remove the fears from the minds of the people? Now there has to be development projects. There may certain objections and they may not be from right angle. But how to create an opinion in the country and how to convince the people? It should not be something of confrontation but it should be to convince the people. That is why we urge upon the Government to take the leaders and all others who are concerned into confidence, to place before them everything and to really convince the people that it is being done for the interest of the country and not for any other purpose, and that those who are going to be displaced, will be properly rehabilitated. This is a very serious aspect. The way the concerns are expressed, we just cannot brush them aside by saying that these are motivated. No. With a clear outlook we have to deal with the situation. That is my appeal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all make an appeal to Bahugunaji along with Kalyan Singh ji's statement and Advaniji's appeal to him to call off his hunger strike. He is not a leader of a particular party. He launched 'Chipako' movement on environment and has specific knowledge of environment. He takes pains for it. He is a public leader. That is why I request Shri Kumaramangalam that an appeal should be made on behalf of the Government of India to the effect that Bahu-

gunaji may call off his hunger-strike immediately as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is going to make an appeal to him to call off his hunger-strike so that his valuable life can be saved.

Secondly, we have expressed our fears on this issue in this House, I would like to raise a fundamental question as the Government has said nothing about it. For the last three-four days it has been appearing in newspapers that the Environment Minister Kamal Nath ji was going to withdraw the interim clearance given for the construction of the Tehri dam. If it is so, the cause will end for which Bahugunaji is fighting and working for the hill-people in case the Government accepts it. Instead of letting the news leaked out - - which has been leaking for three days and the press reporters are told - -

[*English*]

"Sources close to. Shri Kamal Nath say"

[*Translation*]

That Government should have informed us about its stand, its technical stand on such a serious issue on which the entire House is worried, as Russia has said that it will not give money, so that the House can make up its mind.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker Sir, the House should make an appeal to Bahugunaji to break his fast. As far as its technical aspect is concerned, much time and resources have been spent on its utility. Water resources are the biggest resources to the country. If we don't harness it, there are floods, droughts and powers crisis. So it is totally against the interests of the country as well humanity to stop these multi-purpose river projects in the name of environment. Shri Rabi Ray has submitted in right spirit that if the Environment Minister

does anything on his own, it is not proper. The Government should adopt unanimous stand otherwise internal problems arise. As far as the displaced persons are concerned, all of us should make a demand for them. But to create obstacles is against the national interests. There should not be any condition for it. The fate of the nation depends of it. This is not case on a particular region. Electricity is generated from water and coal but the electricity from coal causes environmental degradation. If orders are issued for planting trees on both sides of canals, then the number of trees will become fifty times more than earlier. In the same way plantation of trees on both sides of rail track and roads should form part of the national policy. If it is done, the entire country will become a garden. Environment should form part of the national policy.

I request you to make an appeal to Bahugunaji to call off his hunger strike.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Chandulalji, are you to speak on this point?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: (Durg): On this point and also on another point.

MR. SPEAKER: On this point 'yes', on the other issue probably 'no'.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: That is also very essential, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you speak on the other issue. I will give you a chance after this. You take it up afterwards please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARANJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of Tehri Dam has been raised by almost all the parties. I totally agree that Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna is not a person who belongs to any particular party. He is a well-known environmentalist. I would like to join, and the Government would also like to join with the House in unanimously requesting him and appealing to him to give up his fast. This issue has been discussed many a time in this House with various Governments. As rightly pointed out by Shri Bhogendra Jha, the technical and financial aspects have also been discussed. There are equally strong feeling, both from environmental angle as well as the utilisation point of view. I think it would be advisable, instead of going on and on this subject, to say that all the parties are concerned about this matter. I think we should all sit together at some particular period of time - we have time during this session - and really work out a solution, instead of having a constant barrage whether it is right or wrong, whether it is technically perfect or not etc. There is no party involved in this. This is a development matter. Let us take up this development matter in that sense of the term that it is for the benefit of the country, whether the benefit is such that it justifies or does not justify, may be, certain other problems.

I think it is better that we discuss it between ourselves first and come to a complete picture on it and then, instead of confusing the atmosphere more, come out with - as rightly pointed out - a collective thought, through the people, so that a development project does go through.

With regard to the so-called leakages, 'sources close to the hon. Environment Minister has quoted this matter' etc., I think the hon. Minister who is present here would find out which are the papers being referred to and come back, if you want to. But I do not think it is necessary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I do not know what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the matter relating to Shri Bahuguna's hunger strike and Tehri Dam was raised. Are you interested in saying something at this point of time?

SHRI BHOGENDARA JHA: What about leakage?

MR. SPEAKER: No, leakage is a very minor issue.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I was not in the House earlier. My colleague, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, was telling me what happened here. I suppose the Members here would be happy if he would tell me what was discussed. He was appraising me what was discussed in this House. I was in the Rajya Sabha. A similar issue was raised in the Rajya Sabha.

I have stated on the floor of this House before that environmental clearance to the Tehri Dam project was given in July, 1990. But this clearance was given subject to certain conditions. I have also stated on the floor of the House several months ago that some of these conditions have not been fulfilled. I have brought this to the notice of the Tehri Dam authorities and we have been interacting with them. Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna has been on fast after his release from arrest. I would like to inform the hon. Members here that in this connection I wrote to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh offering any information, any input which may be required to facilitate any negotiation or discussion which could, perhaps, take place. Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna had met me also some time ago and asked me about the status. We all know that approval on the Environmental Protec-

tion Act does not mean that the Government alone has to act but the people who are non-government can also act. notices have been issued to my Ministry for stoppage of this work. We are actively considering them. There is no subterfuge. There is no secret in this. I have stated on the floor of the House and I reiterate that I would not have any hesitation in withdrawing environmental clearance to the Tehri Dam if the environment conditions are not met or are not going to be met.

If they are going to be violated, I am not going to accept that situation. We are very clear on this because this is just not the question of a development project. There are many reunifications of it and more so after the earth quake. I have also talked to the hon. Members from that area. Hon. Members won't mind my saying that I talked to Col. Khanduriji and others on this and they have written to me, they have met me, and I have discussed with them to find out what are their views since they are people's representatives. So, I have constantly been having this interaction, there is no subterfuge that somebody is leaking something there is nothing like this, it is all very open and whatever conditions are there are there, there is nothing to leak, what has not been fulfilled, has not been fulfilled there is nothing to leak. I have taken a very clear and open position on the floor of this House. So, I would only like to inform the Members that I had written to the hon. Chief Minister of U.P. saying that there cannot be any difference of opinion on issues relating to environmental impact on catchment area treatment, on disaster management plans etc. I did write to the U.P. Chief Minister last week that we could perhaps have discussions with Shri Sunderlal Bahugunaji and I would be very willing to provide any forum, any information, any input required to facilitate this discussion because it is not a very happy situation that Bahugunaji has been on this agitation - first he was arrested and now he is on fast,

and also there are reports which I do not know whether they are correct, I am not making any allegation, he has not been treated properly. So, Sir, I would assure this House that this matter of withdrawing environmental clearance to the Tehri Dam is, as I have stated in the Rajya Sabha, under active consideration and with this I thought we could appeal to Shri Sundarlal Bahugunaji to withdraw his agitation.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, he has made the confusion worse confounded. He has not told what are the conditions that have not been fulfilled and which conditions need to be fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let us take that he has not confused any issue, he has not given any assurance, he would look into the matter very carefully.

Well, on your behalf, on behalf of the Members of Parliament, I would like to say something.

I know Shri Sundarlal Bahugunaji. I had several occasions to meet him and discuss some issues on environment with him. He is an evolved soul. We want his guidance and blessings for the protection of the environment. He should remain hale and hearty. The environment should be protected and preserved. The development should be brought about. If at times they look contrary to each other, we have to strike a balance between the two.

On the Tehri Dam, people have different views. They have to be studied carefully and action has to be taken carefully. Certainly necessary steps can be taken by the Government to study the issue carefully. We, the Members of Lok Sabha, would like to entreat that he should give up his hunger strike and continue to guide the environmentalists and the movement for the protection

of the environment in this country and we hope he will heed to our request.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all of you know that the Bhilai Steel Plant is the largest plant in the country and it is running well. But iron ore is brought here from Dalli-Rajhara but the sources are likely to be exhausted within three years. The construction of rail line from Dalli-Rajhara to Bailadilla has not begun so far. But there are chances of the closure of the Bhilai Plant after three years.

[Translation]

All the workers of Bhilai, whether they are in steel plant or SAIL and even the Union Steel Minister are worried that this large industry which is giving maximum profit, shall be closed after three or four years, if a railway line is not laid there. That is why, through you I would like to make a special request to the Minister and the Council of Ministers, to expedite construction work on that railway line. If this is not done, it will be of serious consequences. District Bastar is the Biggest tribal district-bigger than Haryana- but it has no railway line. This is the reason, why there is no progress and development in the tribal area. There are various kinds of metals and minerals there which are not being tapped properly. That is why, today, through you, I would like to make a special request that they should start the work for the construction of the railway line.

Secondly, I like to thank the hon. Speaker for appealing to Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna to end his hunger strike. I also know him for the last forty years. When I was in a Newspaper, he too was associated with the News-
pa-

per world. He has a lot of knowledge about the environment. We should give serious thought to his ideas and agree with them. He is not a Member of the Parliament but very few of us possess the knowledge he has about environment. That is why I also agree to the appeal which the hon. Speaker has made on behalf of the whole house. (*Inter-ruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall give an opportunity to a few more members. Today, there is a calling attention motion also, but before that I have to make an announcement.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

12.42 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held this morning made the following recommendations:-

(i) Sitting fixed for Friday, the 20th March, 1992 be cancelled.

(ii) The House may sit upto 8.00 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd, Tuesday, the 24th and Wednesday, the 25th March, 1992, with a view to provide sufficient time for completion of urgent items of Government business, namely, (i) General discussion on the General Budget for 1992-93; (ii) Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1992-93; (iii) Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1991-92 and passing of connected Appropriation Bills. The Minister of Finance may reply to the debate after Question Hour, without any unlisted business being transacted and disposal of formal items, on Thursday, the 26th March, 1992. The related Appropriation Bills may be passed thereafter.

(iii) The legislative business relating to

replacement of Ordinances remaining undisclosed today at the end of the day may be taken up on Thursday, the 26th March, 1992.

The Committee also recommended that Members might be allowed to table notices of Matters under Rule 377, valid for the week commencing Monday, the 23rd March, 1992 upto 6.00 p.m. today, 18 March, 1992. These would be balloted for priority.

I hope the House agrees with the above recommendations.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a question today also, you had asked a question yesterday as well. let others also get a chance.

DR. CHATRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the AIDS patients in the country.....

MR. SPEAKER: This has been taken up recently.

DR. CHATRAPAL SINGH: That was about Kerala, I am raising the issue about the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak on a good issue. You should meet me.

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to raise a very important issue. It is reported that in Bihar, JMM agitationists

have decided that if the Government is not taking any action before 22nd of this month as demanded in their agitation, they will unilaterally declare Jharkhand State in Bihar. At the same time, it is also reported in the Press that the leaders of the agitations have also decided to go for armed struggle. They are also going for the armed struggle.

It is a very serious situation as we were already burdened with the problem of terrorist activities in Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir and in other parts of the country. As such, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should come out, must call the agitation leaders and discuss the issue with them and settle the issue amicably. Without doing that, another trouble spot will be created in the country which will be against the interests of the country.

It is absolutely necessary that the Home Minister calls the agitation leaders and discuss with them to find out some kind of solution to maintain the unity and integrity of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: It is better you discuss such a sensitive issue with the Home Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker Sir, in today's newspaper a news item titled "Pakistan spreads spy network in South India," has appeared. The secret service of Pakistan I.S.I. apart from spreading its network in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and the North-east has started spreading it in southern regions also. I have some information about this organization. This news is serious. One name is Shri G.S. Chawala who has informed the Government about this. I would like to know whether the secret agencies in India have given this report that in the southern region - Kerala and Tamil Nadu - some fundamentalists are

organising small groups which are involved in anti-India activities.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the intelligent agencies of the country have given this report that the New Delhi based Pakistani High Commissioner and Press Attache - who are suspected to be members of the I.S.I., travelled through Tamil Nadu and Kerala and contacted these organizations. Is it also true that these terrorist organisations have set up training camps in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and they had some connection with the LTTE? Have the secret agencies of India given this information to the Government that a majority of the persons working in the Army, Navy and Air Force of Pakistan are member of I.S.I. In the last few days Indian soldiers have arrested many persons having connection with the I.S.I.? Did the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan, go on a tour of Kerala and Tamil Nadu some months back? Is this also true that in the last few days, the High Commissioner gave an objectionable press statement regarding Kashmir and when the Indian Government called him to reprimand, he behaved in an objectionable manner. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some time back a hue and cry was raised to send back the High Commissioner of Pakistan from India.

Mr. Speaker Sir, while concluding I would like to say that will the Home Minister take any action against New Delhi based Pakistani High Commissioner, Deputy High Commissioner and Press Attache, about whom it is said that are the members of I.S.I. - on the bases of the report of the Indian intelligence agencies?

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI (Hissar): Mr. Speaker, Sir the Petrol Depot in Hissar provides diesel and Petrol to almost half of Haryana.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last many days in many parts of Haryana - especially Jind

and Hissar district not even a single drop of petrol or diesel is available at the Petrol Pumps and the Diesel outlets, particularly those situated in rural areas. Now when the wheat crop is ready this is adversely affecting the farmers and they are suffering huge losses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of shortage of diesel in Haryana the transport has been adversely affected and as a result the sugarcane is not reaching the sugar mills. Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would request the Government, to provide petrol and diesel to the Hissar Depot.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very important issue. 5000 Haj pilgrims are planning to go Haj this year in three groups through the sea route. The first lot is going on the 7th of April. The ship which was sent last year to Haj has been declared unseaworthy. After that the Government decided that another ship which goes on the Andaman-Nicobar route, will be deputed to take three lots of passengers to the Haj and that ship had to reach Bombay on the 17th of March but today is the 18th and it has not reached and the meantime Calcutta High Court has given a stay order that if the Government does not provide a ship in exchange within 15 days, the existing ship should not be removed from the service.

The Government has got one ship from Poland; it has to reach by the 15th April. I would request to arrange for the ships on priority basis so that three lots of Haj pilgrims reach Saudi Arabia without fail. There is a difference of about Rs. 7000 in the fare of an aeroplane and a ship. Those who go by ships cannot travel by aeroplanes. If the Government cannot provide the ship, it will become necessary to arrange for aeroplanes. In that case the Government will have to bear the difference because at the last moment the Haj pilgrims cannot shell out

money. In my opinion there is another solution. The Government can seek extension of time from the Calcutta High Court on the stay order and request, that as soon as the ship from Poland arrives, it would be pressed into service along with the ship Andaman-Nicobar route as proposed by the Hon. Prime Minister himself. The schedule as proposed would be implemented and the ship would be immediately sent to Bombay.

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I rise with a very heart to express my feeling over the statement made by one of the hon. Members that Kerala is heavily affected and it has the highest percentage of AIDS patients. He said so. But it is not true. His statement was misleading. There was a statement by the World Health Organisation that by 2,000 AD perhaps 25 per cent of our people may be affected by this disease, all over the country, not only Kerala. In that report, it is said that 40 per cent of the affected people are in other States. I am not interested in naming the state. But by naming our State, he gave such an impression.

MR. SPEAKER: Now conclude. You have made the point and it is not correct.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir the people of Manipur have been agitated for a long period about the neglect of their various grievances by the Government. One of the major grievances is non-recognition of Manipur language in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution they have been bringing delegations. They have submitted memorandum. Recently even our BJP State Unit has submitted a Memorandum to the Prime Minister containing one lakh signatures. Now their Assembly is in suspended animation. This is also creating a law and order issue. Their agitation is taking another turn in which even Hindi films Hindi books

and Hindi newspapers are not being allowed. Now it is turning out to be a serious law and order problem and since the Assembly is not functioning there, it is necessary that Prime Minister takes initiative on this issue and brings forward an immediate Bill including Manipuri language in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution and the Government should react to the situation there and make a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the long-standing demand of the people of North Bengal, specially those of the Jalpaiguri Divisional Town, to set up a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court. The Members of the Bar Association initiated the issue. On 3rd June, 1988, the High Court of Calcutta announced its decision to set up a Circuit Bench there. For this purpose, a number of rooms have been earmarked at Nawab-Bari of Jalpaiguri Divisional Town. In this connection, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has expressed his views in his letter to Shri Dinesh Goswami, the then Minister of Law and Justice during July 1990 stating that the Circuit Bench should be located at the Jalpaiguri Divisional Town at Nawab-Bari. On this occasion, I would like to mention another opinion of the registrar of Calcutta High Court also. He has opined that it is the Central Government which can decide the venue of this Circuit Bench.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps so that the Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court may be situated at Nawab-Bari in Jalpaiguri.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the miserable plight of those physically-handicapped employees of the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. You know, they was working for five-days in

week for last ten years. All the four National Instituted of the Physically-handicapped at Delhi, Dehra Dun, Calcutta and in other parts of the country worked for five-days in a week. But recently, they have changed the whole system. When all the Central Government employees are working for five-days in a week all over the country, the physically-handicapped workers are now forced to work half-a-day more. Recently, they have ordered the employees to work six days in a week. So, they are representing to the Government repeatedly but no decision has yet taken. This one-day increase is difficult for the employees. Even if there is one-hour increase in a day, it is not so difficult. But coming and going on Saturday is more difficult for the physically-handicapped employees. This one-day increase in working means that they have to come one-day more. This is more difficult. Therefore, the Government should be more sympathetic to its own employees. I feel that this six-day week of those employees should be reduced and it should be reverted back to the old system of five-day week for those physically-handicapped employees of the All-India Institute of Physically-handicapped all over the country.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Welfare to take immediate decision in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will ask the Minister to lay the Papers on the Table of the House. Those who are on the back-benches will be given a chance next and the front-benchers are requested not to raise their hands.

(Interruptions)

12.58 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of and review on the working of National Institute of Design Ahmedabad for 1990-91 etc.**Notification under Delhi Urban Art Commission Act 1973 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Institute of Urban Affairs New Delhi, for 1985-86 etc.**

The Minister of Urban Development (Shrimati Sheila Kaul): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Prof. P.J. Kurien): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Assistant Secretary (Technical) Recruitment Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 3 (8)/90-DUAC in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August 1991 under sub-section (2) of section 27 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in library. Sec. No. Lt-1567/92]

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in library. Sec. No. Lt-1569/92]

(2) (i) Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in library. Sec. No. Lt. 1570/92]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in library. Sec. No. Lt-1567/92]

**Memorandum of Understanding for
1991-92 between India Petrochemicals
Corporation Limited, Vadodara and the
Department of Chemicals and Petro-
chemicals.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM) (ON BEHALF OF
DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Sir, on behalf of Dr.
Chinta Mohan I beg to lay on the Table a
copy of the Memorandum of Understanding
for the year 1991-92 between India Petro-
chemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara
and the Department of Chemical and Petro-
chemicals, Ministry of petroleum and chemi-
cals (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in
library. Sec. No. Lt-1571/92]

**Annual Report of Employees Provident
Fund Organization New Delhi for 1990-
91.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and
English versions) of the Employees, Presi-
dent Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the
year 1990-91. [Placed in library. Sec. No LT
1572/92]

12.58 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Sixth Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA (Bilaur):
M. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Sixth

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Committee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

12.59 1/2 hrs

[*English*]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth
Reports**

SHRI ATAL BHIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Lucknow): Sir, I beg to present the following
Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the
Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Eleventh Report on Universal Ele-
mentary Education in the Age group
6-14;
- (2) Twelfth Report on Research
Reactor Dhruva;
- (3) Thirteenth Report on Assessment
Procedure - Summary and Scr-
utiny Assessment.

13.00 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to pres-
ent the First Report (Hindi and English Ver-
sions) of the Committee on Government
Assurances.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

13.01 hrs.

**Situation arising out of the prolonged
strike by the Jute Workers in West
Bengal**

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of
Textiles to the following matter of urgent
public importance and request that he may
make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of the
prolonged strike by the Jute Work-
ers in West Bengal and the steps
taken by the Government to re-
solve the issue involved." (*Inter-
ruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Strike is
over (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us give that
happy news. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Achariaji had
brought his Calling Attention Motion earlier,
this strike would have been called off much
before.

13.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT): The workers of the Jute industry
in West Bengal were on strike with effect
from 28th January, 1992 in support of their
charter of demands.

The tripartite settlement for the jute
industry in West Bengal expired on 25.2.1991.
The Trade Unions submitted a fresh charter
of demands, which included, inter-alia, a
new wage agreement. In order to avert the
strike in the jute industry. I had requested
Chief Minister, West Bengal on 30.12.91 to
advise the State Labour Department to initi-
ate a dialogue and to work out a mutually
agreed wage settlement for the jute industry
to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Several rounds of tripartite and bipartite
meetings were held between the represen-
tatives of Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA),
National Jute Manufacturers Corporation
(NJMC) and the Federation of Unions under
the auspices of the Department of Labour of
the Government of West Bengal. However,
IJMA took the stand that any increase in
wages should be linked to productivity which
the Federation of Unions were not prepared
to consider. Thus, no settlement could be
arrived at due to which workers of the Jute
industry in West Bengal went on strike from
28th January, 1992.

However, 5 mills of NJMC (which is a
Government of India Undertaking), New
Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd., (which is a work-
ers' cooperative) and Bharat Jute Mill (which
is managed by the Government of West
Bengal) were exempted from the purview of
the strike. Subsequently, Delta Jute Mill and
the Nadia Jute Mills reopened following
bipartite agreement between their manage-
ments and workers. IJMA had disassociated
themselves from the tripartite discussions
following the reopening of Delta Jute Mill, but
were persuaded to resume negotiations to
resolve the strike in the jute industry in West
Bengal.

The State Government is the appropri-
ate authority under the Industrial Disputes
Act for the settlement of industrial disputes
including strikes. I once again requested
Chief Minister, West Bengal on 4.2.1992

and 20.2.92 to intervene and bring about a settlement to resolve the strike in the jute industry in West Bengal. Subsequently, Chairman, IJMA had met the Chief Minister, West Bengal and Chief Minister, West Bengal asked the Chief Secretary to talk to both the sides and work out settlement. Senior officials of the Ministry of Textiles were in constant touch with the State Government to keep abreast of the development in the negotiations between the mill management and the Federation of Unions to resolve this crisis in the jute industry in West Bengal.

A week ago, Minister of State for Labour Shri P.A. Sangama and myself had reviewed the situation arising out of the strike in the jute industry in West Bengal. After the meeting we issued a joint appeal calling upon the IJMA to be considerate towards the labour and adopt a magnanimous outlook. Simultaneously, we also appealed to the concerned Trade Unions to adopt a pragmatic view having regard to the long term interests of the jute industry so as to ensure its viability.

As a result of discussions, a new wage agreement has been signed on 17th March, 1992 between the State Government, Federation of Unions and the IJMA. With this jute industry is expected to return to normalcy in West Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister regarding the strike is ridiculous. I congratulate the West Bengal, particularly the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu who took initiative to call off the strike. The jute workers and the jute industry are an important industry of West Bengal. There was a time when two and a half lakh workers were employed by the jute industries but now the number of workers has declined to one lakh forty thousand. Ironically the profits

earned by the jute mill owners each year is steadily increasing but the number of workers is decreasing every year. It is something surprising. Every time the jute workers wanted a hike in their wages.

[English]

During the last twenty two years, for four or five times, they had to resort to strike.

[Translation]

If they do not resort to strike, their wages are not raised.

[English]

There was an agreement - tripartite agreement - in the year 1984 and that was expired in 1990. Since 1990, all the trade Unions, they are trying to have another agreement.

[Translation]

The organisation of the owners, I.J.M.A. has refused to enter into any agreement. As such the workers had no other option but to resort to strike resulting in country's loss of a total of Rs. 425 crore. In monetary terms, the strike entails a daily production loss of 6,000 tonnes of jute valued at Rs. 6 crores - - Rs.1.21 crores on export sales; Rs 3.57 crores on domestic sales and Rs. 15.21 lakhs of revenue to the Government. The workers in the meanwhile, are losing Rs. 1.51 crores as wages every day. This is a national loss.

[Translation]

We met then not once but several times. We even met the Minister of Textiles.

[English]

We talked to the Labour Minister. He is

[Sh. Basu Deb Acharia]

a very efficient Labour Minister, who is now the Chairman of a Tripartite Committee. The Committee has been formed with the Trade Unions to abolish or to remove our Public sector undertakings. We met the Prime Minister also and he assured us that he would immediately intervene. But after meeting the Ministers, having discussed the urgent matters, nothing was done by the Central Government. The reply of the Central Government was that the Central Government has nothing to intervene in the matter. But the Central Government - Union Government - they have the right to attack the industry by enacting a legislation. By allowing synthetic granules they are destroying one of the vital and important industries of West Bengal. Not only 1.4 lakh workers now in the jute industry are affected, but 40 lakh jute growers whose life and death are related with this industry are also affected.

An assurance was given by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru - when Bengal was partitioned, when jute mills were in West Bengal and jute growing areas went to the erstwhile East Bengal - to the peasants of West Bengal to grow jute become self - sufficient. West Bengal became self -sufficient by growing jute. Now what price are they getting? After allowing synthetic granule, the Central Government took a decision to destroy the jute industry. But subsequently they enacted a legislation for the mandatory use of jute packages. Industrialists are flouting the legislation. They are not implementing this.

I have seen this when I was the Chairman of the Committee of Public Undertakings. I visited a number of public sector undertakings. I visited cement industry and fertilizer industry. I have seen that they are using synthetic bags; they are not using jute bags. They are flouting the mandatory use of jute bags.

Why the jute workers had to go on strike? Why for every agreement they have to go on strike? Why the Central Government which is responsible even to intervene and take initiative, so that the wage agreement is settled, is not doing anything? There are a number of problems. Why there is crisis in jute industry? Why the national market is being captured by a small country like Bangladesh? Why diversification is not allowed? There was jute modernisation fund. But even this jute modernisation fund is not being utilised for the modernisation of the old and worn-out machinery. The jute industry is the oldest industry of our country. The worn-out machinery are to be replaced.

May I know from the Minister, in order to save the vital and most important industry of West Bengal and to protect the livelihood of not only 1.4 lakh workers, but also 40 lakh jute growers, whether the Government proposes to have a comprehensive plan for the modernisation of this industry?

[Translation]

What does the Government propose to do in order to save them from this critical condition? The Government has certain Mills, N.J.M.C. Under it.

[English]

NJMC's five or six mills were abandoned by the erstwhile owners and all the six mills were taken over by the Government of India and then subsequently nationalised.

There are about 32000 or 33000 workers in NJMC. But the NJMC management has prepared a viability report. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to sell out one or two of its mills by not making it viable and by not investing money to make it viable, not offering any package to make all mills viable and not allowing these mills to diversify.

I know one of the subsidiaries of NJMC, The Modern Jute Mill, was closed for four years. After our efforts, this Mill was re-opened. There is a possibility, there is a scope for diversification; but money is not being invested and diversification is not allowed.

These are the crises in the jute industry. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government have any proposal to save this industry by modernising it, by diversifying it? What are the concrete proposals of the Government?

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, it is good that the jute workers' strike ended through an amicable settlement by the intervention of the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

The question arises as to why this jute industry, which is the oldest industry of our country and which is also the main source of export earning industry, is suffering so much. That is the question. The main reason behind this is the jute mill owners themselves are siphoning off the funds the profits from the jute industry. They are setting up other industries in other parts of the country and they are not investing the profits for the development of the jute industry itself. That is the main reason why the jute industry is suffering so much.

This time the workers had to resort to strike; and after prolonged strike, they are able to get some of their demands met, though most of the demands are not met by the jute mill owners.

Here is a Department - we know the Government has a Department - the Labour Department. Regarding the jute industry what role this Department is playing, is a question. We can see that in jute mills, when a jute mill worker, who after 35 or 40 years of working in a jute mill, is thrown out of job, when he retires, when he is retrenched, he

gets tuberculosis in his lungs. There is a provision of Provident Fund. But, the jute mill owners are not contributing it to the Provident Fund account of the jute mill workers. Sir, you would be surprised to hear that more than Rs. 100 crores which is the share of the workers in the Provident Fund are also not paid by the jute mill owners. Here is the Labour Minister, we think that he is an energetic person, but regarding the jute industry, he is keeping silent. He is not taking any action.

So many accidents are occurring in the jute mills, but ESI benefits are not provided to the workers, though they are demanding it for decades. But, other industries are getting the benefit. The jute industry workers are denied the ESI benefits. The Labour Ministry, here are not taking any action against the jute mill owners. The problem is that from the raw jute collection to the finished products, everywhere, there is a problem. There is an organisation of our Government, a public sector undertaking, The Jute Corporation of India (JCI), which is supposed to procure jute from the market and which is supposed to intervene in the market when the price falls so that the agriculturists, the cultivators can get the minimum support price. But what is happening? JCI is not functioning properly. They have become the brokers of the jute traders. Instead of supporting the cultivators, instead of supporting the peasants, they have become brokers of the traders. Jute growers not only in West Bengal but also in Bihar, Assam and Tripura are suffering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Shri Sharad Dighe): Ask a clarificatory question.

SHRI ANIL BASU: There are 12 lakh jute growers in our country. I would like to ask the hon. Textile Minister what action does he propose to see that JCI works in a proper manner. Is he going to consider to nationalise the raw jute purchase? Instead

[Sh. Anil Basu]

of traders, would he give the responsibility to the panchayats in West Bengal, which are functioning at the grassroot level. They can function as agents of JCI like LIC agents. Through them, they can procure the jute which is required for the NJMC mills. Is he ready to consider restructuring of the JCI and the role of the JCI for procurement of raw jute in a big way?

Side by side, when you are going to procure the raw jute, you have to develop the infrastructure required for it. You have to construct godowns in the rural areas and also in the mill areas. Without constructing godowns, you cannot keep jute because jute is produced in specific months of a year. During those months, you have to collect the whole jute for production throughout the year. You have to keep it in the godowns. If you do not construct the godown you will not be able to purchase and supply it to the NJMC mills.

What is surprising is that there are five mills under NJMC. There is a complaint that instead of restructuring NJMC, the Textile Ministry is going to sell away all the mills. Their assets are worth about Rs. 300 crore, but you are going to give it to the private jute millowners at a very low price, at a throw-away price. The Textile Ministry, in the name of privatisation, is running behind the jute barons. And they are deciding to sell the five mills to the jute barons at a price of Rs. 20 crore which have got assets of Rs. 300 crore. Can you imagine?

Another problem which the jute industry is facing today is because of the synthetic bags. The mandatory provision was there. But cement industry, fertiliser industry and even the public sector industries are flouting this mandatory purchase of jute bags and they are going for HDPE bags. So, the

mandatory provision for jute bags should be there for the public sector units.

Regarding other problems, one of the major demands of the striking workers - it is also the demand of the entire population of West Bengal - and other jute-growing States is that the jute industry should be nationalised. In the interest of the nation, in the interest of the jute growers, in the interest of the workers of the country the whole industry has to be nationalised. It is an export oriented industry. It has a very bright future. Do not allow this industry to be destroyed in the hands of the private jute millowners who are destroying the whole industry for their own interests.

With these words, I think the Textile Minister and the Labour Minister will intervene together to see that the provident fund is provided to the workers, the ESI benefit is also provided to the workers, the NJMC mills are not sold out to the private jute millowners, JCI is restructured and the whole jute industry, including purchase of jute is nationalised in the interest of the nation. With these words, I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Hannan Mollah. You are required to put a clarificatory question and not make a long speech.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I join with my colleagues on the points they have raised and so, I am not repeating those points. I support all the points they have made and also the demands. As I am directly related to the movement of jute workers, I would like to just ask certain specific questions.

Firstly, even though the strike has concluded and settled, many of their demands have not been met with which are related to the Central Government. I want to know from both the textile and Labour Ministers categorically as to what the Central Govern-

ment will do regarding the problems of the nationalised jute mill workers and their agreement. Will the wage increase and other benefits which have been reached in the agreement be implemented in the case of 30,000 workers who are working in five or six mills of the NJMC, as those mills were not on strike? And NJMC is run by the Government. This is one of the questions which the Central Government has to answer categorically.

My second point is regarding the provident fund. The State Government cannot amend the PF Act. We have heard that Rs. 100 crores have been siphoned off by the management. So this management is very clever and it is anti-national. We are very bitter about the anti-national activities of the jute management and now the Government is allowing them to run away without depositing the workers contribution. Will the Government amend the PF Act and make it stringent so that the jute management will be forced to deposit the workers contribution and owner's contribution to the provident fund and workers are not deprived of their provident fund. This is another question to which I want a categorical reply as this is a Central Government scheme.

Thirdly, the ESI Act should be amended by the Central Government as it cannot be amended by the State Government. The ESI benefit is available to workers earning upto Rs. 1600/- per month. The workers have demanded that the limit of Rs. 1600 per month should be raised to Rs. 3000 per month. So, I want to know from the hon. Labour Minister whether he is going to bring in amendments in the ESI Act extending the limit upto Rs. 3000 per month in this session itself. These are not clarified in the strike but some demands had been made. There are general points which I need clarification but there are specific points also which I would like to make.

A point was made about synthetic raw materials. Will the Government make the provision stringent and put a total ban on the import of the synthetic raw materials, in violation of the compulsory package Act many people using synthetic bags instead of jute bags, what steps will you take to check this?

My next point is about modernisation. I know that many mills are giving less emoluments to the workers because they cannot give equal wage at the present juncture. With the recommendation of the BIFR, they are giving less wages for making them viable. The sick mills which are suffering and which are under the BIFR should get the Jute Development Fund. I know that two of the mills in my constituency the Prem Chand Jute Mill and Kanoria Jute Mills. But you are helping those who are running away with the money. Will the Government give loan from the Jute Development Fund to the weak units or industries and try to make them viable units? This point has also to be discussed.

My next point is about diversification. Newsprint may be produced from jute waste and so many other things can also be produced. The Government should set up their own research and development units and they should make the owner or force the owner to utilise such things because the owners will not do it by themselves. This point has also to be decided, as that has not been finalised in the agreement.

There is a demand that one branch of the BIFR should be opened at Calcutta. This was one of the 43 points made in the strike. Is the Central Government going to accept this demand or not?

The DGS&D should purchase greater amount of jute goods from the jute mills and continue regular flow of orders on a monthly quota basis. I would like to know whether the

[Sh. Hannan Mollah]

Government will implement this point or not.

So Sir, ESI Act and the PF Act should be amended. There should be compulsory purchase of raw jute by the JCI. Finally, I want to know whether the Central Government is going to accept those demands or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sudarsan Raychaudhuri, most of the points are covered.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Yes, So what can I do? Some points need reiteration since the problems are perennial. It has been stated in the statement that with the new wage agreement which had been signed yesterday, the jute industry is expected to return to normalcy in West Bengal, not to speak of the entire country. I am afraid that the Government has some other meaning of normalcy because the jute industry has been suffering from some perennial problems on which my friends have already spoken here. It seems that the mill owners have been left to do whatever they wish. They have formed a cartel of their own and their feudal fiefdom. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what precise steps he is considering to pay the gratuity and other dues amounting to the tune of Rs. 228 crores to the workers. What exactly are the penal provisions that are being contemplated by the Government against the recalcitrant mill owners who refuse to pay the provident fund, gratuity and bonus which are due to the worker? What is the role of the Government regarding synthetic HDP granules which are being imported involving an annual forex outgo of about Rs. 80 crore. After the devaluation, this cost has also been pushed up. I want to know whether it will be stopped altogether. I also want to know whether this Govern-

ment's compulsory packaging order that cement and fertilizer should necessarily be packed in jute bags will be implemented more rigorously. I ask this because this order is being flouted and it is implemented more in breach than in practice. I also want to know whether more and more public sector industries will be brought under the purview of this compulsory packaging order so that apart from cement and fertilizer, goods of other industries may also be packed in jute bags alone.

Lastly, I want to ask about the workers' participation in management. The major ailment of the jute mills in the country is the irresponsible attitude and lack of professionalism in the management. I want to know whether workers will now be allowed to participate in the management of the jute mills and whether the Government will come up with a suitable legislation on this.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, the jute workers' strike started on 28th January 1992. It came to an end on 17th March with a happy note, with the intervention of the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal. Sir, due to the strike, several crores of rupees have been lost because we could not export gunny bags. One hon. Member from Maharashtra observed in the House yesterday that because of the shortage of gunny bags, their sugar industry is coming to a close.

At one stage, the IJMA - Indian Jute Mills Association - came to an understanding with the State Government and the labour unions that it will settle the matter. Subsequently, they retracted. At that stage, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the IJMA did not pay heed to the instructions of the State Government and why the Central Government did not intervene to persuade the IJMA to come to terms with the Labour unions and the State Government of West Bengal.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Members for moving *Calling Attention*. If they had done this earlier, perhaps the strike would have been called off even before. As has been said by hon. Members that they congratulate the Chief Minister who intervened and called off the strike. They asked as to why did the Central Government not intervene into this matter. They wanted the Central Government to intervene. The hon. Members are aware of the fact that as per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, this subject is a State subject. We do not want anybody to unnecessarily intervene into it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Is there any way out?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: We have written twice or thrice about it to the Chief Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The strike went on for forty days and in this period did you visit Calcutta even once?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: I did not go there deliberately.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You could have at least met the Chief Minister.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: We were holding talks. The officers were constantly in touch with us. The Jute Commission of West Bengal is here. Our effort was to call off the ongoing strike at the earliest. I had written to the Chief Minister even before the strike had started.... (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: If I had not raised it here, it would have never been highlighted in the House.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: The hon. Chief Minister has already got the strike called off... (*Interruptions*) The Ministry has expressed its concern over it and requested the hon. Chief Minister to contact the Labour Department of the State to find out ways to prevent the outbreak of strike. They made efforts in this connection and conducted two or three meetings in this regard. Despite this, they had to serve notice and subsequently the strike was called off. In response to the apprehensions expressed by hon. Members I would like to point out that the Jute Packaging Act was brought forward to save the jute industry. The then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi at that time observed that the jute industry was gradually becoming weaker and it was to be strengthened. This Act was not formulated with this idea in mind. On the contrary, I understand that the Jute Modernisation Fund was to the tune of Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 100 crore were earmarked for the Jute Development Fund. In the use of gunny bags was made compulsory. In the case of food articles, sugar and urea fertilizers, hundred percent use of gunny bags is in force and as far as cement is concerned, it is 70 per cent. The hon. Members are aware of the fact that this matter is subjudice. Many people have moved courts and have got stay orders. As such we are not in a position to take much action in this regard. Our endeavour will be to implement this Act and leave no stone unturned to strengthen the jute industries.

So far as the hon. Members are concerned they have pointed out that the Jute Modernisation Fund scheme had not been implemented in totality. I would like to say that there were around twenty two application forms and Rs. 88.5 crore were sanctioned to them. Our endeavour will be to attract more and more applications. Unless this is modernised, the jute industries cannot be strengthened. The production cannot be raised and the quality cannot be improved. As such we are making every possible effort

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in this direction. We can make endeavours to keep maximum money. As far as giving assistance to sick mills is concerned, sanction can be accorded within the rules. It is not regulated by the Ministry alone. The Ministry takes decision after seeing all the packages through the medium of the financial institutions of I.F.C.I. Through the medium of this fund we would like to take it towards modernisation. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made for the Jute Development Fund. It is our endeavour to make it flexible. At present, we are not able to fully utilise the money earmarked item-wise. The matter has been taken up by the Cabinet. We want diversification on a massive scale and it is our endeavour to formulate a policy at the earliest so that through research and development or through diversification, a situation is created where in the dependence on the Mandatory Act on Jute packaging is gradually reduced. There should be more market for jute and many fiscal concessions have been given with this objective in mind. The import duty on machinery has been reduced. Further, the hon. Minister of Finance has made a provision in the current Budget, under which excise duty on hank yarn has been lifted. We would also like to have more Research and Development work in this field. For your kind information, I would like to mention here that a National Centre for Jute Development has been established with its headquarters at Calcutta. There is a branch office in NOIDA, where research and other related work will be undertaken. It is our endeavour to accelerate the diversification process.

You have expressed apprehensions about N.J.M.C. I am sad that despite my repeated assertions, the hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer. It seems to me it is a deliberate and politically motivated act. I have reiterated this time and again. In the last session also in response to a question,

I had said that the Government has no plans to privatise the N.J.M.C. mills and there is no such proposal before the Government in this regard. Neither the figures that you are giving. (*Interruptions*) You have mentioned Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 30 crores and you have produced these figures both before the House and within and outside Calcutta as well. I request you to kindly place the facts before the House. We have no plans to privatise any Government property.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Nothing has been said about the officials.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: I am coming to that also. No plan or programme has been formulated to hand over these mills to the private sector. We collected information about the particular official, whose name was referred to. He had just provided some information.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But is there any programme to make it financially viable? There should be one or else it will face internal death.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: In this, you yourself can give suggestions regarding workers participation in management. The New Central Jute Mill at Calcutta has set forth an example before the country. The mill, which is in the co-operative sector and it is the first mill in the country solely managed by workers. I would even add that the mill, which was running in losses, is making profits today. Therefore I would request you to chalk out a programme to make the rest of the N.J.M.C. mills also viable by handing them over to workers.

SHRI ANIL BASU: How is workers' participation possible?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Workers' participation is a minor thing compared to our desire to hand over the mills to the workers.

It must not be something new for you as Calcutta has become the trend-setter in this direction, People of Uttar Pradesh or Gujarat may not take to the idea, as fish to water, but the people of West Bengal have seen for themselves the manner in which a loss-making unit is making profits. Lessons from this novel experiment should be kept in mind, while taking further steps in this direction. I would not like to discuss the re-structuring plan in isolation, because Shri Sangma is making efforts to make other public undertakings including N.T.C. into viable units. You must be aware of the immense losses incurred by these units. Instead of the requisite labour strength of 19000, we have a 31,000 strong labour force. You can understand for yourself the reason for this loss and moreover, the machinery is obsolete. Further, you know very well that losses are taking place, due to various reasons. I believe that when these loss-making units were taken over by the Government, the aim was to protect the interest of the workers and even today the Government is confronted with the problem of protecting the interests of the workers and at the same time, making these units viable. We want to make these mills viable, without harming the interests of the workers.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The agreement should be implemented.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: I will elaborate on each point. So, the strike in the N.J.M.C. mills has been kept out of its purview and this matter is pending before the Ministry of textiles. We have already started taking action as per the procedures and norms laid down by the Central Government. The Ministry of Finance is holding consultations with the representatives of Public enterprises in this regard and it is our endeavour to take necessary action in this direction at the earliest. Although, you had made a plea in this regard, there is no question of treating this issue in isolation and we would like a deci-

sion to be taken as per the norms laid down by the Central Government and we shall spare no efforts to implement it.

So far as the question of P.F. is concerned, Shri Sangma is present in the House. He is very much seized of the matter and there cannot be two opinions that the figures in this regard are worrisome. I think there was a question for Shri Sangma today and I believe that 56 mills are defaulters and so far as P.F. is concerned, 39 mills are defaulters. The P.F. due is Rs. 83.7 crores and the E.S.I. due is Rs. 34.66 crores. It is indeed a matter of concern. I believe that Shri Sangma is taking necessary action.

You have expressed doubts about J.C.I. Your help is solicited in this regard. I am saying this because J.C.I.'s interests are uppermost in your mind as well. Earlier also, on many occasions it has been mentioned in the House that J.C.I. doesn't enter the market, whole-heartedly that it doesn't establish links with the growers.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Don't they have funds?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: They don't have funds. N.J.M.C. has to pay a due of Rs. 100 crores to J.C.I. I had submitted earlier also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a different issue....

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: No, for you it may be a different issue, but not for us... We don't treat them separately.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They have some points, some programmes.-

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: I would like to submit that there is no question of winding up the J.C.I. It is an important organisation. The objectives behind the establishment of the

[Sh. Ashok Gehlot]

[English]

J.C.I. are relevant to this date. (*Interruptions*)

The Act should be made more stringent.

SHRI ANIL BASU: The J.C.I. doesn't get loans from the Banks, nor does the Government make any budgetary provisions. Under the circumstances, how can it function?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 2.50 P.M.

13.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at fifty three minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

14.53 hrs.

- (i) **Need to set up oil refinery at Shahpura, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.**

[Translation]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Chairman, sir, there is a proposal to set up an oil refinery in Central India during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A gas filling plant has been set up near Shahpura in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh for which the gas is being transported by trucks and trains. Drilling has been started in the hope of getting oil at Jabera in Jabalpur district. Si, there can be no other place more suitable than this for setting up an oil refinery in Central India.

If this refinery is set up at Shahpura the expenditure on setting up of a filling plant could be avoided. The expenditure on transportation of gas for the filling plant would also be saved. The above savings could be utilised for transportation of crude oil to the refinery. Oil could be brought for the refinery

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Please take your seat I will tell you. The J.C.I. is not able to function properly and achieve its desired objective, because of lack of funds and to explain the reason behind it, I would like to cite an example. I had made a request to you also last time and during my visit to Calcutta, I requested the hon. Chief Minister to intervene in the matter. He fully agreed with me and issued the necessary directions to the Labour Ministry in my presence. Goods worth Rs. 10 crores belonging to J.C.I.'s jute mills have been lying at Nadia and Bajaj for the past three four years. The situation came to such a pass that those goods worth Rs. 10 crores would have perished. We made repeated pleas, in this regard, because the High Court too had given a verdict in our favour and it is for the State Government to intervene in the matter and see to it that the goods don't perish. I believe that the mills at Nadia and Calcutta have re-opened. Now, this problem too should be resolved immediately. With reference to your suggestion that the Panchayats and the local people should take up the agency of J.C.I., I would like to say that a large network is in existence, which is working in this direction and we propose to strengthen it further. I think the remaining points are almost complete.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Whatever Shri Sangma spoke about the E.S.I. and P.F... (*Interruptions*)...

through pipeline if an oil mill is set up after drilling proved successful. In those days of economic crisis, it is the best proposal from savings point of view. I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to take action to set up the proposed oil refinery at Shahpura in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh in Central India during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

- (ii) **Need to open Navodaya Vidyalaya in Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give the following notice under rule 377:—

The literacy percentage of male and female is very low in educationally backward and Adiwasi dominated Bastar district. Today, they are lagging far behind in the pace of development due to lack of education and they feel as if they are far away from the national mainstream. Due to lack of education, they have been subjected to exploitation socially, economically and politically for years.

It is, therefore, necessary, that we should take the Adivasis together in the pace of growth of education. Today, there are 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh, out of which Navodaya Vidyalayas have already been set up under very popular scheme of new education policy in 30 districts. But Bastar district has not so far been covered under the scheme. Thus, the youth of the area are far behind the pace of progress.

I would, therefore request the Central Government to include the State Government's proposal to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Bastar in the plan of current financial year.

[*English*]

- (iii) **Need to convert narrow gauge railway line between Pachor and Jamnagar on Central Railway into broad gauge and also to extend that to Ajanta Caves.**

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol):

There is a narrow gauge railway line between Pachora and Jamnagar on Central railway in Jalgaon district. This line is running in loss at present. I request the hon. Railway Minister to convert this line into broad gauge and also to extend this upto Ajantha caves.

It is learnt that the Government of Japan has decided to give an aid of about Rs. 195 crores for development of Ajantha and Elora caves. If talks can be held with that Government I feel they may agree to extend some financial help for converting this railway line into broad gauge. If this conversion is made, the tourists within the country will also find it very easy and comfortable to visit Ajantha and Elora caves.

I therefore urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to sanction the conversion of this narrow gauge into broad gauge in the interest of development of agriculture and industries in the surrounding areas. Railways will also get good income from the traffic on this tract.

- (iv) **Need to modernise telephone exchange in Agra, Uttar Pradesh.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the following matter under rule 377. The condition of Telephone connections in telephone

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

exchanges in Agra and Foundry Nagar, Agra is very bad. It causes a lot of hardship to the foundry industry earning foreign exchanges worth crores of rupees, to the approximate number of 2 lakh tourists visiting Agra every year, to the shoe and carpet industry, to the collage industries making handicrafts, to the traders and telephone subscribers. Old telephone equipments have become obsolete and started deteriorating. They are not working well. Due to lack of proper maintenance, the general telephones have lost their credibility. As such, all the old telephone equipments should be changed. It is also necessary to repair the lines after making a thorough check of the same.

A list of about 12,000 applicants seeking telephone connections is pending. Applicants have been waiting for several years even after depositing money under "own your telephone by depositing Rs. 8000/- scheme." The Government has not formulated any scheme to provide telephone connections in sufficient numbers to people waiting for the same. Only 5,000 telephone lines are operating in Sanjay place telephone exchange out of the proposed 10,000 line capacity. All the 10,000 lines should be made fully operational at this exchange. I would like to request the Central Government to prepare a time bound programme for installing telephone equipments with modern technology by replacing the old equipments and providing new connections to people waiting for the same.

- (v) **Need to provide more funds to the State Government of Bihar for proper development of Jahanabad area in Bihar.**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
(Jahanabad): India is a country with a federal character. Where people speaking different

languages live. Bihar is an economically, socially and educationally backward State. The number of terrorist organisations are growing very fast in this State and innocent people are being massacred. Youth belonging to down-trodden communities, backward castes and poor classes of society are joining the ranks of these organisations. The Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency has fallen a victim to these maladies. Backwardness is the main reason behind this.

Only backward castes and dalits live in hundreds of villages having population of 500 to 1000, in this constituency. There villages are even devoid of primary education. The people drink unsafe water containing soil, in these villages. These are the reasons. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to provide adequate funds to the State Government to complete all these work so that proper development of the area could be done and the youth could be prevented from joining extremist ranks.

[English]

- (vi) **Need to generate more employment by hastening the process of delineating the rocks in Kapadwanj and Thasara Taluka of Kheda district, Gujarat**

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE
(Kapadwanj): Sir, the Kapadwanj and Thasara Taluka of Kheda district, Gujarat are backward areas. Because of the scanty rainfall and bleak irrigation resources, a large number of village youth are unemployed. The only source of providing some employment is to delineate the rocky areas which are rich in different minerals. As per the reports this area has good potential of reserves of minerals like bauxite, limestone, bentonite, gravel and sand. The present work in progress is able to engage about

1,100 workers only, which is not encouraging.

It is very much necessary to accentuate the efforts to further delineate the rocks and hasten the process of getting more minerals which can generate sufficient employment and revenue in this needy area.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take some serious steps in this direction.

- (vii) **Need for early completion of Gandak and Kosi Irrigation Projects, Bihar.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali): The main problem of northern Bihar is occurrence of devastating floods, water logging in nine lakh hectares of land and lack of irrigation facilities. As a result thereof, the condition of 4 crore people in this area has become very deplorable. The Government of Bihar has already expressed its inability to deal with the problem. As such, it becomes the responsibility of the Central Government to find an early solution to the problem. Effective steps should be taken to control flood and steps should be taken to clear out water logging in the area so that the farmers could produce fifty lakh tonnes of foodgrains every year easily. In the first phase the lower and upper Noon water drainage projects in Bhava Command area should be implemented so that local farmers could produce 66 lakh quintals of foodgrain every year. It will be a major step for increasing agricultural productions. Apart from this, the Gandak and Kosi Irrigation Projects, which remain half done, should also be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Gandak project is an important inland and international irrigation project. I would like to draw

the attention of the Central Government towards this.

15.05 hrs

[*English*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF REPRESENTATION
OF PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE
AND
REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up further discussion on items No. 11 and 12 together. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat was on his legs. He is not present.

Dr. Sudhir Ray.

15.06 hrs

[*Translation*]

Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangla.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA *in the Chair*]

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan)*: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to oppose the bill as this bill casually approaches the problem of election and tries to solve them casually. Sir, there is no serious effort, whole-hearted approach to solve the election problem. When the first general election was held in 1952, a vast section of the population in India was illiterate and there had been apprehensions in many quarters that election would not be held smoothly. But that election was conducted by late Sukumar Sen in such a manner

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangala.

that he received applause and appreciation from the whole world. But now as the days, pass, elections are held with the help of muscle power, money power and capturing of booths by force.

[DR. MALINI BHATTACHARY *in the Chair*]

Now Madam, gradually election is being transformed into a farce. So in my opinion, this problem should not be approached in a casual manner. We should have some serious efforts and well-conceived action plan so that the problem of elections can be solved smoothly. First of all, I would like to know why proportional representation system is not introduced for electoral reform. Had this proportional representation along with the system of voter's list was followed even the small parties then would have been able to reflect their power rightly. We have to remember that the Congress got 38% vote in the first general election. But, they captured 62 seats because there was no proportional representation. Generally this is how the Congress used to capture greater number of seats despite getting less number of votes. Precisely for this reason the long-standing demand of my party has been the introduction of proportional representation along with the system of voter's list. My second submission is that instead of one Election Commissioner we should have three Election Commissioners. I do not want to make any adverse comment on Shri Sesshan. Newspapers are coming out with all kinds of reports. But it can not be denied that had the President appointed the Chief Election Commissioner by consulting the Chief Election Commissioner by consulting the Chief Justice and the Leader of the Opposition, then Election Commission would not have become the target of criticism in the newspapers and reached this kind of farcical state. Secondly, it is urgently needed that

each voter is provided with a multi-purpose identity card before or during the time of election. This multi-purpose identity card is a must for electoral reform. Then only it will be possible to reduce the number of fake votes. Thirdly in the Panchayati Bill or Nagar Palika Bill proposed by the Government, seat-reservation for the ladies has been mentioned. Why there is no seat-reservation for the ladies in State Assembly and Parliament also? This reservation of seat and right to vote for women will definitely create a congenial atmosphere in a feudal and male-dominated society. I would further like to say that law and order does not function properly during the time of election in some part of India. So steps are to be taken so that law and order function properly during the time of election. Steps are also to be taken so that the political parties observe the code of conduct otherwise this farce in the name of election will continue and people will lose their confidence on election process and parliamentary democracy. It has to be remembered that it would be great injustice for independent candidates if election is not countermanded after the death of any independent candidate.

Many renowned persons like Acharya Kripalanj, Dr. Lanka Sundaram or Dr. Joy Suriya (Minister of State-Law) had been the member of this august House without being attached to any political party. They become the members of Parliament as Independent candidates. However this provision in the bill of not countermanding election in the event of death of any independent candidate, would violate the constitutional right to Equality mentioned in the XIVth Paragraph of the Constitution. I further feel that this would also violate the principles of natural justice because it is not proper that election will continue even after the death of an independent candidate whereas it will be countermanded only in the death of a candidate belonging to a recognised political party. Precisely the important thing is that if we

want to maintain Parliamentary democracy and keep the confidence of the people in Parliamentary and Assembly elections, we must pass an Act on electoral reforms. Effective measures should immediately be adopted so that muscle power and money power do not influence the election process and we are able to hear the voice of the people rightly.

So Madam in the end I would like to mention again that we must have proportional representation, system of list of voters, reservation of seat for women and instead of one Chief Election Commissioner appointment of three Election Commissioners. With these demands and once again thanking you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion I conclude my speech here.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Bermampur): Madam Chairperson, indeed there is a steady rise as well as growing incidence of terrorism and violence in certain pockets of our vast country. Side by side there is also tremendous increase in the number of Independent candidates contesting for political elections both for Parliament and the State Assemblies. As a result, the potential risk of disruption of election process has also increased.

Section 52 of the Representation of the people Act, 1951, provides for countermanding of a poll on the death of a candidate. In this connection, Madam, the situation causes in its wake several undesirable consequences and creates problematic situations. Firstly, it puts all the other contesting candidates into lot of unnecessary hardships by prolonging the election process. It also causes additional burden for the Election Commission as well as the future Government for conducting bye-elections. Further, even the general public are subjected to unnecessary harassment of participating

repeatedly in the election process for exercising their mandate.

It will not be out of place to mention certain other remedial steps connected with this subject and basically pertaining to poll reforms. Firstly, the duration of the polling campaign should be restricted to a maximum of two weeks. Secondly, a ceiling on the extent of funds to be spent for Parliamentary as well as for Assembly elections should be strictly observed. Thirdly, the free flow of liquor during election campaigning should also be strictly curbed. These suggested remedial steps assume special significance when so much influence is wielded by money power, muscle power and even violence during polls now-a-days.

Further, political parties should not be allowed to override the democratic process. As regards the age limit of 18 years, there have been lot of cases where people who are on the borderline and who are below the age limit of 18 years exercising their franchise. There should be some foolproof methods to rectify this defect. Also, with regard to border areas, particularly regions bordering Bangladesh there is always the possibility and the risk of impersonation. Hence, identification card for individuals is very essentials. A candidate for political polls should not be allowed to contest from more than one constituency, in all fairness to the not so well to do candidates. The introduction of electronic voting machines, for improving the poll process efficiency, can also be consideral in future.

It was decided to hold general elections to the House of the people in the State of Punjab and also to the State Legislature on the 19th February, 1992. In view of the situation prevailing in the State and in order to curb the danger of the disruption process there, it became imperative to amend section 52 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 so as to restrict the countermand-

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

ing of elections only in the event of the death of a candidate set up by a recognised political party. As the Parliament was not in Session at that time and the Presidential notification calling for elections in Punjab had to be issued in January, 1992, it became necessary to promulgate this Ordinance. I dare say, like me, this august House is fully convinced of the rationale behind the said sequence of events leading to the existing situation.

In conclusion therefore, I would appeal to my learned colleague Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to withdraw this Statutory Resolution moved by him in this regard on the 17th March, 1992. Simultaneously I wholeheartedly support the Bill brought by our dynamic Union Minister hon. Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy on the 17th of March, 1992, to further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO VADDE(Vijayawada): Madam Chairperson, I express my thanks to you for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on this important Amendment Bill to the Representation of the People Act. We have no objection to the extent of the amendment which has been proposed by our hon. learned Minister of Law and Justice, because in fact, this amendment must have been brought long back. That is one of the important lacuna in our Representation of the People Act. Of course, in our parliamentary democracy, our freedom fighters and the fathers of our Constitution have given importance to the role of individuals also, apart from the recognised and other political parties.

The situation is interesting. There is no bar on a person to contest from any number of constituencies which he can contest. There are some people who are contesting till now in two or three or four constituencies. If by

chance one person who is having enough money to pay the deposit of Rs. 500, he can contest all the 520 constituencies in this country. If that great fellow, is killed or by chance dies, the situation is that the entire electoral process would be disturbed since the elections in all the 520 constituencies have to be countermanded. Therefore, this is a right step in the right direction.

Though the hon. Minister has taken steps not to countermand the election on the event of death of an independent candidate, you are still giving an opportunity for countermanding the election in the event of death of a candidate belonging to a recognised political party. The election process has become very very costly because of increase in fuel prices, posters, printing cost etc. Therefore, even in respect of a candidate from a recognised political party, in the event of death of the particular candidate, the concerned political party can nominate another name is such an event. Suppose for some unfortunate reason if that candidate dies, the entire election process need not come to a grinding halt. With the proposal of second candidate by that political party, the election can continue. It is because, the candidate is the one who is suggested by the same political party to which he belongs.

Then, we find, many a time, some candidates contest from two constituencies or three constituencies. If he wins from two constituencies, he retains one seat and resigns from the other seat. To again contest the election close on the heels of the general elections would be causing so much trouble not only to the political parties but even to the persons who support them. There are many people in this country who support their candidates. They spend a lot of money and a lot of energy also in the election campaign. For such people, this is becoming a very difficult situation. They are made to pay the price. If that candidate is a person who is loved and admired by all, there is no

point in contesting from two constituencies. Let him have the guts to contest from one constituency only. Why should he contest from two constituencies? (*Interruptions*). What I say, it applies to your leader and my leader also. I do not deny it. This is a question of policy, a suggestion which I am making to the Government. If you bring that amendment to the Act—no matter our leader or your leader—nobody can contest from two constituencies simultaneously.

SHRI A.C. CHARLES (Trivendrum): In your own interest, please be careful. You are not sent out of the party!

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
 VADDE: We have no such fear.

I also suggest it to the hon. Minister. He was good enough to say that he is seriously contemplating to bring forward comprehensive electoral reforms before the conclusion of the Budget Session. In spite of all the Acts and the rules, electioneering is being on influenced by money, caste community and religion, whatever we may say on the platform or in this House. It is our practical knowledge.

To minimise the influence of these things, it is high time the Government should seriously think of introducing some seats to be elected by the people and some seats as per the list given by the political parties, the proportional list system which is in vogue in some countries. When that is there, this evil influence of booth capturing or inciting caste and religion and spending crores of rupees can be minimised—I do not say that it will come to an end completely.

So, I suggest this to the hon. Minister who is a very seasoned and very experienced man to examine that.

I wonder even in bye-elections, Government has not utilised the electronic voting

machines. They are there. Government has already spent lot of money on them. But why did the Government not think it fit to use them?

You are aware that Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao contested from our State in the bye-election there, from Nandyal parliamentary constituency. We are the main political party in the Opposition in our State. We have not put up a candidate against him (*Interruptions*) for definite reasons, whether you agree or do not agree, because we thought that for the first time a person from the South and, more so, from our State of Andhra Pradesh, a Telugu man has become the Prime Minister of this country. So, with all regards and respect to him, we did not put up a candidate against him, though some friends found fault with us.

But what I want to bring to your notice with agony is that in spite of the fact that the main Opposition party in Andhra Pradesh has not fielded a candidate, unfortunately rigging has taken place on a very large scale in Nandyal parliamentary bye-election. Booth-capturing has taken place. Several important leaders have vied with each other that they have got so much majority in their areas to the hon. Prime Minister. All have tried in their own way, in their own fashion. Unfortunately, the district top officials, all of them colluded. They all gave a helping hand to the politicians.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): Ask your party MLAs and party members whether they have tried or not?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
 VADDE: The hon. Minister can.

What I want to bring to your notice is that this type of things should be avoided at any cost if democracy is to survive in our country.

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

I suggest to the hon. Minister that all-purpose identity cards should be issued though it may be a little costly. Let that identity card be utilised for election purpose and for getting a bank loan or for putting a vote either in this parliamentary election or in Assembly election or even in our local body election. The cost may be shared by the Union Government and the State Governments. The Union Government need not alone spend the money.

I hope and wish that the hon. Minister for Law and Justice will consider all these suggestions seriously and come forward with comprehensive electoral reforms before the close of the Budget session which may make a good beginning in our electoral process.

SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY:
Madam Chairman, I thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. Nearly 13 hon. Members have taken part and have given their good suggestions on the electoral reforms.

As far as this Bill is concerned, broadly there is no opposition. This was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and was passed unanimously. The entire House starting from the initiator said: "If the Government assures Electoral Reforms at an early date, we will support." The same thing we see here also. Except one or two friends, all the others have no objection to this Bill. But everybody talked of the comprehensive Electoral Reforms and they wanted a comprehensive Bill to be brought forward before the House at an early date.

Sir, this Bill was first introduced in 1985 when the Punjab elections were considered. Again, an Ordinance was issued and it was allowed to lapse. In 1990, during the Janata Dal Government's rule, the then Minister for Law and Justice Shri Dinesh Goswami

wanted a comprehensive Electoral Reforms. He appointed a Committee under his Chairmanship and had gone certainly deep into the matter. This Committee also considered this and this is a part of the Bill that is pending before the other House because it was introduced in 1990 by him. Again, in 1991, the Election Commission discussed this with all the political parties and they had come to a decision that it should be passed. This Government issued the Ordinance. Because of holding the Punjab Elections, there was no alternative for us except to go in for this Ordinance. In the recent elections, the violence has taken the lives of so many people. In the entire country, out of the 13 Parliamentary constituencies, where elections were countermanded elections for four constituencies from Punjab were countermanded because of the death of the candidates. In the country, out of the 34 Assembly Constituencies, 28 were in Punjab. There were 31 deaths, out of which 25 were in Punjab Assembly elections alone. Taking into consideration the seriousness the Government had no alternative except to go in for an Ordinance which is before the House in the shape of this Bill. So, I request the House to pass it.

Shri, in the course of the debate, almost every Member starting from Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava right up to Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde suggested that a comprehensive Bill has to be brought forward. The Government is also serious about it. We have gone into the matter thoroughly well. I must pay compliments to my predecessor Shri Dinesh Goswami who took a lot of interest and went deep into the matter. He had come forward with three or four Bills. Out of the four Bills which he had introduced in the Lower House, one has already been passed in both the House and that is about the service conditions of the Election Commissioner. The second one is about the 71st Constitution Amendment Bill meant for de-limitation and rotation of Scheduled Caste

constituencies, which is pending. I have also introduced a Bill. The other one is about the 70th Constitution Amendment Bill which deals with the appointment of the Election Commissioner. That is also pending there. About this, I want to go along with a comprehensive Bill that we proposed to have. This will be first taken up. The main reforms will come after I consult all the friends from the Opposition.

The Dinesh Goswami Committee have gone into these things in a thorough way. They have suggested a number of reforms. They have suggested that the Election Commission should be a body of three Members; the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner to be in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition; the Chief Election Commissioner is to be consulted for appointment of other Members; a fresh delimitation on the basis of 1981 census. Now, we are going in for 1991 census. The elections are to be held. They have further suggested rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. So, these are the recommendations of the Dinesh Goswami Committee. They have further suggested introduction of multi-purpose photo-identity cards. It is a very costly item but still we have to think over it. The other recommendations are: No individual to be allowed to contest from more than two constituencies; non-serious candidates to be discouraged from filing of nominations papers... This is becoming a menace. It is taking a different turn also. In the recent elections, perhaps hon. Members have seen that the party candidates themselves got the support of 20-25 supporters and they contested as independent candidates. In the polling booth, there will be 25 agents. When they go for canvassing it does not look like election canvassing but like an army moving. We give about four Sub-Inspectors, one Head-Constable and two Constables for every individual candidate. With these 20 candidates, there will be about 80 police

people moving along with them. It cannot be said to be a fair elections. This is a very serious thing.

Non-serious candidates should be discouraged. There should be statutory backing for important provisions of model code of conduct. A series of legislative measures should be undertaken to avoid booth capturing. This is another serious matter which all of us have to consider.

State funding is another thing which we shall have to seriously think of.

Plying of automobiles, carrying of fire-arms, sale and distribution of liquor on poll day should be treated as electoral offences. Disqualification under anti-defection law should be restricted to voluntary resignation and voting or abstention against party whip. These are the things that the Committee has gone into. Most of these things we are also seriously thinking of bringing in the proposed Bill. I assure the House that we will consult all the opposition parties before the end of the session. If we can conclude other things, we can introduce it now. Otherwise, in the next session, I assure the House, it will be taken up.

In addition to that, we have gained some experience in the recent parliamentary elections and Assembly elections.

The CEC has sent us some proposals. One of the proposals mentioned by Shri Ramesh Chennithala, Shri Gajapathi and others is that in case a party candidate dies, the party should be allowed to nominate another candidate instead of countermanding the elections. This is also under consideration. We will take into consideration all these things - the Dinesh Goswami Committee Report, the CEC Report as also the experience gained from the recent elections. I have also started preparing a paper for the discussion with the leaders of the opposition

[Sh. K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy]

parties. It will be done either before this month or before the end of the next month. We will come forward with a comprehensive Bill after consulting everyone.

As far as this Bill is concerned, there is not much of a controversy. I request the House to adopt it unanimously. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Will the Minister be pleased to state whether in the comprehensive legislation on electoral reform he will be considering the idea of not only not countermanding the elections in case of a death of a non-serious candidate but also to evolve a proper mechanism by which even the death of a serious party candidate would not cause for countermanding of elections?

SHRI RAMESH CHENITHALA (Kot-tayam): He has said that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Did you say that?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: I said it. I again repeat that this is one of the recommendations which has been suggested by the CEC as also by some other Members. We will all sit together and come to some consensus decision. Then only we will come forward with a Bill. This is not a party affair. We want fair elections in the country. That is why I want to take the leaders of the opposition into confidence. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed to introduce a comprehensive Bill either in the current session or in the next session. I raised the question of repeating this Ordinance because if we issue an ordi-

nance to make such a small amendment, it will lower the dignity of the President under whose signature ordinances are issued. In democracy the voice of people is regarded as the voice of God and at present we are sitting in the supreme institution of the country. In the country people are prevented from exercising their franchise, bogus votes are polled and money power plays a vital role in elections. If all the Members sitting here try to look into their hearts they will realize that elections now-a-days have become merely a drama. Elections are not held peacefully and fairly. Peaceful election is the basic thing for the Democracy which is not there. If one wins elections by raising caste issues and populist slogans, I think it is not a true democracy.

Mr. Chairman, it is the tenth general election of our democracy and so many elections have been held to Legislative Assemblies. We have seen many shortcomings in our election system. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that those shortcomings and weakeners are still there and have not been removed. Now you say that a comprehensive Bill will be introduced in the next session. We don't know when the said Bill will be introduced. Elections to some Lok Sabha seats are still due. There is very grave situation in Jammu and Kashmir. You want to hold the elections to only Lok Sabha seats, not to Legislative Assembly, because you want to increase your strength in Lok Sabha. Therefore, I would like to say that it is better to hold elections after making necessary amendments in election laws. Your own future is uncertain. If the Congress loses the election, you will approach the President and advise him to dissolve the Lok Sabha. We think so because the previous Government had remained in power only for 11 months and now it is not certain as to how many days the present Government will run. There is no guarantee of running your Government for 5 years. We want election reforms because we have to face election

very frequently Members of all the political parties have expressed their views and all have demanded to introduce a comprehensive Bill on election reforms.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude after giving a few suggestions. Many people are not enrolled as voters. Every person can't enroll himself a voter because he does not know the process. Who is responsible for it? I think the person whose name does not figure in the voters list will face many difficulties for getting himself registered as a voter. Therefore, it would be better if the Government takes this responsibility on to itself. A person comes from Pakistan and gets himself registered as voter you have no system to check it. Moreover your voter list is not authentic. Therefore, I suggest that identity card should be issued to each voter giving detail such as name, constituency and photograph. Photograph on the Identity card will help prevent bogus polling. Therefore, the name of each person should compulsorily be there in the voter list only then there will be true democracy in India. It will check help bogus voting. Therefore, identity cards must be issued. It will also help the voters in getting admission for their children in hospitals and schools. He will be entitled to get facilities provided by the State and Union Government. alongwith this, voting should be made compulsory for the voters, so that voters may enjoy the true fruits of democracy. If identity cards are not issued the rich people will take undue advantage of that. For this reason too, it should be the responsibility of the Government to issue identity cards and this issue should not be politicised because the collector will join hands with the party in power. Therefore, the administration, specially during election, should be active. Administration should not be politicised. If administration is not politicised, I think fair and impartial election can be held and if administration is not competent, inspite of best arrangements fair and impartial elections can't be held. Secondly,

my submission is that it should be made compulsory that a candidate must secure more than 50% of total votes to win. Once or twice, there is no problem. But on the basis of caste and creed a person securing less votes will also be declared elected. It should be obligatory to secure a certain percentage of votes, I demand that a candidate should at least secure 50% votes to win the election. In this respect the Government will take suitable measures.

My another suggestion is that the Government should also consider the question of expenditure. The Government has fixed a limit of expenditure to Rs. 1.5 lakh for each constituency. I don't know but do the members sitting here have the courage to admit that they take false oath on the name of God for protecting the constitution and working honestly. Who can win the election by spending Rs. 1.5 lakh? (Interruption) I shall ask the people of your constituency about the collection you made there. My submission is that Rs. 25 lakh to 1 crore are spent in each constituency. Nobody spends only Rs. 1.25 lakh on an election. Therefore, the Government should increase the limit of expenditure on election. I think you have no objection on it. Either he would have made collection from different sources or taken from party or people helped him. If this limit will be increased he can state all this honestly. Other-wise the candidates will take false oath of the constitution of India. It means the person taking oath either does not give importance to an oath or while taking oath he might be crossing legs to make it in-effective. Increase the limit of expenditure so that people don't have to take false oath in the name of God, In my opinion Rs. 10 thousand crores were spent in the 1991 elections. The candidates put posters and hoardings and play the vodio cassetts. Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak two minutes more. Either the Government should bring a Bill that the political parties should bear the expenditure of their candi-

dates or the Central or State Governments should bear the expenditure, I think only then the election will be fair and impartial.

After it, I would like to submit that violent methods like guns, bombs and lathis are used during elections and sometimes such representatives are elected for the Legislative Assemblies against whom cases of kidnapping and dacoities are registered. I would like to submit that Government should check this tendency. Government had announced in 1989, that the electronic machines would be used for conducting elections. If the electronic machines are put to use then all the election process would be properly regulated and by the evening, the results would be out, because the Ballot paper would go into the machine, the button would be pressed and the counting would be done immediately. I would urge the Government to start using this machine, sometimes many types of unworthy things are said against the Chief Election Commissioner by various political parties. Government wants that a person with the Chief Election Commission should be such a person as may not be impatient and many order the guards to shoot at the car which is not allowing his car to be overtaken. If you want to keep the Chief Election Commission impartial, his appointment should be in consultation with the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India. If the post is filled in the President on your recommendation alone then it would remain a topic of discussion among the common people. Secondly, when the person holding this chair get retires, he should not accept any post in any State or Central Government. In the same way once the elections are declared in the states or the Centre, their Governments should be caretaker Governments. Then they should not be allowed to use Radio and Doordarshan media also. In respect of independent candidates contesting the elections,

the misuse of code of elections should be declared a cognizable offence. In 1951, 1974 independent candidates contested elections for 489 Lok Sabha seats. It means an average of four independent candidate per seat. In 1991, 8609 independent candidates contested elections for 533 Lok Sabha seats. It means sixteen candidates per seat. I would conclude within few lines — Government should impose a ban on contesting the elections by independent candidates. Only persons belonging to Political parties should be allowed to contest the elections, because generally the candidates contest the elections for the sake of fulfilling their selfish ends like getting quota or other facilities available to the candidates. Therefore the Government should put a check on the rising tendency of independent candidates contesting the elections. Or the Government should increase the security deposit from Rupees five hundred to Rupees ten thousand for independent candidates. Then no independent candidate would dare to contest the elections. At present if he belongs to SC/ST, he will deposit only Rs.250 and if he is a general candidate, he will deposit Rs.500 for contesting the elections. In the same way more strict rules should be made for the independent candidate, under which they should be required to get their nomination from duly signed by 1000 voters, 10 Legislators and two M.Ps. Only then, they should be allowed to contest the elections. I feel that I have given some constructive suggestions in this regard. I have no ill will against this Ordinance being repealed. My party has supported this Ordinance. A Electoral Reforms Committee under leadership of Shri Lal Krishna Advani had been constituted. I was also member of that Committee. It had been constituted during the Ninth Lok Sabha. Now it has been dissolved. I suggest that a Committee of the M.Ps should again be constituted so as to bring a Comprehensive election reforms Bill including the issue of identity cards, issue of independent candidates, use of electronic machines etc. You

should assure the House once again —
(Interruptions.) It should be once again. I
have moved a resolution on the same lines
as were given in the Ordinance. You your-
self should assure the House that a bill would
be introduced during this very sessions. With
these words, I conclude and thank you for
giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Now, you confirm in Telugu. *(Inter-
rptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhargava. are
you withdrawing your Resolution?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Let
the Hon. Minister give some reply to my
queries" Only then I can say something.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now,
you say in Telugu.

SHRI K VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY:
What is it that you wanted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM): He wanted it in
Telugu.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your
statement in English is not acceptable to
them.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I
know English and I can speak in English

fluently but since Hindi is our national lan-
guage and the person who knows Hindi and
even then speaks in English insults our na-
tional language Hindi.—*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kot-
tayam): That is why we all speak in Hindi.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That
is your view. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY:
Sir, most of the points that Shri Bhargava
has referred to were answers. As I told you
in my speech, this is almost acceptable to
everybody. But everybody talked about the
comprehensive electoral law, that is needed
at this juncture. The same points were
referred to by all the Members. Most of the
points that are referred to are also under the
consideration of the Government. When the
Bill is passed it becomes an Act and only
some rules are to be made for the electronic
voting system: and the rules are also going
to be notified very soon. All the other points
will be comprehensively considered not only
by the Government, but also by all the lead-
ers of the political parties. We will try to come
to some understanding and come before the
House with a Bill. That will be done later—
if not in this Session, in the next Session.

One thing I must tell Shri Bhargava that
those who discussed in this, did not bring
politics in it, but he was saying whether this
Government continues here or not. The
opportunity that they gave us the other day,
on the Motion of Thanks on the President's
Address, has proved to the country that this
Government is going to be stable for five
years and there is no doubt about that.

I am going to call for a meeting of all the
opposition leaders and discuss; again I am
sure that before the end of April a Bill will
come — in this Session or in the next Ses-

[Sh. K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy]

sion. I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his Resolution. (*interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are jointly hands (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: No. We are never. They gave the opportunity the other day. You are going to come to us soon. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You want us? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: How many times you had been with us? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhargava, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the Bill must be introduced in this very session Hon. Minister has just now said amidst clappings that this Government would remain for five years. But the Hon. Minister should keep the fact in mind that even Ravana could not force his ego on this country and nobody knows what will happen tomorrow. That is why I again urge that you should do the good work as early as possible and the people will keep your good deeds in mind. If you live on the hopes that you will remain in power for the next five years, you cannot do any work. The hon. Member has already accepted my suggestion that he would bring the Bill in the next session but not in this session. In view of the Hon. Minister assurance I have moved this reso-

lution for the cancellation of the Ordinance. If the House permits me to withdraw the resolution, I am ready to withdraw the same.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: We have said that we would try our best to bring it in this session itself. (*interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: After the assurance given by the Hon. Minister, I withdraw the resolution with the permission of the House.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

The resolution was, by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the consideration motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

465 **Statutory Resolution PHALGUNA 28, 1913 (SAKA) and Indian Red Cross 466**
Re. Disapproval of Indian Red Cross
Society (Amendment) Ordinance
Society (Amendment) Bill

"That Clause -I that Enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
 AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIK. VIJAYA
 BHASKARA REDDY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed":

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.58 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAP-
 PROVAL OF THE INDIAN RED CROSS
 SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
 AND
 INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMEND-
 MENT) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Lokanath Choudhury, not present. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
 (Panskura): I beg to move:

" That this House disapproves of the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinate No. 3 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 23rd January, 1992".

Madam Chairman, it is my proud privilege to move the resolution when you are in the Chair and for your sake, I shall try to be as brief as possible. I move the statutory resolution because we disapprove of the

idea of Ordinance *raj*. But I also oppose the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill, 1992 because of its contents. This Bill is an attempt to turn the Indian Red Cross Society into a department of the Health Ministry at the Centre and total abolition of the autonomy of the Indian Red Cross Society.

[RAO RAM SINGH in the Chair]

16.00hrs.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that this Bill is necessary because of the internal wranglings of the Indian Red Cross Society for which they could not discharge their statutory responsibilities. In my opinion, this is a poor argument. Tell me please which organisation today does not suffer from internal wranglings as well as corruption. But must one throw the baby with the bath water? Sir, I am happy that you have occupied the Chair... (Interruptions)... Sir, Indian Red Cross Society used to be guided by their own rules, including the rules for electing their Chairman since its inception. But during the tenure of late Shrimati Gandhi, a provision was made that the President of India would appoint the Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society and that is how the then Health Minister was appointed as Chairman. Thus began the erosion of autonomy of the Indian Red Cross Society. But this Bill puts the final nails in the coffin of autonomy with ominous consequences. This Bill provides for supercession of the managing body and other standing committees of the Indian Red Cross Society by the Chairman.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
 FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR
): It should be 'by the President'.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: But it should be read 'by the Chairman'. It is a fact that I have got great respect for the President. Sir, who does not know that the President acts and has to act on the advice of the Government? Now, which is that Government? It is the Central Government. Which is that Department? It is the Health Depart-

ment. So, the Chairperson naturally will be the head of the Health Department.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Who is in charge of that Department? He is Mr. Fotedar.

SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes. It is the Department under Mr. Fotedar. By chance, if Mr. Fotedar goes and somebody else comes, then also that very bureaucracy will crown that person who has come. Therefore, read actually 'Chairman' in the place of 'President' here in this context.... (Interruptions)... This Bill also provides for the appointment of the Secretary General and the Treasurer with previous approval of the President. With due respect to the office of the President, what I said just now applies for this post as well. Therefore, the entire appointment will be subject to the approval of the Government, that is, Health Ministry. Since I do not want to repeat the refrain, take that refrain as granted.

Clause 4 (D) directly gives the Chairman the right 'to reappropriate' on the advice of the Treasurer, the budgetary allocations from one major head to another. Remembering that the Treasurer is also an appointee of the Government, it is clear that even the right to redeploy the budgetary allocations made by the managing board is being taken away by the Ministry.

Another power is being taken by the Chairman, that is, the power of disciplinary proceedings against the officers of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary of the Society. Obviously, the Chairman can use this stick to cow down all these officers so that no one dares to object to the Government's decisions on the disbursement of funds or any other thing. There are many other things like that.

Among many other provisions of this Bill, there is one very objectionable provision again, that is, it actually reduces the number of representatives of the States in the board.

Earlier there was a provision for 22 members. Now, as per the new provision, there will be only 12 from the State Branches. We have Red Cross Societies in every State also and they have also contributed for the fund to a large extent in the beginning. Now, even the State Red Cross Societies are to be taken over by the Central Board. Now, there are even cases where wages for five months are not paid. In my view, reducing the number of State representatives is again another kind of erosion in the autonomy of the Societies. All these things are intended to make the Indian Red Cross Society an appendage of the Health Ministry. It goes without saying that this will also mean partisan political interference, because the actions will depend on the sweet will of the political party which will be at the Centre at that time. It may be you or somebody else, but it will be the same.

Now I want to know from the Minister one thing. What can be the consequences of this Act? Indian Red Cross Society is an affiliate of International Committee of the Red Cross Society. This international organisation stipulates that all its affiliates have to be neutral, independent and impartial. Even in cases where they receive money from the Governments, these rules are not relaxed.

This international body has its office here. They are also watching the kind of things that we are going to bring through this Bill. When this Bill is translated into an Act, I am afraid, the Indian Red Cross Society may even run the risk of disaffiliation from the International Red Cross Body.

Then there is the World Federation of Red Cross Societies as well. Indian Red Cross Society is their affiliate too. The World Federation has a stipulation in their rules that if any national society changes its constitution, the Federation's prior consent is needed. This Bill will violate that stipulation also. By eroding the autonomy of the Indian Red Cross society, by making it into an appendage of the Central Government and by violating the stipulation of the world bod-

ies and eroding the autonomy of our own federal structure, this Bill will put us in the danger of losing international financial support. This international support is very important. When do we need help from International Red Cross Society? We need the help only when there is some calamity, whether it be natural disaster or external aggression or something else. In each of these cases, we need international support. Now that they are introducing all these difficult things, we will be deprived of a very big source of help when we need it. The International Red Cross is neither an IMF or a World Bank. Let that be understood very well.

Sir, these are my points of objection which need special consideration. I also want to ask one more pointed question. Did the Government consult the representatives of the Indian Medical Association before formulating this Bill? That is after all a body which is neither partisan nor petty. Everyone is represented there. This body should have been consulted. But I do not think you have consulted them. Therefore, because of all the reasons that I have stated, I not only move my Statutory Resolution but I also oppose the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move the consideration motion.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am happy that Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has raised some points. I would try to reply them one-by-one, and will be producing documentary evidence for that as to whether the impression that has been created is correct or not. I will dispel those impressions during my concluding remarks.

Ho. Members are aware that on account of internal wranglings the Indian Red Cross Society has not been able to dis-

charge the statutory responsibilities like holding of Annual General Meeting, passing of Annual Accounts and approval of the Budget. The Indian Red Cross Society Act, which was enacted in 1920, has proved to be a little out of date and the present amendments are aimed at removing certain inadequacies and loopholes. The Act does not, for example, contain any provision for the appointment of the President, I repeat once again, The Act does not for example, contain any provision for the appointment of the President of the Society,

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I did not say that.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: I am just telling you what the Bill seeks to envisage.

The Act does not contain any provision for the appointment of the President of the Society, for the composition of the managing body or the appointment of a Chief Executive and Treasurer. The entire management structure of the Society under the existing Act has been left to be decided by rules framed by the managing body itself.

The working of the Indian Red Cross Society has come in for sharp criticism from several quarters in the recent past and the affairs of the Society were being conducted in a manner prejudicial to the carrying out the objectives of the Society referred to in the Act. The Society was also unable to appoint a regular Chief Executive because of several litigations.

The Bill which is now before the House contains provisions relating to the appointment of the President of the society, composition of the managing body and appointment of Secretary General and Treasurer in the Act itself. The Bill also seeks to provide that the managing body existing immediately before the promulgation of the Ordinance dated 23rd January, 1992 shall cease to exist and a new managing body shall be reconstituted within a period of six months from the date of the Ordinance. The Bill seeks to empower the President of the

[Sh. M.L. Fotedar]

Society to supersede the managing body in the event of a gross failure on its part in the management of the affairs of the Society or where the managing body acts in a manner which is prejudicial to carrying out the objectives of the Society.

I would like to allay any apprehension in the minds of the hon'ble Members that the Bill seeks to alter the voluntary nature of the organisation. Ever since its inception, the Head of the State has always been the President of the Society, except for a brief period of two years. The President of the Society has been given powers in the present Bill only in respect of :-

- (i) appointment of the Chief Executive on the recommendations of the managing body;
- (ii) according approval before institution of disciplinary proceedings instituted by the managing body against the Chief Executive; and
- (iii) powers to supersede the managing body in exceptional cases.

There are certain reserve powers vested in the Head of the State for preserving and safeguarding the continued and effective functioning of the institution in times of stress and stagnation due to internal difficulties. The new provisions do not affect the voluntary nature of the society. The affairs of the Society are to be completely managed by the managing body as before. Further, the composition of the managing body provides that out of 18 members, only 6 will be nominated and the remaining 12 will be elected. This will ensure the democratic nature of the Society. The intention of the Government is to keep the voluntary and autonomous nature of the Society intact.

The Bill seeks to replace an Ordinance promulgated by the President on 23 January, 1992 for saving the Society from the

chaotic state of affairs to which it had sunk due to internal wranglings.

As the Members are aware Red Cross Societies all over the world perform humanitarian and other relief work in times of war and natural calamities. As a matter of practice all National Red Cross Societies have invariably been headed by the head of the State himself. This adds to the prestige and effectiveness of the organisation. The Indian Red Cross Society has also from its very inception followed this pattern. The Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 provides for full autonomy in the management of the affairs of the Society. The basic scheme of the Act is not proposed to be affected by the present amendments. It is intended to provide only a corrective mechanism by which any failure on the part of the managing body to perform its duties and functions due to internal discord, is corrected in time. Even under the existing rules framed by the managing body of the Indian Red Cross Society under Section 5 of the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 the President of India is the President of the Society. By virtue of his being the President of the Society, it was incumbent upon him to see that the Society functions in an effective manner and discharges its responsibilities under the Act satisfactorily. Since the rules framed by the managing committee as they presently stand do not provide for a corrective mechanism, in exceptional circumstances of the type which obtained in the Society, it has now become necessary to incorporate the necessary provisions in the Act itself so that prompt and effective steps could be taken to put the affairs of the Society back on its rails having regard to the unhappy state of the Society's affairs in the recent past arising out of litigations and entire discord.

It is a well-established principle that the powers of supersession of an institution should always vest with an outside authority. The very fact that this power is being conferred on a person no less than the Head of the State himself would go to show that the independence and autonomy of the Society will not be trifled with, with any ulterior pur-

poses or in a malafide manner. The exercise of the power would be resorted to only in exceptional cases and in a most judicious manner.

I am sure the Bill will receive support from all the Members of the House. Now, I commend the Bill for the consideration and approval of the hon'able House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Ordinance 1992 ordinance No.3 of 1992 promulgated by the president on the 23rd January, 1992".

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 be taken into consideration".

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certain Amendments to the Motion have been received for consideration. Amendment No.1 Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. Are you moving?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That this Bill be circulated to elicit opinion thereon by 25th June 1992 (1)"

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. He is not here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): May I seek a clarification? The hon. Minister will agree that it is really a new Bill. Altogether, the composition of Indian Red Cross Society is being altered and the number of representatives in the Managing Committee is being reduced. The President

is being given very wide power. Sir, nowhere in the Bill it is said that the President will act in his own discretion. Therefore, the Constitution is very clear. He has to act on the Ministerial advice. He is bound to.

The power of supersession, the power of appointment of Secretary-General, everything is now provided. This is a matter where we can agree that within a very short time, this matter should be looked into; and let it be sent to the Select Committee; within a week, a Report can be given - seven days. Still there is time. We shall cooperate fully with the Government in this, I am assure. Everybody knows that this is a very important Organisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill has already been moved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, I earnestly request that this is not for the sake of preventing the passage of the Bill altogether. I am saying that within a week, a Report can be given. We shall cooperate with the Government because this is a body where politics should not be brought in; no partisan consideration should be given. As you know in the Select Committee, we are able to give full attention to this matter; clause-by-clause consideration can be held; and within a very limited period, a Report can be given. We do not want that the Ordinance should laps under Article 123. But, within a given time, we can give a Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as the House and the Chair is concerned, the Bill has already been moved. Would the hon. Minister like to say anything on it?

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): There is no reason why it cannot be sent to the Select Committee. We are prepared to work time bound.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is upto the Government and the House to decide.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the proposal that Shri Somnath Chatterjee has made. The hon. Minister in his statement has termed the work of this society as a

[English]

"sordid state of affairs"

[Translation]

Even I cannot use a harsher terms than this in regard to the work of the Indian Red Cross Society. As a matter of fact, the Government was managing the affairs of the society. It hardly matters what powers did the President of India or the Chairman of the Society enjoy or whether they have been able to exercise these power, but the fact remains that the affairs of the society have been sordid. Today, the Ministry of Health has brought forward an amendment to the Red Cross Society Act. The Ministry had certain powers in this respect. In spite of that the functioning of the society could not be streamlined. Now while bringing forward an amendment, the hon. Minister has very correctly narrated the state of affairs in the society. In his own words:—

[English]

"The Indian Red Cross Society's affairs were in a sordid state of affairs".

[Translation]

The amendments to be made in the Act will be fundamental in character. That is why I would like to request the hon. Minister to accept the proposal made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He has not asked for a long time, say one month or two.

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Come to the point. You are making a speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to say this much that in his proposal, Shri Somnathji has suggested that it should be a timebound work. The Joint Select Committee could be asked to submit its report to the House within a week and the hon. Minister should have no objection to it.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): The hon. Minister has briefly put forward why the Government has come forward with this Bill. There are serious apprehensions that the provisions of this Bill are going to violate the understanding of the International Red Cross Society and the Resolution of the UN, which may lead to such a situation where we may not receive assistance from the International Red Cross Society, which ultimately is our basic objective to help the people in distress, needy people, to rehabilitate the poor people. so, I support what Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those apprehensions are quite unjustified that we will stop receiving aid from the International Red Cross Society.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: So, in view of this, I fully agree with the suggestion made by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee that if this Bill is referred to the Select Committee, we shall fully cooperate with the Government; and a Report can be given within a week or ten days.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are backing whatever Mr. Somnath Chatterji has said.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have got a copy of the Indian Red Cross Society Act of 1920. This Ordinance....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, this is not an appropriate time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to make out a point also as a matter of point of order. My point of order is whether an amendment be introduced in contravention of the Original Act itself.

Sir, here is the original Act. This original Act has got certain basic principles. Now this amending Bill is contrary to the basic principle underlying this original Act. Therefore, I think it should not have been produced. Anyway, I can share the concern of the Government and other members of the House that the state of affairs in the Indian Red Cross Society is sordid. We are not interested in perpetuating that sordid state of affairs. But for that there are other methods also. Shri Somnath Chatterjee already mentioned something about the alternative way to get rid of the situation and also for a democratic law to regulate the affairs of the Red Cross Society.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Chairman, I support Shri Somnath Chatterjee's proposal for sending this Bill to the select committee with a time-bound programme of one week. We will stick to it. But it is really necessary because it is going to change almost the entire Act and let there be no apprehension in the minds of the public that the Bill wants to bring Red Cross Society under the purview of the department. So, I support the suggestion.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The Bill has been circulated as per the rules. As the Bill has now been presented, the discussion has started and under what rule are they now proceeding with this suggestion for referring it to a select committee? This is not fair. If the House decides we can do it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Under the rule of supremacy of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that the House is supreme. Whatever the House decides will be done. But would the hon. Minister like to say something?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should be no more interruptions. You can speak on the Bill.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am making a new history in the Indian Red Cross Society — just listen to me — and it would be a red letter day in this, because by this measure I am trying to abolish a zameindari system that had developed in the Indian Red Cross Society. I am referring to George Fernandes on one point. I am just telling you. You know it, I will show the documents. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. I think the Minister did not interrupt when you gentlemen were speaking and I would expect you also not to interrupt.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I do not want to put anything on record in the House because those persons will not have the opportunity to defend themselves. I will take the opportunity to show the documents to the Opposition leaders what has persuaded or compelled the Government to bring such a legislation. There are two things which are of utmost importance.

One is whether the voluntary character of the organisation is being taken away in any way. According to this Bill in no way are we taking away the voluntary character of the Society. That is one point.

Secondly, so far as the supersession is concerned — I will reply one by one — it is based on the experience that we had during the last one and a half years. I will show the documents. I do not want to place these documents on record. It is based on that experience that we are giving power to the President of India. When we say the President — you just listen to me; I have respect for the legal knowledge Shri Somnath Chatterjee has, he is a jurist — the President of India the President of I.R.C.S. here has not to act not he advice of the Council of Ministers. Here he acts on his own. He need not act on the advice of the Chairman or anybody. I want to make that clear. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister is that Clause incorporated somewhere here?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, Sir....(Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am just saying that the President acts... (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Normally the President is bound to act according to the advice given by the Council of Ministers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: So far as the Constitution of India is concerned, the President is bound by the advice tendered to him by the Council of Ministers.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it different in this case?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: In this case, he is the *ex officio* President of the Society. He is not functioning as the President. We are making him the *ex officio* President... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a subtle difference. He is acting as the President of the Red Cross Society.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a well established legal proposition given by the Supreme Court; seven Judges have said this. I cannot have the presumptuousness to teach him law.(Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: Secondly under the rules it is provided how the President of India is made as the President of the Red Cross Society. We are changing that provision in the Act. The difference is it is provided under the rules. We are incorporating that in the Act. In the same way, we are making him *ex-officio* President of the India Red Cross Society. The President of India when he becomes the President, he repre-

sents the nation and he does not represent any political party. The President of India *ex officio* becomes the President of the Indian Red Cross Society... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If it is based on this interpretation of the Constitution, we thoroughly disagree. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: Thirdly, this Ordinance is going to expire on 3rd April and it has to be passed within six weeks from the date of issue of the Ordinance. I can show the documents to the hon. Members. You can see the documents. And after full discussion and full debate, the House can pass this Bill... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): You have time upto 5th April. You can send this Bill to the Select Committee and ask to submit its report within seven days after examination... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: The difficulty is that Rajya Sabha will be adjourning on the 30th of this month... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the general discussion on the Bill. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We do not want the *status quo ante*. We do not want to go back to the old position. That is not our intention. The Minister has probably misunderstood us. We want certain changes, which should be more acceptable to us. And if there are doubts, those can be removed. I have made it very clear that none of us is trying to go back to the old position. We do not want that the old Committee should come back. That is not our intention... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have yourself mentioned a point. The question that you have asked the Minister by way of a clarification that in what way the President

will be different here as the President.

It is not here that in his individual capacity, he will be the President of the Society. As the President of India, he will be the President of the Society. And I think, Sir, when you asked the Minister whether he is making that provision in the Bill .. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The apprehension of the hon. Members is that according to that Clause, the President can dismiss the General Body, The Government will advise the President of India, as the President of India, to dismiss the General Body. The President of India will be acting as the President of the Society, as far as I can see and as the President of the Society, he is not bound by the advice given by the Council of Ministers.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, there would be nothing better than to say that the Rashtrapathi will be *ex-officio* President of the Society. You will have to agree with this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (An Daman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point that since this is a matter of Red Cross Society and it is affiliated with the International Red Cross Society, I think, due caution and care should be taken while taking this matter into consideration. Sir, you know yourself, being an ex-service man, in times of war and other times, we need a lot support from the Red Cross who can really help the country. That is why we should not go on the bureaucratic advice. Bureaucracy will all the time try to give some kind of advice which will suit them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you assume that any body is going on bureaucratic advice?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: That is why we think this matter should have a proper examination because it is not ques-

tion of President. We all have best regards for the President. That is not the question. The question is whether outside we give a message that everything is becoming governmental and it is not a voluntary organisation. This is the point that we have to think... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we have spent enough time on this. Now Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important Bill on which we are going to hold a discussion. As the hon. Members have pointed out, the hon. Minister of Health must have taken note that it does not appear that even after the passing of this Bill the Ordinance in respect of the Indian Red Cross Society would lapse because of the manner and reasons for which it was issued. The Bill which has been brought forward after the ordinance provides for the same old managing committee which was not managed properly and due to charges of mismanagement on it the President had to take over the functions of the entire society. If the same old committee is revived and until new decisions are taken and a new committee is not appointed for next six months, the same old committee works, then the objections raised in this connection would hold good. There will be no justification to continue with the mismanagement for which the Government took this step. There is also no use in it.

I would like to know the reasons that prompted the Ministry of Health to issue this ordinance and to appoint a Secretary General and a Joint Secretary. Did not the Ministry have enough powers to make such appointments without issuing the Ordinance? I would like to remind that earlier also the Health Ministry had made such appointments and the matter had gone to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had given the ruling that this appointment was not valid. Was the verdict of the Supreme Court not kept in view? Again, the Health Ministry has appointed two officials..

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: No, perhaps the information is wrong. Some-body had gone to the court. The court had given an absolute order that some Security-General who was appointed against the rules, should not be allowed to function. That order was confirmed. Perhaps the information that has been given to the hon. Member is wrong.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Did the Supreme Court order like that?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: They had ordered that the Secretary-General who was appointed by the previous Chairman should not function.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Whether he was appointed by the previous Government or by this Government, Government is Government.

[Translation]

Because the society did not have a sitting, there was no competent authority to convene its meeting. It was not certain as to who should convene meetings. All the powers were vested in the managing body. The state of affairs of the managing body was such that nobody wanted to work. In the circumstances, there was no other go than to bring forward this legislation. With the issuance of such an Ordinance, it seems that amendments have been made in various rules of the society and sections of the Act, thus affecting the basic structure of the Red Cross. It is a society which has an international image and is of international importance. If the amendment does not help maintain the importance of the society, there is no use of bringing forward such an amendment.

The organisation was founded in 1920 and in such a long time there arose no need to bring forward any special amendment. The society functioned smoothly. But, in the last five to seven years, as far as I know, the

to take its care. People who were looking after it thought it to be their personal property and they were trying to swindle away its assets. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for protecting it. He stopped the assets from going into their hands. This organisation works at the time of war, renders help to the injured, helps the ill and those affected with leprosy, and struck by earthquakes and floods, not only inside the country but also all the world over. It has unlimited powers to spend money. The funds which kept coming have been grossly misutilized. Culprits are moving scotfree. There appears to be no provision in the Bill that the wrong doers would be punished after this amendment. Will the people be punished who misutilized these funds, who tried to convert it into their personal property and use various provisions of the society for their personal ends, even though there was no such special provision? All the powers are vested in the managing committee. It would convene meetings and make appointment then the old committee will be revived. Two appointments were made. How were they made? The Secretary General and a Joint Secretary have been appointed. What was the need? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may say that immediately after the Bill is passed, a regular Secretary General will be appointed under this Act. We cannot appoint now because the case is pending in the Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By whom the appointment will be made?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: By the President, on the recommendations of... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the President select the names? We all know this. Are we children here? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you

(Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I want to know who has ordered the appointment of the Secretary General for the St. John's Ambulance Association. Has your Ministry made the appointment or not? Where are the rules for it either in this Bill or in the previous Act? There is no provision at all. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Pandeya, kindly wind up now.

[Translation]

DR. LAKSHMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I was making a request that this should remain as an international organisation. The work that it is doing is all right and the shortcomings noticed in it should be removed. The request which was made by hon. Members should be accepted by the Government. The ordinance has been issued in a haste. There was not enough time for the hon. Members so that they could give their amendments for the Bill. But, even now there is time that those issues which have been pointed out by the hon. Members should be referred to the Joint Select Committee and the Committee should present its report within a week or ten days. You should agree to this and get a comprehensive Bill. All that we want to do is for the benefit of the Government. We are supporting you and not opposing. It is a laudable step on the part of the Government to bring forward such a Bill. It would become more useful with the implementation of our suggestions. With these words I conclude.

[English]

DR. VASANT NIVRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate for the amendment to the Indian Red Cross Societies Act, 1920. I would like to congratulate our hon. Minister Shri M.L. Fotedar for bringing this amendment.

puted and charitable organisation. There are three principles for the society - improvement of health, prevention of diseases and mitigation of sufferings. It is a voluntary organisation. One Swiss gentleman, Mr. Henry Dunant had founded this organisation on 8th May, 1864.

The Red Cross has a pivotal role to play in the welfare of the people both in war and peace. The humanitarian task is gigantic indeed and needs to be strengthened by men, money and materials. In our country there are about 640 branches all over India. And the Indian Red Cross Society receives international grants to do the charitable work. The work done in the past is very much lucrative. In the time of peace, the Red Cross Society is functioning on the line of medical welfare activities, blood banks and blood donations to conduct the anganwadis as well as the orphanages, to manage the ambulances, and it gives a healing touch to the community.

In 1970s the Indian Red Cross was appreciated by John Lennon in his song of peace, "Imagine" in which he wrote:

"Imagine all the people living for today; Imagine there is no country, It is not hard to do so, Nothing to kill or die for and no religion too, Imagine all the people living life in peace."

This is the importance of Indian Red Cross. In the conditions of war we know in both the World Wars as well as in Sri Lanka and Bhopal gas tragedy, the Indian Red Cross has done a good and marvellous job. But in recent past they were not able to do their duties properly because of corruption, mismanagement and egoism. The work of the Indian Red Cross came to a standstill because the officers were not working to the proper tune and as the Minister has said, this is a Bill...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Pawar, it is commendable that you have done research on this subject but the point is that the time

tee far this Amendment is only one hour and therefore, I will only give five minutes to this. You kindly come to the Amendment.

DR. VASANTNIWRUTTI PAWAR: Yes. He has made an Amendment that the two terms of the office bearers are finalised. I would like to add that one term is two years; so 'two terms or four years, whichever is less', so that an officer will not be there for a longer time or a member of the Managing body will not be there for a longer time. In the managing body. I suggest that you can take two Members from this august House and one Member from the Rajya Sabha to work on the managing body of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Sir, in this Amendment there is no provision to control the State branches. There is no power being given to control, to supervise or to supersede if any State branch is not doing proper work because at many places there are many litigations, they cannot call a General Body Meeting, they cannot put the Budget, they cannot make the audit of the Accounts. So, I request if we can control the State branches of the Indian Red Cross Society so that they will be doing a good job. In recent past, the Punjab Red Cross has been awarded a first prize. That is a good example for us, and I appreciate the Minister for bringing this Amendment and making this Indian Red Cross Society a Society again accountable to the public for the health of the Indian people. Thank you, Sir.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this debate. At the very outset, I rise to oppose this draconian Bill. By this amendment, the Government is going to curb the autonomy of a charitable and internationally reputed institution. The credibility and the performances of that society are well known to everybody.

Sir, in the beginning I want to recall the founder father of Red Cross Movement Sir, Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman. In

1863, four Geneves citizens taking up Dunant's ideas joint him in establishing a committee later to become the international Committee of the Red Cross which forthwith convened an international conference in Geneva. The conference consisted of experts from 16 countries laid the foundations of the Red Cross. Afterwards the Geneva Convention was held in 1864 and an agreement was signed by 12 nations for the amelioration of the conditions of the wounded armies in the battle fields. Now, that society comprises of 131 national societies and more than 220 million supporters.

They have stipulated some guiding principles. To guide the Red Cross movement all over the world, the international conference of the Red Cross adopted the following seven principles in its 20th Conference. These are - humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence - voluntray service, unity and universality. Among these, three components are very important. They are - impartiality, neutrality and independence and they are going to be curbed by this Bill.

Sir, in our country, the Indian Red Cross Society came into being in 1920 by an enactment in this Parliament. The Indian Red Cross having 600 branches and a membership of one crore all over the country is doing several philanthropic, relief and rehabilitation works. It is also building public awareness and scientific awareness leading to health consciousness throughout the country. Some commendable jobs done by them deserve to be mentioned here. I mention one of the daring deeds of the Indian Red Cross Society and that is the relief operation in Sri. Lanks. This will go down in history as its proud achievement of working in difficult situation. A commendable job was done during 1947 in relief, repatriation and rehabilitation work for mass exodus of refugees. Then, again it repeated its work in 1962, 1965 and 1971 conflicts and also on many other occasions. More recently, a lot of relief work was done by them in war-ravaged Iraq due to devastation to humanity caused by the US-led imperialist multi-national forces. Here, I must also point out the sorry state of

affairs on the health front prevailing now in our country.

We are signatory party to the Alma Ata Declaration, namely Health for All by 2,000 A.D. Here are the sufferings of our children and mothers. We know our children continue to die avoidable deaths in India. Of the 21 million children born every year approximately, one-third is born underweight and one-seventh dies before attaining the age of five and three million die each year due to conditions which are preventable only by giving proper nutrition and immunisation. There is actually high incidence of diseases due to malnutrition and lack of safe drinking water and not having proper health habits, which in turn is due to mass illiteracy in our country.

Sir, in this context, we are to think of the performance and activities of charitable institutions like Red Cross Society which is doing a commendable job and carrying out relief work in the field of health. We are fully convinced that by this Amendment Bill, the Government is going to bring the Indian Red Cross Society under its control by making the President of the Society under the Act, with powers to supersede the Managing Body, and virtually acting as Executive head of the Organisation.

Its effect will be anti-national. Recognition of the Indian Red Cross Society by the International Red Cross will run the risk of being called in question and even may be lost. The needy people will suffer from avoidable sufferings.

The Geneva Convention Act 6 of 1960 passed by the Indian Parliament and also other statutes of the International Red Cross Society and also various other Geneva Conventions are going to be violated. It is a clear attempt by the combine of political and bureaucratic bosses resorting to a well-planned programme to control or virtually take over such institutions.

Ample provisions are made by this Amendment Bill for direct intervention by the

Government, namely giving power to the President, to supersede on the ground of some plea or the other. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are given executive authority. The Bill is curbing representation from the State Branches from 22 members to 12 only.

Sir, the civilised Indians, civilised people cannot even think of burning our house just to get rid of rats. I do not disagree with the Minister that there are some wrangling, internal wranglings. But these wrangling cannot justify changing the whole system, curbing the internal functioning of the society which is not justified.

In 1986, the then Minister of State for Health, Kumari Saroj Khaparde in her reply in the Rajya Sabha told "The Indian Red Cross Society and its Managing Body are competent authorities to manage the affairs of the Indian Red Cross Society". It is a recorded statement. Even then, this Government is going to amend this Act with a *mala-fide* intention.

I think, this is very much contrary to the present policy of this Government where the Government is going to privatise everything. Here the Government is going to nationalise one institution which is neither a private one nor a Governmental institution but a charitable institution.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That should make you happy. Why are you objecting to that?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: That is why I am pointing out that there is a *mala fide* intention on the part of the Government to curb the autonomy of this institution.

That is why, I rise to oppose this Bill.

I suggest that Government should refer this Bill to a Select Committee for examination and indepth study and then come with a time bound programme.

[Dr. Ram Chandra Dome]

We are opposing the manner in which the Government is coming with haste. That is why we are opposing this Bill.

Again I thank you for giving me the time

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill but I do so with an extremely heavy heart. I do so with a heavy heart because the functions of the Red Cross are functions of great mercy, great humanitarianism, love and affection. We have been compelled to bring this Bill before this House only because the management structure of the Indian Red Cross Society created through the Indian Red Cross Act of 1920 equated the Indian Red Cross not with humanitarianism but with corruption, not with mercy but with shenanigans, and not with kindness but with nepotism.

It is only because the existing management structure under the 1920 Act was incapable, - I quote here the Minister Shri M.L. Fotedar:-

"was incapable of preventing or correcting gross mismanagement, and because it was incapable of preventing the management from taking actions which were contrary to the purposes for which the Society itself had been created, that we have been faced with the obligation of trying to conceive of some alternative way of running the affairs of the Indian Red Cross Society."

I do not think anyone is attempting through this Bill to change the international Charter on the basis of which Red Cross Societies have been created all around the world. We know that the Charter provides that these Bodies shall be impartial, that they shall be neutral. We know that it is essential for the functioning of these Societies that, in their day to day work and short of gross mismanagement, they function as voluntary organisations.

This is being done not because of the considerations that have been brought to our attention by our friends who are very fond of the colour red and perhaps who have forgotten that the Red Cross is not connected with the Communist Party of India but with something which is more humanitarian.

This Bill has not come in order to transgress upon the character, nature or functions of the Indian Red Cross Society but to deal with a contingency where gross mismanagement and action contrary to the purposes of the Society has taken place and the existing management under the existing Act has not been able to take corrective action.

It would have been reasonable for this Bill to have been referred to Select Committee even at this extremely late stage for further consideration of the matter, if we had heard a single constructive suggestion from the Opposition as to what alternative mechanism, alternative to the one proposed by us could, even in concept, have been brought forward. (Interruptions).

Now I heard you. Please listen to me. I listened with rapt attention to Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. I also listened with rapt attention to the numerous interruptions of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee because he is used to the idea that he can get pop whenever he wishes to speak here. We have heard the interventions of the Members who come from the other end of the spectrum even though these two ends of the spectrum tend opportunistically to get together whenever it suits their convenience. But whether it is from the saffron-Right or from the red-Left, we have not, during the course of this debate, heard a single constructive suggestion from the other side as to what alternative mechanism could be put in place. Instead, we have nightmares coloured in red, perhaps, because these are Red Cross matters. What are the suggestions, that have been put forward by the Government.

Sir, there is a proposal that a provision in the existing rules under the Act, be con-

verted into a provision of the Act which is that the President of India, qua the President of India, becomes also the President of the Red Cross Society. This would be a cause for considerable alarm if it was either not in accordance with past Indian practice or if it were to be in accordance with international practice. But we know that every single Head of State, in every Republic or Monarchy, where the Head of State has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, is the President of the Red Cross Society in their respective States. It has been so in India. It has been so all around the world. I am unable to understand why the translation of a convention and a provision under the rule into the Act should be the cause for any alarm on the other side.

Secondly, it seems to me that Opposition has a rather limited concept of what a President does. It is true that the President is, in the ultimate analysis, bound by the advice and counsel of the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, our party, at any rate, takes the greatest care. I hope their parties will never get the opportunity of having one of their candidates elected to that post. But our Party takes the greatest care to ensure that it is only men of immense eminence, intellectual eminence, moral eminence who become the President of India. Our Party respects the President of India. There is a process of informal consultation that takes place between the President and the Council of Ministers. Also there is a constitutional provision for the President to make clear to the Government and to the country, his disapproval of a piece of advice, or a piece of legislation tendered by the Government if he thinks that there is gross misuse of Governmental powers in doing so. The President of India is not the puppet that Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee attempted to portray him to be. I believe that if we can trust a person to become the President of India. and then say, *ex officio* that he is going to be responsible for the affairs of the Red Cross Society, that gentleman or lady of high eminence is not likely to join even a misdirected Minister of Health in converting the Indian Red Cross into an instrument of partisanship. There-

fore, the nightmare itself is completely unreal.

Next, we come to the question of the Managing Body where Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee attempted to portray this as a great matter of principle of relations between the Centre and the States. What is the Government attempting to do through this Bill? We have a management structure today under the 1920 Act where all the States of India. or most of the States of India and certainly that one State of India which is so mistaken as to vote for the Communist Party regularly, is represented on the Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wind up.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I have a minute to wind up? It is they who took so much of our time (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Please allow him to speak. He did not have a chance to speak on the President's Address. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am trying to wind up if you cease intervening.

I come to my point now. The Management Board which had a West Bengal representative on it failed to prevent the Indian Red Cross from indulging in gross mismanagement and acting contrary to the purposes of the Society. Now, we are proposing that in the Management Board, 12 out of the 18 Members be elected and democracy be brought into the Management. And all that is being suggested is that the most eminent Indians, of the lot, the President of India, nominate the Secretary-General instead of a nominated management body nominating the Secretary-General. Therefore, the fear that has been expressed by our red friends and our saffron friends is completely unreal. There is a black nightmare, quite unnecessarily being created.

I strongly commend this Bill that has been presented by the Government.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, previously when I spoke, I supported the suggestion for sending it to the Select Committee. Even now, I would like to say that this may please be sent to the Select Committee at least for a week. We, on behalf of the opposition assure you that within a week we will do our job and ultimately the Ordinance will not lapse.

Now I speak about the Bill. I oppose this Bill. I agree with the Minister that the affairs of the Red Cross were in a sordid affair. They were sordid. But at the same time, the cure should not be worse than the disease. Here whatever you are trying to do is worse than the disease. The Red Cross Society is an international organisation. If you seek to have powers to the President of India who is an *ex-officio* President to supersede the Managing Body, should we accept it? The Managing Body cannot be superseded even in extreme cases. The Managing Body represents 12 voluntary people from different States. How can you supersede it?

Secondly, is there any constitution of any society where the Managing Body shall with the previous approval of the President, appoint a Secretary-General and a treasurer of the Society? According to rules, the President is the *ex-officio* President of the Society. I can understand that he can be the *ex-officio* President. Why do you require the previous sanction of the President even when the Managing Body wants to elect the Secretary-General? It is not necessary. It is not necessary even for the Treasurer. Let them elect the persons of their choice. What for is the Managing Body there?

In clause 4 (d), it is mentioned that the Chairman, that is the Health Minister, will work as the Chairman and he will have the right to re-appropriate the accounts on the advice of the Treasurer of the Society, who is again appointed. Why is the previous sanction of the President necessary for him to reappropriate the budgetary allocations from one major head to another major head of account, on the advice of the Treasurer? The Managing Committee has the right to

prepare the budget. If there is some need for reallocation, they will do it. You are taking away all the powers of the Managing Committee and trying to control the Red Cross Society which is a branch of the International Society. Therefore, I think, the cure is worse than the disease and I would not like to support this Bill. I agree with you that there is some need to have a Bill. But not like this. (Interruptions) I have said whatever I wanted to say. I will not repeat that again. So, for the reasons which I have put forward, again I would request you to please send this Bill to a Joint Select Committee with a time-bound programme; let us have some changes in the Bill and that will help the Red Cross Society in general.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Ramesh Chennithala, to speak. Please make it brief.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, my name is there and I have not spoken. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yourself and Shri Manoranjan have already spoken.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I have not spoken in the entire Session.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I too have not spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Shri Ramesh Chennithala speak for five minutes.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr Chairman Sir, the Red Cross Society is an international organization. The work which is being done by this Red Cross Society is a very commendable one and is welcomed by all sections of this House and by the whole world.

The humanitarian and relief work that is being carried out by the Red Cross Society is something which is really great. Recently, I visited the earthquake affected areas in

Uttar Pradesh and I myself personally saw the amount of work which they have done. And wherever there are natural calamities, wherever there are other problems, the Red Cross people are effectively working there.

What compelled this Government to bring this amendment? That is the most important thing. As far as my knowledge goes Shri Ajit Bhowmick, the former Secretary-General of the Red Cross Society retired on 31.1.1990. And after that, lot of problems arised in the Red Cross Society. There were internal wrangles that were going on and subsequently, there were lot of suggestions from the President of India. Actually speaking there was a tussle between the Acting-Chairman and members of the management Committee. I do not want to go innot those details.

The managerial problems created confusion and chaos in the proper functioning of the organization. And the matter was taken to the court. Subsequently, a Writ Petition was filed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court restricted the appointed Secretary-General from discharging his functions. These internal wrangles compelled the Government to amend the Red Cross Society Act of 1920.

In this Act, it was mentioned that six members will be nominated and other members will be elected and that the voluntary nature will continue; the independent nature of the Society will continue; the autonomous character of the Society will continue. The Government is compelled to bring this amendment to avoid the internal wrangles and the managerial problems, so that the Society can work smoothly and properly. This amendment is not affecting the basic character of the Indian Red Cross Society. This is only a corrective measure; this is only to make the functioning of the Society more effective.

The President of India is acting more judiciously and that was mentioned by the Minister here. He will act judiciously. This type of internal wrangles should be avoided

and by a new managerial system, the Society can function more effectively.

I do to want to take much of the time of the House. I am supporting the amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill.

I would like to say that as has been stated in the proposal, it should be referred to the select committee for one week. We all are prepared to pass it. The hon. President is being dragged into the affairs of this society. When the affairs of the society will be discussed in the House, the hon. President will also be made a subject of criticism in the House. I do not want that he should be dragged into its affairs.

Secondly, the hon. President has been assigned a number of work. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. Apart from this, there are a number of institutions which are headed by the President. For instance, he is the Chairperson of Advasi Welfare Board. But till date neither any report of the Board has come nor has he been able to do something for the welfare of the Advasis. We have never criticised him. But, if he is involved in every affair of the State, we will criticise him also some day. That is why a 7 days' time has been asked to go into all these problems. The hon. Minister should accept this proposal.

They show this attitude which is quite different before the presentation of Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill. But once they are given the powers, you can well imagine what would be their attitude.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may also direct him to accept the proposal and agree to refer the matter to the Joint Select Committee.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful to you for giving me the

[Sh. A. Charles]

[English]

valuable time. I want to highlight one point. The main objection raised by the opposition is that the President of India does not act independently; he acts only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. There has been a lot of discussion about the power and authority of the Indian President. If a comparative study is made between the King of England, the President of America and the President of India, it is said that the King of England – now the Queen – reigns, but she does not govern; the President of America governs, but he does not reign; but when it comes to the President of India neither he governs nor he reigns. But this is not true.

Our President does have authority. In the 8th Lok Sabha this House with a two-thirds majority passed the Indian Postal Bill. That was not assented to by the President. It was the Congress Government with the backing of more than 400 Members of this House which passed the Bill. But the then President refused to give his assent to the Bill.

In the last Lok Sabha also MPs' Salary, Allowance and Pension Bill was unanimously passed in the anxiety of the minority Government. Everybody wanted pension. But that was not assented to by the President. I am told that in the last two days it has been sent back again.

The hon. Member Shri George Fernandes is here; I stand corrected if he refutes. When he was in the Council of Ministers, the information given to us was that Shri V.P. Singh in his last days of Prime Ministership advised the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha, but the President in his wisdom refused it. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): There was no such proposal (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: I stand corrected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bharles, let us stick to the Red Cross Society Bill.

SHRI A. CHARLES: What I am trying to prove is that the President of India exercises his authority independently by virtue of the great office given to him. We do not want to disturb the voluntary nature of this great organisation. But when Shrimati Geeta Ji asked, which organisation is not involved in the internal wranglings – I am sad that it comes from Shrimati Geeta Ji – we know, that the fact there are wranglings in the organisation does not justify the internal wranglings of this organisation.

So, I strongly support the Bill. There is no constitutional problem; the President is acting independently. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chakta, you will take only tow minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, Sir. I have not spoken. I spoke just on apoint of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you only inter-vened? Did you not speak? Okay, now Shri Bhakta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not against this Statute; I am not against the Bill or the ordinance.

But, there is only one point which comes to my mind which is this. Presently, the Red Cross Society is a very very prestigious organisation and it has got the international recognition. Indian Red Cross Society has got the admiration all over the world. That is why, in whatever we do here, we must take

enough caution so that there is not a message goes to the world that in India, voluntary organization is being grabbed by the Government. That is one point.

The second point is this: Twenty two members were enjoying in the past and that has been reduced to twelve. We can increase the facilities; but we cannot reduce the facilities. That is another point.

The third point is this: Six members will be nominated by the President of India. Here, I would like to suggest that these nominations must be from the persons of eminence and not from the officials or bureaucrats. In that case, neutrality will be there. What we want to say in the present circumstances is that, it perhaps will be able to give the message that this is purely a voluntary organisation and this will work with full neutrality, self-governing and on an autonomous basis. This is all I want to say.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Chitta Basu. But, only for two minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I will bles than that.

Sir, I suppose the Bill on the ground. Let us understand the effect of the Bill. It brings the Indian Red Cross Society under the direct control of the Government of India. So, it is nothing but a process of bureaucratization when the trend is de-bureaucratization. It will expose the Indian Red Cross Society to the possibility of being de-recognised by the International Red Cross Organisation.

Thirdly, the inflow of the international aid for the suffering-humanity in our country is likely to be choked, after the enactment of this Bill.

Lastly, there is a possibility of the violation of the Geneva Convention Act 6 of 1960.

So, these are the four basic objections of me, to oppose this Bill. Why I say about bureaucratization? You shall not give me time and therefore I shall not explain it. But,

I only want you to look at section 4 (a) of the Bill. Please look at Section 4 (b) of the Bill and 4 (c) of the Bill. Please also look at Section 4 (d) of the Bill. I have got no time to explain. What is the power and function of the Chairman to be nominated by the President? In this case, I do not accept that position that President acts individually in his discretion in this case. President is President. President is the creature of the Constitution of the country. I cannot accept interpretation being given either by Mr. Fotedar or by Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. It is the Constitution which says specifically that president acts as per the advice of the Council of Ministers.

So far as 4-D is concerned – powers or functions of the Chairman to be nominated by the President – the Chairman is authorised to re-write the budget made by the board of management. He can cancel the budgetary allocation. He can make reallocation. He can dispense with all the budget allocation made by the board of management. Such are the draconian powers which have been given to those nominated members of the board of management. Therefore, in one word, it is 'bureaucratization'. What does this bureaucratization mean? It is the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry will advise the President to nominate the Chairman. The Chairman will not according to the advice of the Health Ministry, preferably, most probably, presumably by the Joint Secretary of the Health Ministry. How can this thing be tolerated?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I come to the last point. You should also understand. Let us use what does the Geneva Convention Act 6 of 1960 say. It requires that each National Red Cross Society is to be autonomous, is to be self-governing, is to be impartial, is to be neutral and is to be independent.

According to the composition that the Bill says, is it autonomous? Is it self-governing? It is governed by the Joint Secretary of the Health Ministry. Is it impar-

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

(Interruptions)

tial? Is it neutral? Is it independent? This is what we learn from the Geneva Convention Act 6 of 1960 adopted by this Parliament. Do you want that the Parliament give its consent to Mr. Fernandes to reject what we have accepted earlier by Geneva Convention Act 6 of 1960? (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Since Geneva Convention has been reported here, should we rule this whole proceeding out of order? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Basu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The International Red Cross has as adopted model statutes for universal application by all national red cross societies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up, Mr. Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have got the model statutes. This Bill is in direct conflict with the model statutes recommended by the International Red Cross Society. How can we expect that the Indian Red Cross Society by violating the model statutes will be enjoying the recognition.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, please wind up.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is the most significant contribution to this debate so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the points have been well taken.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not badly spoken also. He might be well taking. But I am not badly speaking also. I am not angry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can every say that there is anything badly spoken. You raised some very valid points.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As I have mentioned earlier, if that is so, the provisions are not in conformity with the modern statute, particularly in relation to the appointment and election of the President of the Society, the constitution of the managing body, appointment of Treasurer and Secretary General, powers and functions of the Chairman and powers of the President. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu, I thought you said that the last point was the Geneva Convention.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, I conclude by saying that you are running the risk of being de-recognised by the International Red Cross Society and it will not add to the prestige of being Indian Red Cross Society. So far as corruption is concerned, the less said the better. I think this Department or the entire Government is stepped in corruption and you got many methods to curb corruption. You might have appointed a commission of inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, you might have referred the matter to the CBI, you might have taken it to the court for punishment. There are enough laws to curb corruption in any organisation. But this is a draconian measure which prejudices the interest of the Indian Red Cross Society. It also brings down the image of India in the international community. Once again, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, before you call me to speak, I would like to raise a point of order under Article 253 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How did you come to the conclusion that you will be called to speak next?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I had sought your permission to speak and I

do not want you to overrule me then. My point of order is that Article 253 of the Constitution of India says.

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that there is Geneva Convention and prior to me Shri Chitta Basu has already spoken about it. He did an important job of presenting every details about the Geneva Convention before this House. Sir, the Government has already given its approval to this convention; and whatever conventions are approved in the International Conference or Nations, are recognised by our Parliament. In spite of that convention, to bring such a law before this House is a challenging the spirit of the convention and is nullifying it. It is outside the legislative competence of this House. Whatever legislation you want to enact, you can do under this convention. If there are any lacunae in that law, those are needed to be rectified. If it has been misused by the officers there, you have the right to reform it. But you have no right to bring any legislation, which is outside the purview of the convention. We will earn infamy not only in our own country, but we will also be defamed on the international level with the addition of this sentence. Had Shri Chitta Basu not reminded us of this convention, whatever we would have said, would not have been considered. We did not demand too much. We only demanded that.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
 AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COM-
 PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM): What is your point of order?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am explaining my Point of Order to the hon. Speaker. We want a ruling of the Speaker on this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought your point of order had later converted into your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have to speak on this Bill also. But you are well-conversant in these matters. You know all the Rules of the House in a better way.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this debate was one hour. It had to conclude at 5 PM and we have already short 5 minutes. Therefore, I would request you to bear with me and conclude your point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe that this Bill is trying to distract us from the responsibilities of this House. We will be defamed in the country and the World as well and India shall have fact infamy on every forum of the world also.....(Interruptions)..... You may give your ruling under Article 253 to save from infamy and also issue a directive to the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill.

[English]

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): This Parliament is a supreme body. We cannot subject our sovereignty to any other organisation.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I must say that I do admire the tactics and strategy being adopted by my hon. friend on the other side. It is a neat way

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumar Amanglam]

[Translation]

of ensuring that the time of the House is eventually spent so that the inevitability of having this Bill voted does not arise. I am sure he does himself realise that nothing in Article 253, in any event, has anything to say that the Parliament shall make every law as per international conventions and agreements. But however, that is not the issue here at all. In fact, the present Bill does not, in any way, violate the Geneva Convention. We had a good look at it and the Government had gone through section by section, *vis-à-vis* clause by clause. We are convinced that in no way does it violate the Geneva Convention. The very premise on which he has started his point of order does not last and in any event, Article 253 does not make it binding. This is only for purpose of academic clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The points raised by Shri Chitta Basu regarding the Geneva Convention are very important. But I do not think that the Bill presented by the Minister in any way leads us to believe that there is any violation of the Geneva Convention. The point of order raised by Shri George Fernandes pertains to violation of international agreements. I do not think that any international law or international agreement stands violated by this amendment proposed by the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Muzafarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take much time.....(Interruptions).....First of all I would support the sordid State of affairs while introducing this law here. Further, I would say that the function of the Red Cross for the last few years can be described in a colourful language.

[English]

You can as well call it a cesspool of corruption.

Nothing more than it can be said about this that we welcome your sentiments in bringing forward this Bill for the purpose of resolving the problems of corruption and sordid State of affairs. We do not agree to your style of functioning. So I requested the Minister wid standing here, and I sat beside him for the first time in my life. We are supporting this Bill. It is good that you are intending to take a historic step, and you are progressing ahead in this direction. You have got the whip, so if all of you speak in favour of it.....(Interruptions) I would only say that we don't want a single moment beyond 5-7 days time. The matter may be sent to a Select Committee just after 5 days.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the period of ordinance expires on the 6th of April.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, he has enough time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But then the charge will be, why have you brought it at the eleventh hour; why did not they think of bringing it earlier. I think the Government has brought this amending Bill well in time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Muzafarpur): Sir, let there be a resolution that there there will not be any extension of time given to the Select Committee beyond 7 days. Let there be a resolution of the House on this.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I have never heard of this system. This is a very new system at least in Lok Sabha it has come into being that we are suggesting a Joint Select Committee across the floor. There is no attempt of bringing any amendment. They have not even read it on their part. Is, Shri George Fernandes.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, there is a motion to elicit public opinion. We are not pressing for that. We are only asking for a Select Committee, that too for five days only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in no position to give a ruling on any of these matters. The point that you have raised is in front of the House and the House is supreme. It is not within the purview of either the Chairman or the Speaker to give any ruling.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: The matter related to the Indian Red Cross Society which really is a noble deed, should not be taken on partisan basis, because all of us are interested in it. Nobody can deny this nor does anybody object to it. How will the corruption which will be created due to this Bill, be removed. So far there has been enough dishonesty in it. I urge upon the Minister of Health that some level action may be taken against all those officers who are involved in it, under the Indian Penal Code, and they should be arrested. An hon. Member has mentioned the names of some employees whose terms of office have expired. You should take stern action with strong determination against the people involved in this corruption and they must invariably be punished. In stead of removing the lacunae of this Bill, the Government is taking over the Red Cross Society, and we strongly oppose this step. The Government should set up a separate department under Joint Secretary for this purpose. So that it may look after the work of this institution and top priority should be given to the humanitarian view in its functioning. No step has yet been taken to curb the prevailing corruptions in this internationally reputed institution.

The President of India is being greatly immolated due to this Bill. It is causing grave injustice.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I greatly appreciate that point and I request the hon. Minister to assure the House that the autonomous and voluntary nature of the Indian Red Cross Society will not be in anyway infringed.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: How is it possible? this Bill is totally against your wishes. The President of India would be the President of the Red Cross Society. You have said ex-officio President.

[English]

"President of India shall be the President of Society."

The President of India being the President of Society means that the Government of India shall be the President of Society; the Home Ministry and the Health Ministry together will be the President of the Society.

[Translation]

It is very clear, there cannot by any difference of opinion in the matter. Consequently, it is an instal to the President. On the one hand you say about the president that.

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 3, the Managing Body shall consist of the following Members:

- (a) Chairman to be nominated by the President (means by the Government)
- (b) Six Members to be nominated by the President for such term as it may deem fit.
- (c) Twelve persons to be elected by the State Branch Committees."

[Sh. George Fernandes]

[Translation]

Now there is a scope that the State Branch Committees will send 12 people in the Managing Body. But there is also a scope of removing those 12 persons and the nomination would be on the choice of the President. If these 12 Members do not sit and their support to them and if these 12 Members try to assert their autonomy, then I would like to submit that.

[English]

"If at any time, the President is of the opinion that there has been a gross failure in the management of the affairs of the Society by the managing body or that the managing committee is acting in a manner which is prejudicial to carrying out the objectives of the Society, the President may by ordering in writing supersede the managing body for such periods etc."

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR
(Nayiladuturai): What is wrong with that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please understand. You are such an erudite man why do not you understand this simple thing my dear friend?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are being uncharitable, if you are suggesting that the President of India in his capacity as the President of the Society will dismiss or supersede on the advice of the Government.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is the point.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think a scope has been left in the legislation for overlooking, H.E. the President of India. I would like to submit that it could be done in two ways. If such a task is ought to be accomplished by

the President, then he will earn a bad name on different account too, because it is proposed that the President will himself appoint Chairman and six Members. And if the pressure is mounted on the President to dismiss these persons then a scope has been left in it to doubly defame him. Mr. Chairman, Sir, that's why it is difficult to approve it. Therefore, it has been proposed at two places to put the reigns of society in the hands of one person. The President can hand over society in the hands of one person.

[English]

"Indian Red Cross Society is sought to be handed over in the hands of one person."

[Translation]

It is not clear whether a Joint Secretary, would be a political personality or anybody else. An official of society occupied the office of the General Secretary for 20 years and during the tenure looted the society and also circumvented the legal process, whether it be IPC or any other law. Many parties came to power and even formed the Government and then lost power during all these years, but that official never changed. He has tried to suppress facts. Therefore, I would like to submit to you and the hon. Minister that this august House wants the Indian Red cross Society to function on proper lines. The whole House is prepared to support the Government on this score. But if our feelings and sentiments are sought to be overlooked then just 2-3 options will be left before us.

The President will have to be informed that we do not support this legislation. The veteran leader and my colleague Shri Chitta Basu, has rightly emphasised the need to highlight the goings on in the society every forum. Thirdly, the people of India are worried about the unsavoury things going on in the Indian Red Cross Society over a period of time and the manner in which these were sought to be hushed up during the last one year. Through the discussion on this law we would like to put on record everything and also organise the people of this country. We

will be compelled to resort to these things and it is for the Government to see how to avoid it. We are not opposing this legislation in principle only but in practical also, to register or protest. The hon. Minister can appoint Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar as the Chairman or anybody else, but these should got approved in the House. A resolution should be passed and:

[English]

Not one minute more extension than seven days is being given to this Committee.

[Translation]

It is request that nothing should be done which would be a slur on the image of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am confident that if you support us on this score, it will be a great service to the nation.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Is he not considering the efforts made by all of us? Are you not accepting our points?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I will be very brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time left.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole heartedly welcome and appreciate the submission of Shri George Gernandes who said that for the first time he is sitting close to me. I felt a mixture of sorts. I felt his warmth and was also frightened. Oh God, had he been in my party then there would have been no need for him to make a speech. I would like to inform Shri George Fernandes that his feedback about Indian Red Cross Society is very good. I do not want to repeat all those things. And to remove those short-

comings and other things it is quite necessary to get this Bill passed.

[English]

This is an Ordinance promulgated by the President; and it has to be passed within six months from the date the Parliament is convened.

Some points have been raised that whether the provisions in this Bill in no way contravene the provisions of the Geneva Convention. I say with all the authority at my command and on the basis of my study of the law and the opinions given to me that this contention is misplaced and mischievous; in no way, does this Bill contravene the provisions of the Geneva Convention or any International Convention pertaining to the Indian International Red Cross Society.

The second thing that has been raised is whether autonomous character or the voluntary character of the Indian Red Cross Society is being in any way undermined. I can assure the House with full responsibility that it is not only a question of undermining the autonomy, undermining the voluntary character; in no way, even the autonomy is being diminished or voluntary character is being reduced; it will remain as it is.

Certain things which were in the rules, those rules we have brought in the Act; certain things which were being done either under the rules or against the rules, I have brought them here. It has not been destroyed; it has been reformed and it has been strengthened under the law.

A point has been raised that there were 29 people and now only 18 members will be there; six will be nominated and 12 will be elected by the State Committee. I must tell the hon. Members that I have examined the relevant provisions of the International Red Cross Organisation and they say, what is voluntary character, autonomous character; it does not stipulate the size on the comparison of the managing body.

[Sh. M.L. Fotedar]

It reads as follows:

"In most cases, however, solution is available with the Indian Red Cross Society and the Red Cross League, etc. if the Government is having something less than half of the votes."

In this way, we are not having even six. We have taken note of the suggestion of Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta what we should do; we are giving dual membership to those people who will be elected by the Body in the State.

The second thing is that this is a bit revolutionary step; I am democratising it. In the present Act, no term of any elected member is specified; no term is fixed; for all time to come, he can be a member, we have specifically mentioned that any member who gets elected will be only for two years; and if necessary, it can be extended for two years. So, what I said is that this Bill leads to abolition of zamindari system; what had taken in the past that we are going to do. What the hon. Member has said is that the *President will act on his own or on the act of advise. All of you have read the Constitution of India. The President acts only on the advice of the Council of Ministers; he never gives any notice to the Council of Ministers.*

18.00 hrs.

Here, the President acts in his personal capacity as the President of the Indian Red Cross Society. In that case, before he supersedes this organisation he has to give a notice. Under the Constitution he has to give a notice. Under the Constitution he has not to give a notice; he accepts the advice. Here, he has to give a notice to cause why this managing body should not be superseded, and so on. Here, we have mentioned it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Council of Ministers will give him the advice to give the notice.

SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR: Just listen to me. I will explain that. That point also, will explain. It is not that the Council of Ministers does not come in. The Council of Ministers can give any advice. The President of India i.e. President of IRCS has to preside over the General Body meeting every year. The Managing Body has to be presided over by the Chairman. Whenever anything comes to the notice of the President, he has a right to intervene. With these words, I will request that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Mr. Chairman, I request that the sitting of the House may be extended by ten minutes so as to complete the voting process; and if necessary we may take a vote on it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The timing of the House has got to be extended (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh: The Minister is enlightening us. (*Interruptions*))

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: On Monday we can take it up.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We will take it up on Monday. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, tomorrow is Holi and we celebrate this festival. The House should be adjourned at 6.00 P.M. today and no more extension of time should be allowed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Scheduled time for adjournment of sitting of the day is 6.00 P.M. and it is already 6.00 P.M. now. We have been sitting since 11.00 A.M. in the morning. (*Interruptions*) Now there is no option left. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The sitting of the House has to be extended. By what time is sitting of the House to be extended?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-
 GALAM: One hour.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the sitting of the House be extended by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-
 GALAM: This is the first time that voting has been interrupted on the ground of adjournment. This has never happened. Please do not say that.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today in the morning when the House assembled for the day, it was decided that in under no circumstances the sitting of the day will be extended beyond 6.00 P.M. viz. the scheduled time of dispersal and to transact all the outstanding business and to make up for the lost time the House will daily sit for 2 hours extra beyond 6.00 P.M. after 23 March, but not today.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have no objection to the sitting of the House being extended by half an hour on regular basis after 23rd March. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing could be arrived at by making noise in this manner. Shri Bhagava please sit down.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-
 GALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a little constrained. I think it is necessary for me to go on record. For the first time, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya is fully correct. (Interruptions)

1.1

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly listen.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, for two days continuously the House has been sitting late. We must be considerate towards the employees, especially the women employees. What is the reason for not announcing holiday on the occasion of festival like Holi on the one hand and not adjourning the House at 6.00 P.M.? It is not clear why the House is not being adjourned at 6.00 P.M. today? If your so desire the session could be extended upto Diwali, but today is Holi and the House must adjourn at 6.00 P.M. we fail to understand as to why this is not being done?

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Chairman,.....

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-
 GALAM: Would you allow me to speak or shall I sit down?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapse, please sit down.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-
 GALAM: This is not fair. I have never heard this happening. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya has rightfully said that in the BAC meeting it was decided that at six O'Clock we will adjourn. (Interruptions) Would you let me say something? You would also agree with me that never has this attempt been made, in this manner, going on speaking and raising irrelevant issue to waste the time of the House. I am sorry. I want to go on record. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I tried to accomodate every section of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir,

we spoke only after getting your permission.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally I should have finished the debate on this Bill by 5 o' clock and had the voting at 5 o' clock. The hon. Members were very keen on this and I also thought that the Indian Red Cross Society is a body of utmost importance. And, therefore, I in my discretion, allowed the debate to go beyond the time. It is incumbent upon me to see that the debate comes to a fruitful conclusion. And, therefore, with the consent of the House, I extend the time by one hour more.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, this is a wrong precedent you are making.....(*Interruptions*) Sir, this is against the wishes of the speaker.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am on my legs, please sit down. If a few gentlemen oppose my ruling, then I cannot help.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Supplementary List of Business. Shri Shantaram Potdukhe will present a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1991-92.

18.06 hrs.

[*English*]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for

1991-92. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1574A/92]

18.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 23rd March, 1992 will consist of:

1. General Discussion on the General Budget for 1992-93.
2. Submission to the Vote of the House Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1992-93
3. Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1991-92.
4. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
5. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

18.08 hrs.

[*English*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,

Cond.

AND

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) BILL - *Cond.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will continue with the discussion on the Indian

Red cross Society (Amendment) Bill. Shri-
 mati Geeta Mukherjee;

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
 (Panskura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think
 that even one of my points has been clearly
 answered. If just affirmation and affirmation
 is an answer, then that is no answer. This
 Ordinance was passed on the 23rd January.
 I would like to know, why no proceedings
 were drawn up regarding corruption against
 any red Cross official or any official of the
 Department attached to Red
 Cross.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: In my discretion, I
 allowed extra time. I should have closed the
 debate at 5 o'clock and had the voting on the
 Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill at 5 o'
 clock itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):
 Sir.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not inter-
 rupt me, Mr. Mohan Singh.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Why not,
 Sir?.....(Interruptions) Without taking the
 consensus of the House, you extended the
 time of the House.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not inter-
 rupt me.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have accommodated
 you enough. Please sit down.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
 (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Busi-
 ness Advisory Committee had decided that
 the House will adjourn for the day at 6.00
 P.M. today. Why is the House sitting beyond
 that?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
 (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have not
 taken the leave of the House to extend time
 of the House and still you are extending the
 time.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In my discretion I al-
 lowed extra time to all the Members of the
 House. I should not have done that. I should
 have had the voting on this Bill at 5 O' clock
 itself. Therefore, I request the Members to
 bear with me. I allowed extra one hour.
 Therefore, that one extra hour I am asking
 for. In my discretion I allowed it and I am
 asking you for your consent. If you do not
 agree to give your consent, then I am sorry
 to say that you are not backing me up. I
 allowed you that time but you are not back-
 ing me up. Therefore, I cannot help. The
 House has been extended by one hour.

Now I will ask Shrimati Geeta Mukher-
 jee whether she is withdrawing her Resolu-
 tion or she is pressing for it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No,
 Sir, I am not withdrawing it. Only one thing I
 would like to ask whether it is a fact that of
 late an international team came for giving
 relief and seeing this Ordinance, they did not
 agree to extend the financial support.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of
 the Indian Red Cross Society
 (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992
 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1992) promul-
 gated by the president on the 23rd
 January, 1992."

The motion was negated

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No
 no...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: (Barsat): Since you are not adjourning the House, we are walking out ...

18.12 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Chitta Basu and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up motion for consideration.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): It is not good on your part to have caused division in the House. Therefore we stage a walk out.

18.121/2 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya and some other hon. Members left the House.)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: On the occasion of Holi the ladies perform worship. There are hon. lady Members too in the House. You please adjourn the House.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments to the Motion for consideration, one by Shri . Gardhari Lal Bhargava and the other by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. Shri Rasa Singh Rawat is not present.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: As the House is not being adjourned for the day, I stage a walk out.

18.13 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava left the House)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments to the Motion for Consideration to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negated

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill....*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Point of order, Sir. There is a defection from our side. The parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting on the other side.

Clause 2 Insertion of new sections 4—A to 4—E.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Shri Sukh Ram. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI SUKH RAM (Mandi): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4,—

(i) line 3,—
for "such further period",
substitute "a further period"

(ii) line 4,—
omit "at a time" (3)

SHRI. M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I accept the amendment moved by Shri Sukh Ram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 4,—

- (i) line 3,—
 for 'such further period.'
 substitute a further period.

- (ii) line 4,—
 • omit 'at a time' (3)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2., as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 3, 4 and 5. The question is:

"That clause 3 to 5 stand part of the bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause-I, Enacting formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I beg to a move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the next Bill – Securities and Exchange Board of India Bill – for consideration. there is a Statutory resolution. Is there anybody – Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Lokanath Chaudhury – to move the Statutory Resolution? They are not here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE. MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I request you to kindly adjourn because the Members who have given notice for the Statutory Resolution on S.E.B.I. are not here. We would like the Opposition also to be present when a discuss it. It would not be good when they are not present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the House now be adjourned?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday 23rd March, 1992 at 1100 hours.

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday March 23, 1992 / Chaitra-3, 1914 (Saka)