

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday November, 27, 1991, Agra-hayana, 6, 1913 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Sharad Yadav (Madhepura)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Reservation of Posts In Civil Services

*81. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the notification issued recently on the reservation of posts in the civil services;

(b) whether the notification is in the tune with the provisions of the Constitution and the various judgements delivered by the Supreme Court on the subject from time to time;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide reservation to the wards of the retiring Government employees also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

A copy of the Office Memorandum No. 36012/31/90-Estt (SCT) dated 25.9.91 issued by this Ministry is annexed (Annexure - I). This Office Memorandum is by way of modification of the Office Memorandum of same number issued earlier on 13th August, 1990, (Annexure - II). The Office Memoranda dated 13th August, 1990 and 25th September, 1991 are being challenged in the Supreme Court and therefore subjudice.

2. There is no proposal to provide reservation to the wants of retiring Government employees.

No. 36012/31/91 - Estt(SCT)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances
and Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 25th September, 1991.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Recommendation of the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Report) - Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in service under the Government of India.

The undersigned is directed to invite the attention to O.M. of even number dated the 13th August, 1990, on the above mentioned subject and to say that in order to enable the

poorer sections of the SEBCs to received the benefits of reservation on a preferential basis and to provide reservation for other economically backward sections of the people not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation, Government have decided to amend the said Memorandum with immediate effect as follows :-

2. (i) Within the 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India reserved for SEBCs, preference shall be given to candidates belonging to the poorer sections of the SEBCs. In case sufficient number of such candidates are not available, unfilled vacancies shall be filled by the other SEBC candidates.

(ii) 10% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India shall be reserved for other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation.

(iii) The criteria for determining the poorer sections of the SEBCs or the other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservations are being issued separately.

3. The O.M. of even number dated the 13th August, 1990, shall be deemed to have been amended to the extent specified above.

Sd/-

(A.K. HARIT)

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To

All Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India.

No. 36012/31/90-Eatt (SCT)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 13th August, 1990.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: - Recommendations of the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Report) - Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in services under the Government of India.

In a multiple undulating society like ours, early achievement of the objectives of social justice as enshrined in the Constitution is a must. The Second Backward Classes. 1. Commission called the Mandal "Commission was established by the then Government with this purpose in view, which submitted its report to the Government of India on 31.12.1980.

2. Government have carefully considered the report and the recommendations of the Commission in the present context regarding the benefits to be extended to the socially and educationally backward classes as opined by the Commission and are of the clear view that at the outset certain weightage has to be provided to such classes in the services of the Union and their public undertakings. Accordingly orders are issued as follows :-

(i) 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India shall be reserved for SEBC.

(ii) The aforesaid reservation shall apply to vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment. Detailed instructions relating to the procedure to be followed for enforcing reservation will be issued separately.

(iii) Candidates belonging to SEBC recruited on the basis of merit in an open competition on the same standards prescribed for the general candidates shall not be adjusted against the reservation quota of 27%.

(iv) The SEBC would comprise in the first phase the castes and communities which are common to both the list in the report of the Mandal Commission and the State

Governments' lists. A list of such castes/communities is being issued separately.

(v) The aforesaid reservation shall take effect from 7.8.1990. However, this will not apply to vacancies where the recruitment process has already been initiated prior to the issue of these orders.

3. Similar instructions in respect of public sector undertakings and financial institutions including public sector banks will be issued by the Department of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Finance respectively.

Sd/-

(Smt. Krishna Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a provision in the Indian Constitution for reservation for socially and educationally backward classes and it was under the same provision that 27 per cent reservation was recommended by the Mandal Commission. The Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh also issued a notification to that effect on 13th. August, 1990. But the present Government issued an amended Notification on 25th September 1991 which provided for reservation on economic basis and not on social and educational basis. In the notification there is provision for 10 per cent reservation for the people who don't enjoy this facility at present. Such a situation has created so many constitutional difficulties for the Supreme Court. So many cases are pending as there is no standard of economic basis. According to the notification issued by the present Government, there would be sixty per cent reservation whereas the Supreme Court does not allow reservation beyond 50 per cent. I want to know whether there will be any amendment in the constitution so as to provide reservation on economic basis? Will

such a direction be given to the Supreme Court after an amendment in the Constitution.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the hon. Member is aware that all matters concerning this Order have been stayed by the Supreme Court expect the progress of identification of the backward classes for the requirements of the order. Therefore, I am not in a position really to say what the hon. Member wants me to say. So, I cannot say that we will amend the Constitution or will do something else. The entire matter is before the Supreme Court. The validity of the Order is before the Supreme Court. It has been challenged.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member has asked to make economic criterion as the basis.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the economic criterion is within the 27 per cent. Originally, it was 27 per cent reservation for the backward classes. We have said that among the 27 per cent, preference will be given to those who are economically weaker. If they are not filled-up by them, then the others would come among the SEBCs.

MR. SPEAKER: According to you the amendment is not necessary.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, what we are saying is that the identification on the basis of economic criterion would mean that there should be an economic criterion.

The Prime Minister has already written to all the Chief Ministers for working out a consensus on the economic criteria. He has asked for their opinion and for their criteria so that there could be a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the consensus on the economic criterion to be adopted could be worked out.

MR. SPEAKER: Excuse me, the Member wants to know whether the Constitution

will have economic criterion mentioned in it and will you amend the Constitution for that purpose. If you think it is not necessary, then you can say so.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have not considered it necessary as yet.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: It is very strange that the Government is working out a consensus on the economic criterion but it is not going to amend the constitution. That means reservation is just an excess, which the Government is not going to provide actually.

MR SPEAKER: It is not necessary that all the reservations should come from the constitution itself..

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Supreme Court believes that economic basis is no criterion, so we do not say anything about the notification.

MR. SPEAKER: We must not say anything about the judgement.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: My second question is that the Government has prepared a roster system for promotion in the reserved categories, and the people who are covered under this system are promoted. Since a person's name is placed at bottom in the list, an official from the Civil Services cannot get any further promotion. The employees already there (from back door) get two promotion and go ahead of the people who get only one promotion because they don't have any other promotion opportunity. Has any separate system been evolved for socially and educationally backward people? If so, what are the criteria will be?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have also not followed your question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The Government has promised that 27 per cent reservation would be provided to the backward classes. This reservation would be given to the people on economic basis. Along with this, it is said that there will be 10 per cent reservation for those who have never been able to get any reservation, and in the reply it was said that a criterion will be fixed for them I want to know the criterion fixed for those 10 per cent people?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I would like to point out that I made it very clear in the beginning that the criteria have not been worked out. We are trying to work out a national consensus on this. In fact, the amended order of 25th September says very clearly at paragraph 3 that the criterion for determining the poorer sections of SEBCs or the other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation, are being issued separately. That means after it is finalised, we will issue it separately. It has not yet been finalised.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have followed that they are going to decide it afterwards, after taking consensus from the Chief Ministers as to what would be the criteria as far as poorer sections of SEBCs and other economically backward sections are concerned. I would like to know whether there is any thinking of the Central Government on this point and if so, what is that thinking.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, as the moment we have with us the criteria as laid down by the Chinnappa Reddy Commission which is broad-based, which is being studied, which covers most of these issues. But as I said, we have asked each State to send us their recommendations and each Chief Minister to tell us what is in operation in their States at the moment, if at all, so that

we could work out a consensus in consultation with everybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, my question has been half-answered. I was trying to point out the contradiction between what is stated in paragraph 3, which the hon. Minister has just read out, of the Office Memorandum dated 25th September, namely that the criteria for determining who is less poor or who is more poor and the meaning of it. It is said that the criterion are being issued separately. It is not said here that they are going to carry out a big exercise with all the Chief Ministers of all States and all that, and then have a consensus, discussion here and so on. Earlier she had said that that is the procedure they are going to follow. I want to seek a clarification on that. It is wrong to say that they are being issued separately. They are not ready at all.

Finally, one aspect on which I want to ask the Government on this question of who is less poor or more poor etc., is whether it refers to somebody's salary or income or land holding or property holding or whatever it may be. Has the Government considered the possibility and risk of a great amount of corruption creeping into this in the form of people wanting to get certificates from various people to testify that they are less poor or more poor, and that this will open the floodgates to something which was not visualised in the constitutional provision at all?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: There is a possibility of any measure being issued by some people for their own benefit. I would not blindly say that everybody is going to do this. Even when it comes to other kinds of certificates, these things do happen at some level. Therefore, only because people may issue it, I do not think we should say the whole measure is wrong.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The third paragraph, which has been read by the hon. Minister and also referred by her says that the criteria for reservation is being issued separately. This is very specific statement. But the things vary, and as a part of this Office Memorandum

they are being issued separately. The English grammar says very clearly that this is ready and is being issued. I want to know as to why such information is not being given even after so much of time. This was of 25th September.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Shri Naik. She has made it very clear. She wants to discuss with other Ministers.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will reframe my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should we quarrel over the word? Let us go to the substance.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What is the basis? The consensus be arrived when something is given as the basis. What is that basis?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister said that she is in the process of evolving it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There should be some proposal which can be circulated and then the consensus can be evolved. I want to know whether the Government has thought of any such proposal and what are the salient features of that proposal?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Of all the criterion which we have studied here, we have found that - as I said earlier - the Chinnappa Reddy Commission's criteria has been found to be wide enough. If you want me to read it, I will do so. It is a two-page report.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to him, if you can.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I can send it to the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It can be laid on the table of the House, if it can be.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I can lay on the table of the House the Chinnappa Reddy Commission's recommendation for the criteria and send a copy to the hon.

Member. Besides that we have asked the States also, if they are following some criteria, or if they have some ideas to sent all of them to us. We can consolidate them and later a meeting of the Chief Ministers could go into this.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: The Government has taken a very wise and scientific decision on this matter which was agitating all the sections of the society, thereby setting at rest a very basic issue which concerns everybody. There are some States where reservation is implemented - as hon. Member Shri Shonkar Shastri said - by more than 50 per cent, if my information is correct. Having taken a very good decision, will the Government now write to those State Governments who have not implemented this reservation policy, to implement the reservation policy in the light and spirit of the decision taken by the Government?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We are only thinking, in these orders, about the employment in the Central Government public sector undertakings and banks. We are not thinking about giving any directions at the moment to the State Governments.

There are some States which have gone far beyond 50 per cent. Some have other figures - for instance, Tamil Nadu has 60 per cent, Karnataka has got 72 per cent. There are various levels at which the State Governments are implementing their own reservation policy. At the moment, this is not under our control.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, I want to seek clarification on one more point. The principle of reservation in the constitution is based on the principles of social status. It is not a programme of economic upliftment. If it is a programme of economic upliftment, I would like to know as to what would be done with regard to the remaining 40 per cent posts as 50 per cent have

already been filled. It is upto the court to give the decision, but I want to know what would be done for the remaining 40% posts, because the Government has developed tremendous love for poor people?

Secondly, I would like to know whether this question is associated with social status or not, is it not at all concerned with economic development? It is associated with respect, history and esteem. In this case the economic criteria of 27% has not been fixed. Instead, there is a long history of this fight in the Constitution which has been scrapped. It is also suspected whether the same economic criterion would be applied to the reservation for scheduled tribes. I urge upon its implementation as well. The people have not a right after a great struggle, that too has been scrapped.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it will be reconsidered. There is a long history, that is, the struggle started from the Poona Pact, and it has become possible after a great struggle till now since that day. Would the Government reconsider about the economic criterion which has been fixed at 27%, and for which people have struggled so much in spite of so many odds.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to reconsider?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Now, the lady Member.

DR. (SMT.) K.S. SUNDERAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister be pleased to come forward to implement the 30 per cent reservation for women as Tamil Nadu Government has done?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, this

issue has been raised at various levels. It is being looked at. The question is whether 'women' can be a reasonable classification, and that is the question which is being studied. So, at the moment I cannot say 'yes' though I would very much like to say 'yes'.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I am very happy that at least Congress party and B.J.P. both have supported the recommendations of Mandal Commission. A big agitation was launched against it but they are supporting it now. . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: We have put it in the manifesto. (Interruptions). We have not done it. It is a wrong statement and they are making this allegation outside the House, we are replying. But in the House such a false allegation is being made.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the Congress has never opposed reservation for backward classes. (Interruptions).

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: In the Ninth Lok Sabha BJP is the only party which put it in the manifesto.

[Interruptions]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: It was made clear that B.J.P. is not supporting the Mandal Commission. (Interruptions) Paswanji has said that there is pandemonium because somebody is supporting it and somebody is not . . . (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Please be seated.

[English]

If you create confusion, reservation will suffer.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am happy

to see that all the people have accepted the reservation in principle. I also know that it was against your dignity to implement the order of our Government so a little changes were made here and there . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

. . . (Interruptions) . . .

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is a constitutional question. I have a small quarry. There are three Articles of the constitution which are relevant here. I know about it because when we implemented the Mandal Commission, we said that we are not against providing reservation to backward classes on economic criteria. They too should be given at least 5 to 10 per cent reservation and we were about to moot a proposal in this regard. . . (Interruptions). . . Provision of reservation has been under Article 340, 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution. In these Articles provision has been made for backward classes purely on the basis of educational and social background. We are not against providing 10 per cent reservation on the basis of economic criteria, but under which Article is this being done?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We are going by the provisions of the Constitution which provide that special provisions can be made for weaker sections of the community.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Under which Article?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Under the Directive Principles. .

SHRI A. CHARLES: If I understand correctly, the main problem for implementing the reservations under this Order is that so far, the list of communities that are eligible for this 27 per cent reservation is not prepared. The former Prime Minister, Shri. V.P. Singh when he made a *suo motu* statement on reservation failed to produce such a list of

communities. Now we are in the process of making this list. But there is one danger. It has been said that those communities which are common in the list of the Mandal Commission's Report and in the State's list will be prepared first.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Just one minute Sir. Now in Kerala 'Pulaya' is a Scheduled Caste. But in the Mandal Commission's Report, 'Pulaya' is classified as a backward community. In Kerala people are agitated over this issue. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister that when the list is prepared whether the Scheduled Caste communities will continue to get the benefit as Scheduled Castes or not? While implementing the Mandal Commission's Report the Minister must ensure that the benefits of the Scheduled Castes are not effected and that they should continue to get the same benefits that they are enjoying now.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The first criteria that has been accepted is that the communities which are common to the Mandal Commission's list and the State's list would be accepted. This is the basis on which we are processing. The other communities and classes which are to be included would be identified as we go along.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI RAY: Sir, Madam Minister has told categorically in reply to Shri Sharad's question that she does not have any doubt the Articles of Constitution and whether is being done in accordance with the spirit of the constitution. I fully agree to this but I would like to submit that the Centre has to provide 27 per cent reservation of the backward classes on the basis of education and their social status. If we include the economic criteria also, the things will go haywire. Instead of shifting the responsibility on State Government, it should be the moral responsibility of the Central Government. I would like to know why there is delay in

identifying the backward classes which would get benefit of 27 per cent reservation? Besides, by what time the work would be completed?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): We will look into the matter; (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It has been ably answered on my behalf by the Minister;

There are two issues which are being raised. One is the identification of the economically weaker sections within the 27 per cent and the 10% poor among the other communities.

The other is the identification of the Backward Classes for the 27 per cent itself. As far as the 27 per cent of Backward Classes are concerned, I have said that we are starting with the original commitment which you had also made when in Government that the lists which are common both the Mandal Commission and the States would be accepted. But in this I want to point out that there are several states and all the Union Territories who have no lists at all as far as the State lists are concerned. Therefore, they would have to go into the process of preparing their own lists because they do not exist at the moment. As far as the economic criteria is concerned, I mentioned that we are trying to work out a consensus by consulting all the Chief Ministers and putting forth our own views on this. The meeting of the Chief Ministers is going to be called. The Supreme Court has been told that before the 26th of January, 1992 we should be in a position to come before it and give them some commitment about the exact criteria which is to be adopted. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, identification was done by us about a year back (Interruptions). . . .

SHRI RAVI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was that if a State Government insists that they would not implement 27 per cent reservation, how would the Central Government be able to fill the quota in Central services? If the State Government does not identify the backward classes, I would like to know by when the Central Government will do it? This was my question and Madam Minister did not reply to it . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have repeated three times that one set as what is common to both the Mandal Commission and the States, but where it does not exist, the question of identification has started. We are in the process of identification because there we have to start the scratch since the States have no lists at all. This work is going on. They may have prepared some list and somebody also might have prepared some other list but today it is our responsibility to prepare a proper list and present it as the consolidated and final list. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have given nearly half-an-hour to this question. Now we go to the next question. Shri Ram Badan.

[Translation]

Setting Up Of A Model Industrial City

*82. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to set up of a Model Industrial City in the country as a result of the meeting of the Indo-Japan Committee held in November, 1990;

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up the proposed Model Industrial City; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHAR DWAJ) (a) to (c). A Sub-committee under chairman, Exim Bank has been set up by the India-Japan Study Committee in the Planning Commission to consider the investment, technology transfer and feasibility aspects of setting up an Industrial Model Town. The Sub-Committee is yet to submit its report.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that I have given half-an-hour to one question; other questions are also important and other Members will also complain.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHMED: Sir, we are also Backward and we may also be given an opportunity to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not shout like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Now, please take your seat. Please understand, this is Question Hour.

SHRI K.P. REDDIAH YADAV: We are from the backward (Interruptions)
...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not shout like this. I will name you and I will take action against you. It is not like this. You cannot browbeat like this. Half-an-hour is given for this question. You cannot shout like this.

If you want to discuss this, please find out the method of discussing it. You can-

not just browbeat like this. There are other Members also who want to ask questions. Let us find out the method of discussion, if you want to.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to behave in the House. You cannot hold the House to ransom.

SHRI K.P. REDDIAH YADAV: We are not doing it. . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Now sit down. If you are shouting, I will take action against you. I cannot conduct the business of the House if you are shouting like this. If I have not given for enough of discussion, I can understand it. But I cannot understand each Member shouting from his place.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you said that you allotted half an hour for this, but the hon. Minister did not give a satisfactory reply . . . *(Interruptions)*. . .

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister could not follow the question which Shri Rabi Ray had asked. Shri Rabi Ray had said that when we were in power, identification of castes had been done. Has the work been completed or not?

[English]

SHRI DIGVJAYASINGH: This is highly objectionable. We have gone to the next question.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, please sit down. . . *(Interruptions)*. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking for

a reply to the question asked by Shri Rabi Ray.

. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. It is for Mr. Rabi Ray to object. Secondly, I have given half-an-hour. Supposing the Minister has given or not given reply to your question. You can find out the method. That is why, there is provision of half-an-hour discussion. If you are not following the provisions which are provided in the rules and if you are just streamrolling like this, other Members are there who want to ask the question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You see, this is a national issue and very important one.

MR. SPEAKER: You follow the procedure. You follow the rules.

If you are not satisfied, there is a rule and you can ask for half-an-hour discussion. You can ask for it. What can I do if you have forgotten the provision?

. . . . *(Interruptions)*. . . .

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is so important question that one Government had to fall because of this . . . *(Interruptions)*. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad please sit down.

. . . *(Interruptions)*. . .

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you have strong views about this, I can understand that. If you want to press your strong views and if you follow the procedure, you will be able to do it in a better fashion. Supposing all of you are

standing and asking question, you do not react anywhere. Please follow the rules. If you want some assistance, I will give assistance.

... (Interruptions) ...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a small issue.

.... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This is not a small matter

.... (Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing it on the very first day?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to know that if they deny that lists are being prepared what will the Government do?

This was a specific question to which he did not reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are willing to give time. If she has the inclination to reply, you are willing to give time.

MR. SPEAKER: You are intelligent enough to follow the procedure. You will be able to do that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BADAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after one year of the meeting of Indo-Japan study Committee on 27th November, 1990 regarding setting up of Model Industrial cities in the country, there has been on satisfactory work in this connection. Will the hon. Minister inform the House about the proposed sites of these Model Industrial cities and the time by which these sites are likely to be selected?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, this view of setting up Model Industrial cities was

expresses at the meeting of Indo-Japan Study Committee held on 27-28 November, 1990. Then an expert committee was constituted which had members from both the sides. From the Indian side Dr. Kalyan Banarjee, Chairman Exim Bank was representing whereas Japan appointed 4 Members. Then it was decided that a feasibility report should be prepared and the Japanese side was asked to do it. The feasibility report stated that these Model Industrial Cities must be set up in Delhi, Bombay and Goa. Today and tomorrow there is a meeting of this committee in Japan. Further information about this matter would be given to the House as soon as the representatives return from there.

SHRI RAM BADAN: Sir, a mention has been made regarding setting up these Industrial Cities in Delhi, Bombay and Goa. I would like to ask whether Government has taken a decision to set up these Industrial Cities in areas which are backward and neglected? I think an opportunity should be given to anyone of the cities in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, like Mau, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Azamgarh to set up this Model Industrial city so that they could progress.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Is it suggested to the Government that a sea coast environment is most ideal and suitable for setting up such a model Industrial town and if so, whether Mangalore is a place suitable and whether it is under the consideration by this Sub-Committee?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: I am not sure whether Japanese have taken into consideration the advice on sea coast environment. But they have suggested these three towns. There is a demand from all over the country where there is suitable infrastructure available and they also want this type of township to be constructed there. The hon. Member has suggested Mangalore. There are some other suggestions also. All those suggestions will be put before the Committee for their consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: The hon. Minister has said that three places have been selected, but what has been the criteria? I would like to know that inspite of the fact that there is heavy pollution in Delhi because of industries and same in the case of Bombay, how were these cities selected for setting up Model Industrial cities. What yardsticks were fixed and what requirements were borne in mind while taking this decision?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, as I said just now, the feasibility report was prepared by the Japanese side and therefore, I do not know what were their yardsticks. Generally, our yardsticks are the infrastructure, tele-communications, roads, etc. but it seems that they have not taken these as yardsticks. But I think that whenever we decide to open an Industrial training Centre or set up a township we should always bear in mind the economic backwardness of an area. I do not have full information whether some technology centres would be set up but as soon as I get such an information, I would pass it on to the House.

SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Mr Speaker, Sir, if a decision has been taken to set up Model Industrial cities in the country by the Government at the Indo-Japanese study committee meeting, then what is the criteria? Is Mirzapur-Sonbhadra area of Uttar Pradesh which is predominantly an Adivasis area to be covered under this criteria? If not, what are the reasons? If so, the time by which the process would begin?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already replied to the first question. You can also reply for Mirzapur.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it very clear that we are not going in for industrialization through this. The Japanese are trying to find an investment centre for their high technology and we would in this way get the technology easily. This will not lead the entire country to indus-

trialization, but we would not be able to overcome the set back caused by Gulf Crisis ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: So what have you thought about Mirzapur?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: This supplementary question does not arise out of the main question.

Industrial Growth Centres in Orissa

*83. **SHRI SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:** Will the Prime Minister be please to state;

(a) the details of the Industrial Growth Centres set up in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up Industrial Growth Centres at block level in the backward tribal areas of the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this is likely to be implemented?

[*English*]

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

(a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) to (d) Under the Growth to Centre Scheme, Orissa has been allotted four Growth Centres out of which three have already been selected and announced. These are one each in the districts of Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur. Among these, Ganjam and Sambalpur are areas of tribal concentration. For selection of the fourth growth centres, the State Government are yet to submit their final proposal.

The selected growth centres would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities

like power, water, tele-communication, roads, banks etc. at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores each. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, it has been mentioned that the districts of Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur in the State of Orissa have been selected to get the facility for having the Industrial Growth Centres. But my question is: Will the Government consider to give priority to the backward districts and those districts which have already been declared as 'No Industry District'?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the Growth Centres are normally given to backward districts. But those districts should have certain basic infrastructural facilities because in the Growth Centres we are providing telecommunication facilities, electricity facilities and we are also providing banking facilities. Therefore, these Growth Centres cannot be taken away to a far-flung area where these facilities are not available. But, however, in selecting these Growth Centres, we go by the recommendation of the State Governments. We are taking the State Governments to suggest the name and the State Governments should give names of at last 2 places where the Growth Centres are required. Once they give the names, we sit with them and it is with their concurrence these places are selected. Most of these places selected are backward areas. But availability of infrastructural facilities is a minimum condition which we cannot go back.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Ganjam, Phulbani and Bolangir are backward districts and they have already been declared as 'No Industry Districts'. I am fully convinced that whatever conditions are necessary such as the infrastructural facilities - the hon. Minister has mentioned what are the infrastructural facilities needed - I think those conditions are being fulfilled by my district of Phulbani and Bolangir. I would like to know whether the reconsideration of the State Government is binding and whether we can also request the State

Government to include the two districts for consideration of setting up of the Industrial Growth Centres in these two Centres.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: There is a provision. I think the hon. Member would be interested to know that four Growth Centres have been allotted to the State of Orissa and three have already been identified and selected so far. Now, the Government of Orissa has recommended Cuttack as the fourth Centre with which we do not agree on the growth that already a Growth Centre has been sanctioned in Cuttack.

We are awaiting for the reaction from the Government of Orissa with regard to the fourth growth Centre. The Member may like to take up the matter with the Government of Orissa to recommend that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Orissa belong to the Janata Dal. They may not agree to our interest and they may say that politically that is being considered. That is the criterion for it? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take it up if the infrastructure conditions are fulfilled. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: As far as Government of India is concerned, there is an political consideration with regard to the selection of growth centres. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. You cannot carry on like that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Government cannot be political. Party can be a political one.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Ho. Member from Phulbani has a genuine demand for the districts of Phulbani and Bolangir. Cuttack is my district and my constituency. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is in a position to spend that quantum of money which is mint for these growth centres.

I would like to know whether any allocation has been made to any State even for one growth centre till today.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN: Yes, Sir, Government of India has already disbursed Rs. 15 crores on the growth centres. Whether the State Governments have sent the proposal, we have an apex committee, the project Appraisal Committee which evaluates the proposal. Once the proposal is accepted, we immediately sanction Rs. 1 crore as the first instalment. That way, we have sanctioned Rs. 5 crores in five centres. Not only that. Proposals which were received before 31.3.91, in all such cases, we have sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs. So Rs. 15 crores has been spent so far disbursed on this account.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: After reading the Minister's reply and after hearing his oral reply, I am bit confused as to what is the main criterion for selecting these areas for growth centres. I would like to be enlightened on this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Question pertains to Orissa. You are not from Orissa Madam.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I would like to put ageneral question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.J. KURIEN: One of the criteria is the backwardness. Then it is the population. And the most important one is, as I have already said, the basic infrastructural facilities which should be there. Among those places where these facilities are there, we prefer the backward area.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: The Minister has stated in his reply that certain amount of money has already been spent. But in the main reply he has stated that the scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the amount has been spent or allocated.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN: The growth centres, scheme has been started in 1989 itself. As

regards Orissa, the four growth centres have been allotted in the year 1989 itself. And we are starting 70 growth centres in all other States of the country, of which 63 have been identified. Wherever they have sent the proposal and we have accepted it, we have released the money to the State. Government.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister Prof. Kurien about the criterion for selection of a district. The criterion which he has just announced is not clearly spelt out. What does he mean by 'backwardness'?

MR. SPEAKER: He has been saying that it has been left to the State Government. Now, you may put your question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: They have already selected Ganjam and Sambalpur districts. Out of Rs. 25-30 crores sanctioned for each centres, what is the amount of money that has already been allocated? What is the percentage of expenditure in each phase of the growth centre and which are the two other districts which have been recommended by the State Government. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, if you have the information you can give; otherwise you can give it in writing.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I would like to know how many backward districts of all the 13 districts of Orissa have got all the infrastructural facilities. And also I would like to ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken too long a time. You may put the question now.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Which are the two districts of Orissa that have been selected?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It was a very lengthy question. For the first question whether any money has been allotted to the

districts of Ganjam and Sambalpur, the answer is that nothing has been allotted to the State of Orissa. The reason being that the Government of Orissa has not sent the proposal for the selected growth centres. If they send proposals, then we will consider it. And once we approve it, we will sanction the money.

With regard to the criterion for the backward districts, I have already stated that there is a certain general criterion. It is for the State Government to select the districts and recommend. Now, the Government of Orissa had made certain proposals and the three centres selected are with the concurrence of the State Government. What I would like to emphatically say is that it is with the concurrence of the State Governments that we have taken these three centres.

[Translation]

Industrial Sickness in Orissa

*86. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state;

(a) whether industrial sickness is prevailing in Orissa on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the causes of this industrial sickness?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b), Data of sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest RBI data, 4,486 Units in the small scale sector and 21 units in the non-small scale sector were sick in the State of Orissa, as at the end of September, 1989.

(c) A number of causes both external

and internal are responsible for industrial sickness. The major causes, as reported by the banks related to marketing, financial, labour, management and production problems and to external factors like power shortage, depend recession and natural calamities.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The question was about the industrial sickness that is prevailing in Orissa. The hon Minister has stated that upto September 1989, as per the RBI report about 4,486 units in the small scale sector and 21 units in the non-small scale sector were sick. May I know from the hon., Minister whether any study has been undertaken or any recommendations have been made by any committee. Since the sick units are more than 80 per cent in Orissa, I would like to know what are the basic reasons - genuine reasons were given for the entire country - and especially why this sickness. During the last ten years industrial sickness is prevailing in the State of Orissa. The State Government says that thousand industries have come up but really the sick units are more than eighty per cent. I would like to know whether any special study has been made or any recommendations has been made to the Government of India for its revival.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It is not correct to say that sick units are 80 per cent or sickness is more in Orissa as compared to other states. With regard to the question about reasons for sickness, a study has been conducted and the study reveals that there are quite a number of reasons - not one reason- for the sickness. Even for the sickness in one industry there is not one reason but there are two-three coupled reasons. I will quote some of the reasons which are identified a result of a study. Firstly there is management deficiency, secondly there is marketing problem; then you will have the project shortcomings; then you will have the infrastructural problems; then in some cases there are labour problems; then there is obsolescence in machinery. In the case of small scale industries, there is the question of delayed realisation of receivables, par-

ticularly from the large units. Then you have raw-material constraints and finally there is the capital constraint. All these reasons constitute to sickness. Not all these are responsible for the sickness in a particular unit. In a particular unit one or some of these reasons will be responsible for the sickness.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: If you accept these are the reasons, what are the remedies you have proposed? Secondly, IDBI through its special study by Utkal University group of professors has in their report given that the sickness was inbuilt in the project report. But political reasons come in. I would like to know whether that report has come to the Government of India or not. If that is so, what are the remedial measures you are taking?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have already said that shortcomings in the project report is one of the reasons. But that is not the main reason. At present, that is only a marginally small reason. There are many other reasons which are more prominent for sickness. About the IDBI, what I said is on the basis of the study conducted by those agencies.

SHRISRIKANTA JENA: To review these units, what are the remedial measures you have taken?

PROF. KURIEN: A number of measures have been taken for the revival of the sick units. Already we have issued guidelines to the State Governments. RBI has issued guidelines to the banks. There is already a cell in the RBI which will monitor the sickness throughout the country through the information available from the banks. Banks also have been asked to have their own study cells with regard to the sickness of the industries which they finance. These banks have been advised to tackle the sickness even at the incipient stage because prevention is better than cure. Therefore, we asked them to take preventive measures. Further, out of the sick units, the large scale ones are referred to the BIFR. In Orissa 21 major sick industries have been referred to BIFR.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: BIFR is only a slaughter house.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I repeat, BIFR is an instrument to find a remedy to sickness. Members may be interested to know that out of the 21 case of Orissa referred to BIFR, they have ordered revival of five industries which have been accepted by the parties. There they have ordered for winding up. Five they have dismantled. So, BIFR is tackling this problem.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: How many are in the pipeline?

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. The Minister may answer the Member's original question only.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We have referred the cases of sick units to BIFR. With regard to the small scale units, banks have been advised and also there is a state level committee. In that committee representatives of the State Government, representatives of the banks and the financial institutions are there. They conduct a study on case to case basis and recommend revival package for small scale sick units.

DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL: I want to ask one question. In West Bengal and particularly in Calcutta, there had been industrial growth for a long time. But, in the last several years, sickness of industries in West Bengal is well-known. Small scale industries, medium scale industries and large scale industries are becoming sick. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. minister as to whether there has been a study regarding the industrial sickness in West Bengal, and whether any initiative has been taken by the Central Government or whether any initiative has come from the West Bengal Government for the study of the industrial sickness in West Bengal. If so, I want to know the measures the Government of India is contemplating.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[Translation]***Industrially undeveloped Districts in Uttar Pradesh**

*84. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrially undeveloped districts in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government for industrial development of the above districts and the types of industries which are being given priority for this purpose;

(c) the procedure likely to be adopted by the financial institutions to provide necessary assistance for making the industrial development programme successful in the state;

(d) whether any scheme regarding setting up of industries in these undeveloped districts is pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) The names of centrally declared backward districts in Uttar Pradesh are: Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Balia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Raebareilly, Rampur, Unnao, Uttarakashi, Kanpur Dehat, Pauri, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Deharadun, Nainital, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.

(b) For prompting industrialisation of

backward areas in an effective manner, the Government have announced a growth centre scheme. The growth centres would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, tele-communications and banking. Under this scheme, Uttar Pradesh has been allotted eight growth centres, all of which have been selected and announced. Seven out of the eight growth centres are in the backward districts. The growth Centre scheme would be implemented during the eighth Five Year Plan period. In addition, transport subsidy @ 75% is available to the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh for movement of raw-materials and finished goods from and to selected railheads. Government have not identified any priority industries for the backward areas. However, to the extent possible, backward areas are given consideration while granting Letters of Intent for the setting up of industries.

(c) The investment per growth centre would be Rs. 25-30 crores out of which the financial institutions have agreed to provide upto Rs. 5 crores-Rs. 2 crores by way of equity and Rs. 3 Crores by way of loan. They will in Addition, Assist industrial projects coming up in these growth centres.

(d) and (e). Under the growth Centre Scheme, the State Governments are expected to submit detailed project reports before starting the work on the centres. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted for appraisal project reports for the growth centres of Jhansi, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Jaunpur, Shivrajpur. The State Government are yet to send the project reports for the growth centres at Etawah and Bulandshahr.

*[English]***Losses Suffered by Sugar Mills**

*85. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses suffered by the sugar mills in various States, State-wise, during 1990-91;

(b) the reasons for these losses and whether any compensation was provided by the Union Government to the Sugar Mills; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken to help the sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The financial results of sugar factories varies from region to region and from factory to factory. It depends upon various factors such as installed capacity, quantum of cane crushed, condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial efficiency as also recovery percentage of sugar from sugarcane and duration of crushing. Details of losses suffered, if any, by sugar factories are not compiled. There is no provision to pay compensation to sugar mills for losses incurred, if any.

(c) Government have taken various measures to improve the viability of sugar factories which include continuation of levy freesale ratio at 45:55, grant of incentives by way of higher freesale quota on production achieved during early and late crushing periods, grant of loans from the Sugar Development fund at concessional rates of interest for cane development schemes as well as for modernisation/ rehabilitation.

Introduction of Licencing System for Regulation of Builders.

*87. SHRISRIBALAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce licencing system for regulation of the builders engaged in housing activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is to be restricted to Delhi only; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the scheme to other cities also and the time by when it is likely to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Draft National Housing Policy envisages the involvement of genuine builders and developers in housing activity. The licencing and regulation of builders and property agents would bring discipline in the system. Action in this regard is, however, to be initiated by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

(c) No Proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration in this regard.

(d) Action has to be initiated by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration concerned.

[Translation]

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

(a) whether the export of television sets and electronic items has shown an increase during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the percentage increase in comparison to the increase during the last year?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). In the first quarter of the financial year 1991-92, exports of TV sets grew by 331% and Computer Software grew by 52% while exports of

other electronic items declined by 47% as compared to the same period of 1990-91. In the first quarter of 1990-91 in comparison to the same period of 1989-90, the exports of TV sets declined by 40%; Computer Software increased by 3% and other electronic items increased by 51%.

*89 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ARJUNSINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal for the development of small and medium towns in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the development of small and medium towns in various States, State-wise, during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) The Centrally sponsored Scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns is an on-going programme. For the current year, no project proposals have yet been received from the Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount of expenditure incurred by the Central Government by way of releases to various States under the IDSMT Programme during the last three years is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Statewise release of Central assistance under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (including LCS)

(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	59.50	59.50	85.00	134.00
3.	Bihar	75.95	129.085	47.50	252.535
4.	Goa	-	-	10.00	10.00
5.	Gujarat	191.60	59.50	80.08	131.18
6.	Haryana	76.00	86.50	-	162.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.00	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
11.	Madhya Pradesh	130.32	182.23	185.00	497.55

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	110.635	125.255	218.31	454.20
13.	Manipur	-	-	54.42	54.42
14.	Meghalaya	46.00	63.50	24.60	134.10
15.	Mizoram	-	3.50	-	3.50
16.	Nagaland	24.00	24.00	26.50	74.20
17.	Orissa	71.00	68.00	178.25	317.25
18.	Punjab	46.00	89.64	-	135.64
19.	Rajasthan	36.00	89.75	82.50	208.25
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	44.06	198.50	437.526
24.	West Bengal	110.06	82.69	135.73	328.48

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.235	23.75	-	46.985
27.	Lakshadweep	-	-	25.00	25.00
28.	Pondichery	25.00	23.75	28.00	76.75

Shortage of Fertilisers in States

*90. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where there has been shortage of fertilisers for the Kharif and the Rabi crops of this year;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken for adequate supply to fertilisers to those States; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure adequate benefit of fertiliser subsidy to marginal, small and big farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN)

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). The availability of major fertilisers like Urea, DAP and MOP during Kharif and Rabi seasons (upto 15th November) in the current year, has been generally satisfactory. Temporary shortages of certain fertilisers, however, have been noticed in certain States resulting from constraint in the movement of materials and shortfall in local production. The level of opening stocks of materials in States as on 1st April, 1991, was also low. Arrangements, however, have been made to meet the shortfall in supply from alternate sources including imports. The availability of major fertilisers is monitored intensively in close consultation with the manufacturers and suppliers of fertilisers and every effort is being made to maximise indigenous production and to ensure timely movement. The major fertilisers supplied to the farmers are being subsidised by Government. In addition, arrangements have been made to exempt small and marginal farmers from the impact of the price increase notified with effect from 14th August, 1991 and an

amount of Rs. 405 crores was allocated to the States for this purpose.

E.S.I. Hospital in East Delhi

*91. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a E.S.I. Hospital in East Delhi for the convenience of the industrial workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A 200 bedded ESI Hospital is already functioning at Jhilmil in East Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Constitution of Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums/Commissions

*92. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in the country where consumer disputes redressal forums/commissions have not yet been constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up each forum/commission by the State Governments;

(c) the directions given by the Supreme Court in its orders dated 19 September, 1989 in this matter and the names of the

States which have not implemented the same;

(d) whether any financial assistance was to be provided by the Union Government to the States and if so to what extent;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring the service rendered in hospitals and also the houses constructed by Government/private agencies within the purview of the Act, if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 the responsibility for setting up of Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums/Commissions rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. According to information available with the Central Government, all the States/UTs have notified the State Commissions out of which 27 have started functioning. So far the Commissions have not started functioning in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim. Similarly, as per reports sent by State Governments, the District Forums have been notified for all the districts except newly created districts. Out of notified District Forums, 351 District Forums have started functioning. The names of remaining districts where District Forums have not started functioning are being collected from the State Governments.

(b) The main reasons, as reported by State Governments for delay in setting up of redressal agencies are financial constraints, availability of suitable persons, etc.

(c) In its order dated 19 September, 1989, Hon'ble Supreme Court directed all the States/UTs to set up State Commissions and District Forums in all the Districts within

6 weeks. However, the same have not been fully complied with by some of the States. The States where the State Commissions/District Forums have not been made functional at all are Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim.

(d) Union Government is not providing any financial assistance to States and UTs for setting up of State Commissions and District Forums. This expenditure is to be met by them from their non-plan budget.

(e) and (f). Central Government has constituted a high power working group to suggest suitable amendments to Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for making it more effective. The suggestions to bring services rendered in Hospital and also housing by Government/Private agencies, within the purview of the Act have been referred to the working group.

Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States

*93 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes that are proposed to be transferred wholly to the State Government; and

(b) the brief particulars of such schemes as will continue to be wholly or partially controlled by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) (a) and (b). The National Development Council (NDC) in 1985 had set up a Committee of the NDC under Chairmanship of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the

then Minister of Human Resources Development to examine the various issues regarding the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Committee with the assistance of a Group of Officials appointed by it went into the matter in 1986 and 1987 and listed out schemes which in their opinion, should be retained and those that could be transferred to the States or discontinued. The Committee finalised its report in 1987. The report of the NDC Committee is yet to be formally placed before the NDC. The list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes examined by the NDC Committee in 1986 and 1987 has become somewhat outmoded with the introduction of new schemes (e.g. Rozgar Yojana Schemes) and dropping of some of the earlier schemes.

2. It has been decided by the present Government that the recommendations of the NDC Committee should be taken as accepted unless it is decided by the NDC to transfer/discontinue/drop more Centrally Sponsored Schemes as a part of the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.
3. A Statement indicating 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes proposed by the NDC Committee to be transferred to the States is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in library, See L.T. No. 1283/91]
4. Presently, no Central Sector schemes are proposed to be transferred to the State Governments.

Supply of Food Stuff to West Bengal

*94. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has supplied the required quantity of food stuff to West Bengal during the current year;

(b) whether the problem of shortage of

wagons has been sorted out with the Ministry of Railways;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The percentage of supply of Wheat and Rice to West Bengal vis-a-vis allocation has been 82.77% during the current year, compared to 77.58% last year.

(b) and (c). Supply of Wagons by the Railways to the Food Corporation of India is an operational matter involving continuous consultations. Whenever there is a problem of Wagon we sorted out the same in consultation with the Railway Authorities.

(d) Question does not arise.

Estimated Requirement of Houses

[Translation]

*95. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of houses required in the urban areas of the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of houses proposed to be constructed in such areas during the Plan; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon and the extent to which the housing requirement would be met as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

STATEMENT

(a) The Working Group on Housing set up in the context of formulation of 8th Five Year Plan proposals has estimated that during 8th Five Year Plan 9.55 million dwelling comprising 7.8 million new construction and 1.75 million upgradation will be required in the urban areas of country.

(b) and (c). Housing is a State subject and the State and Union Territory Governments are free to formulate housing schemes for various target groups in accordance with their priority and with due regard to the State Plan provisions and other resources. Apart from the public sector, private and household sector contribute considerably to increase in the housing stock.

The Sub-Group on Magnitude of Housing Problem set up by the Planning Commission has estimated that in order to meet the housing requirement as indicated at (a) above, an outlay of Rs. 57,180 crores at constant prices would be required to be provided in the public and private sector during 8th Plan period. The actual physical achievement during the plan period would; however, depend on the resources available in the 8th Plan in the public sector and the extent of house construction undertaken by the private and household sector. It is possible to estimate the likely construction of houses over 1992-97 only after the 8th Plan is finalised.

[English]

Benefits of Customs Duty Concessions to Customers

*96. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drugs for which customs duty concessions have been announced during the last three years and the total amount involved in terms of rupees;

(b) whether these concessions were meant to be passed on to the consumers by reducing the prices of these medicines;

(c) if so, the names of medicines whose prices have come down as a result of the customs duty concessions and the extent of relief given to the consumers in terms of rupees;

(d) whether the concessional amount is in proportion to the relief given to the consumers, if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to remedy the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The number and name of drugs for which customs duty concession have been announced during the last three years are given in the different notifications issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time, the copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The total amount, of customs duty concession in term of rupees depends on the production in the country based on the use of such imported material.

(b) to (e). The concessions in customs duty are allowed to encourage the production of bulk drugs from a more basic stage and thereby save foreign exchange. It is not linked necessarily in every case to reduction in the price of bulk drugs. The prices of scheduled drugs are fixed from time to time in accordance with the procedures and norms laid down under the provisions of DPCO, 1987. Whenever there is customs duty concession on any drug/drug intermediate, the reduced price is taken into account for fixing

the price of bulk drugs and formulations. Regarding non-scheduled drugs Government keeps a watch on the movements of their prices.

Quantity of Sugar Required for Consumption

*97. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar required during the period from April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1992 for domestic consumption as well as for the purpose of buffer stock;

(b) the quantity of sugar likely to be produced during the above period;

(c) whether it is proposed to export sugar during this period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The estimated requirement of sugar for domestic consumption for the period April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1992 would be 115.24 lakh tonnes. At present there is no such proposal to build up a buffer stock of sugar.

(b) 119.16 lakh tonnes of sugar is likely to be produced during the aforesaid period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About 5.295 lakh tonnes of sugar is proposed to be exported during the aforesaid period.

Housing Schemes in Kerala

*98. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted to the Union Government some housing schemes for clearance and financial assistance;

(b) if so, whether the Government have given clearance to all these schemes; and

(c) if so, the financial assistance proposed to be given to each such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). A preliminary proposal seeking Central Govt's assistance for implementation of Rajiv One Million Housing Scheme to be implemented in a period of 5 years commencing 1991-92, has been received from the Government of Kerala. Housing is a State subject and various schemes formulated by the State governments are to be implemented by it with available plan provision, internal resources of State agencies and institutional finance. No Central clearance for these schemes is required except for those falling under Central schemes like Indira Awas Yojana. The examination of the proposal for Central assistance would require detailed consultation with the State Government, concerned Central Government agencies and financial institutions, and as such no financial commitment can be made by the Central Government at this stage.

Development of New Technologies as a Result of Space Programmes

*99. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many new technologies, processes and products have been devel-

oped as a result of various space programmes;

(b) whether some of these have been patented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of applications filed for patents during the last three years in India and abroad and the number of the applications cleared during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Many new technologies for establishing a self-reliant base in Satellite and rocket technology and related ground systems have been developed for the Space programme.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Details are as under:

List of Products/Processes/Patents in India and Abroad

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Patent No.</i>
1.	Production of Polyols containing basic Nitrogen (UK)	1572913
2.	Production of Polyester based Polyols (UK)	1524782
3.	Production of Polyester based Polyols (USA)	924923
4.	Polyols containing basic nitrogen (USA)	1161482
5.	Production of hydrocarbons by thermolysis of vegetable oil (UK)	524781
6.	Production of hydrocarbons by thermolysis of vegetable oil (USA)	4102938

Patented in India

1.	Fire Retardent rigid polyurethane	149900
2.	Production of hydrocarbons from Vegetable oils	143962
3.	Synthesis of new Analogues of Bisphenol	140188
4.	Production of polyols containing basic nitrogen	146818
5.	An improved process in production of polyols	149126
6.	Production of polyols	143864
7.	Dry Powder - Fire extinguishing composition	147483

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Patent No.</i>
8.	A process of preparing new Phenolic Resin	137274
9.	Improvements in silicone putties	141817
10.	Continuous reinforced plastic machine	153872
11.	Production of Polyurethane foam	153437
12.	An electro-optical instrument to measure agronomical parameter	163017
13.	Lead dioxide coated anodes	164470
14.	Improved process - Vacuum/electrolytic coating	165240
15.	Improvements in or relating to vacuum/electrolytic coating metals on metallic or dielectric substrates	166955
16.	Domestic Electric Shock Protector	167460
17.	Improvements in/or relating to front/rear surface silver reflectors and a process for making the same	167910
18.	Improvements in/or relating to vacuum coating of front surface silver coating on glass, metal and dielectric substrates	168744

(d) Since 1988, 22 patent applications have been filed and the patents received so far are 5.

Production and Distribution of CRGO Silicon Steel

*100. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of CRGO silicon steel required for the electrical industry is produced within the country;

(b) the cost of imported CRGO silicon

steel as compared to that of the indigenous product;

(c) whether the Government propose to distribute the indigenous product directly to small scale units by quota system rather than through the large and medium industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) As per the information available from Department of Steel/Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), approximately

12.5% of CRGO Silicon Steel required for the electrical industry is produced within the country.

(b) As per the information made available by the Department of Steel/SAIL, there are various grades of CRGO electrical sheets in coil form produced in the country and the price of different grades is more or less same.

The indigenous price of M-6 grade of CRGO electrical sheet is Rs. 67,550 per MT as against imported price (landed cost) of Rs. 90,446 per MT.

(c) and (d). According to Department of Steel/SAIL, the distribution of approximately 85% CRGO electrical sheets is under long-term arrangement with users which is in operation since 1989. Balance 15% of the production is utilised for distribution amongst small scale units on first cum first basis. Efforts are being made to step up production of CRGO electrical sheets to meet the indigenous demand.

Unauthorised Construction of Religious Places

893. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of religious

places constructed unauthorisedly during the last three years in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Sick Industrial Units

894. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise number of sick industrial units made economically viable and expended in terms of their production capacity during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country are maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest Reserve Bank of India data, there were 280 Non-SSI sick and 8,201 SSI sick units in the country which were identified as viable and put under the nursing programme, as at the end of September, 1989. State-wise break-up of these units is given as attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Viable units put under nursing (as at the end of September, 1989)

<i>State/Union Territory</i>		<i>No. of Non-SSI Sick units</i>	<i>No. of SSI sick units</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	239
2.	Assam	2	89

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Non-SSI Sick units</i>	<i>No. of SSI sick units</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—
4. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
5. Bihar	11	239
6. Chandigarh	6	8
7. Daman & Diu	—	—
8. Delhi	7	126
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1
10. Gujarat	24	206
11. Goa	1	128
12. Haryana	6	28
13. Himachal Pradesh	3	20
14. Jammu & Kashmir	—	5
15. Karnataka	14	422
16. Kerala	10	1,009
17. Lakshadweep	—	—
18. Manipur	—	2
19. Madhya Pradesh	7	157
20. Maharashtra	67	1,318
21. Meghalaya	—	12
22. Mizoram	—	—
23. Nagaland	—	—

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Non-SSI Sick units</i>	<i>No. of SSI sick units</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
24. Orissa	7	160
25. Pondicherry	—	27
26. Punjab	5	85
27. Rajasthan	6	59
28. Sikkim	—	1
29. Tamil Nadu	29	1,917
30. Tripura	—	3
31. Uttar Pradesh	10	204
32. West Bengal	31	1,736
TOTAL	280	8,201

[English]

Specialised Workshops on Animal Behaviour Ecology

895. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken by the Programme Advisory Committee to evolve a series of specialised workshops with stress on methodologies in the area of animal behaviour ecology and evolution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details where such workshops have been held/proposed to be held and the number of scientists who participated in these workshops?

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

(b) and (c). Details as given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Title of the Workshop Name & Address of the Organisers	No. of Participants	Venue & Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Workshop on biosciences and mountain ecology Dr. Santosh Singh, Head Dept of Zoology and Entomology, St John's College, Agra. SP/SO/C40/88	Experts: 7 Young Scientists: 33	Mountaineering Institute, Manali Sep. 28-30, 1989
2.	Summer School in vertebrate ecology Dr. J.C. Daniel, Former Curator, Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill House, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Bombay. SP/SO/C44/88	Experts: 22 Young Scientists: 30	Madumallai Wild Life Sanctuary Nov, 6 to Dec. 5 1989
3.	Training programme on Insect-plant interactions Dr. T.N. Ananthakrishnan, Director, Entomology Research Institute,	Experts: 14 Young Scientists: 22	Entomology Res. Institute, Madras. Jan. 22 to Feb. 7 1990

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Title of the Workshop Name & Address of the Organisers</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>	<i>Venue & Date</i>
1	2	3	4
	Loyola College Madras, Madras. SP/SO/C33/89		
4.	Winter School in Aquatic Ecosystems Dr. R. Ramamurthi, Professor of Zoology, Hony Director, Ramasarma Centre for Research in Aquaculture and Aquatic Biology, S.V. University, Tirupati SP/SO/C46/89.	Experts: 16 Young Scientists: 20	S.V. University Tirupati Jan. 16 to Feb. 5 1991
5.	Workshops in Statistical Methods of Ecologists Dr. A.V. Kharshikar, Deptt of Statistics University of Poona, Pune. SP/SO/C33/90.	Experts: 10 Young Scientists: 25	Poona University Pune December 1991 (Exact date to be Announced)

Production of Bulk Drugs

896. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the production of bulk drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in that direction during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken to make available the drugs particularly Life-saving drugs adequately in the country; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production and export of bulk drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Indigenous production of bulk drugs (Rs./lakhs)</i>	<i>Export (all pharmaceutical products) (Rs./lakhs)</i>
1987-88	370.00	289.7
1988-89	549.00	467.6
1989-90*	610.00	856.8

Payment of Honorarium to Inquiry Presenting Officer

897. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on September 4, 1991 to Unstarred Question NO. 5605 and state:

(a) whether honorarium is paid to officials who are appointed as inquiry officer and presenting officer in the departmental cases under the disciplinary and vigilance rules; and

IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). One of the core concerns of the Drug Policy has been to encourage greater production of bulk drugs in the country and from as basic a stage as possible. To this end, the Drug Policy has prescribed various measures including delicensing of bulk drug manufacture, broad banding etc. which are being regularly implemented. For encouraging export of pharmaceutical products including bulk drugs, in addition to other general schemes available to the Industry, a one time export. scheme has also been in operation under the provisions of the Drug Policy. The production of bulk drugs have continued to show increase in the last three years also, and where indigenous production is not adequate to meet indigenous demand, imports are being permitted. The export trend has also shown an increase. The value of indigenous production of bulk drugs as well as of exports of pharmaceutical items in the last three years, are as follows:-

(b) if so, the details of the orders under which the same is paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). In terms of Ministry of Personnel's Office Memorandum No. 134/5/85-AVD.I dated 11th July, 1988 honorarium is paid to Inquiry Officer/Presenting Officer. A copy of the office memorandum is annexed as a Statement.

STATEMENT

No. 134/5/85-AVD.I
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pen-
 sions
 (Deptt. of Personnel & Training)

.....

New Delhi, the 11 July, 1988.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUB:- Disciplinary Proceedings — Part-
 time Inquiry Officers — Grant of honorarium.

.....

The undersigned is directed to say that Govt. is much concerned at the undue delay in the disposal of disciplinary proceedings, particularly those relating to major penalty proceedings. The delay, it has been found, generally occurs at the stage of oral inquiry. Several steps had been suggested in K. Ramanujam's d.o. letter no. 134/2/83-AVD.I, dated the 2nd May, 1985 to ensure that disciplinary cases are disposed of quickly. It is, however, observed that, inspite of the various measures suggested in that letter, a lot of delay still occurs in the disposal of disciplinary cases. It is advisable that the disciplinary cases are revisuad every month by an officer-in-charge not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to Govt. of India and necessary steps taken to expeditis their disposal.

2. One of the measures suggested in that letter was that, wherever a large number of oral inquiries are pending, the Deptt. should earmark some officers to complete the inquiries within time limit to be indicated by the disciplinary

authority. The competent authority, within its financial powers may consider sanction of suitable honorarium where inquiries are not part of their sphere of duties, to the Inquiry Officers/Presenting Officers subject to a minimum of Rs. 250/- and a maximum of Rs. 500/- in respect of Inquiry Officers and minimum of Rs. 100/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/- to the Presenting officers. The amount payable on each Occassion may be decided on merits taking into account the quality/volume of work and its quick and expeditious completion.

3. These orders will take effect from the date of issue and will also apply to inquiries in progress.

sd/-

(B. SEN)

JOINT SECRETARY TO THE
 GOVT. OF INDIA.

*All the Ministries Departments
 (Secretary by name)*

Copy forwarded for information to
 Secy., CVC, New Delhi.

sd/-

(B. SEN)

JOINT
 SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

Copy to Estt (All.) Section.

[Translation]

Review of J.R.Y.

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to review the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government has taken-up the work of Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) to assess its impact in rural areas in relation to the stated objectives of the programme. The review of the J.R.Y. will be considered in the light of the findings of the Concurrent Evaluation.

In the course of Concurrent Evaluation which has already been launched, the impact of the programme on the type of assets created under the J.R.Y., its usefulness to the society in general and poor sections of the community in particular and the contribution of J.R.Y. to the welfare of the families below poverty line will be the main points of the Evaluation.

Revival of closed Public Sector Undertakings

899. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public undertakings lying closed in the country and the number of labourers who were working therein; and

(b) the details of the plan of the Govern-

ment to revive the closed public undertakings and to provide jobs to the labourers who were rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) There is no Central Public Sector Undertakings lying closed in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Implementation of National Capital Region Plan

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

(a) whether the ambitious National Capital Region (NCR) Plan, aimed at decongesting capital city, has gone away;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress made so far to shift the various Central Government subordinate offices as also of public sector undertakings like NTPC, BHEL, FCI and others outside Delhi to relieve the congestion;

(d) whether the Union Government is drawing up a comprehensive policy for the development of the NCR and to decongest Delhi; and

(e) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Offices of National Labour Institute and National Vocational Training Insti-

tute have shifted to NOIDA and office of Postal Staff College to Ghaziabad recently. It has been decided to shift 13 more Government offices also to places outside Delhi. The Government offices also to places outside Delhi. The Government has also decided to shift 25 Public Sector Undertakings out of Delhi. However, none of them has actually shifted so far. The matter has been taken up at a high level with the administrative Ministries concerned.

(d) The National Capital Region Planning Board constituted under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 has already prepared a Regional Plan for the harmonious development of the National Capital Region. The Plan has come into force with effect from 23rd January, 1989.

(e) The plan is an inter-related policy frame covering all sectors of development namely demography, human settlement, land-use, economic activities, transport and tele-communications, public services, ecology, environment and shelter. The Plan envisages that location of new establishments and expansion, of existing ones is outside Delhi, specially in the towns identified for development on priority basis. To decongest Delhi's transport system, the plan envisages strengthening and widening of the National Highways, development of an inner and outer grid road system, and a regional rail by-pass to avoid by passable traffic now moving through Delhi.

Ships for Ocean Research

901. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to build four ships for ocean research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the ships will be built?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no proposal in the Department to build four ships.

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

[Translation]

Difference in the Prices of Packed and Loose Edible Oils

902. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast difference in the prices of packed edible items and the loose items; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to ensure that these items are available at equal prices by reducing the packing charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). In the case of edible items of mass consumption, there is only marginal difference in the prices of packed and loose items. In view of the higher cost of packing in tins the exact equality in prices is not possible. However, in the cases where selected edible items are sold in costly packaging material, efforts are being made to go in for alternative cheap packaging material to reduce the prices. In respect of imported Palmolein the supply of edible oil through the public distribution system is being arranged through polypack of 1 kg. each by the Government.

[English]

Rise in Price of Coconut Oil

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

(a) The percentage of rise in the prices of coconut oil at the end of June, 1991;

(b) the main causes therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to contain the prices of coconut oil and to ensure its availability to the consumers at a reasonable rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) The wholesale price index number of coconut oil for the month of June, 1991 was higher by 5.6% over January, 1991.

(b) The main factors contributing to the rise in the prices of coconut oil are attributed to general upsurge in edible oil prices, virtual stagnation in coconut oil production coupled with gap between demand and supply (edible oil as a whole) because of limited imports of edible oils.

(c) For augmenting the country's production of coconut oil, Government has set up a Coconut Development Board for promoting coconut cultivation/development. Efforts are being made for improving the production by using modern techniques, i.e., Tissue Culture etc. Remunerative support prices are being announced annually. In order to give thrust for its development, coconut has been declared as an Oilseed. For improving the availability to indigenous oils, Government is continuing with oilseed production programme, oilseeds projects of N.D.D.B., setting up of Technology Mission on Oilseeds, intensification of research.

Government has also decided to allow blending of any two edible oils including coconut oil.

Central Agencies Working for Rural Development

904. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the details of the Central agencies presently working for rural development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): The Poverty Alleviation and other Programmes of this Ministry are normally implemented by the State Governments. However, there are two Central Agencies under this Ministry which are working for specific aspects of rural development. Their details are given below:

i) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART):

The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was registered under the Societies Registration Act in September, 1986 and is working under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development. The primary functions of the Council is to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity. In pursuance of this objective, the Council has been giving financial and technical assistance to voluntary agencies for implementing projects under various Schemes. The Council is also engaged in the promotion/application and spread of science and technology in the villages.

ii) National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD):

The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) at Hyderabad was established in 1977. It is the national apex organisation for training, research and consultancy in the field of rural development. It also has a regional centre at Guwahati.

Target for Atomic Energy Generation

**905. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for atomic energy generation was fixed at 10,000 megawatts by the end of the year 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, in view of the recent economic crisis this target is proposed to be revised;

(c) if so, the new target fixed for atomic energy generation;

(d) the total installed capacity of atomic energy generation;

(e) whether the production has been according to this capacity;

(f) if not, the percentage of production in the year 1990-91 as compared to the capacity; and

(g) the cost of power so generated therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. This target was set in January 1984 as per the Nuclear Power Profile of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) for the period 1985-2000.

(b) Yes, Sir. The target has been revised taking into account the present re-

source crunch and status of the implementation of the programme.

(c) As per the proposals for the 8th Five Year Plan submitted by Deptt. of Atomic Energy to the Planning Commission, a target of achieving a total installed capacity of 7700 MWe by the year 2002 through nuclear power is envisaged. A clear position in this regard will emerge after finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

(d) The present rerated installed capacity including the second unit of Narora Atomic Power Station which achieved criticality in October 1991 is 1500 MWe.

(e) and (f). Actual average production is normally a percentage of installed capacity in any power station including nuclear. This percentage known as capacity factor varies from year to year and unit to unit due to forced and planned, outages and lower operational power levels compared to rated values for different reasons. The total annual capacity factor of nuclear power stations in commercial operational units excluding the first unit of Rajasthan station in the financial year 1990-91 was about 60% of the rated installed capacity that prevailed during the year. The operational power level of the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been restricted to about 100 MWe compared to the original installed capacity of 220 MWe consequent on the mechanical sealing of the light water leak in the south end shield of the reactor.

(g) The cost of generation of electricity from the nuclear power station presently in operation varies from about 55 to 100 paise/KWh as of June 1991 including a return of 12% and depreciation of 3.6% on capital employed, at a normative capacity factor of 62.8%.

Atomic Power Plant in Kaiga, Karnataka

906. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to set up Atomic Power Plant near Kaiga in Karnataka;

(b) the total money spent so far in this regard;

(c) the time by which the plant is likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether any foreign assistance is being sought for setting up this plant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Construction of the main plant buildings is in progress. Manufacture and delivery of plant components and equipment is progressing. Works on a number of supply-cum-erection packages on the conventional systems have been awarded and are in progress. Reactor equipment installation works are scheduled to be taken up in the year 1992.

(b) The cumulative expenditure on this project as on September, 1991 is about Rs. 345 crores.

(c) As per present status, the first unit is expected to achieve criticality in June 1996 and the second unit in a period of six months thereafter. A period of about six months will be required between achievement of criticality and commercial operation of the units.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Sick Small and Tiny Industrial Units

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

(a) the number of sick small and tiny industrial units;

(b) whether under the nursing programme for the revival of sick SSI units, only 1% of the above mentioned units are looked after by the BIFR;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out a programme for helping the remaining 99% unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As reported by RBI, there were 186441 sick SSI units (including tiny units) with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 2243.31 crores as at the end of September, 1989, the latest period for which data are available.

(b) to (d). Small Scale Industrial Undertakings and Ancillary Undertakings are outside the purview of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Hence, sick SSI units are not reported to BIFR. Financial institutions and banks prepare rehabilitation package in respect of sick SSI units considered as potentially viable and extend necessary reliefs/concessions for the revival of the units.

Allotment of 48 Meter Plots in Rohini

908. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment of 48 meter residential plots has been made during 1991; by Delhi Development Authority under the Rohini-LIG-1981 Scheme;

(b) if so, the priority number of 48 meter plots covered so far; and

(c) when the next allotment of 48 meter plots is likely to be made and the number of such plots likely to be allotted in the next allotment?

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

(b) There is no separate list of priority numbers according to different plot sizes.

(c) The next allotment of 48 meter plots can be made only after further plots are carved out and it is not possible to say how many such plots will be available for allotment in the next draw.

[Translation]

Discontinuance of Compulsory Paper of English Language

909. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand to do away with the compulsory paper of English language in the examination conducted by the UPSC has been made;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (d) The Union Public Service Commission set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Satish Chandra, ex-Chairman, University Grants Commission, inter alia, to examine the question relating to discontinuance of compulsory paper in English in certain examinations conducted by the UPSC. The Commission has submitted its report which is under detailed examination.

[English]

Compensation Paid to Co-op. Group Housing Societies

910. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine co-operative Group Housing Societies of Delhi were allotted fully developed land by the Land and Development Office in Andrews Ganj/Sadiq Nagar area during the last 10 years or so;

(b) if so, the names of these Societies and the area of land allotted to each of them;

(c) whether the same land was subsequently taken back by the Land & Development Office and allotted to HUDCO for constructing HUDCO palace;

(d) if so, the details of expenditure, if any, incurred by HUDCO on the development of the land;

(e) the amount of compensation, if any, paid by Land & Development Office to any or all the nine Societies for the development of that land by them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Land at Pinjrapole was allotted to nine Group Housing Societies and the societies were to undertake internal development work at their own cost.

(b) A list of Societies to whom the land was allotted alongwith details of area is given in the attached statement.

(c) The land was taken back from the Societies as the allotment orders were declared void by the Supreme Court. 10 acres has been allotted to CPWD for construction of General Pool residential accommodation. An area of 42.6 acres has been allotted to HUDCO for development as follows:-

25 acres for General Pool residential accommodation.

17.6 acres for Community Centre.

Besides an area of 18 acres fo land has been entrusted to HUDCO for care and maintenance as zonal green.

(d) No expenditure has been incurred so far by HUDCO on development of the land.

(e) and (f) As the allotments were declared void by the Supreme Court, the question of payment of compensation does not arise.

The amounts deposited by the Societies have been refunded to them along with interest at the rate of 12 percent per annum.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name and Address of the Society	Area allotted (Acres)
1	2	3
1.	Nav Sansad Vilhar Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd.	5.00
2.	Jawahar Lal Cooperative Group Housing Society.	2.20
3.	Fakhruddin Memorial Cooperative Group Housing Society.	4.00
4.	Hum Sub Cooperative Group Housing Society.	2.50
5.	Neelanchal Cooperative Group Housing Society.	1.50
6.	Sansad Vilhar Cooperative Group Housing Society.	2.25
7.	Dakshina Cooperative Group Housing Society.	4.30
8.	Priyadarshini Cooperative Group Housing Society.	2.25
9.	Shriketan Cooperative Group Housing Society.	3.00

[Translation]

Marking of Prices of Medicines.

911. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition to mark the prices alongwith taxes is not applicable to medicines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government to remove the difficulties being faced by the common man in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Sir, it is applicable to non-scheduled formulations. However, drug industry has been allowed grace period upto 31st December, 1991 for adopting the revised pattern of sale

price marking on the packages of non-scheduled drugs.

[English]

Allotment of essential commodities to Kerala

912. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the month-wise total quantity of rice, wheat sugar, pamolein and kerosene allotted and supplied to Kerala for distribution under Public Distribution System during the period from July, 1991 to October, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): The allocation and lifting of Rice, wheat, sugar, palmolein and kerosene for Kerala for the month of July, 1991 to October, 1991 are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(In tonnes)

COMMODITIES	MONTHS											
	July			August			September			October		
	A	L		A	L		A	L		A	L	
Rice	142500	145600		162500	191700		150000	135600		150000		N. A.
Wheat	30000	29600		30000	30300		30000	29400		30000		N. A.
Sugar	11953	*		13753	*		14949	*		12551		*
Imported Edible Oil	Nil	234		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		1000		N. A.
Kerosene	21529	N. A.		21529	N. A.		21529	N. A.		21529		N. A.

A : Allotment

L : Lifting

* : Lifting of Sugar is nearly 100%

N. A. : Not Available

Progress under Jaladhara Scheme

913. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme named 'Jaladhara' was initiated by the Union Government during the year 1988-89 to provide pump sets to the marginal farmers of drought prone areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details regarding drought prone districts included under this scheme; and

(c) the targets fixed vis-a-vis the achievements made uptil now under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, this scheme which was extended to 615 drought prone blocks in 13 states, including Orissa has been discontinued by the Department of Power with effect from 1.4.90. The liability committed upto 31.3.90 was to be met during the financial year 1990-91.

(b) The districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and Sambalpur were included under this scheme in Orissa.

(c) The targets fixed vis-a-vis achievements made in Orissa upto the end of March 1991 are as under:

No. of Pump sets

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1.	Kalahandi	1056	1056
2.	Bolangir	840	770
3.	Phulbani	580	578
4.	Sambalpur	695	695
Total		3171	3099

Promotion of Sugar Projects in Orissa

914. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government for promoting Sugar Projects in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Letters of Intent granted in favour of Orissa Government alongwith the location of the Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUNGOGI): (a) and (b). After the issue of the Licensing Policy guidelines for the 7th-Five Year Plan vide Press Note dated 2.1.87, the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL), a Government of Orissa Undertaking, had applied for grant of industrial licences for establishment of new sugar factories at various places in Orissa. After considering their applications, the Central Government have granted 7 Letters of Intent for establishment of new sugar factories as per details given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Date of LOI</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	29.8.1988	At haripur Village, Teh. Dhenkanal Sadar, Dist. Dhenkanal.	Transferred to Ms. Sakthi Sugar Ltd.
2.	20.3.1989	At Bolangir.	—
3.	20.3.1989	At Dharamgarh, Teh. Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi.	—
4.	20.3.1989	At nawarangpur, Distt. Koraput.	—
5.	13.2.1990	At Anandapur, Dist. Keonjhar.	—
6.	26.10.1990	Teh Boudh, Distt. Phulbani.	—
7.	26.10.1990	Teh. Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam.	—

Promotion of Traditional Industries

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

(a) the steps Government have taken to promote the traditional industries of the Tribals and the Scheduled Caste people and make them economically viable in comparison to other similar modern industries;

(b) the incentives Government propose to provide to the handicraft-based cottage industries and in finding markets for such products in India and abroad; and

(c) the assistance the Union Government propose to provide in order to ensure that the raw materials required for these industries are available at reasonable rates and in sufficient quantities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The participation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes forms an integral part of the overall programme of KVIC. The programmes of KVIC are primarily directed at the improvement and upliftment of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the community. The traditional industries where participation of SC/ST is significant are woolen khadi weaving, village leather, non-edible oil seeds collection, bee-keeping, fibre etc. The participation of SC/ST in the total employment provided by KVIC accounts for nearly 30 per cent. The following important steps have been taken to promote traditional industries of SC/STs:-

1. Special programmes have been taken up in selected districts of the country especially to benefit to SC/STs;
2. Set apart part of the

budget allocation specially for SC/STs;

3. Preparation of separate plans suited to the benefit of tribals and SCs;
4. Extension of liberalised pattern of assistance to SC/STs; such liberalised patterns are 75 percent grant and 25 percent loan for purchase of machineries/tools, equipment/implement and 50 percent grant and 50 percent loan for construction of buildings.
5. Allowing major institutions to have extra assistance over and above the ceiling limit of Rs. 2.50 crores provided they utilise the additional funds specially for the benefit of SC/STs.

(c) KVIC promotes village industries which are generally based on the locally available raw materials. It also assists institutions and cooperatives through State KVI Boards in the provision of raw materials. KVIC has proposals to create raw material stocks so that the same can be provided at the reasonable rates and sufficient quantities to the indentee institutions.

Losses in Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings which are incurring losses and the extent of cumulative losses incurred by them by the end of March, 1991;

(b) the details of each industry;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating any proposal to bring down the losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). 98 Central Public Sector Enterprises incurred net loss during 1989-90. Accumulated losses as on 31.3.1990 for these enterprises were Rs. 10,049.99 crores. Figures for 1990-91 are under compilation and are due for submission to Parliament during its Budget Session in February, 1992. The extent of cumulative

losses incurred by each of the Public Sector Enterprise is given at in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Improving the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises is a continuous process. Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and the enterprises to improve the performance. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plan, financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, change in product-mix, energy conservation, technological upgradation, signing of MOU with Government etc.

STATEMENT

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl No	Name of the Company	Accumulated Loss
1	2	3
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	1
2.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	1856
3.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	21
4.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5019
5.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	2804
6.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1427
7.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	6882
8.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.	442
9.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	5608
10.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	3352
11.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	6235
12.	Bharat Refractories Li	4087
13.	Blecco Lawrie Ltd.	4365
14.	Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.	505

Sl. No	Name of the Company	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1	2
		Accumulated Loss	
1	2	3	
15.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	3914	
16.	British India Corporation Ltd.	7747	
17.	Brushware Ltd.	0	
18.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	5937	
19.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	1759	
20.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	15490	
21.	Central Electronics Ltd.	1206	
22.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	16643	
23.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	14514	
24.	Cycle Corpn. Of India Ltd.	9809	
25.	Delhi Transport Corpn.	44803	
26.	Electronics Trade & Tech. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	71	
27.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.	13500	
28.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	34565	
29.	Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	121702	
30.	Food Corporation of India Ltd.	629	

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No	Name of the Company	Accumulated Loss
1	2	3
31.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	19000
32.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	94969
33.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	1979
34.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	351
35.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	25903
36.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	824
37.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	131
38.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	27320
39.	Hindustan Steel works Contin. Ltd.	22948
40.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	1501
41.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	87
42.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	3379
43.	Indian Airlines	0
44.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	34582

Sl. No	Name of the Company	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1	2
		Accumulated Loss	
		3	
45.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	60171	
46.	Indian Road Constrn. Corpn. Ltd.	13891	
47.	Intelligent Communication Systems (I) Ltd.	26	
48.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	18	
49.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	599	
50.	Maharashtra Elektosmelt Ltd.	1574	
51.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	5184	
52.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	10904	
53.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	5382	
54.	Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	0	
55.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	17142	
56.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	4979	
57.	National Bldg. Constrn. Corpn. Ltd.	4340	
58.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd	0	
59.	National Instrument Ltd.	3861	

Sl. No	Name of the Company	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1	2
		Accumulated Loss	
1	2	3	
60.	National Jute Manufactures Corpn. Ltd.	44546	
61.	National Projects Consn. Corpn. Ltd.	1868	
62.	National Seeds corpn. Ltd.	1556	
63.	Nepa Ltd.	125	
64.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	232	
65.	North Eastern Regional Agri-Marketing Corpn. Ltd.	202	
66.	Northern Coal Fields Ltd.	2604	
67.	NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	14396	
68.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	9031	
69.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	17601	
70.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	18624	
71.	NJC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	22201	
72.	NTC (Maharashtra South) Ltd.	17575	
73.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	19918	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Accumulated Loss	
1	2	3	
74.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	28836	
75.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	121	
76.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	7796	
77.	Pondichery Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	19	
78.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	4933	
79.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	0	
80.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	13	
81.	Rihabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	9685	
82.	Rechardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	4634	
83.	Scoters India Ltd.	21248	
84.	Scoters India (Internl.) GMBH W. Germany	3	
85.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1448	
86.	South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	11355	
87.	Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.	684	

Sl. No	Name of the Company	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Accumulated Loss	
1	2	3	
88.	Spices Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	12	
89.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	10197	
90.	Triveni Structuralis Ltd.	1873	
91.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.	5603	
92.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Company Ltd.	201	
93.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	38	
94.	Vaydoot	7978	
95.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	718	
96.	Vishveshvarayya Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	6113	
97.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.	688	
98.	Western Coal fields Ltd.	14386	
Total		1004999	

[*Tanslation*]**Production Capacity of TAFCO**

917. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production capacity of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India located at Kanpur for the last three years;

(b) whether the products of TAFCO are exported also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for making TAFCO more viable and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The production details for the last three years are given in the Statement-I annexed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of exports are given in the Statement-II annexed.

(d) Govt. have been releasing funds to TAFCO for implementing various schemes to make the unit more viable. During the last 5 years (upto 31-3-91), funds to the extent of Rs. 2.05 crores under plan and Rs. Rs. 19.53 crores under Non-plan had been released.

STATEMENT*Actual Production figures of Tafco for the Last Three Years**(Figures in lakhs)*

<i>Product</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Actual Production</i>		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (provisional)
Footwear	Pairs	4.25	3.58	3.13
Bark Leather	Kg.	5.00	4.37	2.10
Chrome Leather	Sq.m.	1.65	1.52	1.34
Leather Board	Sheet	0.17	0.26	0.16
Rubber Goods	Kg.	2.00	2.15	1.01
Shoe Finishes	Rs.	33.17	27.53	24.61

STATEMENT - II*Exports of Taico Products During the Past Three Years**(Rupees in lakhs)***1. DIRECT EXPORTS:**

Product	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Footwear	2.27	-	-
Bark Leather	27.18	23.127	0.88
Chrome Leather	4.35	1.09	1.90
Industrial Leather	-	1.40	-
Closed Upper	-	-	29.14
Saddlery	0.29	-	-
Cut Sole	0.78	-	-

ii) EXPORT THROUGH EXPORT HOUSES:*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Product	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	(Pairs)	(Rs.)	(Pairs)	(Rs.)	(Pairs)	(Rs.)
Army Combat	-	-	106155	179.06	58513	106.80

*[English]***Recognition to the Trade Union of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited**

918. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Medical & Sales Representatives Association of India (FMRAI) was recognised as the sole bar-

gaining Trade Union for the Medical & Sales Representatives of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited Management and also by the Government of India;

(b) whether FMRAI has been derecognised; if so, the reasons thereof, which law gives provision for derecognition;

(c) whether the International Labour Organisation wrote to the Government of

India regarding such derecognition; if so, what was the reply given;

(d) whether the IDPL Management declared lock out in West Bengal w.e.f. August 19, 1989 with prior intimation as per Industrial Disputes Act; and

(e) if not, the reasons for non-payment of wages during the lock out period from August 19, 1989 to November 20, 1989 to the employees concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Registration of New Industries In Gujarat and Delhi

919. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from Gujarat and Delhi regarding registration of new industries pending with the Government;

(b) the details of industries registered in Gujarat and Delhi from January 1, 1990 to October 31, 1991; and

(c) when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The schemes of registration of industries have been abolished under the new Industrial Policy *vide* Notification No. 477(E) dated 25th July, 1991.

(b) Details are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Committee to look after unauthorised Constructions in Capital

920. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has ordered for the setting up of a Committee to look into the problem of unauthorised construction and violation of building bye-laws in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary Ministry of Urban Development to go into the details of unauthorised construction and misuse of residential properties and suggest remedial measures to combat this menace to ensure orderly development of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee has formulated various recommendations in the light of the analysis of the present regulations and the practices of builders and professionals in regard to deviations from the sanctioned building bye-laws, violation of building bye-laws and the regulation of Delhi Master Plan. The Committee's recommendations include inter-alia appointment of Special Police officers from Residents Associations; increase in the number of courts of jurisdiction; amendment of Delhi Development Act and Punjab Municipal Act to enable effective control of

local bodies over unauthorised construction; amendment in the Registration Act to make the registration of Power of Attorney compulsory; listing the risk factors by any Public Sector or private builder/developer/while advertising/publicising sale of plot/land/built up space; creation of 4 companies of Police under the aegis of Delhi Police for better enforcement; strengthening of Demolition Squad; fixing responsibility on Architects, Engineers, Plumbers etc. in case of default; and licensing of developers, builders and property agents.

Board of Directors in CAPART

921. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology has any Board of Directors at present;

(b) if so, when this Board was last constituted;

(c) whether the tenure of this Board has since expired;

(d) for how many years CAPART has been without a legally constituted Board of Directors having non-official members; and

(e) the details of the projects in Kottayam and Ernakulam districts in Kerala which have been aided by CAPART during the last three years?

[English]

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

(b) On 1.1.1987

(c) The tenure expired on 31.12.1989

(d) Since 1.1.1990

(e) The details of projects sanctioned in Kottayam and Ernakulam Districts in Kerala aided by CAPART during the last three years are given in the attached Statement - I, II and III.

STATEMENT - I

Projects Sanctioned in 1988-89

Kottayam District

Name of the Project	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1. Construction of 500 low cost Latrines	Chengan Cherry Social Service Society, Kottayam	Rs. 5,75,000/-	Rs. 5,75,000/-
2. Construction of 1408 low cost Latrines	Kottayam Social Service Society Kottayam.	Rs. 16,26,700/-	Rs. 16,26,700/-
3. Training Cum Projection in making light furniture	Gramin Udyog Yojna Vikas Works compound Erumely	Rs. 59,288/-	Rs. 39,576/- (Further release held up for want of Clarification from the project holder)
4. Setting up 50 dairy units.	Society for Integral Development Action Kovapally	Rs. 1,85,100/-	Rs. 1,08,400/- (Process under Eyaluation)
5. Rubber Bands making	Friends for Social Justice Parathode	Rs. 96,916/-	Rs. 84,416/- (Progress under evaluation)

STATEMENT - II

*Projects sanctioned in 1989-90**Kottayam District*

1 Name of the Project	2 Name of the Organisation	3 Amount Sanctioned	4 Amount Released
1. Conducting 10 Drinking water Awareness Camps	Jawahar Memorial Social Welfare Public Cooperation Centre, Thalayala - Parambu Kottayam.	Rs. 19,000/-	Rs. 19,000/-
2. Construction of 150 low cost Latrines	Eseen Vanitha Society Eseen Bhawan Kottayam	Rs. 1,96,100/-	Rs. 1,96,100/-
3. Construction of 6.5 km Mud Road	Malanadu Development Society Village, Kanjirapally.	Rs. 16,88,604/-	Rs. 16,88,604/-
4. Conduct of One camp for Organisation of Beneficiaries and Antipoverty	Kerala Charitable Society, Cheruvelli, P.O. Manimala.	Rs. 26,500/-	Rs. 26,500/-
5. Tailoring Project	Association of Women for Social Rights and	Rs. 83,005/-	Rs. 83,005/-

Name of the Project	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
Emakulam District			
1. Setting up of 28 dairy units, 17 Duck rearing units etc.	Equality (AWSRE) Parathanam.	Rs. 1,32,338/-	Rs.78,848/- (Progress under evaluation)
	Emakulam Social Service Society, Latire Archbishop's House Cochin.		

STATEMENT-III

Statement as referred to in Part(e) of Lok Sabha Un-Starred Question No.921 due for answer on 27th November, 1991.

Kottayam District

Projects Sanctioned in 1990-91

Name of the Project	Name of the Organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1. Conducting 5 Drinking water awareness Camps	Kairali Charitable Society Cheruvally P.O. Marimala	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
2. Construction of 50 low cost houses with sanitary latrines and smokeless chulas	Jawaharlal Memorial Social Public Cooperative Centre, Thalayalaparumbu.	Rs. 4,70,00/-	Rs. 2,35,000/-

Bomb Blast in Orissa Sand Complex

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

(a) whether there was a bomb blast in the Orissa Sand Complex of the Indian Rare Earths Limited;

(b) if so, whether the cause of the bomb blast has been ascertained;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the culprits have been arrested; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

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

(b) and (c). The local police with whom F.I.R. has been lodged are investigating the case. They have not yet arrived at any definite conclusions.

(d) The police, so far, have arrested four persons, of whom one is a regular employee, two casual workers and one a dismissed employee, of the company.

(e) The action to be taken will depend on the result of police investigations.

Sick Sugar Factories

923. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sugar factories in the private, public and cooperative sectors in the country, State-wise;

(b) the names and the number of sugar factories which have been declared as sick units in each state;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to revive these sick sugar units;

(d) if so, the details thereof and by what time the plan will be executed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) A statement - I giving the position as on 30.9.1991 is attached.

(b) to (e). Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 companies which become sick can be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The BIFR has reported that 12 references have been received in which appropriate action is being taken under the provisions of the aforesaid Act. List of such factories is given in the attached statement - II.

Information regarding sick sugar factories in the Cooperative and Public Sectors is not maintained.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing the state-wise and sector wise total number of installed sugar factories in the country.

Position as on 30.9.1991

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Installed Sugar Factories			
		Pvt.	Public	Coop.	Total
1.	Uttar Pradesh	45	29	31	105

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total No. of Installed Sugar Factories</i>			
		<i>Pvt.</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Coop.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
2.	Bihar	20	10	-	30
3.	Punjab	2	2	13	17
4.	Haryana	1	-	9	10
5.	West Bengal	1	1	-	2
6.	Assam	-	1	2	3
7	Nagaland	-	1	-	1
8.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	3	8
10.	Orissa	1	-	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	6	-	95	101
12.	Gujarat	-	-	17	17
13.	Goa	-	-	1	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	16	2	14	32
15.	Karnataka	8	3	18	29
16.	Pondicherry	1	-	1	2
17.	Andhra Pradesh	10	6	18	34
18.	Kerala	1	-	2	3
Total		117	57	229	403

STATEMENT - II

Statement Showing the names of the Sugar Factories whose References have been received by BIFR

S.No.	Name of Sugar Factory
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Challapalli Sugars Ltd.
2.	Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd.
Bihar	
3.	Champaran Sugar Works Ltd.
Karnataka	
4.	Davmagare Sugar Company Ltd.
5.	Salarjung Sugar Mills Ltd.
6.	Gangavati Sugars Ltd.
Rajasthan	
7.	Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd.
Maharashtra	
8.	Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.
Punjab	
9.	Bhagwanpur Sugar Mills Ltd.
Madhya Pradesh	
10.	Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co. Ltd.
West Bengal	
11.	Ramnuggor Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.
Uttar Pradesh	
12.	Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Ltd.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative Societies in Chandigarh

924. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage House Building Societies to undertake construction activity in order to lessen the pressure on Governmental Organisations;

(b) if so, the incentives offered in this regard; and

(c) the progress made in regard to the allotment of land to various co-operative societies in Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Recognising that Housing Cooperatives occupy unique position in facilitating access to housing and land, the draft National Housing Policy, inter-alia, stipulates that setting up of Cooperative Societies for various shelter related activities will be encouraged in urban and rural areas for different income groups.

Loan assistance is made available to cooperative housing societies by National level financial institutions viz. NHB, HUDCO, and LIC promoted by scheduled commercial banks to benefit their members falling under different income groups.

Developed land is also made available to these Societies by no. of State Government and development agencies at reasonable price.

(c) As per information furnished by the Chandigarh Administration the applications of 118 cooperative societies registered in the U.T. of Chandigarh have been consid-

ered and scrutinised. The list of eligible societies alongwith the eligible members has been finalised and sent to the Chandigarh Housing Board for allotment of land. The Board has sent offer letters to 112 societies for depositing 25% of premium of the land alongwith other information as per rules.

Apparatus System for Bhopal Gas Victims

925. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a newsitem captioned "No apparatus for Bhopal Victims" appearing in the Hindustan Times dt. October 8, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Bhopal Gas Victims are dying and there is no proper official apparatus yet to handle the money and determine the amount of compensation due for payment in each case; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken to streamline the official apparatus system to handle money, etc., for the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Adjudication of claims and distribution of compensation is to be carried out under the provisions of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985. The Scheme, Inter alia,

provides for a Welfare Commissioner with appropriate assistance to undertake the process of adjudication and compensation. The Welfare Commissioner is in place and the process of adjudication should commence by the 3rd February, 1992, the date which the Supreme Court has fixed for commencement of the process.

[Translation]

Employment to Dispalced Persons of P.P.C.L.

926. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment has been provided to all the families displaced from the land acquired by Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of persons provided employment so far and the number of persons who are yet to be provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). PPCL acquired land for setting up Fertilizer Division of their Amjhore Unit (Bihar) from 77 families. Out of these families, PPCL have provided employment to 7 persons and 33 persons are being imparted training for ultimate absorption in regular service subject to acquiring necessary skills by them. PPCL has not been able to provide employment to all the land oustees because their Mining Division was already carrying a large surplus labour force and some of them were diverted to the Fertilizer Division so as to improve the viability of the Amjhore Unit as a whole. Further, the Fertilizer Division required mostly skilled workers and the persons belonging to the families of land oustees did not have the required skill.

[English]

Repair of Roads in Delhi

927. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on repairs of roads in Delhi damaged due to heavy rains during August - September, 1991;

(b) whether all the damaged roads have been repaired;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Research and Development in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

928. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for making available the results of its research and development efforts for the rapid development of the industries or for providing assistance to the general technical development of the country, besides its primary objective of the development of National Energy Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the result of the steps already taken by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Besides the main mandate of BARC to provide R & D base for the generation of Nuclear Power, BARC has been exploring other peaceful applications of nuclear energy and also disseminating a wide range of spin-off technologies throughout the country for the general technical development of the country.

(b) and (c). Our technology transfer in electronics and nuclear instrumentation has been through the public sector company Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. which has a turn over of more than Rupees Three Hundred Crores per year. The isotope technology along with its applications is disseminated through Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT). Other spin-off technologies are transferred on commercial basis to private industries through the technology transfer group of BARC. Besides technologies are also developed for other Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and various states Governments.

[English]

Break-Through in Nuclear Fusion

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

(a) whether any break-through has been achieved in the area of "Nuclear Fusion" by the Indian Scientists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the present stage of scientific Research in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No. Sir, No major technology breakthrough has been achieved by Indian Scientists so far.

(c) Presently the following laboratories in India are pursuing research in the area of fusion:

1. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay.
2. Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore.
3. Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar.
4. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.

Theoretical and experimental studies are being conducted in these laboratories towards understanding the physics & technological issues connected with Nuclear Fusion Energy.

Value of Land in Delhi

930. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the value of vacant land available in Delhi with the Union Government and Delhi Administration at current market prices;

(b) whether the Government have prepared any project for optimum utilisation of land in Delhi and raise resources for construction of dwelling units for the poor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Uttar Pradesh

931. SHIRSHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Uttar Pradesh is less than that of the other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the growth rate of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The annual growth in Net State Domestic Product of Uttar Pradesh in 1989-90 (as per the latest date based on Quick Estimates) was 3.25 per cent which was lower than that of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal; and higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Growth rates differ among States for a variety of reasons, some among them being the historically uneven development of the infrastructure, industry and entrepreneurship, and the year to year variations in rainfall and the consequent drought and floods.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been implementing development plans for increasing the growth rate. These plans include investments/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education and

health etc., and also implemenation of direct employment generation porogrammes to increase the income of the poor.

Import of Edible Oils

932. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oils imported during the last three years;

(b) the total foreign exchange paid for the import of these oils;

(c) whether Government are formulat- ing any scheme for becoming self reliant in the matter of edible oils; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The quantity of edible oils imported during the last three financial years with CIF value thereof is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. of Import (Lakh MTs)</i>	<i>CIF Value (Rs. in crore)</i>
1988-89	10.89	765.16
1989-90	2.96	203.60
1990-91	5.38	349.95

(c) and (d). The Government of India is taking steps for becoming self reliant in the production of edible oils. The Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) of the Govern- ment of India is being implemented in 18 States. The cost is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States. Under OPP, subsidy is being given for inputs like seeds, plant protection chemicals and equip- ment, improved farm implements, sprinkler sets, rhyzobium culture packets, gypsum and pyrites.

[English]

Setting up of Housing Board

933. SHRI TARA CHAND KHADEL- WAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVEL- OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de- cided to set up a separate housing board to meet the housing needs of the capital; and

(b) if so, the time by which the housing board will be set-up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Government had taken a decision to restructure DDA involving inter-alia the set- ting up of a separate Housing Board. How- ever, since the proposal requires a careful consideration and a number of administra- tive and legislative steps are required to be taken in pursuance of the decision it may not be possible to give any definite time frama by which the new Housing board will be cre- ated.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industry in Rural Areas in Uttar Pradesh

934. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the big industrial houses has submitted a proposal to set up an industry in the rural areas, especially in Rampur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). A total number of 477 proposals for the setting up of industrial units in backward districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh are at various stages of processing. This includes 12 proposals for the setting up of industrial units in the Rampur district. As a matter of policy, the details of cases under consideration are not divulged.

[English]

Panel to Study Restructuring of Industrial Sector

935. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a panel to study the restructuring of the Industrial sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Planning Commission have set up an Inter Ministerial Working Group on Industrial Restructuring on October 31, 1991 with the following terms of reference:

- (a) to review provisions in the existing laws regarding labour relations;

(b) to review the role of the State and local governments in industrial restructuring;

(c) to review the existing regulations governing transfer of land;

(d) to review the prevailing procedures for liquidation under the Companies Act;

(e) to review the current procedures regarding rehabilitation of sick industries by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

(f) to consider such other aspects as are relevant to overcoming obstacles to adjustment by industrial firms by way of restructuring, winding up and rehabilitation of workers, etc. and

(g) to suggest ways and means of brining about a smooth industrial restructuring including rehabilitation of workers through steps, such as appropriate terminal benefits for their retraining and redeployment in alternative avenues of employment, etc.

Incentives for Setting up of Industries in Hilly and Backward Areas

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

(a) whether the new industrial policy has eliminated all incentives to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in hilly and backward areas;

(b) if not, the details of the incentives for entrepreneurs;

(c) whether the Government are aware that there is inordinate delay in financing the projects in these areas, the sanctioning authorities for loans are stationed at as far-off places;

(d) if so, the steps taken to rectify the same;

(e) whether the Government are aware the subsidies have not been paid to entrepreneurs in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra for long time; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government propose to give transport subsidy for units located in hilly and backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). For industrialisation of backward areas the Government in June, 1988 announced a Scheme of Growth Centres. Under the Scheme, 63 Growth Centres have so far been selected. Many of them are located in backward areas. In addition, Transport Subsidy is available for the backward and hilly States of the North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling District of West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep. The subsidy ranges from 75% to 90% of the transport cost from selected railheads.

(c) and (d). Financial Institutions have decentralised operations to enable their regional and branch offices to process and sanction assistance to industrial projects. They also give priority to the processing of applications received from hilly and backward areas.

(e) Under the erstwhile Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, subsidy was first disbursed by the State Governments con-

cerned to eligible units and then claimed by way of reimbursement from the Central Government. Information on districtwise disbursement is not maintained centrally.

(f) Transport subsidy is already in operation in areas as mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b).

[Translation]

Assistance to Fruit and Vegetable Based Industries in Bihar

937. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing assistance to fruit and vegetable based industries in Patna, Ranchi Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during each of the last three years; and

(c) whether the schemes regarding fruit and vegetable based industries of these districts of Bihar are pending with the Government for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Government has received the following two proposals from the Bihar State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation Limited:-

- I. Project Report on development of infrastructure for mushroom cultivation and processing by Tribal villages.

II. Project Report on development of infrastructure for food, Fruits and Vegetable processing in the tribal areas of Chhotanagpur.

(c) Comments of the State Government have not been received. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the same.

[English]

Unemployed, Under-Employed and Severely Under-Employed Persons

938. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey or the Planning Commission has adopted any definition for categories of 'unemployed', 'under-employed' and severely 'under-employed';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of unemployed persons in the labour force (male and female) in rural and urban areas as on 1st January, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, State-wise; and

(d) the percentage of labour force in various age groups gainfully employed during the corresponding period and how many of them were in the unemployed, under-employed and severely under-employed categories during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has adopted three approaches to measure employment and unemployment - Usual Status, Current Weekly Status and Current Daily Status.

Under the Usual Status approach, a person is classified as "employed" if he/she has been working for a relatively longer period during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of the survey; and he/she is classified as "unemployed" if he/she has not been working but has been seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the reference period.

Under the Current Weekly Status approach, a person is classified as "employed" if he/she has worked for at least an hour during the reference period of one week preceding the date of the survey; and he/she is classified as "unemployed" if he/she has not been working even for one hour on any day of the reference week but has been seeking or available for work at any time during the period. Estimates based on the data collected with this approach reflect the situation on an average week in the survey year.

Under the Current Daily Status approach, the activity status of each person is classified for each half day of the reference week. A person is classified as "employed for the entire day" if he has worked for 4 hours or more during the day; if he has worked for one hour or more but less than four hours, he is treated as "employed for half of the day" and "unemployed for the other half of the day" if he has been available for or seeking work. On the other hand, if a person is not engaged in any work even for one hour on a day but is seeking or available for work for four hours or more, he is considered "unemployed for the entire day". However, if he is seeking or available for work for less than four hours only during the day, he is considered "unemployed for half of the day". In this manner, the number of person-days of employment and number of person-days of unemployment during the reference

week is computed. Estimates made on this basis lead to measurement of average volume of employment/unemployment on an average day in the survey year.

While the NSSO measures, on the basis of the data collected in the survey, underemployment by cross-classification of persons by different statuses and by classifying the employed according to their availability for additional/alternative work, the Planning Commission has worked out estimates of under employment and severe underemployment by utilising the NSSO Survey data on the distribution of the Current weekly status employed and unemployed by the number of days worked in a week. An employed person has been considered "under-employed" if he has worked for less than seven days in a week; and an underemployed person has been considered "severely underemployed" if he has worked for half or less than half of the week.

(c) The last quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) was conducted during July 1987-June 1988. Statewise estimates of the number of unemployed persons as per as the Current Weekly status concept, based on the 1987-88 Survey, are given in the attached statement-I

(d) The percentage distribution of the labour force in various age-groups by employed, underemployed, severely underemployed, and unemployed, according to the 1987-88 Survey, is given in the attached statement-II

STATEMENT - I

Number (in 000) of unemployed persons in the labour force on the basis of current Weekly Status (1987-88)

State/UT	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	589	494	322	146	1551
2. Assam	189	58	30	14	291
3. Bihar	658	95	222	15	988
4. Gujarat	315	84	186	11	596
5. Haryana	262	28	62	13	365
6. Himachal Pradesh	49	6	8	3	66
7. J & K	89	7	25	10	131
8. Karnataka	197	110	256	46	609
9. Kerala	805	564	226	117	1772
10. Madhya Pradesh	314	104	211	57	686
11. Maharashtra	342	117	601	127	1187
12. Manipur	3	1	4	2	10

State/UT	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Meghalaya	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	2
14. Nagaland	*	*	2	Neg.	2
15. Orissa	353	165	91	25	634
16. Punjab	150	26	111	27	314
17. Rajasthan	441	107	169	26	743
18. Sikkim	2	Neg.	1	Neg.	3
19. Tamil Nadu	789	450	616	229	2084
20. Tripura	14	6	8	5	33
21. U.P.	782	116	363	25	1286
22. West Bengal	503	284	550	188	1525
23. A & N Islands	1	Neg.	2	1	4
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1
25. Chandigarh	Neg.	0	18	4	22
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Neg.	0	No Urban Areas		Neg.

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Rural Male</i>	<i>Rural Female</i>	<i>Urban Male</i>	<i>Urban Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Delhi	2	0	101	31	135
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	16	6	14	5	41
29. Lakshadweep	1	1	1	Neg.	3
30. Mizoram	0	0	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
31. Pondichery	15	9	12	7	43
All India	6880	2838	4213	1196	15127

Note: 1. 'Neg.' stands for Negligible.

2. The estimates of unemployed persons have been arrived at by applying the crude rates of NSS-43rd round (Weekly status) on the population projections for 1st January, 1988 made by the Expert Committee on Population projections.

3. * The survey did not cover Ladakh and Kargil Districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Nagaland.

STATEMENT -II

Percentage distribution of Labour force in each Age-Group by Employment, Underemployment & Unemployment (Current Weekly Status) according to 1987-88 Survey of NSSO

	Age Groups				All Ages
	5-14	15-29	30-59	60+	
I. Labour Force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
II. Employed	96.2	91.4	97.6	98.2	95.2
Under Employed*	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	11.9
Severely Under Employed**	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	1.9
III. Unemployed	3.8	8.6	2.4	1.8	4.8

Notes: 1. * UnderEmployed are those employed persons who worked for less than seven day in the reference week.

2. ** Severely underemployed are those underemployed persons who had work only for half or less than half of the reference week.

3. N.A. Not Available. Age Distribution of under employed and severely underemployed is not available.

[*Translation*]

Increase in the Prices of Edible Oils

939. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase registered in the prices of edible oils and vegetable oils during the period from June, 1991 to November, 1991 and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this price rise has been very high as compared to the price rise in the year 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) For the Week ending 9th November, 1991, the Wholesale Price Index No. of Edible Oils and Vegetable Oils has registered an increase of 7.2% and 8.8% respectively over the month of June, 91. The main factors contributing to the rise in prices of edible oils are general increase in Money-Supply, General Inflation coupled with gap between demand & supply because of limited import of edible oils.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Govt. to bring down the prices include granting of excise rebate on use of non-conventional oils in vanaspati, reduction of stock limits of edible oilseeds and oils by dealers/processors and manufacturer of all edible oils, permitting blending of conventional edible oils with non-conventional oils. The State Governments have also been asked to undertake strict action against hoarders,

blackmarketeers in edible oilseeds and oils. Apart from this, Central Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Prices under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister for monitoring the prices of essential commodities and ensuring their supply. Edible oils have also been exempted from Railway freight hike proposed in the Railway Budget for 1991-92.

[*English*]

Proposal for Ocean Bed Mining

940. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for Ocean-bed mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) India has a programme of developing a deep seabed test mining system in step with technological developments in other advanced countries and in view of its ready convertibility to a commercial system whenever the international market situation so demands.

(b) The deep seabed test mining project is being implemented by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, as the nodal agency along with a large group of industries and R & D Centres in the country. The system would be progressively developed through various stages, from a land based shallow water facility to a low volume but fully operational deep seabed mining system at depths of 5 km.

(c) Does not arise.

Villages of Uttar Pradesh covered under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

941. SHRIBHUWANCHANDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh covered under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last two years, district-wise;

(b) the annual outlay earmarked and the amount actually spent in Pauri Garhwal and Ghamoli Districts under the above scheme during the said period;

(c) the overall implications of this scheme and the extent to which rural people are likely to be benefitted by it; and

(d) the outlay earmarked for hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh under this scheme for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) All the panchayats in the eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh have been provided funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last two years. As the village panchayat is the smallest local body implementing JRY, the Government does not monitor the number of villages covered under the programme.

(b) The total funds including State's share allocated and utilised during the last 2 years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	1989-90		1990-91	
	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised
Pauri Garhwal	463.61	530.60	399.83	376.68
Chamoli	288.07	341.23	259.13	248.83

(c) J.R.Y. has succeeded in its primary objective of creating supplemental wage employment opportunities for the rural poor to ameliorate partially the state of unemployment/under employment by generating wage employment opportunities. It has simultaneously achieved its secondary objective of

creating socially and economically useful infrastructures in the rural areas.

(d) The total funds allocated in the eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh in the current year i.e. 1991-92 under the Yojana are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Amount allocated
1. Uttar Kashi	256.01
2. Chamoli	262.03

	<i>District</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
3.	Tehri Garhwal	339.94
4.	Dehradun	318.49
5.	Pauri Garhwal	461.13
6.	Pithoragarh	355.13
7.	Almora	567.92
8.	Nainital	778.54

Besides, an additional amount of Rs. 7.25 crores has also been released for construction of 5000 houses for the target group of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes below poverty line to the districts effected by earth quake.

Transportation and Distribution of Imported Fertilisers

942. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of handling, transportation and distribution of imported fertilisers and other raw materials such as Urea, DAP and Potash from the ports is entrusted to a handling agency by inviting tenders from different handling agencies; and

(b) if so, the procedure being adopted in this regard at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Handling of imported non-potassic fertilisers like DAP, Urea and NPK at the Indian ports, their transportation and distribution within the country is entrusted to a handling agency by inviting limited tenders. The potassic fertilisers (Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash) are handled solely by Indian Potash

Limited (IPL) and the remuneration per tonne payable to IPL is determined on the basis of the items of expenditure found admissible after scrutiny of the Annual Accounts and all the relevant data for the period in question.

(b) For handling non-potassic fertilisers, tenders are invited on annual basis from all major fertiliser manufacturers in the public, cooperative, private and joint sector. Efforts are also made by a Negotiating Committee to bring about reduction in rates. The terms and conditions for inviting tenders and final decision on the acceptance of the lowest tender is taken with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

Expenditure incurred on Purchase/Exhibition of Paintings

943. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditures incurred on purchase of paintings and organising exhibitions of paintings by each public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics;

(b) whether huge expenses are made by these public sector undertakings at the instance of wives of top executives;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order any enquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are three public sector undertakings namely Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T), CMC Ltd, and Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) under the Department of Electronics. There is no expenditure incurred on purchase of paintings and organising exhibition of paintings by ET&T Ltd. and SCL Ltd. CMC Ltd. incurred an expenditure of Rs. 71,950 on purchase of paintings and Rs. 1,58,877 in organising exhibitions of paintings during 1991-92.

(b) No. Sir,

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

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Jhuggi Dwellers of Motia Khan

944. SHRI ARVIND METAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rehabilitate the people living in hundred of Juggies outside Motia Khan residential colony; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to take any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that the

eligible squatters of Motia Khan are expected to be shifted by the end of 1992.

Hoarding of Ration Items

945. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of hoarding and selling of ration items in open market has come to light during the last 3 months;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action so far to check it; and

(c) if so, the number and details of persons against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are engaged in taking action against persons found to be indulging in hoarding and other malpractices in respect of essential commodities, (including rationed items), in terms of provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and other relevant legislations.

As per information received from States/UTs upto 31.10.1991, 119478 raids have been conducted, 4156 persons arrested and goods worth Rs. 18.79 crores have been confiscated during the year 1991, for violation of various Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

[English]

Unauthorised Occupation of Land in Durga Park, Delhi

946. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given

on July 29, 1991 to USQ No. 794 regarding unauthorised occupation of land in Durga Park, Delhi and state the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): DESU has reported that there is no change in this case since then.

Disinvestment of I.P.C.L. Shares

947. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest some shares of I.P.C.L.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Various alternatives including disinvestment of some shares have been suggested by IPCL for raising resources to meet the expenditure on its projects proposed for implementation during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. No decision has been taken in the matter.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water in Rural Areas of Bihar

948. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes started by the Union Government in Ranchi District of Bihar during the last three years to provide drinking water to the rural people;

(b) the expenditure involved thereon and the number of village covered under these schemes;

(c) whether farmers of lower and backward class of the region are not being granted money under 'Jaldhara' scheme for the construction of wells; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Safe drinking water is being provided to the rural people in Bihar including Ranchi District under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and state sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

(b) The expenditure incurred and the number of villages covered under ARWSP and MNP in Ranchi District in Bihar during the last three years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of villages covered</i>
1988-89	174.03	165
1989-90	453.90	298
1990-91	277.85	272

(c) There is no Jaldhara scheme for the construction of wells for drinking water.

(d) Drinking water sources are provided under ARWSP and MNP.

[English]

Impact of Inflation on Eighth Plan

949. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is aware of the present rate of inflation by which the financing of the Eighth Plan is likely to be affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Planning Commission to mobilised additional resources to finance the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The annual rate of inflation measured in terms of average Wholesale Price Index was 10.3 per cent in 1990-91 and 12.2 per cent during April-August, 1991.

(c) The steps contemplated by the Planning Commission to mobilise additional resources include: maintaining reasonable price stability, reversing the trend of dis-saving in the government sector, and improving the operational efficiency of the public enterprises, besides maintaining a high rate of growth in the GDP and encouraging private savings.

[Translation]

Housing Schemes formulated by HUDCO

950. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Housing Schemes formulated by HUDCO in the small towns during each of the last three years, State-wise and the target achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): HUDCO does not formulate housing schemes. It, however, provides financial assistance for implementation of housing projects formulated by State and local level housing agencies in rural and urban areas. State-wise loans sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years for construction of houses in urban areas is given in the statement below:-

Separate breakup for small towns is not available.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)		
		88-89	89-90	90-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.42	42.70	80.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	1.41	-
3.	Assam	3.57	3.65	25.44
4.	Bihar	7.16	17.29	24.50

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)		
		88-89	89-90	90-91
5.	Goa	1.05	-	-
6.	Gujarat	54.47	82.55	44.51
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.27	8.16	1.16
8.	Haryana	2.96	9.81	12.42
9.	J&K	4.48	2.46	2.76
10.	Kerala	35.92	81.31	72.43
11.	Karnataka	34.16	51.55	27.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26.02	56.30	50.92
13.	Maharashtra	32.31	55.45	179.03
14.	Manipur	-	5.12	7.13
15.	Meghalaya	0.90	0.58	6.16
16.	Mizoram	2.25	5.03	-
17.	Nagaland	3.00	3.50	5.00
18.	Orissa	15.37	26.14	45.99
19.	Punjab	11.97	14.53	36.63
20.	Rajasthan	27.34	36.66	53.43
21.	Sikkim	-	4.23	12.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	84.31	107.28	166.81
23.	Tripura	-	3.07	0.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	118.70	178.34	280.54
25.	West Bengal	17.41	19.67	75.21

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)		
		88-89	89-90	90-91
26.	A & N Islands	0.44	0.47	0.63
27.	Chandigarh	5.11	1.93	8.70
28.	Delhi	11.12	0.21	0.54
29.	Dadra & N.H.	-	-	-
30.	Pondicherry	0.78	2.97	-
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
Total		547.09	822.37	1270.71

HUDCO has sanctioned since inception 17.69 lakhs dwelling units in urban areas.

[English]

Working Group on Consumers Protection Act, 1986

951. SHRI V. SBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group which has examined the working of Consumers Protection Act, 1986 has submitted its recommendations;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision to correct the deficiencies that have been observed in the implementation of Consumers Protection Act, 1986; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Sometime back, certain procedural deficiencies regarding the quorum of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions/District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums were brought to the notice of the Central Government. These deficiencies were removed by promulgating the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 which has since been replaced by the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 1991.

Committee to Review the Gadgil Formula

952. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Committee headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee to review the Gadgil formula for Central assistance to States;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The composition and terms of reference of the Committee headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with the

Union Finance Minister and a Member of the Planning Commission as Members of the Committee to review the Gadgil Formula for Central assistance to States may be seen in the Statement attached. The Committee is yet to finalise its report.

STATEMENT

Subject: Constitution of a Committee regarding the allocation of Central Assistance for State Plans.

.....

It has been decided to set up a Committee to examine the various formulæ that have been suggested for allocation of Central Assistance and to recommend for the consideration of the National Development Council the most appropriate one for the allocation of Central Assistance for State Plans during the Eighth Plan, 1992-97.

2. The composition of the Committee will be as follows:

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission. | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance | Member |
| 3. | Dr. C. Rangarajan
Member,
Planning Commission. | Member |

3. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (1) to examine the circumstances in which certain changes were considered necessary in relation to the Gadgil (Modified) Formula and an alternative was considered by the National Development Council in its meeting held in October 1990;
- (2) to go into the concerns expressed by the Chief Ministers of States regarding the Gadgil (Modified) Formula and the 'consensus' formula; and
- (3) to suggest a formula which is the most appropriate for allocation of Central Assistance for State Plans during the Eighth Plan, 1992-97.

4. The Committee will submit its report within a month from its constitution.

5. The Financial Resources Division of the Planning Commission will function as the secretariat to the Committee.

Sd/-
(I.S. AHLUWALIA)
Director (Administration)

Setting up of heavy industries in West Rajasthan

953. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the setting up heavy industries in the public sector in Western Rajasthan is under consideration of the Government for the year 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to set up any heavy industry in the Central Public Sector in Western Rajasthan during the remaining period of 1991-92.

Re-entry of Coca Cola In India

954. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister, the Soft Drinks Manufacturers Association have opposed the re-entry of Coca Cola into the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association in their Memorandum have inter-alia stated that the Indian Soft Drinks Industry is very vibrant and self-reliant and re-entry of Coca Cola could be detrimental to the industry. The matter is under examination.

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra

955. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new industries in the public sector are being set up or proposed to be set up in Maharashtra during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government to set up any new industry in the Central public sector in the State of Maharashtra during the current year.

[English]

Five Day Week in Central Government Offices

956. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the five-day week in the Central Government offices was introduced;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that both the public as well as employees have been put to great inconvenience due to the introduction of five-day week in the Central Government offices; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to switch over to six-day week in the Central Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS: (a) and (b). The Sunday week system was introduced in the administrative offices of the Central Government with effect from 3rd June, 1985 in consultation with the staff representatives under the Joint Consultative Machinery and compulsory Arbitration. There has been no complaint from any recognised Association of employees in this record. There has also been no specific complaint about inconvenience to the general Public after the introduction of five-day week system.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of Power Modules

957. SHRI C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Centre of BHEL at Hyderabad had developed some fuel-cell powerpack module;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved in this research;

(c) whether such research can help to produce electricity for domestic purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to encourage production of such power modules in large scale; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fuel Cell power modules upto 1 KW have been developed by the Research &

Development Centre of BHEL located at Hyderabad. The amount spent in the development of Fuel Cell is approx. Rs. 1.5 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Fuel Cell power modules of larger capacities of about 200 MW which are being developed are expected to produce pollution free electricity using natural gas as fuel.

(e) and (f). Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Govt. of India are also providing funds for Research and development of large sized fuel cell power packs.

[Translation]

Chemical and Fertilizer Factory in Himachal Pradesh

958. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made during the last one and a half years for the setting up of a chemical and fertilizer factory in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon and the place where it is proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). A party applied on 20.4.90 for an industrial licence to manufacture single super-phosphate (SSP) in District Bilaspur/Solan in Himachal Pradesh. Government did not consider the proposal as feasible in view of adequate SSP capacity already available in the Northern region. Fertilizer industry, meanwhile, has been delicensed under the New Industrial Policy. The party was appropriately informed about the new arrangement.

Fire Resistant Roofs in Jhuggis in South Delhi

959. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to provide fire-resistant roofs in the Jhuggies in J.J. Colonies of Delhi as protection from fire;

(b) the details of such a scheme, the estimated cost thereof and the progress made in implementation thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that there is no such scheme under consideration.

[English]

Food Processing Units in Karnataka

960. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to the reply given on September 4, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 5641 and state:

(a) the number of food processing units in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have received the revised proposals from the Government of Karnataka for setting up of food processing units in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) There are 90 units in medium and large scale and 16068 units in small scale sector for food processing in Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Public Sector Undertaking Industry in Haryana

961. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a major public sector industry in Haryana under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up any new Central Public Sector Enterprise in the State of Haryana during the remaining period of current year.

Export of Sugar and Foodgrains

962. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export sugar and foodgrains and if so, the targets fixed for the current financial year;

(b) whether in view of the deficiency of rainfall in several parts of the country since September, there is any proposal to stop export of sugar and foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir. The targets ceilings fixed for export of sugar and foodgrains during the current financial year are as under:

(lakh tonnes)

i) Sugar	5.295
ii) Wheat	8.40
iii) Wheat products	1.00
iv) Non-Basmati Rice	7.25
v) Basmati Rice	On OGL with no ceiling.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Funding of Hospital by U.S.A for Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

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

(a) whether the Union Carbide Corporation, USA has given an offer for funding a hospital in India for the victims of 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(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 CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). In its Judgement of the 3rd October, 1991, the Supreme Court had inter alia directed the

setting up of a specialised hospital in Bhopal for the victims of the Gas Leak Disaster and expressed the hope that Union Carbide Corporation would fund it. According to reports in the Press, Union Carbide Corporation is willing to provide Rs. 50 crores (approx. US \$ 19 million), towards construction and operation of the hospital.

Production of Gas based Vehicles

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

(a) whether the Government have proposals for producing vehicles that can cause little or no pollution by the use of compressed natural gas instead of petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would insist on the conversion of the present vehicles gradually into gas based vehicles; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

More Fertiliser Factories

965. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some more fertiliser factories in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following major projects have been identified to be set up in the Public and Cooperative Sector during the 8th Plan;

- (i) Expansion of Vijaipur Plant of National Fertilizers Ltd.
- (ii) Expansion of Aonla Plant of IFFCO.
- (iii) A grass-root ammonia/urea plant by KRIBHCO on the HBJ pipeline.
- (iv) Expansion of Hazira plant of KRIBHCO.
- (v) Expansion of Thal plant of RCF.

The above proposals would require the clearance of the Planning Commission.

[English]

Development of Coir Industry in Kerala

966. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of coir industry in Kerala; and

(b) the welfare measures proposed for coir workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Coir Board, with the assis-

tance of the Central Government, has been implementing various programmes for the development of coir industry in Kerala. Some of the programmes are:-

- (i) Centrally sponsored scheme for co-operativisation in coir industry.
- (ii) Rebate scheme for market development.
- (iii) Foreign publicity and market promotion programmes.
- (iv) Construction of pucca workshops.
- (v) Research and Development programmes for improving productivity and introduction of modified equipments.
- (vi) Collection of statistics and conducting of surveys etc.

(b) Welfare of coir workers has been getting due attention of the Government. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided during the current year's Budget for that purpose.

Purchase of Free Sale Sugar

967. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar mills in Karnataka have started rejecting the tenders for purchase of free sale sugar in weekly auctions;

(b) if so, the main reasons for taking such a decisions

(c) whether the decision has affected the supply of free sale sugar in the State; and

(d) the action the Union Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). No information in this regard is available with the Government.

(d) In case any factory contravenes any of the provisions relating to sale and despatch of Free Sale Sugar released to them each month, they would be liable for action as per the Statutory provisions.

Atomic Reactors with Foreign Assistance

968. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have reached any agreement with any foreign country for installation of atomic reactors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: (a) Yes Sir. An Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) between USSR and India on co-operation in the construction of a nuclear power station of 2 x 1000 MWe capacity in India was signed in November, 1988.

(b) These units are proposed to be located at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. As per the IGA a Detailed Project Report (DPR) is to be prepared by USSR as per agreed terms of reference. After approval of DPR by India

a techno-commercial offer for implementation of the project is to be received from the Soviet side. A contract for construction is thereafter to be entered into. As per the IGA, USSR shall extend to India a credit of the amount of upto 3200 Million Roubles at 2.5% interest per annum. As of now the terms of reference of the DPR and maximum basic cost of the project have been agreed to.

[Translation]

Deaths by Falling into Uncovered Manholes

969. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children/persons who died this year by falling into uncovered manholes in various areas of Delhi; and

(b) the measures adopted by the Government so far to prevent such deaths and the action taken against the offices responsible for negligence of duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The N.D.M.C. has given instructions to the Maintenance as well as Conservancy Staff to exercise greater vigil. In order to reduce pilferage of cast iron manhole covers, steel-fibre, re-inforced concrete covers are being used. The M.C.D. and DDA have reported that necessary instructions have already been given to the field staff to ensure that uncovered manholes are covered as soon as it is reported by any authority or person. M.C.D. have further reported that action has been initiated against a number of officials for negligence of duties in connection with the incident which occurred in Resettlement Colony Khyala.

[English]

**Joint Pattas in the Name of Husband
and Wife under Land Reforms**

970. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued some directives for issuing joint pattas to husband and wife in all records pertaining to land and trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of progress made in the country and in Orissa particularly; and

(c) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure its strict implementation by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Union Government have issued directives to the States/UTs. for the allotment of Government

Wastelands, Government land, surplus ceiling land, village common land, developed housesites, allotment of Indira Awas Tenelements and tree pattas in the joint names of the husband and wife.

(b) Information received from States/UTs. regarding issuing of joint pattas in land is given in the attached Statement-I

The scheme relating to Tree Pattas is in operation in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry. The scheme has recently been taken up in Orissa. Statewise information is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) The issue relating to grant of pattas in the joint names of husband and wife has been discussed at various fora including Revenue Ministers Conferences of 1986 and 1988. The consensus of these conferences were sent to the States/UTs for necessary action. The States/UTs have been reminded from time to time to implement this programme.

STATEMENT - I

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- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | : | Orders exist that all available land under land ceiling Act be allotted to women only. |
| 2. Assam | : | Action has already been taken. |
| 3. Gujarat | : | This is not considered necessary. |
| 4. Haryana | : | State feels that there is no need to make any change in the existing law because if husband and wife jointly apply for allotment they can be allotted surplus land jointly. However, under the existing law if only husband applies for the allotment of surplus land, the allotment is not made jointly in favour of husband and wife both. |
| 5. J & K | : | Matter is under examination. |

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 6. Maharashtra | : | Joint pattas are given in the name of husband and wife. |
| 7. Orissa | : | Applicant should file application jointly. |
| 8. Punjab | : | -do- |
| 9. Tripura | : | -do- |
| 10. West Bengal | : | The State is examining issuing of Joint pattas, in the name of head of the family and spouse. |
| 11. Bihar | : | Necessary instructions have been issued. |
| 12. Delhi | : | -do- |
| 13. Pondicherry | : | -do- |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | : | -do- |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh | : | State Government is not in favour of implementing this recommendation. |
| 16. Himachal Pradesh | : | -do- |
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STATEMENT - II

Name of State/UT	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90			*1990-91		
	No. of Beneficiaries	Area Covered (in ha.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Area Covered (in ha.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Area Covered (in ha.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Area Covered (in ha.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Area Covered (in ha.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Area Covered (in ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Andhra Pradesh	1450	2500	1340	1159	376	1364.10	547	889				
Bihar	29489	18700	30672	14305	32752	15845.187	—	—				
Gujarat	771	6745.70	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Karnataka	41	2030	325	—	729	—	—	—				
Madhya Pradesh	8608	2534	3463	788	—	—	791	260.30				
Maharashtra	533	689	111	118	151	273.67	151	273.67				
Rajasthan	—	62456	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tamil Nadu	48561	3451.85	9699	12015	—	—	—	—				
Uttar Pradesh	31821	19276	34249	5434	19073	6397	1465	342.80				
Pondichery	—	—	—	—	4109	—	4103	—				

* Provisional figure. Additional Clarification called from the States / UTs

Investment of Foreign Industrialists*[Translation]*

971. SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries whose industrialists have been specifically invited to invest in India; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to ensure that rupee becomes convertible on trade account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Various Policy initiatives detailed in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991 are aimed at generally attracting foreign investment and technology transfer. Companies from the USA, Germany, Japan and France have shown interest. Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, over 250 foreign collaboration proposals have been approved upto the end of October, 1991. Of these, over 60 proposals envisage direct foreign investment of about Rs. 170 Crores in diverse industrial sectors like Industrial Machinery, Electrical equipments, Medical instruments, Chemicals, Food Processing Industries etc.

As regards making the Rupee convertible on trade account, the Government is, as an immediate step, maintaining a competitive exchange rate policy and establishing, through the new Eximscrips system, a direct link between imports and exports. Exporters are allowed to retain 30% and in a few cases 40% of their export proceeds for this purpose. The Eximscrips are freely transferable and command a market premium in excess of 20%.

Manufacture of HMT Watches

972. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to manufacture HMT watches in bulk in order to earn foreign exchange by exporting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): In their 8th Plan proposals, HMT has plans to manufacture watch components and movements for exports. The 8th Plan proposals have still to be finalised.

Profit/Loss on the Sale of Items by P.D.S.

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

(a) the extent of profit earned and loss incurred on the items being sold through Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the Government propose to make arrangements to sell the said items on profit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) to (c). There is no effort made, as a matter of policy, to sell PDS commodities at a profit, since the intention is to supply these commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices. In the case of foodgrains, their purchase at support prices also helps the farmers. The extent of subsidy paid to FCI, in 1990-91, on wheat, rice and sugar was of the order of Rs. 2450 crores.

[English]

Examinations for Assistants and Stenographers Grades

974. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P.S.C. was conducting the examinations for recruitment to the grades of Assistants and Stenographers;

(b) if so, reasons for these examinations now being conducted by the Staff Selection Commission;

(c) whether the U.P.S.C. used to send the results of the examinations to all the candidates;

(d) if so, the reasons for the SSC not despatching the results to the candidates;

(e) whether inordinate delay is taking place in the announcing the results by the SSC and next examinations are being held without declaring the result of the previous examinations;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the steps taken to expedite the declaration of the results and by when the result of Clerks/Assistant/Auditors/ Grade examination will be declared?

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

(b) This has been done to enable the Union Public Service Commission to concentrate on recruitment to higher level civil posts. Also Staff Selection Commission had acquired sufficient expertise to conduct examinations for these posts as it was making recruitment against posts of equivalent grades.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) SSC do not find it feasible to intimate marks to each candidates in view of the very large number of candidates appearing in the various examinations held by the SSC. In fact, except UPSC, other examining bodies like Railway Recruitment Board and Banking Service Recruitment Board do not follow this practice.

(e) No, Sir. Only in the case of Clerks

Grade Examination 1990, the final result could not be announced before 1991 Examination because CGE-90, had to be postponed from October 1990 to February 1991 due to law and order problem all over the country.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The results of the Divisional Accountants/Auditors/UDCs examination, 1990 held on 3rd March, 1991, is likely to be declared by the end of November, 1991. The final result of the Clerks Grade Examination 1990 and the Assistants Grade Examination, 1989, held on 3rd February 1991 and 7th April, 1991, respectively are expected by 31st December, 1991.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Private Organisations

975. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of private organisations, institutions and societies, registered or otherwise, which have been allotted Government accommodation in the Union Territory of Delhi between January 1, 1989 to March 31, 1991;

(b) the names and addresses of such bodies whose earlier allotment has been cancelled during this period;

(c) the particulars of organisations whose applications for allotment were received during 1989-91 and were rejected; and

(d) the names of those whose cases are still under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Details are given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Details are given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) and (d). Information can not be furnished as no such statistics are maintained.

STATEMENT - I

Annexure I

Statement showing the particulars of various Private Organisation/ Institutions/ Societies Allotted Govt. Accommodation Between January 1, 1989 to March 31, 1991.

Sl No.	Name and Address of Private Organisation/ Institutions/ Society	Date of Allotment
1	2	3
1.	Mahila Dakshita Samiti, 19, Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi.	5.9.1990
2.	Nukkad; 13/15, Mall Road, New Delhi.	3.12.1990
3.	C.P.W.D. Officers Wives Association, S XIII/85, R.K.Puram, New Delhi.	27.3.1991
4.	Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (Under Ministry of Urban Development), 6th Floor 'A' Wing, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.	10/90

STATEMENT - II

Annexure II

Statement showing the Particulars of Various Private Organisation Institutions/ societies whose Govt. Accommodation Have Been Cancelled Between January 1, 1989 to March 31, 1991.

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Private Organisation/ Institutions/ Society	Date of Cancellation
1	2	3
1.	Delhi State Jaj Committee, 179, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.	8.3.1991
2.	All India Slum Development Centre; 5, Bhai Veer singh Marg, New Delhi.	10.4.89

Improvement of J.J. Clusters

976. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of J.J. Cluster in Delhi now taken up under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement with the estimated number of families and population covered;

(b) whether the Government have may plan for the environmental improvement of the remaining J.J. Clusters;

(c) if so, the likely date for the coverage of all existing Jhuggi jhonpri clusters; and

(d) the estimated expenditure on the J.J. Clusters taken up under the scheme and the expenditure incurred upto March 31, 1991 the budget estimate for 1991-92 and the likely date of the completion of the schemes in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There are reported to be 929 Jhuggi jhonpri clusters comprising of about 2.6 lakh Jhuggi families consisting of an estimated population of about 13 lakhs in Delhi, which are to be covered under the scheme. However, with the introduction of the three pronged strategy to solve the problems of squatters, JJ clusters which are being identified for clearance and relocation are to be excluded from the EIUS Scheme. The basic civic amenities are provided in a phased manner after taking into account the local conditions.

(c) and (d). As this is a continuing process no specific date can be fixed. An expenditure of Rs. 39.42 crores has been incurred against this scheme upto 31st March, 1991 and the Budget Estimate for 1991-92 is Rs. 6.00 crores. The Schemes are in varying stages of progress.

[Translation]**Advertisement Captioned "Uplabdhyan"**

977. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 26, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4496 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the Advertisement in captioned 'Uplabdhyan' has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Information is still being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

[English]**Period of Deputation for IAS Officers at Centre**

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

(a) whether any stay of an I.A.S. Officer and other All India Services in the rank of a Joint Secretary and above in the Union Government has been laid down ; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any period for stay of such Officers in one Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertaking in the capital has been fixed; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the particulars of such Officers who have stayed for more than three years as on

November 1, 1991 in various Ministries/ Departments etc. at New Delhi and the reasons for not rotating them in the interest of efficiency and to prevent these Officers from developing vested interest by continued stay at one place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The tenure prescribed for an IAS officer or an officer of the All India Service appointed to a post of Joint Secretary and above under the Central Staffing Scheme is as under:-

I. Joint Secretary:

Five years. In the event of the officer becoming an Additional Secretary during the period of his tenure as Joint Secretary, he would be entitled to a term of 3 years from the date of his appointment as Additional Secretary subject to a total minimum period of 5 years and a total maximum period of 7 years

of combined tenure as Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary. In such cases, the tenure would end on 31st May of the year in which the deputation would end.

II. Additional Secretary:

An officer appointed directly from the cadre as an additional Secretary, would have a tenure only of 4 years, subject to the tenure being limited to 31st May of the year in which his deputation would end.

III. Secretary.

There is no fixed tenure.

(c) The particulars of the officers of the rank of Joint Secretary or above who have stayed for more than 3 years in the same Ministry/Department as on November 1, 1991 are given in the enclosed Statement. The normal tenure prescribed at the level of Joint Secretary is 5 years and an officer is normally not shifted from one Ministry to another till he completes his tenure.

STATEMENT*List of Officers*

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
1.	A.C. Ray A.M.	Chairman Culcutta Port Trust	Department of Surface Transport
2.	A.K. Saktia	Adviser	Planning Commission
3.	A. Bhattacharya	Addl. Secretary	Department of Environment & Forest.
4.	K.K. Sinha	Joint Secretary	Centre Foreign Assignment.
6.	Rangan Dutta	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Defence
7.	C.N.S Nair	Sr. Director Staff	Department of Defence.
8.	S.V. Giri A.P.	Special Secretary	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
9.	K.J. Reddy	Addl. Secretary	Banking Division, DEA
10.	B.N. Yugandhar	Director	LBSNAA - DP&T
11.	N.K. Suroya	Dir. General	D/Rural Development
12.	Ms. DM DE Rebello	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Education
13.	G.P. Rao	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Commerce

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
14.	T. Munivenkatappa	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Welfare
15.	PVRK Prasad	Chairman/ Person Visak Port Trust	Ministry of Surface Transport
16.	T.K. Dewan	Chairman & MD NE Reg AGR MKTG	Ministry of Home Affairs
17.	D. Subba Rao	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Eco. Affairs
18.	V.P. Jauhari	on Training	M/Envrmt & Forest
19.	Suresh Kumar B.H.	Secretary	C./Pub. Enterprise
20.	K.S. Singh	Dir. General Anthropol Sur In	Deptt. of Culture
21.	A.K. Basak	Addl. Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs
22.	Anwarul Hoda	Addl. Secretary	M/ Commerce
23.	B.P. Verma	Addl. Secretary	D/ Eco. Affairs
24.	Ms. Krishna Singh	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Pers. & Trg.
25.	N.P. Singh	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Pub. Enterprises
26.	G.P. Krishnan	Chairman Cochin Port Trust	M/ Surface Transport

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
27.	R.C.A Jain	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Agr. & Coop.
28.	Ms. Radha Singh	Joint Secretary	Min. of Water Res.
29.	M.S. Dayal G.J.	Addl Secretary	Min. of Health & F.W.
30.	B. Narasimhan	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Agr. & Coop.
31.	Dipankar Basu	Addl. Secretary	UPSC
32.	A.K. Muthally	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Culture
33.	Ms. A. Mansingh	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Agr. & Coop
34.	L. Mansingh	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Ind. Dev.
35.	Sudhir Mankad	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Education
36.	S.K. Chauhan H.P.	Compulsory waig Trifed.	M/ Welfare
37.	Ms. S. Mukherjee.	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
38.	Ashok Pahwa	Joint Secretary	M.H.A./ Welfare
39.	Vishnu Bhagwan H.Y.	Minister	D/ Agri & Coop.
40.	M.D. Asthana	Joint Secretary	D/ Rural Dev.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Office</i>
1	2	3	4
41.	Deepak Dasgupta	Joint Secretary	Cabinet Sectt.
42.	P.R. Kaushik	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Textiles
43.	Sunil Ahuja	Joint Secretary	D/ Agr. & Coop.
44.	L.M.Mehta	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Defence
45.	P.M. Abraham K.U.	Secretary	Deptt. of Sur. Trpt.
46.	Ms. Sarala Gopalan	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Rural Dev.
47.	S. Varedachary	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Eco. Affairs.
48.	R. B. Pathak	Chairman Coir Board	Deptt. of Indust./ Dev
49.	J. Vasudevan K.N.	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Health
50.	S. Rajagopal M.H.	Secretary	Deptt. of Power
51.	N.R. Ranganathan	Spl. Secretary	D/ Eco. Affairs
52.	M.R. Kolhatkar	Adviser	Planning Commission
53.	V. Sundaram	Chairman & M.D.	Min. of Textiles
54.	B. N. Bahadur	Joint Secretary	D/ Civil Supplies

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
55.	K.S. Sidhu	Chairman & MD NTC	M/ Textiles
56.	PSA Sundaran	Joint Secretary	M/ Urban Dev.
57.	Jagdish Joshi	Joint Secretary	M/ Labour
58.	R.M. Premkumar	Devl. Commr. (Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone)	M/Commerce
59.	PMA Hakeem	Joint Secretary	PM Office
60.	S.S. Sohoni	Secretary	V. President Sectt.
61.	Suresh Chandra	Joint Secretary	Deptt. of Defence
62.	M.K. Ranjit Singh MP	Addl. Secretary	M/ Envm. & Forest.
63.	Samar Singh	Addl. Secretary	D/ Envm. & Forest
64.	Vinay Shankar	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs.
65.	N.P. Nawani M.T.	Joint Secretary	D/ Food
66.	M. Damodaran	Joint Secretary	M/ I & B
67.	V. Thulasi Das	Joint Secretary	M/ Defence

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
68.	K.M. Chadha N.L.	Joint Secretary	D/Envm.
69.	A.M. Gokhle	Joint Secretary	D/ Rural Dev
70.	L.D. Mishra O.R	Joint Secretary and Dir. Genl	D/ Education
71.	P. Sarkar	Advisor	D/ Bio-Tech
72.	M.S. Gill P.B.	Secretary	D/ Chem. & Petro.
73.	N.N. Vohra	Secretary	D/ Defence
74.	V.K. Khanna	Joint Secretary	D/ Power
75.	M.S. Chahal	Chairman & MD Punjab & Sindh Bank	Banking Div. DEA
76.	S.S. Dewra	Managing Dir. NAFED	D/ Agr. & /Coop.
77.	K.R. Lakhanpal	Dev. Comm.	D/ Ind. Dev.
78.	Anil Bordia R.J.	Secretary	Deptt. of Education Centre, N. Delhi.
79.	Ms. Kusum Prasad	Director General Employee State Insurance Corpn.	Ministry of Labour Centre-N. Delhi.

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
80.	K.K.Bhatnagar	Member Secretary N.L.C.R.L.P.L.G. BD.	Ministry of Urban Development Centre-N. Delhi.
81.	O.P. Behari	Adviser	Deptt. of Rural Development Centre New Delhi.
82.	A.K.Saxena	Joint Secretary	D/ Agri & Coop.
83.	G. Ranga Rao	Joint Secretary	D/Agri. & Coop.
84.	A. Balraj	Chairman Madras Port Trust	D/ Surface Tpt. Centre-Not ND.
85.	Ms. Rathi Vinay Jha	Executive Director NL. INST FASH. TECHNO	M/ Textiles Centre-N. Delhi.
86.	G.K.Gandhi	Joint Secretary	President Sectt. Centre-N. Delhi.
87.	Dr. J.P.Singh UP	Addl. Secretary	M/ Water Resources Centre N. Delhi
88.	Jagdish Khattar	Joint Secretary	D/ Steel Centre-N. Delhi.
89.	V. N. Anand	Joint Secretary	D/ Heavy Industry Centre-N. Delhi.
90.	S.C. Tripathi	Minister	Centre-F.Post.
91.	V.K.Mittal	Joint Secretary Tech M.Oil Seed	D/ Agri. & Coop. Centre- N.Delhi.

S. No.	Name	Designation	Office
1	2	3	4
92.	Ms. Pratima Dayal	Joint Secretary	D/ Agri. & Coop. Centre-N.Delhi.
93.	Naresh Dayal	Joint Secretary	M/ Petroleum & N Centre-N.Delhi.
94.	D.C. Misra UT	Joint Secretary	D/ Agri. & Coop. Centre-N. Delhi.
95.	P.S.Bhatnagar	Secretary Industrial Incestment Centre.	D/ Economic Affairs Centre-N.Delhi.
96.	Jagdish Sagar	Joint Secretary	D/ Education Centre-N.Delhi.
97.	G.C. Srivastava	Joint Secretary	D/ Agri. Research & Edn. Centre-N.Delhi.
98.	Ms. Vineeta Rai	Joint Secretary	M/ Health & FW Centre-N.Delhi.
99.	B.C. Sarma	Addl. Secretary	D/ Agri. & Coop Centre-N.Delhi.
100.	A.K.Basu	Joint Secretary	D/ Steel Centre-N.Delhi.
101.	R.N.De.	Jute Commissioner O/o Jute Commissioner	M/ Textiles Centre-Not ND.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Office</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
102.	D.K.Manavalan	Joint Secretary	D/ Youth Aff. & Sport Centre-N.Delhi.
103.	Hirak Gosh	Joint Secretary	M/ Labour Centre-N.Delhi.
104.	P. Ray	Joint Secretary	D/ Defence Centre-N.Delhi.

Achievements Under Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme

979. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) the targets and achievements of the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme since the beginning of the implementation of the programme;

(b) the kind of data-base created to integrated micro-level energy requirement planning, taking Block as a unit, with that of micro-level planning for judicious allocation of resources;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore, and

(d) whether the government propose to include the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme having similar contents and approach in the Eighth five year Plan also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (A) Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme was taken up as a pilot scheme in 20 blocks in 8 States during the Sixth five Year Plan. The Seventh Plan target of extending them to 200 blocks has been achieved. During 1990-91, another 24 blocks were added.

(b) Under this programme, block level project documents are prepared after survey of the block. Data contained in 105 block level project documents have been compiled in the form of a report and stored in the computer. A computer model is also being developed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The IREP Programme is being included in the Eighth Plan.

Rain Baseras' in Delhi

980. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the number and places of 'Rain Baseras' (Night Shelters) being run by the Government and Private Organisations in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more such Baseras' if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government have any scheme to open such 'Baseras' in other cities of the country also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) Sixteen Night Shelters, as per details given in the attached Statement, are being run by the Slum Wing of the Delhi Development authority. Delhi Administration has reported that no such record has been maintained by it in respect of private organisation.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct sixteen more Night Shelters during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made to procure land and initiate construction of four Night Shelters in East and West Delhi during the current year.

(c) and (d). The Central Sector 'Night Shelter for pavement dwellers Scheme' envisages formulation of appropriate schemes by municipal bodies or agencies designated by State Governments for the provision of night shelter and sanitation facilities. These bodies/agencies are required to submit their schemes to HUDCO for approval, financing and monitoring. Central Government provide upto Rs.1000/- per

capita as subsidy through HUDCO and balance of Rs. 4000/- per capita is provided by HUDCO as loan. In case the cost of construction exceeds Rs. 5000/- per capita, only 50% of the excess cost beyond Rs. 5000/- per capita is financed by HUDCO and the balance is mobilised by the concerned municipal body /agency or provided by the concerned State Government.

STATEMENT

1. Delhi Gate
2. Andha Mughal
3. Katra Maula Bux in Walled City.
4. G.T. Road
5. Nizamuddin
6. Jama Masjid
7. Jahangirpuri
8. Turkman Gate:
9. Mukerji Market
10. Boulevard Road
11. Karolbagh
12. Shahzada Bagh
13. Old Delhi Railway Station
14. Nehru Place
15. Gole Market
16. Lohri Gate

Amount Collected for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

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

(a) the total amount collected from various States for the Welfare of beedi workers under Beedi Workers Welfare Schemes during the last three years;

(b) the amount released for the Welfare of beedi workers from the fund during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(c) the schemes taken up by each State for utilising the said amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) State-wise details of the amount collected by way of cess on manufactured Beedis under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 are given in attached Statement I

(b) and (c). The Fund is utilised to extend housing, health, educational, recreational and family welfare facilities to beedi workers and their families. State-wise details of amount released are not maintained. Details of expenditure incurred year-wise in each region which includes one or more States/Union Territories are given in the attached Statement II. Statement showing the details of schemes and the total amount spent on these schemes during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 in each region is given in the at attached Statement- III.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing State-wise and Year-wise Amount Collected Selfare Cess from Beedi Industry During the Lat three Years.

		(Rs. in thousands)		
Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21032	21071	21374
2.	Bihar	5930	5713	6143
3.	Gujarat	286	202	192
4.	Karnataka	17127	15461	15104
5.	Kerala	4555	4627	4539
6.	Assam	97	107	116
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25289	21612	20114
8.	Maharashtra	10200	9470	6285
9.	Orissa	1391	1460	1346
10.	Rajasthan	1160	1112	1093
11.	Tamil Nadu	18728	18581	20825
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7481	6187	6796
13.	West Bengal	11708	12689	13869
Total		124984	118292	120796

STATEMENT - II

Statement Showing region-wise & Year Wise Expenditure incurred from Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the last three years

(Rs. In thousands)

Sl. No	Region	States/UTs Covered	Expenditure incurred				Total
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Allahabad	U.P., H.P., Punjab, Delhi & Chandigarh	4006	5605	6435	16046	
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands	17857	21016	23071	1944	
3.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana	4939	7577	6931	10447	
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	4044	3950	4987	12981	
5.	Culcutta	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura.	4638	5849	6154	16641	
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Pondichery, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	6415	11173	697	26285	
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	6345	8643	18756	25744	

(Rs. In thousands)

Sl. No	Region	States/UTs Covered	Expenditure incurred			
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Karma	Bihar	2592	5162	6166	13920
9.	Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15071	14501	13377	43039
Total:			65907	83566	86574	236047

STATEMENT - III

Statement showing total amount spent scheme-wise from Beedi Workers Welfare fund during last three years.

(Rs. In thousands)

Sl. No.	Region	States/UTs Covered	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Allahabad	UP, HP, Punjab, Delhi & Chandigarh	1926	11288	2676	79	77	16046
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep Island	2696	44734	7250	59	7205	61944
3	Bhilwara	Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana	2010	10735	4791	680	1231	10447
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	1274	9766	1381	70	490	12901
5.	Culcutta	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura.	2010	8963	4268	71	1329	16641
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery Andaman & Nicobar Island.	1553	14660	7209	10	2853	26285
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2176	13650	7093	24	2001	25744

(Rs. In thousands)

Sl. No./Region	States/UTs Covered	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Karma	Bihar	1593	9532	2709	80	6	13920
9.	Nagpur	Maharastra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3265	11462	6484	50	21778	43039
Total:		18503	134790	43861	1123	37770	236047	

Expert Group for Delineation of New Hill Areas

982. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group was constituted in May 1986 for delineation of new hill areas for the Hill Areas Development Programme;

(b) if so, when the Expert Group submitted its report; and

(c) the latest stage of implementation of its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 27th February, 1987.

(c) The recommendations have been processed for taking decision.

Unauthorised Buildings in NDMC Area

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

(a) the steps taken to demolish the unauthorised buildings in the N.D.M.C. area; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has setup a cell to detect unauthorised construction in its area. As and when any unauthorised con-

struction is detected, action such as sealing, demolition of the unauthorised construction, etc. is taken under the Punjab Municipal Act.

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

Reservation of Jobs for Women

984. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to provide reservation to women in services under the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination.

[Translation]

Food Processing Unit at Varanasi

985. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited for the setting up a food processing unit in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh is Pending for years;

(b) whether the land for this purpose has been acquired; and

(c) if so, when the proposal is likely to be cleared and when the unit would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. (MFIL) has a proposal to set up Energy Food Plant (Ready to eat/poshahar) at Varanasi which is pending with them since 1987 due to non-receipt of commitment for lifting of entire production capacity for 3 to 5 years from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The land for this purpose has been allotted to MFIL by UPSIDC (Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation).

(c) Further action can be taken only on receipt of commitment for lifting of entire production from the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

Allocation to Orissa for Development of Agriculture

986. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Orissa during 1989-90 and 1990-91 for the development of agriculture;

(b) the actual amount utilised by the Government of Orissa during the same period;

(c) whether the government of Orissa has demanded additional amount for the development of agriculture during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The annual approved outlays for Orissa for Agriculture and allied activities are Rs. 90.06 crores and Rs. 169.74 crores during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(b) The actual expenditure by the Government of Orissa on agriculture and allied activities is Rs. 88.32 crores during 1989-90, for which information is available.

(c) & (d). The annual approved outlay for Orissa for Agriculture and allied activities is Rs. 108.05 crores during the current financial year, i.e., 1991-92. There is no demand from the Government of Orissa for additional amount for the development of agriculture during the current financial year.

Candidates who Appeared in Civil Services Examination

987. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who appeared in the Civil Services examination during each of the last three years from various examination centres in Orissa and the number out of them who belonged to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the number of candidates selected from Indian Administrative Service during the said period and the number of Scheduled

Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates out of them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC**

**GRIEVANCES AND PERNSIONS (SHRI-
MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Infor-
mation is given in the statement at Annex-
ure.**

STATEMENT

*Part (a) of the Question**Year of Exam**No. of Candidates from centres in Orissa appeared.*

	Preliminary Examination					Main Examination				
			SC	ST	Total			SC	ST	Total
	General	2	3	4	5	General	6	7	8	9
1										
1988	Information not available					262		32	18	312
1989	2542		358	199	3009	202		38	24	284
1990	3846		581	280	4707	260		23	15	298

Part (b) of the Question. *Information About Candidates from Orissa elected for I.A.S*

<i>Year of Examination</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1988	2	Nil	1	3
1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1990	2	Nil	Nil	2

[English]

Expansion and Modernisation of paper Mills

988. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modernisation and expansion programmes planned by some paper mills to enhance the industrial capacity have become uncertain due to current restrictions on capital goods imports;

(b) if so, the main reasons for putting the restrictions;

(c) whether the government are considering to assist these units in the matter; and if so, the details hereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No proposal for modernisation and expansion of paper mills is pending with the Government due to the current policy on capital goods imports.

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

Panel to Review cost Escalation of Large Scale Projects

989. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee to review mega and major projects that are behind schedule and are registering steep cost escalation as reported in the Economic Times dated October 10, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has been asked to review the flash reports on mega and major projects; if so, the details of instructions given in this regard;

(d) whether this panel has submitted any report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) how many projects have registered cost escalation according to the latest review; and

(g) what remedial measures have been suggested by the panel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g). Does not arise. However, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary with the Secretaries Deptt. of Expenditure, Deptt. of Programme Implementation, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments as members, has been constituted to review the cases of time and cost overruns in respect of large projects, each costing Rs. 200 crores and above.

Kellogg Company's Projects in India

990. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Promotion Board has cleared the proposal of the world's leading food processing firm, Kellogg Company of the U.S.A. for setting up various projects in India;

(b) if so, the places where this company will set up its projects in India;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed and finalised with the said company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES(SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has approved the proposal of M/s. Kellogg Company of the USA to enter into financial-cum-technical collaboration with a new undertaking M/s. Kellogg India Limited, under automatic approval scheme, for setting up food processing unit at Taloja, Tehsil Panvel, district Raigarh, Maharashtra for manufacture of cereal products. The new undertaking will have 51% foreign equity and the remaining equity will be offered to Indian public.

[Translation]

Tube-wells in Orissa with world Bank Assistance

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

(a) the detail of the tube-wells installed in Orissa with the assistance of World Bank during the last three years;

(b) the number of tube-wells out of them which are functioning and those which are out of order separately;

(c) the time by which these non-operative tube-wells are proposed to be made operational; and

(d) the number of tube-wells likely to be installed in Orissa during 1991-92 with the assistance of World Bank?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is no ongoing World Bank assisted Scheme for drinking water supply in Orissa.

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

Tube-Wells in Gujarat with World Bank Assistance

992. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tube-wells installed in Gujarat during the last two years with the assistance of World Bank;

(b) the number of tube-wells out of them functioning and those which are not functioning;

(c) the time by which these non-operative tube-wells are likely to be made operational; and

(d) the number of tubewells likely to be installed in the State during 1991-92 with the assistance of World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water supply Scheme in Gujarat with World Bank Assistance

993. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any water supply scheme is in operation in Surat and Vadodra in Gujarat with the assistance of World Bank or any other international agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure involved therein and the year by which this scheme is likely to be completed;

(d) whether there is any delay in the execution of the works under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Supply of Essential Commodities in Delhi

994. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Delhi have to face great difficulties due to untimely supply of essential commodities to the Fair Price Shops by the government in Delhi, particularly in trans-Yamuna areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any complaints in this regard have been received by the government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the government to ensure the timely supply of essential items to the Fair Price Shops for public convenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). The average monthly

distribution of rice and wheat in the PDS in Delhi has been of the order of 14,000 tonnes and 47,200 tonnes respectively during the year 1990. During the month of October, 1991, a quantity of 22,900 tonnes of rice and 77,000 tonnes wheat has been supplied. Whilst in an operation of this magnitude, some dislocation can take place and complaints made about them, all efforts are made to take corrective action so that supplies reach the fair price shops. A coordination Committee consisting of representatives of the FCI and Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has been constituted to sort out operational problems and closely monitor the system of delivery of foodgrains and sugar to fair price shops.

[English]

Modification of Constitution (Amendment) Bills

995. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Mayors (AICM) has suggested certain modifications in the two Constitution (Amendment) Bills seeking to strengthen the local bodies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The All India Council of Mayors had made some suggestions with reference to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, relating to Urban Local Bodies. The suggestions are briefly given in the statement attached. These suggestions were taken into consideration by the govern-

ment while finalising the concerned Bill. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Bill relating to Urban Local Bodies was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.9.1991.

STATEMENT

Suggestions by all India Council of Mayors Relating to Constitution Amendment Bill.

1. Provision for automatic dissolution at the end of 5 years to be deleted.
2. Deletion of Clause 3 of Article 243 (E) which lays down that where election is held for a Panchayat in a mid-term poll period should be for remainder of the term.
3. No Municipality should be dissolved before expiry of term of 5 years.
4. Provision for supersession only on charges of grave financial irregularities and after holding judicial enquiry.
5. Period of six months may be provided to take place report of Finance Commission and action taken thereon.
6. Provision relating to ward Committees should be deleted.
7. Parliament to be empowered to frame Model Acts for Municipal Corporation and Municipality.

[Translation]

Loan Licensing Scheme

996. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to scrap the Loan Licensing Scheme by the end of 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to solve the problems, such as shortage of medicines that may arise due to the scrapping of the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). In March, 1990 Government had announced its decision to extend upto 31-12-1991 the time limit for discontinuing the loan licensing system. However, a number of representations and suggestions have been received thereafter from the Industry in this regard and these are being comprehensively examined.

Production of Fertilizers at Aonla and Jagdishpur Factories

997. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizer has since been started in the gas based fertilizer factories of Aonla and Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the said factories are producing fertilisers at their full capacity; and

(c) the production capacity thereof and the quantity of fertilizer produced by them in the current year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a). Yes, Sir. Commercial production started in Aonla and Jagdishpur on 16.7.1988 and 1.11.1988, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) the production capacity in each of these factories is 7,26,000 tonnes per annum of urea and the quantities produced are given below:

Aonia	(in MT) Jagdishpur
(1.4.1991 to 18.11.1991)	(April 1991 to October 1991)
5,34,462	4,03,827

Cement Production

998. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement produced in the country during 1991-92 vis-a-vis the domestic requirement;

(b) whether the government have received some new applications for setting up cement factories keeping in view the shortage of cement; and

(c) if so, the number of new cement factories likely to be set up in the private sector this year, the location thereof and the extent to which the shortage of cement would be met by the setting up of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Against a projected domestic demand of 54 million tonnes of cement during 1991-92, the production target has been fixed at 55 million tonnes. The actual production of cement during April-September, 1991, was 25.8 million tonnes as compared to 23.2 million tonnes production during the corresponding period of 1990-91 i.e. a growth of 11%.

(b) There is no shortage of cement in the country. Under the new Licensing Policy, cement industry has been delicensed and as such, the companies do not have to submit applications to the Government for setting up of new cement factories. However, a total of 28 companies have filed Information Memoranda intimating their intention to manufacture cement.

(c) A capacity of about 2.2 million tonnes is expected to materialise by way of expansions during the current year.

Fertilizer Manufacturing Units Under F.C.I.

999. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer manufacturing units functioning at corporation of India;

(b) the names of the units in which production has been suspended;

(c) whether production in the fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur has also been suspended for the last one and a half years; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to revive the said factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There are four fertilizer producing units under the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd, located at Sindri in Bihar, Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh, Talcher in Orissa, and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The production of fertilizer was suspended in Gorakhpur unit w.e.f. 10th June, 1990.

(d) the Company has engaged consultants for carrying out health survey of the plant.

[English]

Overhauling of Planning Methodology and Procedures

1000. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to overhaul the planning methodology and procedures, as reported in the Statesman dated September 30, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The organisations with whom interaction would take place in this regard; and

(d) whether the State Governments would also be consulted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) the Planning Commission has been contemplating a reorientation in the approach to planning in order to tackle the imbalances in the overall economic management and to make appropriate adjustments to the vastly changed and fast changing scenario.

(b) Such reorientation would broadly consist of rationalisation of plan expenditure, completing on-going schemes before rushing on with large number of new schemes, weeding out schemes and projects which do not make economic sense, properly funding schemes so as to avoid cost and time overruns, generating additional resources through non-inflationary measures, transferring effective authority to

the State Governments, a gradual shift to indicative planning and greater reliance on private initiative and non-governmental organisations.

(c) and (d). These and such other suggestions will be discussed with the Central Ministries and the States in the round of discussions on Eighth Plan and will also be considered in the forthcoming meeting of the National Development Council.

Super Computer Params

1001. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Computers Params are being made indigenously;

(b) if so, how these super computers differ with other computers in their performances;

(c) the names of other countries which are capable of producing super computers; and

(d) the areas where these super computers are used?

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

(b) PARAM parallel super Computers have a peak computing power of 1000 Mega Flops. With respect to the mainframe computers and workstations which are currently being manufactured in the country, PARAM'S computing performance exceeds by a factor over 100 for the 256 node machine.

(c) Conventional Super Computers are available only from USA and Japan. However, Parallel Super Computers have been

designed developed and commercialised in USA, UK, Germany and France.

(d) PARAM Parallel Super Computers are planned to be used in the following areas:

- Remote Sensing
- Image Processing
- Signal Processing
- Launch Vehicle Dynamics
- Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Finite Element Modelling
- Oil Reservoir Modelling
- Computational Physics
- Computational Chemistry
- Astronomy and Astrophysics
- Material Science
- Computational Mathematics
- Graphics and Visualisation

Bill For Agricultural Labour

1002. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bill for the welfare of agricultural workers and to regulate their employment and service conditions is likely to be introduced in the parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GATOWAR): (a) and (b). A Bill for the welfare of Agricultural Labour is under the consideration of the Government. The details of the Bill have not been finalised yet.

Project for Manufacturing Soft Ferrites

1003. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up any project to manufacture soft ferrites in Orissa:

(b) if so, the name of the place identified in Orissa for the location of the soft ferrites unit;

(c) the cost of the project and its installed capacity;

(d) the time by which the unit is expected to be set up; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Government of India have no proposal to set up any project to manufacture soft ferrites in Orissa.

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

Demand for Paper

1004. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have made any study on the demand for papers in the country during Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans; and

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

(c) whether the present rate of production will be adequate to meet the growing need of papers in Eighth and Ninth plans; and

(d) if no, the details of steps taken to meet the demand for papers in those plan period?

1990	...	19.09 lakh M.T.
1995	...	24.59 lakh M.T.
2000	...	31.68 lakh M.T.

This does not include newsprint.

The present demand of paper and paperboard is mostly met by indigenous production except some speciality papers and newsprint which are being imported. Government are taking steps, such as, exempting paper units proposing to use atleast 75% non-conventional raw-materials from compulsory licensing so that the growing demand can be met during the 8th and 9th Plan periods.

Modernisation of Existing Units

1005. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the bottlenecks in the rapid growth of industrialisation in the country;

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to remove those bottlenecks and to modernise the existing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). No demand study paper during 8th and 9th five Year Plans have been made by the Government. However, the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industry in their report dated 21.9.1983 on demand forecast by 2000 A.D. had estimated as under:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The bottlenecks in the rapid growth of industrialisation in the country have been enunciated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both House of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. In order to remove the bottlenecks, Industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of Industries as long as they conform to the locational policy. The policy and procedures governing foreign investment and foreign technology agreements have been substantially liberalised. The industrial policy reforms introduced under the new Industrial Policy are designed to upgrade efficiency and help modernisation of Indian industries so that it becomes more competitive and take its rightful place in the world of industrial progress.

Subletting of Government Accommodation

1006. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-letting of the government accommodation has been increasing in New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Directorate of Estate and other Special pool entitled Authorities on sub-letting of Government accommodation by the allottees during the last six months;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) the various factors responsible for the increase in the incidents of sub-letting; and

(e) the steps taken to discourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the last one year, the number of subletting complaints has increased.

(b) During the last six months complaints about sub-letting in 463 general pool residences in New Delhi have been received.

(c) Inspection teams have been formed to conduct surprise inspections of all the 463 general pool residences.

(d) and (e). Investigations have revealed that generally employees having their own private accommodation tend to sub-let their government residences allotted to them to earn an extra income. To discourage sub-letting of government accommodation, surprise inspections of the residences are being intensified. In cases where unauthorised subletting of the government residence is proved, penalties as provided in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 are being imposed on the allottees. Penalties include monetary penalty and also debarment from govt. accommodation.

Acquisition of Land for Development of Third Phase of Chandigarh

1007. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land likely to be acquired for the development of proposed third phase of Chandigarh;

(b) whether the new development is primarily for meeting the demand of co-operative housing societies and the resettlement of slum-dwellers;

(c) if not, whether the further expansion is in accordance with the original Master Plan and would not substantially reduce the area under agriculture thereby affecting adversely the ecology of the Union Territory; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to raise counter magnet centres in the adjoining areas of Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) An extent of about 1710 acres of land is proposed to be acquired for the third phase of Chandigarh.

(b) The new development is expected to meet the demand of Co-operative House Building Societies, Chandigarh Housing Board, Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers and also the requirement of Central/State Government/UT Administration/Public Sector Undertaking for their office and residential purposes.

(c) The expansion is planned in accordance with the original Master Plan and also the Chandigarh Urban Complex Plan formulated for the integrated and plan development of the city and its surrounding areas. The ecology of the Union Territory would not

be affected since sufficient open space and forests as conceived under the Chandigarh Urban Complex plan have been provided for.

(d) No, Sir.

Wheat Quota of Chandigarh

1009. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of wheat for Union Territory of Chandigarh under the Public Distribution System (P.D.S.) has been reduced recently;

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

(c) when the quota is likely to be restored/raised to cover the people left out of P.D.S. so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). In view of the substantial quantities of wheat being sold by the Food Corporation of India in the open market, allocation of wheat to most of the States/Union territories for Public Distribution System has been marginally reduced.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the position of stocks in the Central Pool, seasonal availability, requirements of the various States and price trends etc. The allocations are supplemental in nature and are not meant to meet the entire demand of a State/Union Territory.

[Translation]

Industrial sickness in Uttar Pradesh

1011. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale industrial sickness in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons of the said industrial sickness; and

(d) the details of guidelines issued and resources made available to the State Government by the Central Government to remove the industrial sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest RBI data, there were 82 non-SSI sick and 24401 SSI sick units in the State of Uttar Pradesh as at the end of September, 1989.

(c) A number of causes, both external and internal, are responsible for industrial sickness. Among the major causes as reported by banks are marketing problems, financial problems, labour problem, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession, natural calamities, production problem, etc.

(d) As far as non-SSI sick units are concerned no finance is provided to the State Government. Under the Margin Money Scheme, the Central Government provides

funds to the State Governments for revival of the SSI sick units. As at the end of March, 1991, the total amount sanctioned to the State of Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government under the Margin Money Scheme for revival of SSI sick units amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs.

[English]

Assistance to Fruit and Vegetable Industries at Jaunpur

1012. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is being provided by the Government to the fruit and vegetable based industries at Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during each of the last three years; and

(c) whether some schemes regarding fruit and vegetable based industries at Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh are lying pending for approval and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have been providing assistance to State Governments for setting up fruits and vegetable based industries in different States on the request of the State Governments. No specific proposal for setting up industry in Jaunpur district have been received from the State Government. However, in the year 1990-91 following assistance have been given to U.P. Government:-

1) for setting up of food processing training centres and upgradation of community canning centres- Rs.13.2. lakhs.

ii) for training and visit programme- Rs.2 lakhs.

Plots to N.R.I.s

1013. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non-Resident Indians have urged the government for allotment of residential plots in the capital against payment in foreign currency;

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

(c) by when a decision in this regard would be taken?

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

(b) and (c). A scheme for allotment of residential plots to NRIs in Delhi was launched by Government in 1976. Subsequently, in 1981 a decision was taken by the government to drop the scheme. Some requests for revival of the earlier scheme have been received. There is no proposal for revival of the scheme. Besides this, requests have also been received for Allotment of land for development of housing for NRIs. These requests are being processed keeping in view the relevant provisions for allotment of land and the proposed measures for attracting investment in housing by NRIs. No final view has been taken in the matter so far.

Monitoring agency for small scale industry

1014. SHRI V. SREENIVANSA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have decided to set up a monitoring agency to ensure adequate credit facilities to small and rural industrial sectors;

(b) if so, the composition of the members of the monitoring agency;

(c) on what lines the monitoring agency will function;

(d) how the monitoring agency will help small scale and rural industrial; sector in providing financial facilities; and

(e) the details thereof on this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) A social monitoring agency as envisaged in para 3.1 of the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.91 has not yet been set up.

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

Implementation of National Capital Region Plan

1015. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting regarding the National Capital Region Plan, concerned was expressed at the delay in NCR development plan implementation due to lack of financial resources;

(b) if so, whether the schemes under the plan have suffered delay due to lack of financial resources; and

(c) the extent of shortage of financial resources to which the delay was attributable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the 13th Meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board held on 30.9.91 members had generally expressed concern at the delay in the implementation of the NCR plan due to lack of financial resources and other reasons.

(b) Schemes for land acquisition and development in the Priority towns and schemes for development of regional and local infrastructure have suffered due to lack of financial resources.

(c) During the 7th Five Year Plan, a total investment of Rs. 867 Crores (Rs. 400 crores under State Sector and Rs 467 crores in the Central Sector through Central Ministries) was required for the implementation of the plan programmes. The figures of actual expenditure in the State Sector and Central Sector through the centre Ministries are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

New Housing Policy

1016. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI PANKAJ CHODHARY:
SHRI MUKAL BALKRISHNA-WASNIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have been working out a new Housing to state:

(b) if so, the main objectives laid down for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be announced and adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Draft National Housing Policy (NHP) was placed before both the Houses of Parliament in May, 1988. The government has taken up the revision of the draft national Housing Policy in the light of the views expressed by M.Ps, State Governments and different sections of the public. The revised draft N.H. P. is expected to be placed before both the Houses of Parliament shortly.

Compensation to Bhopal Gas victims

1017. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

what steps have since been taken to distribute the compensation amount amongst victims of UCO gas leak accident of 1984 at Bhopal following the judgement upholding the February, 1989 settlement of \$ 470 million?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS(DR CHINTA MOHAN): Adjudication of claims and distribution of compensation is to be carried out under the provisions of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985. The Scheme, inter alia, provides for a Welfare Commissioner with appropriate assistance to undertake the process of adjudication and compensation.

The Welfare Commissioner is in Place and the process of adjudication should commence by the 3rd February, 1992, the date which the Supreme Court has fixed for commencement of the process.

[Translation]

Loss in HECL

1018. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi is running in loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the total value of goods produced during the last three years and the details of profit and loss in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation has been incurring losses mainly due to inadequate and imbalanced order book, excess manpower, high overhead serious liquidity problem, shortage of power, poor work culture, old machinery and heavy outstanding from the customers etc. The order book position has, however, improved recently.

(c) The total value of production, profit and loss during the last three years are given below:-

Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of Production</i>	<i>Profit (+)/Loss(-)</i>	
1988-89	352.67	(+)	12.53
1989-90	368.62	(-)	33.62
1990-91	263.80	(-)	99.51

Basic Facilities for Dwelling Units

by providing basic facilities there; and

1019. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to be state:

(a) whether the ten thousand dwelling units constructed by the Delhi development Authority are not being allotted due to non-availability of facilities like electricity water, sewerage and roads;

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

(c) the efforts being made by the government for allotment of these dwelling units

(d) the details of the efforts made in this connection during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Only 1905 dwelling units constructed by DDA are at present not being allotted due to no-availability of electricity and water. Zone-wise details of these dwelling units are indicated as Statement.

(c) and (d). Them DDA is in constant tozch with the concerned local agencies for making available the required basic facilities so as to expedite the allotments.

STATEMENT

List of houses constructed by DDA which are not being allotted due to non-availability of Electricity from DESU, water from MCD

Sl. No	Name of work	Zone	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	246 EWS Dwelling Units for Landless for Harijan near Pitampura Village	North Zone	Non-availability of Electricity from DESU
2.	180 LIG Dwelling units in Block G-17 (Uttari) Pitampura.	-do-	-do-
3.	90 LIG Dwelling units at Motia Khan	-do-	-do-
4.	285 SFS Dwelling units in Sector-B, Pocket 5 & 6 Vasant Kunj	South West Zone	Non-availability of Electricity from DESU and water from MCD
5.	124 SFS Dwelling Units in Sector-C, Pkt. 4 Vasant Kunj.	-do-	-do-
6.	288 Janita Dwelling units in Vasant Vihar	-do-	-do-
7.	356 SFS Dwelling units at GH 4 in G-17 area Paschimpur.	West Zone	-do-
8.	336 Community Service Personnel Dwelling Units at Paschimpur Pkt. A-4	-do-	Non-Availability of Water from MCD

Renovation of Vigyan Bhawan*[English]*

1020. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHLIDA:

Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the renovation work at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, has since been commenced;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent thereon;

(c) the time by which the renovation work will be completed;

(d) the names of the firms entrusted with the renovation work;

(e) whether the firm has been selected on minimum cost basis;

(f) if not the criteria followed in selection of the above firm?

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

(b) the sanction has been accorded for Rs. 12.02 Crores. The cost is likely to be revised as per the concept scheme being finalised.

(c) It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of April 1993.

(d) Following two Consultants have been appointed

- 1) M/s Raja Aederi consultants (P) Ltd.
- 2) M/s Struct well Designs and Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

(e) and (f). For the type of renovation work envisaged it is not possible to determine the minimum cost as it depends on many factors like proposals given by various agencies, their expertise in taking up of similar works, etc. The Architectural consultancy for renovation work of Vigyan Bhavan has been entrusted to a Consultancy firm. Open competitive offers were called and the work was awarded after deliberation and careful scrutiny by a Committee.

Hindustan cables Ltd.

1021. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
KUMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Cables Ltd. have received back the foam insulated cables exported to Singapore;

(b) whether the government have conducted an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGOON): (a) Entire quantity of Cables not found acceptable by Singapore Telecom Authority has been received back by Hindustan Cables Limited.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Clearance of foreign investment proposals

1022. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN
SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major foreign investment proposals cleared by the Union government during September, - October, 1991;

(b) the yearly net foreign exchange inflow involved in each of these proposals; and

(c) the names of the industrial sectors in which the Government have decided to encourage foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Particulars of Foreign Collaboration approvals viz, name of the Indian company, name of foreign collaboration, item of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration, are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy, over 250 foreign collaboration proposals have been approved upto the end of October, 1991. Of these, over 60 proposals envisage direct foreign investment of about Rs. 170 crores in diverse industrial sectors like Industrial Machinery, Electrical equipments, Medical instruments, Chemicals, Food Processing Industries etc.

(c) Annex. III of the Statement on Industrial Policy, tabled in both Houses of Parliament on July 24, 1991, lists the high-priority industries in which Government encourages foreign investment.

[Translation]

Working Group on Rural development Schemes

1024. SHRI RAM SARAM STSN YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has appointed any working group for the implementation of various suggestions in regard to Rural development schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the working group in regard to the various rural development schemes?

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Planning Commission has not appointed any Working Group for the implementation of various suggestions in regard to Rural Development schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Pension Structure

1025. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make improvements in the present pension structure in respect of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Pension Structure of Central Government employees was recently subjected to an in-depth examination by the Fourth Central Pay Commission and all its major recommendations have already been accepted and implemented.

Ocean Development Programmes

1026. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to evolve some special Ocean Development Programmes with special reference to Nodules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to cover higher research and development in deep sea fishing technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. India has a continuing programme to develop the mine site in the Central Indian Ocean (about 1600 km south of Cape Comorin) allocated to it by the international Seabed Authority, with exclusive mining rights.

(b) The commercial value of the deep seabed nodules lies in their low concentration but strategically important contents of copper, Nickel and Cobalt, in addition to manganese. The nodule utilization programme therefore consists of 3 separate but interlinked technological component (a) detailed exploration of the mine site lying at a depth of 5 km below the surface, (b) development of a deep seabed mining system to bring these nodules to the surface and (c) development of cost effective metallurgical processes and plants to extract minerals from the nodules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance for Development of Pune

1027. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate Special Development Assistance for Pune City; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Food Processing Units of Multinational foreign Companies

1028. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multinational foreign companies who have set up food processing units in the country;

(b) whether some foreign investment proposals have been cleared by the Government recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how far these foreign companies have been able to generate employment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) There is no accepted definition of multinational company. However, for practical purposes, a company having more than 40% of non-resident interest (popularly known as FERA company) was being treated as a

multinational company. Two companies, M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Hindustan Gum and Chemicals, Bhiwani have foreign equity of more than 40% and are engaged in food processing as per the information available.

(b) and (c). The proposal of M/s. Kellogg company of USA for establishing a new undertaking with 51% foreign equity and reminding equity to be offered to Indian public, has been cleared by the Reserve Bank of India under automatic approval scheme under the new Industrial Policy.

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

Decline in Fertilizer Production

1029. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA

RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the production of fertilizers during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in the production of fertilizers both Nitrogen and Phosphate together with the reasons for the decline; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the fertilizer units which are falling short of production targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The targets and actual production of fertilizers, in terms of nutrients, during the current financial year 1991-92 (April - October, 1991) is given below:-

(000 MT)

	Target	Actual	Shortfall as Compared to target
Nitrogen	4120.1	4042.5	77.6
Phosphate	1575.0	1541.6	33.4

However, when compared with the production during the corresponding period of 1990-91, there has been a positive growth of 1.3. per cent in the case of Nitrogen and 14.4 per cent in the case of Phosphate production.

The major reasons for the marginal shortfall vis-a-vis the target in the production of fertilizers during the current years are given below:-

(i) Non-availability of natural gas in all the gas-based fertilizers plant from 9th to 19th September, 1991 due to

ONGC Officer, strike.

(ii) One stream of Hazira plant of KRIBHCO remained under complete shutdown from 26th September to 20th October, 1991 due to a fire accident.

(iii) Failure of critical equipment in all the three streams of Urea plant of RCF at Thal.

(iv) Equipment problem in all the plants of FCI and HFC, SFC Kota, ICI Kanpur, Cochin I & II of FACT.

- Trombay of RCF, ZAC Goa, GNFC Bharuch and IGFC Jagdishpur.
- (v) Power problem in FACT Udyogamandal NLC Neyveli. CFL - Vizag, IFFCO - Kandia ICI - Kanpur, PPL - Paradeep and all the plants of RCF
- (vi) Labour problem in HLL - Haldia and IGFC - Jagdishpur.
- (vii) Other problems - Raw water shortage in Namrup-III of HFC and Thal plant of RCF.

(c) The following steps have been/are being taken to improve the performance of the fertilizer units which are falling short of production targets:-

- (i) Improving capacity utilisation by replacement renewal of problematic equipments;
- (ii) Constant monitoring by preventive and predictive maintenance;
- (iii) Revamping modernisation of the plant;
- (iv) Assistance by the Government to the manufacturing units in obtaining the raw materials; and
- (v) Periodical review of the performance of the public and co-operative sector units by the Government with a view to giving suitable directions, wherever required, for improving their performance.

STATEMENT

Particulars	Unit	Public Sector	Co-operative Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	(i) Nitrogen and Complex Plants (Nos)	30	5	18	53
	(ii) Single Sugar (Nos) Phosphate plants	7	-	82	89
2.	Installed Capacity (in Lakh MT)				
	Nitrogen	43.74	15.31	23.43	82.47
	Phosphate	7.92	3.09	16.50	27.51
	%age share of Nitrogen	53.04	18.55	28.41	100.00
	%age share of Phosphate	28.79	11.23	59.98	100.00
3.	Production (000 MT) 1990-91				
	Nitrogen	2873.00	1722.10	2398.00	6993.10
	Phosphate	510.90	233.10	1307.90	2051.90
	%age Capacity of Utilization 1990-91				
	Nitrogen	66.30	112.40	105.00	85.90
	Phosphate	62.40	75.40	80.60	74.60

[Translation]

Sick Micro Cement Plants in Madhya Pradesh

1031. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick mini-micro and macro cement plants in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the government of Madhya Pradesh has written to the Union government in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to provide assistance to the government of Madhya Pradesh for making these sick industrial units economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) It has been reported by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction that only one cement company of Madhya Pradesh viz. M/s. Abhishek Cement Limited is registered as a sick industrial company with them under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA).

(b) No. Sir.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) the question does not arise.

Closed Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1032. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small, medium and large industries closed during last three years in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount of capital invested by

financial institutions in the above mentioned industries; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for getting these industries reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest data available, there were 30 Non-SSI sick/weak units which were closed in the State of Madhya Pradesh as at the end of September, 1989. the amount outstanding against them as at the end of September, 1989 was Rs. 41.06 crores. Similar information with regard to SSI units is not maintained centrally. For revival of sick industrial units Government have taken a number of steps as indicated in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government of India for the revival of sick industrial units

(i) the government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of

potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-

(vi) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such 'Excise Loans' will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of rehabilitation/Modernisation / diversification.

(vii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April, 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The paid up capital of this bank is Rs. 250 crores.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilita-

tion meets in different state to help primary lending institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 14 centres where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being operated by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick SSI units.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Uttar Pradesh

1033. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have formulated any development scheme for Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have provided any financial assistance for the functioning of Khadi and village industries in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Government gives funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to promote khadi and village industries under its purview. The KVI is actively engaged in the development of KVI programmes in Uttar Pradesh through Uttar Pradesh State Khadi and Village Industries Board, registered institutions and cooperatives directly aided by KVIC as also KVIC's Departmental Units.

(b) and (c). KVIC disbursed the following funds in Uttar Pradesh State for imple-

mentation of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

Rs.in lakhs

	1989-90		1990-91	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
Khadi	1472.88	472.09	1731.88	417.90
V.I.	154.93	1491.76	47.92	1611.52
Total:	1627.81	1963.85	1779.80	2029.42

Central Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh

1034. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified those central public sector undertakings of Uttar Pradesh whose working has not been satisfactory during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for which those are not functioning satisfactorily and the steps taken by the Government for improving their working capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Twelve out of seventeen Central Public Sector Enterprises having their registered offices in the State of U.P. have incurred losses during the last two years, i.e. 1989-90 and 1988-89 upto period only the informations is available.

(b) The reasons attributable to losses by public sector enterprises are escalation in import cost, low capacity utilisation, outdated plants and machineries, shortage of power, excess manpower, demand variations etc. Improving working of the enterprises is

a continuous process. Enterprise specific remedial action is taken by the Government and the concerned enterprise. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plans, financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, change in product-mix energy conservation, technological upgradation, signing of MOU with the government, etc.

Fly Ash conversion Plants by Delhi Development Authority

1035. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 August, 1991 to the USQ No. 4413 and state:

(a) whether all the required information regarding Fly Ash Conversion Plants by Delhi Development Authority has since been collected and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The DDA has approved the setting up of two fly-ash conversion plants belted

Raj Ghat after the proposal is cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests from environmental angle.

[English]

**House Constructed in Uttar Pradesh
Under Indira Awas Yojana and E.W.S.
Scheme**

1036. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of house State-wise constructed under Indira Awas Yojana and Economically Weaker Section Scheme respectively in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 (till date);

(b) the total amount spent for the construction of these houses, State-wise;

(c) the total number of houses, State-wise proposed to be constructed under both categories during the year 1991-92;

(d) whether the Union Government have received complaints about misappropriation of funds allocated for construction of these houses; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTAR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total number of houses reported to have been constructed till date during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY and Economically Weaker Section (E.W.S) Scheme (under 20 Point Programme) is given in the attached Statement -I

(b) The total amount spent during 1990-91 and 1991-92 under Indira Awas Yojana, State-wise is given in the attached statement-II. However, as Economically Weaker Section Scheme is a loan-cum-subsidy scheme in the State sector, the amount spent for the construction of these houses is not being monitored by the Central Government.

(c) The targets fixed, State-wise for the construction of houses under both categories during the year 1991-92 is given in the attached Statement III

(d) and (e). No specific complaint has been received by the Union Government about misappropriation of funds allocated for construction of these houses.

STATEMENT-I

Houses constructed under I.A.Y. and Economically Weaker Section Scheme during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Sl.No.	State /UT	1990-91		1991-92*	
		House contracted		Houses constructed	
		(Nos)		(Nos)	
		IAY	EWS	IAY	EWS
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6142	5080	889	4880
2.	Madhya Pradesh	NI	NI	NR	NI

Sl.No.	State /UT	1990-91		1991-92*	
		House contracted		Houses constructed	
		(Nos)		(Nos)	
		IAY	EWS	IAY	EWS
3.	Assam	2299	1298	164	153
4.	Bihar	10480	427	NR	0
5.	Goa	51	160	19	0
6.	Gujarat	4736	1407	2501	564
7.	Haryana	859	729	66	120
8.	Himachal Pradesh	435	30	7	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	273	240	36	0
10.	Karnataka	11341	3607	1468	948
11.	Kerala	8724	4865	981	1152
12.	Mahdy Pradesh	18790	3713	22847	1454
13.	Maharashtra	9730	612	NR	63
14.	Manipur	170	0	17	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	18	19	
16.	Mizoram	1264	Nil	79	0
17.	Nagaland		649	NI	NR 0
18.	Orissa	9041	1544	4440	190
19.	Punjab	934	100	147	45
20.	Rajasthan	2028	2708	5417	129
21.	Sikkim	58	0	NIL	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	47260	14420	23	9735
23.	Tripura	491	183	44	14

<i>Sl.No. State /UT</i>	<i>1990-91 House contracted (Nos)</i>		<i>1991-92* Houses constructed (Nos)</i>	
	<i>IAY</i>	<i>EWS</i>	<i>IAY</i>	<i>EWS</i>
24. Uttar Pradesh	25300	19088	2230	11827
25. West Bengal	9421	130	1031	0
26. A&N Islands	13	40	NR	NI
27. Chandigarh	NR	8290	NR	Ni
28. D & N Haveli	53	NI	32	Ni
29. Daman & Diu	10	NI	17	NI
30. Delhi	NR	0	NIL	NIL
31. Lakhadweep	NR	NI	NIL	NI
32. Pondicherry	40	NI	NR	NI
ALL INDIA	170805	74281	43073	31293

N.R.- Not Reported.

* - Provisional.

NI - Not in operation.

STATEMENT II

Expenditure incurred under Indira Awas Yojana during 1990-91 and 1991-92

<i>Sl.No. State/UT</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	964.62	50.92
2. ' Arunachal Pradesh	0'38	0.00
3. Assam	223.86	50.58

<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
4.	Bihar	NR.	0.00
5.	Goa	2.64	1.41
6.	Gujarat	567.10	424.40
7.	Haryana	114.96	5.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57.69	1.86
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.53	4.42
10.	Karnataka	948.21	120.60
11.	Kerala	472.24	44.05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2043. 13	713.47
13.	Maharashtra	1313.51	0.00
14.	Manipur	21.80	0.80
15.	Meghalaya	18.81	1.18
16.	Mizoram	114.17	10.81
17.	Nagaland	94.10	0.00
18.	Orissa	1177.99	406.86
19.	Punjab	111.95	23.60
20.	Rajasthan	178.06	269. 57
21.	Sikkim	3.20	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	6687.60	1.78
23.	Tripura	57.71	4.38
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2556.43	232.50
25.	West Bengal	993.11	208.87

<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
26.	A&N Islands	1.51	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	6.20	2.26
29.	Daman & Diu	0.34	0.32
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	9.43	3.29
Total		18795.28	2583.91

NR- Not Reported

Provisional.

Statement-III

Targets fixed under Indira Awaas Yojana & Economically Weaker Section scheme during 1991-92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>LAY (Nos.) (Nos.)</i>	<i>EWS Scheme (Nos.)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7913	35000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	289	NI
3.	Assam	1119	2076
4.	Bihar	16346	660
5.	Goa	10	100
6.	Gujarat	4661	1200
7.	Haryana	941	500
8.	Himachal Pradesh	351	50

Sl. No.	State/UT	LAY (Nos.) (Nos.)	EWS Scheme
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	205	900
10.	Karnataka	5443	4000
11.	Kerala	1733	12554
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18268	4000
13.	Maharashtra	7651	6800
14.	Manipur	59	300
15.	Meghalaya	450	142
16.	Mizoram	226	120
17.	Nagaland	392	NI
18.	Orissa	9110	1500
19.	Punjab	1287	100
20.	Rajasthan	7347	1500
21.	Sikkim	52	40
22.	Tamil Nadu	7222	12558
23.	Tripura	286	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18914	18000
25.	West Bengal	11594	295
26.	A & N Islands	16	30
27.	Chandigarh	5	NI
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61	NI
29.	Daman & Diu	8	NI
30.	Delhi	79	8300

Sl. No.	State/UT	LAY (Nos.) (Nos.)	EWS Scheme
31.	Lakshadweep	16	NI
32.	Pondicherry	48	NI
Total:		122100	110885

NR-Not Reported.

* _ Provisional.

Selling of Rice in Open Market by FCI

1037. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the Food Corporation of India to sell rice in the open market during the recent festival season; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The orders for sale of rice in the open market were issued on 24th October, 1991. As available information with FCI a quantity of about 10,000 MT has so far been sold. The sale is in progress. The sale price for different centres is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Centres and the sale Price of Rice to be Sold in the Open Market

Centre	Sale Price (Rate Per Qtl)		
	Common Rs.	Fine Rs.	Superfine Rs.
Bombay	400/-	420/-	430/-
Pune	400/-	420/-	430/-
Nagpur	400/-	420/-	430/-
Ahmedabad	380/-	400/-	410/-
Bhopal	410/-	420/-	440/-
Delhi	420/-	450/-	470/-
Kanpur	400/-	420/-	440/-

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sale Price (Rate Per Qtl)</i>		
	<i>Common Rs.</i>	<i>Fine Rs.</i>	<i>Superfine Rs.</i>
Lucknow	400/-	420/-	440/-
Varanasi	400/-	420/-	440/-
Jammu	420/-	450/-	470/-
Madras	380/-	400/-	410/-
Coimbatore	380/-	400/-	410/-
Madurai	380/-	400/-	410/-
Hyderabad	410/-	430/-	440/-
Vizag	410/-	430/-	440/-
Bangalore	390/-	410/-	420/-
Cochin	420/-	450/-	470/-
Patna	390/-	420/-	430/-
West Bengal (excluding statutory rationing area)	390/-	410/-	430/-
Bhubaneswar	420/-	440/-	450/-
Guwahati	410	430/-	450/-

Impact of New Industrial Policies

1038. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the new industrial Policy in terms of response received by the Government from the industrialists in all the States in general and the Union Territory of Delhi in particular;

(b) whether the abolition of licence formalities has increased the setting up of new industrial units and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the effect of new industrial policy on external sector of Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Since announcement of the new Industrial Policy Package on 24th July, 1991, 2077 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed by the entrepreneurs with the Secretariat for Industrial Approval upto 31st October, 1991, out of which 8 are for Union Territory of Delhi.

A lead time of around three years is needed for the fruition of any investment in the industrial sector. Therefore it is too early to indicate the actual impact of the new Industrial Policy in terms of new units.

(c) During August to October, 1991, 194 foreign technology agreements have been approved.

Winding up of Directorate-General of Technical development (DGTD)

1039. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating the winding up of the Directorate-General of Technical Development (DGTD);

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the number of staff members likely to be rendered jobless; and

(d) the scheme of government to absorb them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) to (d). The Government has taken major Trade and Industrial Policy decisions which have led to new perceptions about the role and functions of several Ministries/Departments/Organisations. Consequently, it may be necessary to restructure several of these, including the Directorate General of Technical Development, in the light of the fresh perceptions. Government have not taken any final decision in this regard.

Filling up of Backlog of Reserved Posts for SCs/STs

1040. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in the first week of October, 1991 it was decided to fill in the backlog of reserved posts for SCs and STs in the Government services by March 31, 1992;

(b) the number of posts filled up and the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lying vacant in different Group in the services of the Union Government as on October 31, 1992; and

(c) the initiative taken by the Government to fill up the reserved vacant posts?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) It was decided in the Conference of Chief Ministers that unfilled quotas of appointment to the reserved Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes posts should be completed at the earliest, and in any case latest by the 31st of March, 1992.

(b) According to the figures maintained by this Ministry, the numbers of Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in the Central Government as on 1.1.90 are as follows:

	SC	ST
Group A	5331	1593
Group B	10497	2222
Group C	336880	107103

(c) A Special Recruitment Drive has been undertaken to fill up the backlog of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31-3-91 in Ministries/Departments of the Central government.

Allocation of Financial Resources to Gram panchayats

1041. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to be state:

(a) whether the government propose to make statutory provisions for allocating financial resources to Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the financial and executive powers of the Gram Panchayats?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The necessary provisions for Allocation of Financial Resources to Gram Panchayats and for strengthening the financial and executive powers of the Gram Panchayats are included in the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill 1991 introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Norms for Allocation of Funds Under J.R.Y. in Terms of Labour and material

1042. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed to allocate funds for projects under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in terms of labour and material;

(b) whether the Government are aware that due to high material cost in hilly and backward areas, projects under Jawahar

Rojgar Yojana have become impractical; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for allocating funds for the projects as per the cost of material in a particular area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Funds under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) are allocated to states/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country and not projectwise in terms of labour and material.

(b) and (c). As the primary objective of JRY is employment generation, it has been laid down in the guidelines that not less than 60% of the funds under the Yojana shall be spent on the wages of unskilled workers.

The secondary objective of the JRY is to strive for creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits. According to the guidelines, all rural works which result in creation of durably productive community assets can be taken up under the Yojana. Durable community assets which are productive, include works like social forestry soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, minor irrigation works, such as construction of community irrigation wells, construction, improvement and deepening of intermediary and main drains and field channels, flood protection and drainage works construction/renovation of village tanks, land improvements, etc. These are highly labour-intensive activities. The percentage share of material component in such works, is much less than the permissible 40 per cent. If, however, the implementing authority decides to take up works having share of material component

more than 40 per cent, they can still implement such works provided the mix of works taken up results in the overall expenditure on wage-component being not less than 60 per cent. The material component can also be substantially brought down by use of local materials which the JRY guideline prescribe.

In addition, the guidelines also permit the use of funds from other Government and non-Government sources to meet the additional cost of material in case it becomes absolutely necessary to take up works in which the expenditure on material component is more than 40 per cent.

Mobile Vans for Public Distribution in Hilly and backward areas of Maharashtra

1043. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of mobile vans for Public Distribution System in the Hilly and backward areas of Maharashtra has been implemented; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to consider allocating Mobile Vans to women/ backward community co-operative societies for establishing Mobile Fair Price Shops;

(c) whether all necessary items are proposed to be made available through these Fair Shops considering the high cost of the same in Hilly and backward areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Government of Maharashtra has availed of a total financial assistance of Rs. 30.00 lakhs, during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 for purchase of 12 mobile vans

under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be operated as mobile Fair Price Shops in hilly, rural and in-accessible areas. The assistance has been sanctioned on 75% loan and 25% subsidy basis.

(b) The organisation through which these vans are run/managed is decided by the State Government concerned.

(c) and (d): It is also for the State Government to decide whether any additional items apart from regular PDS items are to be distributed through the mobile fair price shops.

Target of Employment in Bihar under National Rural Employment Programme

1044. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states:

(a) the targets fixed under National Rural Employment Programme for providing employment in Bihar during last three years; and

(b) the details of achievements made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) which was being implemented in all the States including that of Bihar, has been merged into a new programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) from the year 1989-90.

The employment generation target fixed and achieved in Bihar during the last 3 years under NREP/JRY is as under:-

Year	Programme	Employment generation (LAKH MANDAYS)	
		Target	Achievements
1988-89	National Rural Employment Programme	416.00	432.22
1989-90	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	944.19	907.31
1990-91	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	1125.86	1130.11

Foreign Proposals

1045. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaborations approved in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the foreign collaborations approved in Fashion garments, Knitwear, Synthetic hosiery, Shoes and Sports goods, Perfumes, Toiletries, Wines and Spirits, Soft drinks, Two-wheelers and Cars, Sanitary ware including fittings, Air-conditioning, Biscuits, Chocolates and Confectionaries, Toothpaste and Brushes year-wise with details of manufacturer and Foreign collaborator and terms of approval;

(c) the number of such proposals which have been cleared, with dates when cleared;

(d) the number of these units which have gone into production and their present volume of production; and

(e) the present policy frame work of the Government in relation to non-priority sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Statistical information about number of foreign collaborations approved is maintained calendar year-wise. Number of foreign collaborations approved during the years from 1986 to 1991 (upto October) is as under:-

Year	No. of foreign collaboration proposals approved
1986	957
1987	853
1988	926
1989	605
1990	666
1991 (upto Oct.)	500

(b) and (c). Particulars of Foreign collaboration approvals viz. name of Indian Companies, name of foreign collaborators, item of manufacture and nature of collaborations, are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. However, a statement indicating industry-wise break up of Foreign Collaboration approvals given during the last 3 years is attached.

(d) The information in regard to the number of these units which have gone into production and their present volume of production is not centrally maintained in this Ministry.

(e) The present policy framework of the Government in regard to high priority industries (Annex-III) and in respect of industries other than those in Annex-III is outlined in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on July 24, 1991.

STATEMENT

List of Industry-wise break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases Approved by the Government During the Year from 1988 to 1990

S. No.	Name of the Industry	1988	1989	1990
1.	Metallurgical Industries	27	30	26
2.	Fuels	6	1	3
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	2	11	7
4.	Prime Mover (other than Elect. Generators)	-	2	2
5.	Electrical equipment	183	99	88
6.	Telecommunication	23	37	69
7.	Transportation	38	30	22
8.	Industrial Machinery	141	59	75
9.	Machine Tools	21	9	24
10.	Agricultural Machinery	3	3	-
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	4	-	-
12.	Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Industry	68	26	88
13.	Commercial, Offices & House hold equipment	10	18	7

S. No.	Name of the Industry	1988	1989	1990
14.	Medical & Surgical Appliances	18	6	5
15.	Industrial Instruments	43	35	38
16.	Scientific Instruments	3	5	-
17.	Mathematical Surveying & Drawing Instruments	2	2	-
18.	Fertilizers	2	4	-
19.	Chemical (other than Fertilizers)	96	66	66
20.	Photographic Raw Film & paper	2	-	-
21.	Dyestuffs	1	-	-
22.	Drug & Pharmaceuticals	10	12	2
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	8	6	10
24.	Paper & Pulp including paper products	7	7	7
25.	Sugar	1	-	-
26.	Fermentation Industries	-	-	-
27.	Food Processing Industries	11	15	7
28.	Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	2	5	-
29.	Soap, Cosmetics & Toilet preparations	3	1	2
30.	Rubber Goods	11	34	10
31.	Leather, Leather Goods & Pickers	8	10	7
32.	Glue & Gelatine	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of the Industry	1988	1989	1990
33.	Glass	24	18	4
34.	Ceramics	20	18	8
35.	Cement & Gypsum Products	5	3	6
36.	Timber Products	1	2	-
37.	Defence Industries	-	-	-
38.	Cigarettes	-	-	-
39.	Consultancy	39	20	10
40.	Misc. Industries	97	41	73
TOTAL		926	605	666

Production of Cars

1046. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise production of Ambassador cars (petrol and diesel), Premier 118-NE cars, Standard cars, Maruti cars and Gypsies (jeeps) and Mahindra jeeps (petrol and diesel) during the years 1989, 1990 and till September 30, 1991;

(b) the installed capacity for production and percentage of capacity utilisation in each of the units;

(c) the number of above cars and vehicles sold in the four metropolitan cities and different States during the same period and price at which sold; and

(d) the projected demand for passenger cars/jeeps till AD 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) The production of cars and jeeps during the last three years has been as under:-

(Production in Nos.)

YEAR	AMBASSADOR	PREMIER 118 NE	MARUTI	MAHINDRA JEEP	STANDARD
1989	25859	7203	151061	33359	Nil
1990	22445	7987	116400	32779	Nil
1991	12332	7282	87886	13283	Nil

(upto Aug.)

(b) The installed capacity of production and percentage of capacity utilisation of the units is as under:

		<i>Installed Capacity</i>	<i>% of Utilisation</i>
1.	M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd.	30,000	74.8%
2.	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd.	30,000	97.7%
3.	M/s Maruti Udyog Ltd.	1,30,000	101.4%
4.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	27,000	73.8%
5.	M/s Standard Motors	3,500	Nil.

(c) As there is no statutory control over the prices and distribution of cars/jeeps the information regarding number of vehicles sold and the selling price is not being maintained.

(d) The projected demand for passenger cars/jeeps by 2000 AD is as under:

1. Cars	-	4,50,000 nos.
2. Jeeps	-	1,20,000 nos.

Recovery of Undue Profits Charged for Drugs and Formulations

1047. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India had, in 'Union of India Vs. Cyanamid (India) Limited' directed the Government of India to dispose of all the Review Applications from manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and recover undue profits charged for drugs and formulations;

(b) the particulars of pharmaceutical manufactures who complied with the directive and made deposits in Drug Price Equalisation Account (DPEA) and the amount so deposited with dates;

(c) the amount due from various companies as per judgement, with accumulated interest till 30 Sept. 1991;

(d) the steps taken to recover this amount;

(e) the reasons as to why penal provisions of Essential Commodities Act were not invoked and failure of drug manufacturers to pay this amount reported to the Supreme Court; and

(f) whether drug companies continue to charge the same high prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The companywise details for the liabilities assessed and amounts received so far are given in the attached Statement.

(d) and (e). A number of pharmaceutical companies were asked to discharge the entire liability, failing which the Government would be constrained to initiate action for recovery of the amount as arrears of land revenue along with the interest from the date of default. The companies have not yet discharged their liability. A few of them have however filed writ petition and obtained stay orders. Some of them have also asked for

personal hearing and they are being heard. The question of invoking penal provisions of Essential Commodities Act is under consideration.

(f) Companies are required to sell their products at the prices fixed by Government from time to time under the provisions of DPCO 1987.

STATEMENT
Supreme Court Case Companies

Sl. No	Name of the Company (Drugs involved)	Period involved	(In Rs. Lakhs)			Amount Deposited
			Special Committee Assessment	Revised Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5		6
1.	M/s Cyanamid India Ltd. (Demethyl-Chloro Tetracycline & Formulations)	Upto Dec. 83	389.06	490.47		100.00
2.	M/s Hoechst India Ltd. (Baralgon Ketone, Frusemide Pheniramine Maleate, PMT, Glybenciamide)	Upto Dec.83 1984-87	458.10 N.A.	2491.05 <u>5289.75</u> 7780.80		312.10
3 & 4.	M/s John Wyeth & Geoffrey Manners (Benzathine Penicillin and Formulations)	Upto Dec.83	28.37 <u>133.46</u> 161.83	28.37 <u>177.67</u> 206.04		45.00
5.	M/S Merind (Dexamethanone and Formulations)	Upto Dec. 83 1984-86	138.79 N.A.	781.58 <u>1506.96</u> 2288.54		Nil
6.	M/s. Pfizer (Oxytetracycline & Formulations)	Upto Dec. 83	40.21	87.61		19.90

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Company (Drugs involved)	Period involved	Special Committee Assessment	Revised Assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5	6
7 & 8.	M/s Franco India & M/s. Griffon (Phenoxy Methyl Penicillin Tablets)	Upto Dec. 83	11.02	14.02	0.43
9.	M/s Tamil Nadu Dadha (Calcium Lactate)	Upto Dec. 83	15.59	37.97	Nil
10.	Anil Starch (Dextrose Anhydrous)	Upto Dec. 83	11.61	11.61	Nil
11.	M/s S.G. Pharmaceuticals (Oxyphenylbutazone)	Upto Dec. 83	114.30	205.36	Nil
12.	M/s Ethonor	Upto Dec. 83	8.15	10.19	10.19
Total:				11132.61	407.62

STATEMENT*Non-Supreme Court Cases*

S. No	Name of the Company	Period	Tentative Assessed	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
	Rifampicin			
1.	Biochem Pharmaceuticals	3/79 to 3/84	34.28	-
2.	Lyka Labs	4/79 to 3/84	57.57	5.70
3.	Astra IDL Ltd.	82-83 to 5/84	24,112.41	
4.	Mikro Labs.	79-80 to 82-83	2.24	-
5.	Themis Chemicals Ltd.	82-83 to 83-84	36.31	-
6.	Alambic Chem. Labs.	81-82 to 83-84	36.73	3.80
7.	Bombay Drug House	80-81 to 83-84	1.73	-
8.	Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	79-80 to 82-84	66.01	-
9.	Dolphin Labs	1979 to 1983	18.11	-
10.	Albert David Ltd.	11/81 to 9/88	3.91	3.91
11.	Pharma & Chem. Ind.	80-81 to 82-83	87.99	-

S. No	Name of the Company	Period	Tentative Assessed	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Cadila Labs Pvt. Ltd	79-80 to 83-84	76.52	7.50
13.	Sarabhai Chemicals	82-83 to 83-84	4.14	2.00
14.	Lupin Labs. Ltd	8/80 to 3/84	215.69	21.69
15.	Ranbaxy Labs. Ltd	4/79 to 6/84	36.23	3.63
16.	Wallace Pharmaceuticals	4/82 to 2/84	2.02	0.29
17.	Ethico Drug & Chem Mfg. Co.	5/82 to 3/84	140.98	-
18.	M/s Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12/80 to 1/86	2.10	-
19.	M/s Hindusthan Antibiotics Ltd.	81/82 to 83/84	36.66	-
Total:			886.41	50.84

S. No	Name of the Company	Period	Tentative Assessed	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Dipyridamol</i>			
1.	German Remedies	4/76 to 7/84	59.95	59.95
	<i>Gentamycin</i>			
1.	Fulford I. Ind.	79-80 to 2/84	194.62	50.00
2.	Biochem Pharma Ltd.	79-80 to 3/84	33.88	-
3.	Lyka labs Ltd.	7/79 to 3/84	17.47	1.75
4.	Nicholas Labs	79-80 to 3-84	53.03	10.00
	<i>Salbutamol</i>		299.00	61.75
1.	M/s. Khandelwal Ltd.	79-80 to 81-82	0.15	-
2.	M/s. Biddle Sawyer Pvt. Ltd.	4/79 to 3/84	142.74 142.89	-
	<i>Clofazamine</i>			
1.	M/s S. G. Pharmaceuticals	4/79 to 3/84	5.81	-

S. No	Name of the Company	Period	Tentative Assessed	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Ampicillin & Amoxycillin</i>			
1.	M/s Biochem Pharma Ltd.	79/80 to 83/84	<u>11.80</u>	-
	<i>Oxyphenylbutazone</i>			
1.	M/s Tablets India Ltd.	79/80 to 83/84	<u>9.40</u>	-
	<i>Metronidazole</i>			
1.	M/s Boots Co. Ltd	79/80 to Aug. 87	62.17	47.92
2.	M/s Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	7.82	-
3.	M/s KSDPL	79-80 to 83-84	<u>5.50</u>	-
4.	M/s Khandelwal Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	1.34	-
5.	M/s IDPL	79-80 to 3/84	20.33	-
			<u>97.16</u>	<u>47.92</u>
	<i>Trimethoprim</i>			
1.	M/s German Remedies	2/82 to 5/86	8.25	8.25
	Sub Total:		<u>1519.96</u>	<u>228.71</u>

S. No	Name of the Company	Period	Tentative Assessed	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Other Cases				
1.	M/s Glaxo India Ltd. (Upto August 1987)	Betamethasone & Salts	7178.18	819.00
2.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome (79-80 to Feb. 84)	Sulphamethoxazole	441.27	-
3.	M/s Lyka Labs. 79-80 to 25.8.87	Flucinolone Actonide	678.73	-
4.	M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals	(MISC)	20.00	20.00
5.	M/s Warner Hindustan Ltd. Now Parke Davis)	(ISOKIN)	106.36	55.49
6.	M/s Boehringer Knoll Ltd.	(EUGLUCON)	97.74	-
7.	M/s I.D.P.L.	(IMPROVED BULK DRUGS)	336.45	-
8.	M/s A.P. Chemicals	(PARAGETAMOL)	25.43	-
9.	M/s Malladi Drugs	(EPJEDRINE)	116.30	-
10.	M/s I.D.P.L.	((SULPHADIMIDINE)	37.30	-
11.	M/s Krupa Traders	(RIFAMPICIN)	20.48	-

S. No.	Name of the Company	Period	Tentative Assessed	Amount received (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	M/s Sandoz India Ltd.	(MULTIVITAMINS)	74.68	-
13.	M/s Pfizer India Ltd.	(MULTIVITAMINS)	122.00	-
14.	M/s Lupin Labs.	(RIFAMPICIN)	3.72	-
15.	M/s Lupin Labs.	(ETHAMBUTOL)	17.31	-
16.	M/s Carew.	(COMBIFLAM)	710.24	-
Sub Total:			9986.19	894.49
Total:			11506.15	1123.20

[Translation]

Unauthorised Construction in South Delhi

1048. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'HUDCO Ke Awaidh Nirman Ko Jaiz Krar Dene Ki Kishishain' appearing in Nav Bharat Times dated September 16, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of declaring the unauthorised construction by HUDCO as legal in South Delhi;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Supply of Foodgrains to Pauri Garhwal

1049. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the inadequate supply of foodgrains to Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli District from the quality as well as quantity point to view;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there are no Consumer Protection Forums in these two districts where people could approach or complain for redressal of their grievances; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). There are adequate stocks of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India Depots which feed the Garhwai Division in U.P., which include in districts of Pauri Garhwai and Chamoli. The distribution in the districts, after lifting of stocks from FCI, is done by the State Government Foodgrains supplies to State Governments by FCI conform to norms of PFA regulations. State Governments exercise control and check on the quality of foodgrains supplied through PDS.

(c) and (d). The U.P. Government have constituted the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) in all their Districts, including the two districts of Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for redressal of consumer grievances.

[Translation]

Closure of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

1050. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation factory is located in Hatia Near Ranchi and is engaged in manufacturing of big machines;

(b) whether in the absence of orders for machines this industry is on the brink of closure; and

(c) whether the Government propose to place all orders for big machines used in public sector units with this factory so as to save it from closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. At present, the order book position of the Company is satisfactory.

(c) All efforts are being made to procure further orders from the Steel/Coal/Mining and other core sector industries.

[English]

Fair Price Shops run by Kendriya Bhandar

1051. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar is running the Fair Price Shops properly and effectively;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Union Government, Department of

Food and Supplies of Delhi Administration and the Kendriya Bhandar in the matter during the last one year and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether in the month of September, 1991, a large number of card-holders were deprived of the quota of wheat;

(e) if so, the details of the supplies received by the Fair Price Shops of the Bhandar during the last three months; and

(f) the steps taken to revamp the public distribution system of the Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has indicated that their working is satisfactory.

(c) Seven complaints were received by Delhi Administration/Kendriya Bhandar. All complaints were looked into and corrective steps taken wherever necessary.

(d) and (e). Information was obtained through Delhi Administration Details of supply of PDS wheat of 34 Fair Price Shops run by Kendriya Bhandar are as under:-

Month 1991	Total requirement as per food cards	Qty. Supplied	Closing balance
August	4060	3454	1113
September	4715	3110	721
October	5435	3500	1161

Thus, there was sufficient quantity of wheat in the shops. The U.T. Admn. has also indicated that no complaint from any card-holder has been received regarding his quota of what being denied to him.

(f) Monitoring of the supply of ration items has been strengthened.

Operation of IBM Group

1052. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IBM has since been permitted to resume operations in India in partnership with the Tata Group and

(b) if so, the detail to the project approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). M/s. Tata Industries Ltd., Bombay have been accorded approval by the Government for setting up a joint venture in India in financial and technical collaboration with M/s. IBM World Trade Corp., USA, for the manufacture, marketing and export of computer systems including input and output devices, network products, and maintenance services.

[*Translation*]

Water Supply Scheme in Ranchi with World Bank Assistance

1053. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any water supply scheme is in operation in Ranchi (Bihar) with the assistance of World Bank of some other International agency;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the cost of such scheme and the year of its completion;

(d) whether there is any delay in the works under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARAU-NACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Allocation of essential commodities to U.P

1054. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of essential commodities and edible oils allotted and supplied to Uttar Pradesh from June 1991 to date; and

(b) how does it compare with the quantity allotted during the last three years?,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Allocation and lifting of PDS commodities for Uttar Pradesh during June, 1991 to November, 1991 and during the corresponding period in preceeding three years are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Monthwise allocation and lifting of wheat, rice, kerosene, sugar and imported edible oils Uttar Pradesh Distribution Through P.D.S.

(In tonnes)

	Wheat		Rice		Kerosene		Imported Edible Oils		Sugar		S. Oils	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
June, 1988	50000	45600	40000	28700	70611	64930	4000	1820	58926	20000		
July, 1988	50000	29600	40000	37400	75133	68990	4000	1820	52926	20000		
Aug, 1988	50000	35500	40000	34300	75133	69140	4000	2290	52926	20000		
Sept 1988	50000	48600	40000	29200	75133	69460	4000	450	52926	20000		
Oct. 1988	50000	38900	40000	16100	69285	89510	4000	1360	60894	20000		
Nov. 1988	50000	45500	40000	26600	70910	72050	2500	420	60894	20000		
June, 1989	60000	35600	32000	31800	67710	67910	100	Nil	52926	20000		
July 1989	60000	36600	32000	26600	72455	72880	200	50	52926	20000		
Aug. 1989	60000	38800	32000	33700	74424	73270	200	50	52926	20000		
Sept. 1989	60000	50000	32000	30700	73724	76230	700	30	52926	20000		

(In tonnes)

	Wheat		Rice		Kerosene		Imported Edible		Sugar		S.Coke*	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Oct. 1989	60000	88960	32000	17500	77724	78080	1000	32	88862		20000	
Nov. 1989	75000	40400	45000	19900	90790	90290	1000	58	52928		20000	
June.1990	50000	9200	35000	26600	72040	71099	2000	180	52928		20000	
July.1990	50000	9200	24000	24000	76441	76790	2100	680	52928		20000	
Aug. 1990	50000	14300	35000	21500	76441	76000	2100	810	52928		20000	
Sept. 1990	50000	12000	35000	13900	76441	77260	2100	270	60864		20000	
Oct. 1990	50000	25600	31000	9200	76441	75570	2100	1100	60894		20000	
Nov. 1990	50000	27200	29000	11900	78588	77160	2000	1320	52928		20000	
June. 1991	50000	28800	27500	27900	72040	72109	Nil	306	52928		20000	
July. 1991	50000	98300	30000	34700	76441	N.A.	Nil	357	52928		20000	
Aug. 1991	50000	41100	35000	30900	76441	N.A.	Nil	61	52928		20000	

(In tonnes)

		Wheat		Rice		Kerosene		Imported Edible		Sugar		S. Coke*	
		Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Sept. 1991	50000	46300	35000	31800	76441	N.A.	Nil	Nil	58218	20000			
Oct. 1991	55000	N.A.	35000	N.A.	76441	N.A.	1500	N.A.	63540	20000			
Nov. 1991	57500	N.A.	37500	N.A.	77880	N.A.	1500	N.A.	63540	20000			

*Lifting of Sugar Soft Coke is 100%
N.A.—Not available.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

1055. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the applications for the allotment of residential accommodation to give preference of the locality/floor in which a Government servant wants the accommodation to be allotted;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to make a provision in the forms in this regard;

(d) whether the applications of such Government servants whose pay increase during the course of the allotment year and thus become due for higher accommodation are not entertained; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to accede to such requests as done in the case of employees coming on transfer etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir, if such option is allowed, each locality in a particular type of accommodation shall have a different date of priority, depending on the preference of the applicants and it may not be possible to monitor allotment manually. Such preference is taken note of by way of entertaining the application for change to the desired locality or floor or restriction to a locality.

(d) and (e). The eligibility of an employee for allotment of accommodation is determined on the basis of pay drawn by him on a crucial date fixed for the Allotment Year. If the applications are accepted according to pay increased during the course of Allotment

Year, it will not be possible to fix the relative seniority of government servants for within particular type which has to be reckoned with reference to a fixed date.

The applications from the employee coming on transfer are also entertained on the basis of the pay drawn by them on the crucial date fixed for the purpose of determining eligibility.

Construction of Government Accommodation

1056. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of construction of residential flats for government employees has gone down considerably over the years in Delhi and other cities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to accelerate the rate of construction of flat for allotment to Government employees;

(c) the number of flats constructed in Delhi and in other cities category-wise/type-wise, during 1991 and how does the same compare with the previous three years; and

(d) the number of Government employees waiting for the allotment of residential flat and since when in each type?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Number of general pool quarter constructed during the year 1990-91 is slightly lower than such quarters completed during each of the three preceding year.

(b) Due to constraints on resources it has not been possible to accelerate the rate of construction the attached statement-I.

(c) Requisite details are given in. Lesser number of quarters have been constructed during the year 1990-91 as compared to previous three financial years.

(d) The number of Govt. servants wait-

ing for the allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi since 1.1.10, i.e. commencement of allotment year 1990-91 (closing on 31.12.91) is given in the attached Statement-II

STATEMENT - I

Statement showing number of Flats type-wise Constructed in Delhi and other Cities during previous three year and 1990-91

Annexure - I

Sl. No	Year	No of Qrs Completed	City	A	B	C	I	II	III	IV	V	Type-Wise Break Up				Total
												(SPL)	Hostel			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
4.	1990-91	1108	Bangalore	-	-	-	-	64	70	42	8	-	-	-	-	184
			Madras	-	-	-	-	54	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
			Cochin	-	-	-	32	48	-	24	4	-	-	-	-	108
			Calcutta	-	-	-	288	112	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
			Nagpur	-	-	-	-	72	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
			Shilong	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Imphal	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
							320	366	340	70	12					1108

Statement Number of Flats type-Wise Constructed in Delhi and other Cities During previous three years and 1990-91

Sl. No	Year	No of Qrs Completed	City	Type-Wise Break Up												Hostel	Total
				A	B	C	I	II	III	IV	V	(SPL)	13	14	15		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
3.	1989-91	1681	Delhi	-	184	-	-	90	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574
			KanPur	-	-	-	121	145	54	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	354
			Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
			Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32
			Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
			Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Kohima	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
			Bombay	-	-	-	90	210	60	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	400
			Indore	-	-	-	42	84	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
			Nagpur	-	-	-	56	-	-	32	24	-	-	-	-	-	112
			Culcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	184	-	309	529	454	72	31	102	-	-	-	-	1681

Statement Showing Number of Flats Type-Wise Constructed in Delhi and other Cities During Previous Three Years and 1990-91

Type-Wise Break Up

Sl. No.	Year	No of Qrs Completed	City	A	B	C	I	II	III	IV	V	(SPL)	Hostel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2.	1988-89	1419	Delhi	28	56	116	-	6	114	128	24	-	184	656
			Chandigarh	-	-	-	45	88	52	-	-	-	-	188
			Shimla	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	32
			Madras	-	-	-	148	120	112	-	-	-	30	310
			Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
			Lucknow	-	-	-	56	56	88	32	-	-	-	224
				28	56	116	165	298	358	160	24	-	214	1419

Statement Showing Number of Flats Type-Wise Constructed in Delhi and Other Cities During Previous three years and 1990-91

Type-Wise Break Up																
Sl. No	Year	No of Qrs Completed	City	A	B	C	I	8	9	10	III	IV	V	(SPL)	Hostel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	1987-88	1577	Culcutta	-	-	-	-	-	336	-	-	-	-	336		
			Agarthala	28	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56		
			Shillong	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	16		
			Kohima	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24		
			Imphal	4	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36		
			Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	48	32	50	184		
			Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	64	32	36	-	-	132		
			Delhi	68	131	69	-	187	-	-	18	-	18	793		
			New Delhi	30	136	136										
				188	311	237	4	195	404	86	102	32	88	1577		

STATEMENT

Number of Government Servants waiting for allotment in Delhi since 1.1.90

Type	No. of applications pending
I.	3642
II.	9422
III.	8092
IV.	1306
V-A	316
V-B	180
VI-A	131
	23089
Hostel accommodation.	1840
Grand Total	24929

Note:- The above numbers are based on the limited number of applications invited by the Directorate of Estates for the allotment year 1.1.90 to 31.12.91.

Shortage of edible oil in State

1057. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the shortage of edible oils in States due to non-lifting of entire quantity of edible oils allocated to them by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much quantity of edible oil was given to the States and the Union Territories during the current year, month-wise, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, and how does this compare with the preceding three years;

(d) how much sugar had been allocated to State and Union Territories for the months of September, October and November 1991 and how does this compare with the last three years; and

(e) whether the quantity is sufficient to meet the requirement of the people during festivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). shortage of edible oils occurs mainly due to the gap between demand and supply. Sometimes, the State Government and U.T. Administrations are not able to lift fully their allocated quotas of imported edible oils due to various constraints. The month-wise, State-wise, Union Territory-wise allocation and lifting for the Oil year 1990-91 (i.e. Nov. 90 - Oct. 91), and for Oil years oil year 1989-90 and 1988-89 are given in the attached statement I, II and III. Whereas lifting has been total in oil year 1990-91, it is about 67% and 80% respectively in the preceding two oil years (Nov.-Oct.).

(d) The allocation of sugar to the States/UTs for September, October, and November, 1991 and the allocations for corresponding period during preceding three years i.e. 1988, 1989 and 1990 are as follows:-

(figs. in '000 tonnes)

	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>
1988	331.9	381.9	381.9
1989	331.9	431.9	331.9
1991	383.0	383.0	333.1
1991	374.2	399.4	383.3

(e) PDS allocations, including festival quotas, are supplemental in nature and are

not intended to meet the entire demand of a State or U.T.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise detailed allocation & Lifting of Imported Edible Oils Under PDS in 1990-91

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	November 90		December 90		January 91	
		Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000	4884	-	815	-	508
2.	Arunachal Pd.	50	8	-	28	-	-
3.	Assam	200	120	-	74	-	-
4.	Bihar	1000	1000	-	400	-	598
5.	Goa	1000	408	-	284	-	11
6.	Gujarat	7000	11390	-	500	-	-
7.	Haryana	600	594	-	661	-	238
8.	Himachal Pd.	800	524	-	573	-	682
9.	J & K	400	449	-	308	-	251
10.	Karnataka	4000	4172	-	458	-	415
11.	Kerala	4000	4005	-	1097	-	8

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	November 90		December 90		January 91	
		Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pd.	4000	2750	-	1861	-	1502
13.	Maharashtra	10000	10021	-	1718	-	278
14.	Manipur	200	240	-	200	-	40
15.	Meghalaya	200	237	-	176	-	-
16.	Mizoram	300	198	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	600	183	-205	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	3600	2034	-	1509	-	250
19.	Punjab	1000	710	-	818	-	252
20.	Rajasthan	1600	797	-	648	-	80
21.	Sikkim	100	90	-	30	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	4000	4422	-	904	-	1450
23.	Tripura	200	1264	-	100	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1321	-	703	-	8

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	November 90		December 90		January 91	
		Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	5000	7748	-	4020	-	1001
26.	A & N. Islands	200	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	100	99	-	181	-	54
28.	D & N Haveli	60	100	-	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	2000	1192	-	1600	-	493
30.	Daman	50	50	-	-	-	10
31.	Diu	40	60	-	-	-	-
32.	Lakshadweep	30	30	-	-	-	-
33.	Pondichery	550	746	-	50	-	50
Total:		58180	61846	-	19916	-	8177

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	February 91			March 91			April 91			May 91			June 91	
	Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1.	1200	115	1700	11077	—	1201	—	285	860	160				
2.	50	7	50	15	—	24	—	—	—	—				
3.	200	—	200	193	—	—	—	30	—	—				
4.	1000	—	1500	895	—	408	—	365	—	—				
5.	500	335	500	448	—	217	—	—	200	—				
6.	3600	2564	3600	1627	—	1421	—	—	—	359				
7.	700	316	800	187	—	304	—	171	—	95				
8.	800	384	800	546	150	209	—	263	500	63				
9.	500	69	600	340	—	193	—	213	—	100				
10.	1800	1182	2100	1954	—	222	—	—	560	194				
11.	1200	420	1700	2188	—	298	—	16	560	300				
12.	2000	—	2500	742	—	1692	—	1214	—	20				

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	February 91			March 91			April 91			May 91			June 91	
	Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11
13.	5000	2211		5000	5920		—	1773		—	7		600	600
14.	200	—		200	20		—	200		—	—		—	—
15.	200	149		200	51		—	200		—	—		—	—
16.	300	100		300	192		—	—		—	21		200	—
17.	200	400		400	200		400	244		400	20		200	220
18.	1200	184		1500	1000		—	1335		—	39		220	—
19.	700	301		700	650		—	420		—	166		—	46
20.	870	620		870	115		—	260		—	70		—	75
21.	150	—		150	201		—	101		—	—		—	—
22.	1200	1008		1700	1627		400	374		—	353		275	—
23.	200	—		200	200		—	—		—	188		—	—
24.	2000	293		2000	1436		—	—		—	102		—	306
25.	3000	216		3000	2883		—	2079		600	282		—	194

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	February 91		March 91		April 91		May 91		June 91	
	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	200	200	200	—	200	200	—	200	—	—
27.	100	43	100	18	—	54	—	35	—	—
28.	60	50	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	1500	791	1500	885	—	906	—	161	500	184
30.	50	50	50	50	—	—	—	—	50	—
31.	40	20	40	34	—	16	—	—	40	—
32.	30	30	60	20	75	10	—	55	75	—
33.	160	100	100	100	—	—	100	—	100	100
Total	30750	12158	34150	25914	1225	14359	1200	4256	4940	2996

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	July, 1991		August, 1991		September, 91		October, 91		TOTAL	
	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	100	560	—	240	—	—	1500	—	9360	9875
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	200	882
3.	—	135	150	35	—	13	200	—	950	600
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500	—	5000	3662
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	2500	1703
6.	—	636	100	—	—	300	1500	—	15800	18797
7.	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	2500	2566
8.	—	—	—	210	—	255	500	—	3550	3709
9.	300	—	—	205	75	95	500	75	2275	2298
10.	—	359	—	—	—	—	1200	244	9460	9206
11.	—	234	100	—	—	—	1000	—	8560	8560
12.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1200	—	9700	9761

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	July, 1991		August, 1991		September, 91		October, 91		TOTAL	
	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	—	1112	—	65	—	—	2000	—	22600	23075
14.	—	—	100	—	—	—	200	—	900	700
15.	200	—	—	185	—	—	200	—	1800	998
16.	400	200	—	—	—	—	200	—	1700	711
17.	—	300	—	—	—	8	200	—	2600	1780
18.	—	—	—	134	—	—	1000	—	6920	6485
19.	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	3100	3358
20.	—	—	—	193	—	40	700	—	3940	2898
21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	650	422
22.	—	275	—	—	—	—	1500	2311	9075	12724
23.	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	800	1752
24.	—	357	—	61	—	—	1500	—	7500	4587
25.	—	78	—	—	—	—	1500	—	13100	18501

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	July, 1991		August, 1991		September, 91		October, 91		TOTAL	
	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	900	600
27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	400	484
28.	60	—	—	15	—	—	50	—	290	235
29.	—	289	—	694	—	149	1500	—	7000	7324
30.	—	35	—	—	—	—	50	—	250	195
31.	—	40	—	—	—	—	50	—	210	170
32.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	265	165
33.	—	100	—	—	—	—	200	150	1150	1396
Total	1060	4710	450	2037	75	860	22175	2780	154205	160009

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting of imported edible oil under P.D.S. in 1989-90

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	November 1989		December 89		January 90		February 90		March 90	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	And Pr.	950	1418	950	1236	1000	935	1000	840	1500	1457
2.	Am Pd	70	—	20	13	20	10	20	10	50	—
3.	Assam	150	20	50	—	100	—	100	80	100	—
4.	Bihar	600	654	300	—	300	300	300	300	600	281
5.	Goa	550	555	500	554	500	446	500	510	500	498
6.	Gujarat	3500	3251	1500	1199	1600	3099	1600	84	2600	3168
7.	Haryana	250	90	250	108	300	22	300	342	500	20
8.	Him Pd	800	992	400	503	500	106	500	890	600	484
9.	J & K	900	319	400	416	400	55	400	100	600	255
10.	Karn	3000	3270	2500	2498	2500	2770	2500	816	3000	3246
11.	Kerala	2500	3003	3000	2500	2500	2770	2500	816	3000	2058
12.	M.P.	4000	3500	2000	1464	2000	1299	2000	1757	2000	1044

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	November 1989		December '89		January '90		February '90		March '90	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Mah.	12000	14330	6500	7122	6500	8035	8000	9115	9000	9776
14.	Manipur	300	290	130	250	130	200	100	—	100	80
15.	Megh.	150	—	100	40	100	94	100	80	100	—
16.	Mizoram	200	262	100	8	100	60	150	100	260	—
17.	Nagaland	500	330	200	125	300	370	200	30	200	—
18.	Orissa	800	850	600	673	600	500	600	500	650	459
19.	Punjab	280	160	200	70	200	56	100	88	200	96
20.	Raj	400	48	100	40	200	—	100	—	200	84
21.	Sikkim	100	35	100	60	100	30	100	45	100	—
22.	T. N.	1250	2006	1250	1057	1250	1302	1600	1274	2100	2038
23.	Tripura	100	160	100	8	100	100	50	—	50	—
24.	U. P.	1000	569	500	202	500	446	500	204	1000	121
25.	W.B.	5000	5156	2300	2965	3300	2113	3300	1453	4000	1270

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	November 1989		December 89		January 90		February 90		March 90	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	A & N Island	200	200	200	180	200	—	200	80	200	—
27.	Chand	60	—	60	38	60	18	50	18	50	17
28.	D & N Havli	40	50	40	57	40	47	40	50	68	60
29.	Delhi	2750	1045	1000	1120	1000	568	1000	831	1000	605
30.	Daman & Diu	100	120	100	40	100	50	90	168	90	95
31.	Lakh	50	39	50	48	50	50	40	—	1000	39
32.	Pond	550	622	400	651	450	478	450	339	550	479
Total		42370	43328	38000	24983	27000	26207	28490	22030	35200	27870

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting of imported edible oil under P.D.S. in 1989-90

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	April 90			May 90			June 90			July 0			August 90		
		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	And Pr.	1850	1630	3500	2479	5000	3258	6500	4639	8000	8270					
2.	Am Pd	50	—	50	—	50	—	150	4	150	—					
3.	Assam	100	—	200	—	200	46	300	—	400	—					
4.	Bihar	600	500	1000	530	1000	—	1000	1734	1500	849					
5.	Goa	500	424	600	443	600	371	650	327	800	779					
6.	Gujarat	4600	4938	6550	6225	8000	5437	9500	7500	12500	7000					
7.	Haryana	550	406	600	579	600	583	800	689	1000	889					
8.	Him Pd	700	472	800	349	800	296	1000	531	1200	404					
9.	J & K	600	149	700	474	700	448	700	242	700	489					
10.	Karn	3000	3383	3950	4155	4500	3416	5000	3637	6500	6290					
11.	Kerala	3000	2569	3500	4473	3500	3262	3500	2999	5000	4616					
12.	M.P.	2000	1484	2000	1165	4000	1448	4000	1058	5000	1457					

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	April 90		May 90		June 90		July 0		August 90	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13.	Mah.	11000	8423	12000	8949	13000	10129	14500	10878	16500	16013
14.	Manipur	100	—	200	—	200	100	300	—	400	160
15.	Megh.	100	—	200	14	200	188	200	200	300	196
16.	Mizoram	300	—	300	98	300	—	300	24	400	138
17.	Nagaland	200	—	300	90	300	650	200	190	400	300
18.	Orissa	750	—	2000	594	3000	1688	3000	1700	3000	1037
19.	Punjab	200	46	300	88	300	76	400	130	600	254
20.	Raj	300	55	350	184	350	240	750	345	1750	430
21.	Sikkim	100	—	100	—	100	—	150	89	200	—
22.	T. N.	2350	1680	3500	3596	5000	5449	6000	5600	7500	5595
23.	Tripura	100	—	200	—	200	—	300	75	350	—
24.	U. P.	1000	177	1150	167	2000	181	2100	678	2100	806
25.	W.B.	4000	988	4500	2893	5000	2206	6000	1769	10000	2853

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	April 90		May 90		June 90		July 0		August 90	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26.	A & N Island	200	100	200	50	200	150	200	200	250	—
27.	Chand	50	36	90	18	50	36	50	54	80	63
28.	D & N Havli	90	50	80	40	80	30	80	70	80	70
29.	Delhi	1000	783	1000	938	1250	1060	1600	1052	2400	1302
30.	Daman & Diu	90	20	80	100	90	90	140	110	160	120
31.	Lakh	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
32.	Pond	550	406	550	657	550	552	550	507	750	478
Total		40000	28748	50500	39338	61100	43368	7000	47060	98000	58837

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting of imported edible oil under P.D.S. in 1989-90

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	September 1990		October 1990		Total	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lifting
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28
1.	And Pr.	8000	7437	80000	6305	46850	37710
2.	Am Pd	150	—	150	16	930	53
3.	Assam	800	—	400	178	2500	324
4.	Bihar	1900	1110	2000	644	10700	6882
5.	Goa	800	561	800	712	7200	6170
6.	Gujarat	12500	10815	14000	13727	78450	66443
7.	Haryana	1000	1329	1200	1181	7350	5238
8.	Him Pd	1200	470	1200	1188	9700	6865
9.	J & K	700	499	700	88	7500	3504
10.	Karn	6500	4818	7000	5391	49950	44886
11.	Kerala	5000	3065	6000	4543	43000	36674
12.	M.P.	5000	5000	2500	6000	3792	40000

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	September 1990			October 1990			Total	
		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lift		Alloc.	Lifting
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28		
13.	Mah.	15500	16377	16500	15531	142000	135678		
14.	Manipur	400	88	400	174	2760	1342		
15.	Megh.	300	60	300	447	3150	1321		
16.	Mizoram	400	110	400	145	3250	943		
17.	Nagaland	4000	177	400	674	3800	2936		
18.	Orissa	4000	2200	4000	3634	23000	13835		
19.	Punjab	600	222	600	447	3950	1725		
20.	Raj	1900	479	2600	657	9000	2562		
21.	Sikkim	200	125	100	220	1450	504		
22.	T. N.	8000	10888	10000	4922	49800	45407		
23.	Tripura	350	97	350	198	2300	578		
24.	U. P.	2100	270	2100	1102	16050	4913		
25.	W.B.	10000	4560	10000	6790	67400	35021		

(Figures in MTS)

Sl. No.	States	September 1990		October 1990		Total	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lifting
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28
26.	A & N Island	26	—	250	250	2550	1100
27.	Chand	90	27	100	54	760	377
28.	D & N Havli	80	110	80	75	700	709
29.	Delhi	2700	2116	3200	2081	19900	13707
30	Daman & Diu	180	180	180	105	1430	1138
31.	Lakh	50	50	30	30	420	314
32.	Pond	750	706	750	838	6850	6113
Total		92000	70350	99890	77097	663050	507194

STATEMENT - III

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting (with lifting percentage over allocation) of essential commodities

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	November			December			January			February		
		A	L	4	A	L	5	A	L	6	A	L	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Assam	350	30	100	20	100	0	100	70				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8000	4795	2800	2856	2800	4748	2800	2184				
3.	Arunachal Pd.	50	0	20	0	20	22	20	0				
4.	A & N Islands	140	39	56	100	56	56	56	70				
5.	Bihar	400	600	160	106	160	280	400	272				
6.	Chandigarh	150	50	60	50	60	60	60	50				
7.	Delhi	4250	1402	1700	2232	1700	2364	1200	657				
8.	D & N Haveli	80	35	32	81	32	10	40	34				
9.	Gujarat	13000	1043	4550	5648	2550	5371	1000	3944				
10.	Goa	600	472	600	547	400	505	500	429				
11.	Haryana	1000	271	400	159	400	87	200	43				

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	November			December			January			February		
		A	L	4	A	L	5	A	L	6	A	L	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
12.	Himechal Pd.	1000	908	400	777	500	840	600	400				
13.	J & K.	900	298	300	872	760	493	960	315				
14.	Karnataka	5000	1259	1750	2881	1750	1216	1750	788				
15.	Kerala	5000	6456	3400	6803	3500	808	3700	6495				
16.	Lakshadweep	50	0	20	40	20	20	30	20				
17.	M.P.	4000	2525	1600	1757	1600	685	1600	985				
18.	Maharashtra	15500	9779	6400	10415	8400	11492	8400	656				
19.	Mizoram	500	0	350	203	350	774	350	65				
20.	Manipur	500	310	200	490	200	0	200	240				
21.	Meghalaya	350	267	140	308	140	34	140	0				
22.	Nagaland	450	100	314	190	315	355	325	410				
23.	Orissa	1300	820	520	800	520	400	520	282				
24.	Punjab	1000	190	400	222	400	173	300	13				

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	November			December			January			February		
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
25.	Pondichery.	540	92	500	539	350	438	450	322				
26.	Rajasthan	1000	30	400	200	400	174	300	20				
27.	Sikkim	200	0	80	45	80	15	80	30				
28.	Tamilnadu	9000	3687	6300	12915	6300	4959	3600	3993				
29.	Tripura	350	130	140	0	140	0	100	0				
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2500	416	1000	288	1000	232	800	372				
31.	West Bengal	9000	4230	3600	7624	5600	4412	7600	4				
32.	Daman & Diu	70	40	70	5	70	55	70	40				
	Country	86230	40270	38623	58963	40673	41078	38265	33846				

STATEMENT - III

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting (with lifting percentage over allocation) of essential commodities

(Figures in Tonnes^a)

Sl. No.	States/UT	March			April			May			June		
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	A	L	L
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1.	Assam	100	7	180	0	100	20	100	8				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2200	1145	1000	1436	1000	1339	1000	1194				
3.	Arunachal Pd.	20	6	20	0	20	7	20	0				
4.	A & N Islands	70	0	70	70	70	70	70	0				
5.	Bihar	500	169	300	400	300	200	300	0				
6.	Chandigarh	60	40	60	20	60	40	60	60				
7.	Delhi	1200	930	700	650	500	255	500	414				
8.	D & N Haveli	40	48	40	30	40	40	40	60				
9.	Gujarath	1000	0	0	0	1500	0	1500	1820				
10.	Goa	400	504	200	388	200	370	200	186				
11.	Haryana	200	35	50	15	50	38	50	10				

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	March			April			May			June		
		A			L			A			L		
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	2												
12.	Himachal Pd.	800	283	450	173	250	166	250	118				
13.	J & K.	990	179	700	0	500	524	500	104				
14.	Karnataka	1250	1545	600	1347	600	1553	600	129				
15.	Kerala	2000	418	290	1001	2000	2235	2000	1918				
16.	Lakshadweep	30	30	150	50	0	0	0	20				
17.	M.P.	1600	581	1600	797	1600	821	1600	627				
18.	Maharashtra	5650	5013	5650	7038	7150	5315	7150	6100				
19.	Mizoram	350	136	350	73	350	399	200	289				
20.	Manipur	200	220	200	150	200	220	200	26				
21.	Meghalaya	140	55	140396	140	150	140	0	140				
22.	Nagaland	325	325	325	230	325	285	325	248				
23.	Orissa	520	0	400	1102	400	0	400	0				
24.	Punjab	300	16	0	0	0	16	0	0				
25.	Pondicherry.	450	269	250	447	250	262	350	387				

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	March			April			May			June		
		A	L	11	A	L	12	A	L	13	A	L	14
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26.	Rajasthan	300	105	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Sikkim	80	0	80	50	80	45	80	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamilnadu	3600	3394	1000	3143	1000	1651	1000	1000	2284	2284	2284	2284
29.	Tripura	120	20	100	0	100	—	100	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	100	315	0	0	0	49	100	100	0	0	0	0
31.	West Bengal	7600	5592	7600	3075	5800	4139	4100	4100	2638	2638	2638	2638
32.	Daman & Diu	20	60	20	40	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10
Country		32865	21410	24155	22031	24405	20272	22955	18500				

STATEMENT - III

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting (with lifting percentage over allocation) of essential commodities

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	July			August			September			October		
		A	L	A	A	L	A	A	L	A	A	L	A
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Assam	100	0	100	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	879	800	268	1000	620	1000	1563	1000	1563	1563	1563
3.	Arunachal Pd.	120	0	120	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	0	0
4.	A & N Islands	140	0	200	0	200	200	200	0	200	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	300	0	300	0	1000	100	300	0	300	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	60	0	60	21	60	0	60	60	60	60	60	60
7.	Delhi	1200	580	2000	205	2500	984	2000	1330	2000	1330	1330	1330
8.	D & N Havelli	40	8	40	17	40	58	40	60	40	60	60	60
9.	Gujarath	1500	1176	4160	1007	3000	4091	3000	4404	3000	4404	4404	4404
10.	Goa	300	34	550	100	350	363	350	482	350	482	482	482

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	July			August			September			October		
		A			L			A			L		
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2												
11.	Haryana	100	0	100	64	400	151	250	161				
12.	Himachal Pd.	300	536	500	641	1200	282	800	669				
13.	J & k.	600	396	800	380	800	492	900	400				
14.	Karnataka	800	346	2000	21	2500	2025	2500	2570				
15.	Kerala	2200	2108	3000	304	2500	3124	2500	2081				
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	50	30	50	30				
17.	M.P.	627	585	1600	229	2000	681	3000	1642				
18.	Maharashtra	10000	906	10000	2366	10000	9706	10000	17098				
19.	Mizoram	200	0	200	0	200	87	200	49				
20.	Manipur	200	184	200	0	200	0	300	493				
21.	Meghalaya	140	0	140	0	140	0	150	122				
22.	Nagaland	325	250	325	100	325	303	500	460				
23.	Orissa	400	0	400	803	500	130	600	575				

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	July			August			September			October		
		A		L	A		L	A		L	A		L
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2												
24.	Punjab	300	26	300	0	200	0	200	249				
25.	Pondichery.	500	198	500	0	500	518	500	610				
26.	Rajasthan	300	0	300	0	300	0	300	0				
27.	Sikkim	80	0	100	110	100	40	100	130				
28.	Tamilnadu	1500	687	1250	0	1250	3325	1500	1228				
29.	Tripura	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	100				
30.	Uttar Pradesh	200	50	200	50	700	25	1000	319				
31.	West Bengal	4100	11297	4500	2283	5200	2175	5500	5989				
32.	Daman & Diu	80	8	100	49	100	80	100	80				
	Country	28785	20254	34885	9018	37685	29590	38250	42832				

STATEMENT - III

Statewise detailed allocation and lifting (with lifting percentage over allocation) of essential commodities

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total Alloc.	Alloc. As % of Country Alloc	Total lift.	Lifting As % of State Alloc.
1.	Assam	1650	0.37	155	9.39
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25400	5.67	22827	89.87
3.	Arunachal Pd.	530	0.12	35	6.60
4.	A & N Island	1340	0.30	535	39.87
5.	Bihar	4420	0.99	2127	48.12
6.	Chandigarh	810	0.18	411	50.74
7.	Delhi	19450	4.34	12003	61.71
8.	D & N Havell	504	0.11	471	93.45
9.	Gujarat	36700	8.20	28404	77.40
10.	Goa	4850	1.04	4380	94.19
11.	Haryana	3200	0.71	1034	32.31
12.	Himachal Pd.	6850	1.53	5810	84.82

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Alloc.	Alloc. As% of Country Alloc	Total lift.	Lifting As % of State Alloc.
13.	J & K	8740	1.95	4451	50.93
14.	Karnataka	21100	4.71	15680	74.31
15.	Kerala	34800	7.77	33651	96.70
16.	Lakshadweep	400	0.09	240	60.00
17.	M. P	23400	5.23	11916	50.92
18.	Maharashtra	104300	23.30	91754	87.97
19.	Mizoram	3600	0.80	2075	57.64
20.	Manipur	2800	0.63	2323	82.96
21.	Mehalaya	1900	0.42	1242	65.37
22.	Nagaland	4180	0.93	63256	77.89
23.	Orissa	6480	1.45	4922	75.96
24.	Punjab	3400	0.76	1024	30.12
25.	Pondicherry	5140	1.15	4082	79.42
26.	Rajasthan	3600	0.80	562	15.61

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total Alloc.	Alloc. As % of Country Alloc	Total lift.	Lifting As % of State Alloc.
27.	Sikkim	1140	0.25	465	40.79
28.	Tamilnadu	37300	8.33	41266	110.63
29.	Tripura	1530	0.34	260	16.99
30.	Uttar Pradesh	7600	1.70	2116	27.84
31.	West Bengal	70000	15.64	58200	83.14
32.	Daman & Diu	740	0.17	487	65.81
		447656	100.00	358164	80.01

Sinking Building Foundations

1058. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government do not possess adequate number of soil test equipments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for the sinking of building foundations in Vasant Kunj in New Delhi; and

(d) the steps taken to check such sinking process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Central Public Works Department has adequate number of soil testing equipment for soil testing in Delhi, however, the DDA does not have soil testing equipment. The work of soil testing being specialised nature is assigned to expert agencies well equipped with the soil test equipments as well as soil testing laboratory to analyse the samples of soils etc.

(c) Standard soil tests were got conducted in Pocket IV Sector 'C' Vasant Kunj also where subsidence of soil underneath the two blocks had taken place, however, these soil tests had not shown any cavity/tunnel underneath the ground. The subsidence in this pocket seems to be due to cavity deep in the ground.

(d) The DDA has requested the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee to conduct GEO-Radar survey to determine any cavities, soft strata/tunnel underneath the ground in pocket IV Sector 'C' Vasant Kunj. The results of investigation taken up by CBRI Roorkee are likely to be available by

the end of December, 91. One receipt of final report of the investigation strengthening of the structures including foundation of the affected blocks shall be undertaken. Effective remedial measures shall also be taken if the investigation reveals similar weak starta/tunnel/cavity in the zone other houses. These strengthening measures shall be taken in consultation with experts in the field & IIT Delhi.

Upgradation of Computer Technology

1059. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps for upgrading computer technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the computer professionals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Government are providing research and development for upgrading computer technology at the Centre for Development of Advanced Computer (CDAC) Pune, National Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Bombay and Electronics Research & Development Centre (ER&DC) Trivandrum. These centres are autonomous Societies under the Department of Electronics and are basically engaged in the research and development for upgrading the computer technology in the area of parallel computing, image processing and software development. Government have also launched programmes for the development of Knowledge Based Computer

System and Education Research in Computer Networking, with partial support from UNDP. These programmes are aimed at building institutional infrastructure training scientific manpower and undertaking research & development to solve some of the industrial problems using computer technology.

In addition, Government have also taken the following steps;

(i) As per the new Industrial Policy, the foreign equity up to 51% has been allowed under the automatic clearance scheme to encourage large companies including foreign companies having closely held technologies to setup manufacturing facilities in India. Similarly large units and foreign companies are allowed to have equity participation up to 24% in the small scale units.

(ii) The liberal import of designs and drawings have been allowed utilising the Exim Schemes.

(iii) The procedures for inviting foreign technicians/experts to assist the Indian companies in upgrading computer technology have been relaxed. Units can approach Reserve Bank of India directly for the release of foreign exchange.

(iv) The units have been given more autonomy for substantial expansion and broadbanding of their products.

(c) and (d). Liberalised policy measures taken by the Government have been given wide publicity and relevant press notes have been issued in this regard by the office of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of Industry and Reserve Bank of India.

Suggestion for Creation of a Consumer Welfare Fund.

1060. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received suggestions for the creation of a Consumers Welfare Fund.

(b) if so, whether the Government have also received representations for the constitution of a working group to study the Quasi-Judicial mechanism of a Public Utilities Commission to ensure public accountability by them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In the 10th meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council, two resolutions were passed for the creation of a Consumer Welfare Fund and for the constitution of a Working Group to study the Quasi-Judicial mechanism of a Public Utilities Commission to ensure public accountability. The working Group has already been constituted. Recently, Ministry of Finance has passed the Central Excises and Customs Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991 (No. 40 of 1991) which provides for creation of a Consumer Welfare Fund. The Fund will be utilised by the Govt. for the welfare of the consumers in accordance with such rules as Govt. may make in this behalf.

Increase in the Limit for Small Scale Industries

1061. SHRICHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals/representations/

demands from Gujarat for the enhancement of Small Scale Industries Limits from Rs. 35 Lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs or so;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Investment limit for SSI units have already been raised from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 60 Lakhs/Rs. 75 lakhs/Rs. 75 lakhs for Small Scale, ancillary and exporting small scale units respectively vide Gazette Notification dated 2.4.91. From Gujarat State, representations from following four organisations:

- 1) Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Ahmedabad.
- 2) The Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Surat.
- 3) Federation of small Scale Industries, Vadodara.
- 4) Gujarat Dyestuffs Manufactures' Association, Ahmedabad.

Suggesting increase in investment limit were received prior to increase in investment limit on 2.4.91.

Assessment of New Industrial Policy

1062. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the industrial development since the announcement of the new industrial policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new industries which have come up after the announcement of the new industrial policy;

(d) the amount invested in new industries till date; and

(e) the number of new jobs created by these new industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY 9PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Following the announcement of the new Industrial Policy Package on 24th July, 1991, a total of 2077 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda for the setting up of industrial units which no longer require licensing, have been filed upto end of October, 1991 with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. During the same period, 194 foreign technology agreements have been approved. Generally, a lead time of around three years is needed before the fruition of any investment in the industrial sector. Therefore, it is too early to indicate the impact of the new Industrial Policy in terms of units set up and jobs created.

Grants to Voluntary Organisation of West Bengal

1063. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of voluntary organisations in the district of Howrah in West Bengal which have received grants or financial assistance from the Ministry of Rural Development for welfare activities in each of the last three year;

(b) the amount received by each of them during the above period, year-wise;

(c) which of them have been submitting their accounts and reports to the Government regularly; and

(d) the extent to which they succeeded in their mission?

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

The function of providing assistance to voluntary agencies has been entrusted to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). The information about organisations and assistance given is as per below:

Year	Number of Voluntary Organisations provided Assistance	Amount of Assistance Provided
<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>		
1988-89	8	19.33
1989-90	23	53.53
1990-91	9	30.74

(c) CAPART ensures that accounts and progress reports are submitted by the organisations. Since, some organisations are located in remote area it taken time for them to get their accounts audited and therefore there have been some delays. In case of non submission of accounts or progress reports even on the spot monitoring or projects and utilisation of funds is done by appointing an outside monitor out of panel of monitors or by deputing CAPART Officer.

(d) The voluntary organisations based in Hawrah district of West Bengal by and large succeeded well in implementing the programme and no serious irregularities have been found on the basis of monitoring reports, progress reports and accounts.

[Translation]

Criteria for Setting up of Food Processing Industries

1064. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for the setting up food processing industries in the States; and

(b) the names of the places where food processing industries are proposed to be set up by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) As per the new industrial policy announced on 24th July, 1991 no industrial licence is required for setting up food processing industry except for industries for beer and potable alcohol and for those projects which do not satisfy the locational parameters or the proposed item of manufacture is reserved for the small scale sector/public sector. For setting up of Food Processing Industries therefore a memorandum is required to be filled with the Deptt. of Industrial Development in this regard, as per the press notes issued by the said Department. Automatic approval for foreign collaboration agreements are also given for investment in industries included in Annexure III of the Press Note No. 10 issued by S.T.A.

(b) The identification of specific locations are not made in the preparation of the 8th Five Year proposals. The State Govts. are to formulate location specific projects for assistance under the various plan schemes.

[English]

Food Processing Industries in Maharashtra

1065. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government for the setting up of new food processing industries in Maharashtra during 1991-92; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). As per information available with this Ministry, 26 applications have been received for setting up food processing industries in Maharashtra. While the applications for Industries requiring industrial licence and/or foreign collaboration approval under the New Industrial Policy are being examined, others applicants are to take action as per simplified procedure under the policy. One proposal of Integrated Post Harvest Crop Management Project for Grapes received from Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance from the Central Government is under consideration.

Special quota of Palmolein and Other Essential Commodities to Maharashtra

1066. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted any special quota of palmolein and other

essential commodities to Maharashtra for Ganesh festival;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DING AHMED): (a) to (c). The position is as follows:-

Foodgrains: No special allocation of foodgrains for Ganesh festival has been made.

Levy Sugar: A quantity of 5014 tonnes during August, 1991 and a quantity of 4000 tonnes alongwith October, 1991 allocation has been released to Maharashtra, as festival quota.

Palmolein: Regular allocations of edible oil under PDS were not made to the States/UTs., including Maharashtra, for the period from April, 1991 to September, 1991, as there was no import of edible oils. In view of this, it was not possible to make any special allocations of edible oil for Ganesh festival.

Retrenchment of workers in Mining and Allied Machineries Corporation Ltd., Durgapur.

1067. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to retrench 1700 workers of Mining and Allied machineries Corporation Ltd. at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to improve the situation at the factory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The liquidity position of the Company has been critical for quite some time which has affected the operations of the Company. To obviate the present liquidity crunch, Govt. is providing plan and non-plan funds, providing guarantee for increase in cash credit limit with the banks and also trying to help in arranging inter-corporate loans, etc.

Consumer Price Index

1068. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Consumer Price Index and Whole-sale Price Index in the last week of the months from January to May, 1991; and

(b) the Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index of every week since June 1991 to November 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-
DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Wholesale Price Index is compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry for every week. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers is compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla on monthly basis and not on weekly basis. The Consumer Price Index Number of Industrial Workers from January 1991 to September 1991 (latest available) and the month-end Wholesale Price Index for January to May 1991 and week-wise from 1.6.1991 to 9.11.1991 (latest available) are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Statement Referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1068 due for Answer on 17th November, 1991.

Consumer Price Index number (for Industrial Workers) and Wholesale Price Index number

	<i>Consumer Price Index (Base 1982 = 100)</i>	<i>Wholesale Price Index (Base 1981-82 = 100)</i>	
Jan. 1991	202	26.1.1991	190.6
Feb. 1991	202	23.2.1991	191.8
Mar. 1991	201	30.3.1991	191.8
Apr. 1991	202	27.4.1991	193.3
May. 1991	204	25.5.1991	195.7
Jun. 1991	209	1.6.1991	196.8
Jul. 1991	214	8.6.1991	197.6

<i>Consumer Price Index</i> (Base 1982 = 100)		<i>Wholesale Price Index</i> (Base 1981-82 = 100)	
Aug. 1991	217	15.6.1991	198.5
Sept. 1991	221	22.6.1991	199.2
		29.6.1991	200.1
		6.7.1991	201.0
		13.7.1991	201.8
		20.7.1991	202.6
		27.7.1991	205.8
		3.8.1991	207.2
		10.8.1991	208.4
		17.8.1991	209.6
		24.8.1991	210.4
		31.8.1991	210.3
		7.9.1991	210.6
		14.9.1991	210.6
		21.9.1991	208.9
		28.9.1991	208.6
		5.10.1991	208.5
		12.10.1991	208.6
		19.10.1991	209.1
		26.10.1991	209.2
		2.11.1991	209.6
		9.11.1991	210.1

Source: CPI: Labour Bureau, Shimla

WPI: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

Note: (i) Wholesale Price Numbers after the week-ending 14.9.1991 are provisional.

(ii) Consumer Price Index Numbers are available only Month-wise.

Industrially Backward Districts of Maharashtra

1069. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the industrially backward districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is a proposal to add some more districts in this list; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new industries, which have come up in each of these backward districts in the last three years;

(d) the estimated investments in each of those units; and

(e) the names of industries which have gone into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The centrally declared backward districts in Maharashtra are: Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhil, Buldana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The number of letters of intent (IOI) and industrial licences (ILs) issued for setting up industries in backward districts of Maharashtra for the last 3 years is given below:

Year	LOI	IL
1989	80	21
1990	58	24
1991	34	17

(Upto Oct.)

Industrial units generally take two to three years to go into production after the issue of letter of intent. Information on the new industries that have come up, estimated investment etc. is not maintained centrally.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu

1070. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of PLANING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance and grants allocated by the Union Government to Tamil Nadu during the current financial year 1991-92, item-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have spent the allocated amount on the items for which the allocation was made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) The details of the assistance in the form of loan and grants allocated by the Central Government to

Tamil Nadu during the financial year 1991-92 itemwise, are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). The details of the amount spent on due items will be available only after the financial year 1991-92 is over.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating allocation of Central Assistance during 1991-92 and Amount released by the Ministry of Finance, So far to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu under different heads.

Sl. No.	Heads	(Rs. in crores)	
		Amount allocated	Amount released so far
1	2	3	4
1.	Normal Central Assistance (Net)	431.25	295.20
i)	Loan	301.875	298.98
ii)	Grant	129.375	89.30
2.	Externally Aided Projects	195.00	142.30
i)	Loan	136.50	99.61
ii)	Grant	58.50	42.69
3.	Share in Central Taxes (Devolution on the recommendations of Ninth Finance Commission)	1079.35	600.05
4.	Grants in Lieu of Railway Passenger Fare Tax	10.34	6.02
5.	Plan deficit grant	7.01	5.2575
6.	Small Saving loan	184.00	194.38*
7.	Calamity Relief Fund (Grant)	29.25	29.25

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Heads	Amount allocated	Amount released so far
1	2	3	4
8.	Under Western Ghat Development Programme	7.18	**
9.	Under Hill Areas Development Programme	11.09	**
	Total	1954.47	1275.4575

* Released on the basis of collections made upto August, 1991.

** Releases yet to be made.

H.B.J. Gas Pipe-Line

1071. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HBJ gas is going waste due to its non-utilisation by the fertilizer companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars of the fertilizer companies responsible for this loss; and

(c) the total loss accumulated so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir. Since gas passing through the HBJ pipeline is non-associated and which can be produced as and when required, there is no wastage due to non-utilisation by fertilizer companies on the HBJ line.

(b) and (c). Non-utilisation of gas leads to non-realisation of fixed costs and return on capital investment made by ONGC and GAIL for production and transportation of gas. The estimated loss of revenue to GAIL and ONGC on this account as also the notional value of gas not utilised is Rs. 37 lakhs per day per fertiliser plant. The three companies, which are implementing the gas-based fertiliser projects at Gadepan, Babrala and Shahjahanpur are M/s. Chambal Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited, M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited and M/s. Bindal Agro Chem Limited, respectively. The delay in implementation was mainly due to non-acceptance of original location from environmental angle in the case of Gadepan and the promoters' desire to change the product pattern in the case of the Babrala project. In the case of Shahjahanpur, a new promoter had to be selected in July, 1989, when the earlier promoter did not take interest in implementing the project.

Industrial Production

1072. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial production has declined in the first three months of 1991-92;

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

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to increase industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). According to the Index of Industrial Production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the rate of growth was (-) 1.5% during April-June, 1991. However, the index of Industrial Production for July, 1991 showed an increase of 0.6% over July, 1990.

The decline in the rate of growth during April-June, 1991 was due to several factors. In some sectors, this was due to a shortage of raw materials, particularly imported raw materials, because of foreign exchange constraints. In some other sectors, the fall in growth rates may be attributed to the plateauing of demand after extremely high growth rates in previous years. The imposition of some specific import restrictions due to balance of payments considerations contributed to a slow down in the growth in some sectors. Some other sectors were affected by infrastructural constraints such as power and coal shortages in some areas and industrial relations problems in some sectors.

Government has recently brought out a statement on industrial Policy, which was tabled in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1991. The major objectives of the new policy package will be to build on the gains already

made, correct the distortions or weaknesses that may have crept in, maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness. All sectors of industries whether small, medium, or large belonging to the public, private or cooperative sector will be encouraged to grow and improve on their past performance.

[*Translation*]

**Abolition of Contract System in
B.H.E.L.**

1073. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish contract system in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). BHEL enters into contract with various agencies for the procurement of raw materials/ components, supply of equipment, erection and commissioning service. Besides, certain jobs which are temporary or of intermittent nature are awarded on works contract basis. As BHEL has to necessarily enter into such contracts for carrying out its operations, there is no proposal to abolish these systems.

[*English*]

**Projects of Kerala for Solving drinking
Water problem**

1074. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects submitted by Government of Kerala to the Union Government for approval during 1990-91 and 1991-92 to solve, its drinking water problem;

(b) the number of projects out of them which have been approved and the number of the projects still pending; and

(c) the amount of central grants provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Government of Kerala submitted six projects during 1990-91 and twelve projects during 1991-92 to the Government of India for approval to solve its drinking water problem.

(b) The projects submitted during 1990-91 had been approved and the projects submitted during 1991-92 are pending sanction.

(c) The central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is given to the States as per their annual allocation for schemes cleared from time to time. It is not given on project wise basis. The amounts of central grant allocated and released under ARWSP during 1990-91 & 1991-92 for these projects are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Release</i>
1990-91	10.76	10.76
1991-92	11.91	5.96

Import of Fertilizers through Alleppey Port, Kerala

1076. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for importing fertilizers through Alleppey Port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have also received some representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). Suggestions have been received from certain sources to handle fertilizer shipments at Alleppey Port. The feasibility of importing fertilizers at this port was also examined. The infrastructure facilities available at the port do not at present permit the handling of the fertilizer cargo at the required rate of discharge.

Extension of Central Investment Subsidy

1077. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced the extension of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for industrialisation of backward areas for the financial year 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including subsidy allocated for the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.10.1988.

Provision of Houses to People

1078. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies of the Union Government engaged in providing houses to people;

(b) the number of families provided with housing loans and houses through the various schemes under the Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) the amount allotted for housing loans and house construction in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Government envisage a plan to provide houses for all the people; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Housing is a State subjects and the State & UT Governments are free to formulate housing schemes for various target groups in accordance with their priorities and financial resources through State plan provisions. To supplement the efforts of State level housing agencies the concerned central Ministries arrange financial assistance through central sector schemes and through the national level

housing finance institutions like HUDCO, National Housing Bank, LIC, GIC and various HFIs promoted by scheduled commercial banks, LIC, GIC etc. and in private sector.

(b) Assistance for construction of houses provided under the various schemes falling under 20 point Programmes or Minimum Needs Programme during 7th Five Year Plan was as follows:-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Achievement (in lakhs)</i>
1. Provision of house sites.	Families	43.21
2. Construction assistance	-do-	22.55
3. Indira Awas Yojana	Dwelling Units	6.59
4. Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme.	-do-	7.14
5. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	-do-	1.67

(c) The total public sector investment in housing during 7th Five Year Plan was Rs. 2458 crores.

(d) and (e). The draft National Housing Policy has set a goal of eradicating houselessness and to upgrade all kutcha unserviceable houses. The details of the housing plan are expected to be finalised as part of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Registration in Delhi Employment Exchanges

1080. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi, category-wise;

(b) the number out of them who have passed the typewriting and shorthand tests conducted by the Exchanges;

(c) the number out of them who hold certificates issued by ITIs and schools in typewriting and shorthand;

(d) since when these persons are waiting for employment; and

(e) the steps taken to absorb the persons who have passed the Employment Exchanges typewriting and shorthand examinations and also other qualified persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to information of the Delhi Administration, the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1990 were as follows:

(In thousands)

Total	843.32
SC	108.81
ST	10.80

(b) Out of these 12.8 thousand and 8.1 thousand have passed the typewriting and shorthand tests respectively conducted by the Employment Exchanges.

(c) Only 0.7 thousand of them hold certificates issued by ITIs in typewriting and 4.5 thousand in shorthand.

(d) As per the records of the Employment Exchanges, few candidates have been waiting for employment since 1975 and bulk of them since 1980.

(e) The Employment Exchanges being only the sponsoring agency sponsor names of the candidates against the vacancies notified to them.

[Translation]

New Scheme of Rural Development Introduced in Rajasthan

1081. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Rajasthan Government has introduced with public assistance a new scheme named "Apna Gaon Apna Kam" for rural development;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to implement this scheme in whole of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Union Government is aware of the new scheme introduced by the Government of Rajasthan with public assistance namely "Apna Gaon Apna Kam" for rural development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Import of Edible Oil

1082. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
PATIL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to allow the State Government to directly import edible oils provided they generate a commensurate export effort of value-added items from traditional and non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have identified these items;

(c) the terms and conditions for this import;

(d) whether the States concerned could sell this oil through Public Distribution System and to the Vanaspati Mills located in their areas at the rate to be determined by them; and

(e) whether apart from this import, the Union Government propose to continue to

release the prescribed quantity of imported edible oils as at present to the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The terms and conditions of the scheme are given in the attached Statement.

(d) The entire quantity of Imported edible oil by the States/UTs will be distributed to the public through PDS, exclusively.

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Terms & conditions for the scheme of import of edible oil (Palmolein) directly by the State Government

(1) The quantity of total imports both by STC and State Governments would be restricted to one lakh fifty thousand tonnes only for the financial year 1991-92.

(2) The entire quantity of imported edible oil by States/UTs will be distributed to the Public through PDS, exclusively.

(3) The payment for the imported edible oil would be made in Indian Rupees which would be kept in an escrow account. The amount would be utilised for purpose of export of approved Indian goods list appended by the organisation which handles import of edible oil. State Governments would monitor the exports and ensure that there is no outgo of free foreign exchange.

(4) Any State Government wishing to import Palmolein for distribution in PDS may approach the Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution with a detailed scheme for prior approval.

(5) The price of imported oil would not be higher than the procurement price of STC or the average price paid by the STC in preceding 30 days.

(6) Customs duty would be levied at the rate of 40% Advalorem.

(7) The Import will be by the State Civil Supplies Corporations or such other Government Corporations as may be nominated by the State Governments.

(8) The State-wise ceilings of quantities to be imported would be decided by the Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution, Government of India on receipt of proposals from State Governments. State Governments may indicate their total requirements in this regard.

(9) The retail price of oil distributed through the PDS would be as decided by the Central Government from time to time.

(10) Central Government will not give any financial assistance or assist in any financial arrangement made in implementing the Scheme. The entire responsibility for implementing the scheme will be that of the State Government.

(11) State Governments opting for the scheme would not be eligible for oil, out of imports made by STC.

List of Items Eligible for Export

- (i) Jute products except yarn.
- (ii) Agro Products in consumer packs not exceeding 5 kgs and Fish other than Shrimps. In the case of shrimps, individually quick frozen/cooked/freeze dried and head-on-shrimps in block form.

- (iii) Coffee
- (iv) Tobacco
- (v) Molasses
- (vi) Shoes, Leather garments, Leather travel goods and accessories.
- (vii) Steel pipes and tubes and steel wire rods.
- (viii) Spices
- (xi) Tea is value added from
- (x) Processed cashewnuts in consumer packs upto one kg.
- (xi) Television sets, Radios, Two-in-ones, Sound system, B&W picture Tubes, Audio and Video Cas-settees.
- (xii) Sports goods.
- (xiii) All plastic products.

Note: Exports of these items would be to countries other than quota countries and rupee payment areas. Exports from Free Trade Zone and for 100% export oriented units will not be covered under the schemes.

Reappraisal of Role of Planning Commission

1083. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reappraisal about the role of the Planning Commission to shape the Economic development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Planning Commission is taking towards decentralising the planning process in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The role of Planning Commission will be indicative and coordinating. The endeavour will be to develop the core sector through allocation of funds, ensure growth of economy through policy package, and give greater responsibility to the States and Central Ministries for the development of the social sector. Planning Commission will play an integrative role in policy formulation in critical areas like energy, Human Resource Development etc. It will play a mediatory and facilitating role for managing the change smoothly and strive to create a culture of high productivity and efficiency at all levels. In addition to the resource allocation role, in the present environment of severe resource constraint, Planning Commission will also concern itself with resource mobilisation and efficient utilisation of the funds.

(c) As far back as 1969, the Planning Commission had issued detailed guidelines to the States and, through them, to the districts on how the plans should be prepared at those levels. Assistance have also been provided for strengthening the Planning Machinery at the State and at the district levels. The scheme of strengthening the Planning Machinery provides for 66.6% Central Assistance for the prescribed category of Planning staff at the State level and similarly 50% of assistance at the district level. Later the scheme was modified to

provide also for strengthening of training staff in the State Training Institutes. This emphasis on decentralised process of planning will be continued in the future plans.

New Sugar Licensing Policy for Sugar Factories

1084. SHRI RABI RAY:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revert to the old, distance criterion for licensing new sugar factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated a new sugar licensing policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (b). The Central Government vide Press Note dated 8.11.91 (copy enclosed as a Statement) have announced revised guidelines for licensing for new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93-1996-97), according to which the distance between the proposed new sugar factory and an existing/already licensed sugar factory should be 25 kms. This distance criterion of 25 kms. could however, be relaxed to 15 kms. in specific cases where cane availability so justifies.

STATEMENT

Government of India
Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development

Press Notes No. 16

(1991 Series)

Subject: Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 - 1996-97).

A. The Government of India have reviewed the Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories issued vide this Ministry's Press Note No. 4 (1990 Series) dated 23.7.1990. In supersession of the aforesaid Press Note, Government have formulated the following revised guidelines:

- (1) New sugar factories will continue to be licensed for a minimum economic capacity of 2500 tonnes cane crush per day (TCD). There will not be any maximum limit on such capacity. However, in areas specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agro-climatically suited for development of sugarcane, licensing of new sugar factories in the co-operative and public sectors would be allowed for an initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within a period of 5 years of going into production.

- (2) Licences for new sugar factories will be issued subject to the condition that the distance between the proposed new sugar factory and an existing/already licensed sugar factory should be 225 kilometers. This distance criterion of 25 Kms could, however, be relaxed to 15 kilometers in special case where cane availability so justifies.
- (3) The basic criterion of grant of licences for new sugar units would be their viability, mainly from the point of view of cane availability and potential for development of sugarcane.
- (4) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of sugarcane.
- (5) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposal from the Co-operative Sector and the Public Sector, in that order, as compared to the Private Sector. In case more than one application is received from any zone of operation, priority will be given to the application received earlier. However, in such cases also, preference will be given to the co-operative Sector, followed by the Public Sector and the Private Sector, in that

order, even though the applications of the first two sectors may be of a later date.

- (6) Priority will continue to be given to sugar factories with capacity less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.
- (7) While granting licences for new units and expansion projects, the additional capacity to be created up to the end of the Eighth Plan, i.e. 1996-97, will be kept in view.
- (8) While granting licences for new sugar factories, industrial licences in respect of down-stream units for the use of molasses i.e. industrial alcohol etc. will be given readily.

B. Applications for licences will be initially screened by the Screening Committee of the Ministry of Food, while considering such applications, the comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administration concerned would also be obtained. The State Government/Union Territory Administration would be required to furnish their comments within 3 month of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Food.

C. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Department in Form IL alongwith the prescribed fee of Rs. 2500/- . A copy of the application may also be sent to Ministry of Food.

D. The procedure and guidelines, as given above, are brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

Sd/-

(S. Bhavani)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.
F.No. 10 (74)/91-LP
New Delhi, the 8th November, 1991.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above Press Note.

Principal Information Officer,
Press Information Bureau,
NEW DELHI

Sale of Fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh at Higher Rates

1085. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the fertilisers are being sold in Andhra Pradesh and other States at much higher prices than at the stipulated price level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to ensure the availability of fertilisers at the fixed rates;

(d) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh during 1990-91 toward subsidy on fertilisers given to small and marginal farmers; and

(e) the amount that has actually been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No specific and verifiable case has come to the notice of Government of India regarding fertilisers being sold in the state of Andhra Pradesh or any other state at prices higher than the maximum statutory price notified by Government.

(d) During the year 1990-91 there was no central sector scheme of providing subsidy to the small and marginal farmers in the country.

(e) The question does not arise.

Shortage of Dwelling Units

1086. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of dwelling units in rural as well as urban areas in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring forward amendments to the Urban Land Ceilings (Regulation) Act, 1976 to encourage the construction of dwelling units in large numbers;

(c) if so, the likely date by which the amendment is to be brought before the Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The housing shortage in the country as on 1.3.1991 has been estimated to be 31 million units - 20.6 million in rural areas and 10.4 million units in urban areas.

(b) to (d). The Government is considering various amendments to the said Act to encourage development of surplus vacant land for housing activities. It is expected that the amendment proposals can be brought before the Parliament in the next Session.

Grants by CAPART to Institutions in Andhra Pradesh.

1087. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the institutions and societies from Andhra Pradesh receiving grants from the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology;

(b) the grants provided to these institutions and societies during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any effort has been made to find out whether these grants are properly and fully utilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Institutions Societies in Andhra Pradesh which received grant from CAPART</i>	<i>Grant provided to these Institutions and Societies by CAPART.</i>
		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	77	1.70
1989-90	109	1.86
1990-91	156	2.80

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The project holders are required to submit six monthly progress reports and the funds are released only if the progress is found satisfactory. The projects are also monitored by sending experts and accounting monitors to the project areas.

(a) whether some allottees of DDA flats have demanded interest on their money from DDA under the rule as DDA did not give possession of flats within the fixed period inspite of depositing the full amount in DDA on demand;

[Translation]

Interest on the Amount Deposited with DDA

1088. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(b) the number of such pending with DDA; and

(c) the time by which payment of interest is likely to be made by taking a final decision in this regard?

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

(b) 134.

(c) Such requests of allottees for payment of interest are finalised in consultation with the Finance Wing. Necessary action in this regard has already been initiated. In some cases the matter is sub-judice.

Registration in the Name of Allottees

1089. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by D.D.A. for getting the flats registered in the name of allottees after full payment is made by them.

(b) the number of cases pending with D.D.A wherein the request has been made to them for getting the flats registered in the name of the allottees; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the pending cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The registration in the name of allottees taken a period approximately four months subject to clearance from Accounts Units, site inspection reports and preparation of site plans.

(b) 672 cases as on 5.11.1991.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised Constructions in DDA Colonies

1090. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised and illegal constructions are being carried out openly by the allottees in various residential colonies of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the Government propose to ascertain the facts in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to check unauthorised and illegal constructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that in a large number of cases violation of Building Bye-laws and sanctioned plans by private builders have been noticed in colonies under the control of DDA.

(c) Whenever cases of unauthorised construction are noticed, action is initiated as per provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Section 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. A Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development has also gone into this matter and has submitted its report to the Delhi High Court. The Committee has suggested deterrent action, improvement over legal impediment and strengthening of local bodies including Delhi Police for effective remedial actions against unauthorised constructions/users.

[English]

Sale Prices of Fertilizers

1091. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the sharp rise in the inputs and production cost, the Government propose to maintain the selling price of fertilizers at a level to make it economical for both the manufacturers and the farmers; and

(b) it so, the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The consumer prices of fertilizers are already subsidized under the Retention-Price-Cum-Subsidy Scheme. In fact, there has been only one price increase for the consumers during the last ten years inspite of sharp increase in the cost of various inputs and utilities. Under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme the manufactures are also ensured a fair return, including compensation for increases in the input and production costs as per a formula based on a combination of certain norms and actuals.

Targets for Infrastructural Sectors

1092. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets for the year 1990-91 for the infrastructural sectors like power, coal, steel, railways, telecommunications, shipping and transport, fertilizers cement, petroleum and natural gas;

(b) the achievement, sector-wise for 1990-91; and

(c) whether the targets have been achieved in all these sectors; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Targets for infrastructural Sectors for 1990-91 and Achievements

	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
1. Power		
Installed capacity (MW)		
Hydro	1006.5	445.5
Thermal	2970.5	2331.0
Nuclear	235.0	-
Total	4212.0	2776.5
Generation (Million Units)		
Hydro	63000	71535
Thermal	201400	186452
Nuclear	6850	6244

	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
2. Coal (Million Tonnes)		
Coal	221.00	211.73
Lignite (Neyveli)	11.00	11.76
The companywise shortfall in coal production against target is as follows.		
Coal India	194.00	189.64
Singareni	22.50	17.71
TISCO/IISCO/DVC	4.50	4.38
Total	221.00	211.73
3. Steel (M. Tonnes)		
Saleable Steel	13.10	12.43
4. Railways (M. Tonnes)		
Originating freight Traffic	353.00	341.46
5. Telecommunications		
(a) Local Telephone Systems		
Switching Capacity (in lakh)	6.5	5.70
Direct Exchange Lines (lines)	5.5.	4.84
(b) Long Distance Switching Systems		
Trunk Automatic Exchange (Nos. Gross)	8	8
TAX Capacity (Lines Gross)	33700	35700
Manual Trunk Boards (Nos.)	60	65
(c) Long Distance Transmission Systems		
Coaxial Cable Systems (RKMS)	3172	1589

	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Microwave Systems (RKMS)	3482	1173
UHF Systems (RKMS)	2420	2525
Optical Fibre Systems (RKMS)	5493	1900
(d) Openwire and Telegraphs		
LDPTs (Gross) (Nos.)	15000	1742
Telex Exchange (Nos.)	30	34
Telex Capacity - Local (Lines)	1766	1806
Transit (Lines)	1626	1551
6. Shipping (Million GRT)	6.75	6.00
7. Transport (Road Transport) (No. of buses)	14079	12969
Ports (M. Tonnes)	163.74	150.70
8. Fertilizers		
Nitrogenous (Lakh Tonnes)	70.75	69.931
Phosphatic (Lakh Tonnes)	20.00	20.519
9. Cement (M. Tonnes)	49.00	48.86
10. Petroleum		
Crude Oil (MMT)	35.90	33.00
Natural Gas (MMM/Year)	22536	17998.0
Crude throughput (MMTPA)	51.18	51.77
Reasons for Shortfall		

1. Power :

Reasons for shortfall is due to delays in civil works BHEL supply and erection, law and order problem in some of the States etc.

The shortfall in thermal generation was mainly attributable to a good monsoon and consequent reduced load demand, particularly in the Agricultural Sector.

2. Coal:

In Coal India the major reasons for shortfall were flooding of underground mines, power failures, absenteeism and industrial relation problems. In Singareni industrial relation and law and order problems were the major reasons.

3. Steel:

The shortfall in Saleable Steel is due to acute shortage of power and steel melting scraps, inadequate availability and inferior quality of cooking coal, problems of equipments in the steel plants, etc.

4. Railways:

The shortfall was due to dislocations due to cyclone on the East Coast affecting the South Eastern Railways. Widespread agitations were also reasonable for the shortfall in traffic realisation.

5. Telecommunications:

The major reasons for shortfall is inadequate supply of the equipments.

6. Shipping:

The main reasons for shortfall was massive scrapping of old tonnage accompanied by low acquisition levels due to constraint on resources and the difficult balance of payment position.

7. Transport:

The primary reason for shortfall in the acquisition programme has the constraint on resources and traffic was mainly due to lower throughput of containers and general cargo, coal and iron ore.

8. Fertilizers and Cement:

There has been only a negligible shortfall in case of the production of nitrogenous fertilizers and cement.

9. Petroleum and Natural Gas:

The shortfall in crude oil and associated gas production was due to technical reasons and environmental problems; besides law and order situation in Assam.

Import of Fertilizers

1093. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of foreign exchange has been released for import of fertilizer this year;

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

(c) the efforts made to ensure distribution of imported fertilizers to small and marginal farmers at subsidised rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Foreign exchange budget amounting to Rs. 4545 crores has been allocated during the current year for imports of fertilizers, fertilizer raw-materials and intermediates. This includes a sum of Rs. 650 crores for imports from rupee payment areas.

(c) Fertilizers are distributed to the farmers at the notified prices and no distinction is made between the indigenous and imported fertilizers for the purpose of subsidy. However, to exempt small and marginal farmers from the latest increase in prices with effect from 14.8.1991, a Central Sector Scheme on Fertilizer Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers has been introduced. A total amount of Rs. 405.00 crores has been earmarked for this purpose during current year.

[Translation]

Sewerage Facilities in Himachal Pradesh

1094. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal for maintaining the cleanliness of the cities and for provision of sewerage facilities therein; and

(b) the details of the assistance sought by the State Government for provision of sewerage facilities in Simla, Solan, Nahan, Ponta Sahib, Nalagarh, Jheog, Kumarsen and Roru?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has submitted a package proposal for providing water

supply, sewerage, drainage and environmental improvement of urban slums in six towns, viz., Shimla, Dharmshala, Mandi, Manali, Chamba and Solan at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.35 crores to the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) in this Ministry for clearance from technical angle.

No sewerage scheme has been received in respect of Nahan, Ponta Sahib, Nalagarh, Jheog, Kumarsen and Roru.

Proposal from Himachal Pradesh for Electronic Units

1095. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal received from the State Government for setting up of Electronic units in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) the amount allocated during the last two years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No proposal has been received from the State Government for setting up of Electronic units in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

Food grains supplied to Himachal Pradesh

1096. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the quantity of foodgrains such as rice, sugar etc. being supplied to the State Government by the Union Government with the details thereof as at present and during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): The foodgrains and sugar

allocated to Himachal Pradesh and lifting by them during the last one year i.e., from December, 1990 to November, 1991 are given in a attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Monthwise allocation and lifting of Wheat, Rice and Sugar to Himachal Pradesh distributed through public distribution system.

(in tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>WHEAT</i>		<i>RICE</i>		<i>SUGAR</i>
	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>	
December, 90	10000	8700	6500	4600	2019
January, 91	10000	8500	6500	5400	2019
February, 91	12000	10900	6500	6500	2019
March, 91	12000	10100	6500	5600	2019
April, 91	12000	10900	6500	4300	2019
May, 91	12000	12000	6500	5600	2019
June, 91	10000	9400	6500	5300	2019
July, 91	10000	6200	6500	3500	2019
August, 91	10000	8200	7150	7500	2019
September, 91	10000	11400	7150	7200	2221
October, 91	10000	N. A	7150	N. A	2424
November, 91	10000	N. A	7150	N. A	2424

* Lifting of sugar is normally near 100% N. A. (Not Available)

Approval for Industries in Himachal Pradesh

(a) the names of the industries for which proposals have been received from Himachal Pradesh Government for approval; and

1097. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) the details of the items to be produced in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the new industrial policy, the requirement of industrial licensing has been done away with except for a short list of 18 industries which are under compulsory licensing.

There are three proposals for setting up of units in Himachal Pradesh for the manufacture of beer, wine etc. which are included in the list of industries requiring industrial licensing.

**Foreign exchange earned/spent by
Maruti Udyog Limited**

1098. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent by Maruti Udyog Limited during the last three years and during the current year so far;

(b) the burden of foreign exchange due to Maruti Udyog Ltd. during the financial year 1990-91 and the expenditure incurred or

committed to be incurred by this company in foreign exchange during the first six months of the current financial year;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Maruti Udyog Ltd. during the last financial year and first six months of the current financial year; and

(d) whether situation of foreign exchange deficit is still continuing and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation and the time by which the result is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91), Maruti Udyog Ltd. spent foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 505.72 crores for import of components. The foreign exchange spent during the period 1-4-91 to 30-9-91 is Rs. 101.12 crores.

(b) and (c). The details about the foreign exchange spent for import of components and the foreign exchange earned during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (till 30-9-91) are as under:-

	<i>Foreign Exchange spent for component imports (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Foreign Exchange earned (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91	171.14	72.91
1991-92* (till 30-9-91)	101.12	122.78

*provisional

(d) During the first half of the current year (1991-92), Maruti Udyog Limited has earned more foreign exchange than what it spent for import of components, including those for export vehicles.

[English]

Punjab National Fertiliser and Chemical, Nangal

1099. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Punjab National Fertiliser & Chemical, Nangal is at the verge of collapse; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, a joint sector undertaking (deemed Government Company) of the State Government of Punjab, producing Soda Ash and Ammonium, Chloride, has reported a loss of Rs. 475.21 lakhs during the year 1990-91. The Company has reported that their losses would increase during the current year on account of de-control of Ammonium Chloride fertilizer with effect from 25th July, 1991. As Ammonium Chloride fertilizer stands de-controlled and no subsidy is now payable, the Government of India has no role to play in the functioning of this Company.

Demand to Abolish Contract Labour System

1100. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Offices and Establishments Employees' Union has demanded the abolition of contract labour system;

(b) whether all Central Trade Unions have given a strike call for November 29, 1991 to press their demands; and

(c) if so, the details of their demands and the steps Government have taken or proposed to be taken to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. As per available information, trade unions affiliated to Central Trade Union Organisations other than IN-TUC, BMS and NLO have given a call for an industrial strike on November 29, 1991.

The major demands mentioned in the strike notices are:

- 1) The reformulate the industrial and economic policies of the Government of India in Consultation with Central Trade Unions.
- 2) To stop immediately all measures of privatisation of public sector units.
- 3) To provide necessary foreign exchange to import absolutely essential requirements of public sector units.
- 4) Scrap the BPE Circular or Pension and immediate finalisation of Pension Schemes.
- 5) To expedite the tripartite DA Committee's recommendations.
- 6) To commence bipartite negotiations on charter of demands of unions in public sector units within 2 months of their submission. No reference of any demands of Workers to Industrial Tribunals or Pay Commission. Restore collective bargaining rights to LIC, GIC and RBI employees.
- 7) A statutory ban on off-loading of jobs of engagement of contract labour in jobs of permanent and perennial nature in public and private sectors.

- 8) To immediately enact the Bill on Workers' Participation in Management based on conclusions of Indian Labour Conference which endorsed the recommendations of seminar held in January, 1990.
- 9) To lift the ban on recruitment in public sector and Government establishments.
- 10) To ensure payment of bonus to all employees.
- 11) Trade union rights to the Executives in Public Sector and withdrawal of all disciplinary actions against them for trade union activities.

A Tripartite Committee has been appointed by the Government to consider the impact of the new industrial policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters.

Use of ISI Marked Products

1101. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corporate giants like Bajaj, Usha, Crompton, Recold etc. buy ISI marked goods from small scale producers at low prices and then sell those products at triple the original prices affixing their brand names on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the small producers violate the code envisaged in the Bureau of Indian Standards Act which bars the use of ISI marked products by persons other than the licence; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A number of small scale industrial units market their products through large marketing organisations, like Bajaj, Usha, Crompton, Racold etc. These marketing organs. provide the necessary technical knowhow and permission to utilise their brand name. The margin of profit varies from product to product and unit to unit.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the above, Government do not propose to take any steps in this regard.

Expansion of Petro-Chemical Complex at Namrup, Assam

1102. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for expansion of the present petro-chemical complex at Namrup in Assam; and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this is an unviable project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) M/s Assam Petrochemicals Ltd, Gauhati were granted an industrial licence in December, 1986 for substantial expansion in the manufacture of Methanol with annual capacity (after expansion) of 33, 000 tonnes in their existing industrial undertaking in Tehsil Namrup Disstt. Dibrugarh in Assam.

(b) No such details are available with the Government of India.

Privatisation of Sick Fertilizer Units

1103. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow the private sector to run sick fertilizer units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the broad terms and conditions for handling over of sick fertilizer units to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No decision has been taken to allow the private sector to run sick fertilizer units.

Price Revision of Bulk Drugs

1104. DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that pharmaceutical companies are selling their drugs an generic names at a much higher price then those of their awn brand named formulations of the same kind; if so, the details of the prices of their brand vis-a-vis the generics;

(b) whether price revision of a number of bulk drugs has been approved during the period from April 1991 to October, 1991; if so, the details of the bulk drugs with their previous prices and present revised price; and

(c) whether the Government propose to change the presnet Drug Policy and Durg Price Control Order (DPCO) as reported in the Economic Times dated September 2, 1991 (Calcutta Edition); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new policy is likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) According to the Third Schedule to the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987, all single ingredient formulations based on bulk drugs specified in the Second Schedule and sold under generic name are exempt from price control. Government do not compile data regarding prices of formulations sold under generics vis-a-vis brand names.

(b) The prices of Scheduled bulk drugs as and when fixed/revised, are notified in the Extra-ordinary Official Gazette, copies of which are available in the parliament Library.

(c) and (d). Both, the existing Drug Policy and the Druge (Price Control) Order, 1987 are being reviewed and the exercise is likely to be completed soon.

Approval for setting up of Industrial units is small scale sector

1105. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entrepreneurs in tiny and small scale sector, for whom liberalised policy has been recently announced, have to approach several agencies at State level for help in the setting up of industrial units;

(b) if so, whether the "Wind of Change" conceived by the Union Government is yet to reach the local level as well; and

(c) the improvements made in each State for speedy and simplified action for according approvals in setting up those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Entrepreneurs may approach different input providing agencies directly or they may approach the D.I.C. who

then takes up their case with different agencies on their behalf.

(b) The "Wind of Change" is already visible at all levels.

(c) To provide speedy action and effective coordination, District Advisory Committee headed by Collector of concerned District and consisting of other District Level Officers has been set up in each District.

A State Level Coordination Committee with Chief Minister/Minister of Industries as Chairman exists for effective coordination and speedy action.

Priority to Agriculture in Eighth Plan

1106. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given low priority to Agriculture in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. Agriculture continues to be a Priority Sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Roads in Delhi

1107. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extent of road at present in Delhi is considered sufficient to meet the increasing traffic of vehicles;

(b) if not, whether the Government have considered any long term solution to this problem;

(c) whether the proposal of Mass Rapid Transit System or the Metro Railway which was first mooted as long back as 1969 is likely to be implemented on an urgent basis;

(d) if so, whether any time schedule for its completion has been laid down; and

(e) the reasons for extra-ordinary delay in the matter resulting in serious computer problems;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In view of the increasing traffic in Delhi, there is continuing need for expansion of road capacity.

(b) Introduction of a multi-modal Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is a long term solution to the problem.

(c) and (e). Delhi Administration had engaged M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) for preparing a techno economic feasibility study for the introduction of MRTS in Delhi. The study recommended a 184.5 Km. multi-modal mass rapid transit network for Delhi consisting of underground metro, surface rail and express busway system. The project involves a very large investment of Rs. 5378 crores. It requires preparation of detailed project reports, analysis of the implication of land use, locational analysis, etc. Avenues for funding would also have to be identified before work on the project is commenced. A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi has been constituted to go into various aspects including identification of resources for the project. In view of the complexities involved, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the time schedule for completion of

[Translation]

Atomic Power Generation Capacity

1108. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power plants, their power generation capacity and their capacity utilized in the month of October, 1991;

(b) whether the present performance of

these plants is satisfactory;

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken to make full capacity utilisation of these atomic power plants; and

(d) the schemes to set up new atomic power plants in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The required details are as follows:

S.No.	Reactor	Rated capacity (MWe)	Capacity factor in % in Oct. 1991	Remarks
1.	Tarapur-1	160	62	
2.	Tarapur-2	160	74	
3.	Rajasthan-1	100	-	Unit remained shut down for planned maintenance works.
4.	Rajasthan-2	200	41	Unit had planned outage of 4 day and forced outages for about 11 days.
5.	Madras-1	220	77	
6.	Madras-2	220	61	
7.	Narora-1	220	36	Lower power level operation due to backlog in fuelling operations.

S.No.	Reactor	Rated capacity (MWe)	Capacity factor in % in Oct. 1991	Remarks
8.	Narora-2	220	-	Unit achieved criticality on October 24, 1991 and is expected to be synchronised to the grid during the year.

(b) and (c). There is scope for improvement. Toning up preventive maintenance, analysis of equipment performance for improving its operational availability, and intensifying training programmes are areas receiving attention. The operational experience is taken into account in the setting up of ongoing and future projects. Efforts are also being directed towards increasing the temporary operational power limits of 175 MWe in each of the unit at Madras Station and achieving consistent and adequate onpower refuelling capability at Narora Station.

(d) Apart from units in operation as in (A), six reactors with 2 x 220 MWe each at three locations i.e. Kakrapar, Kaiga and Rajasthan (expansion) are under construction. Additional 2 x 500 MWe units at Tarapur have been sanctioned. There are proposals to set up 4 x 220 MWe at Kaiga (expansion), 2 x 500 MWe at Rajasthan (expansion) and 2 x 1000 MWe at Kudankulam. A total installed capacity of 7700 MWe by the year 2002 is envisaged through nuclear power subject to availability of resources.

Permission to foreign companies for manufacturing Soft Drinks in India

1109. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies other than Coca Cola have sought permission for manufacturing soft drinks in India;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government is the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) to (c). A proposal from a Hong Kong based company M/S JMRPCO having majority NRI equity holdings and minority equity of M/S Coca-Cola South Asia Holdings has recently been received in Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for setting up food processing unit in a backward district of Maharashtra in collaboration with M/S Britannia Industries Limited and a Maharashtra State Government Undertaking for manufacture of, *inter-alia*, non-alcoholic beverage bases/blendings for domestic sale under registered trade marks 'Coca Cola', 'Fanta', 'Sprite', etc. The proposal is under examination of FIPB.

Export/Import of Electronic Goods

1110. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of electronic goods imported and exported during 1990-91; and

(b) the names of the countries of which these are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Electronic goods worth Rs. 910 crores were exported during 1990-91. Electronic products are being exported to a large number of countries including USA, UK, France, Japan, Finland, USSR, Hongkong, the Netherlands, Germany, Taiwan, Singapore, Switzerland, etc.

Since foreign trade data is maintained only for broad commodity groups, data for import of electronic components/goods is not separately available.

Ration cards to slum dwellers

1111. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration cards have been provided to all the slum habitants in Delhi;

(b) if not, the number of such slums where this facility is yet to be provided; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to provide ration card facility in all the jhuggi jhonpri colonies in Delhi;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Ration cards are being issued to all bonafide residents of Delhi in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Specified Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1981, whether living in slums or otherwise.

However cards were also issued to bonafide residents of Jhuggi-Jhonpri components of slums, whose dwelling units came into existence before 31.1.1990, as a one-time exercise.

(b) and (c). Proposal for issue of Food Cards to residents of new Jhuggi Jhonpri colonies that came up after 31.1.1990 is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

[English]

Eligibility Limit for Bonus

1112. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested to abolish the emoluments limit of Rs. 2500/- for bonus under the Bonus Act;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if the Union Government have not taken any decision so far, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Foreign collaboration for manufacturing fast food processed food

1113. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some big industrial houses propose to set up a chain of fast food

processed food manufacturing units with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details of foreign collaborations approved so far and the proposals under consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b). Two proposals one from M/s. Kellogg Company of USA and another from M/s. JMRPCO, a Hong Kong based company have been received for setting up processed food manufacturing units. While approval for financial-cum-technical collaboration has been granted by Reserve Bank of India to M/s. Kellogg Company of USA for holding 51% equity in the new undertaking M/s. Kellogg India Limited, under automatic approval scheme, the proposal of M/s. JMRPCO is under examination of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

[English]

Import of Edible Vegetable Oils

1114. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of edible vegetable oils in the country during the last six months;

(b) the quantity of edible vegetable oils imported during the above period to meet the demand of consumers; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production edible vegetable oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No reliable estimate of the

production of edible vegetable oils in the country during the last 6 months is available. Roughly this could be placed at around 20 lakh MTs.

(b) During the period April to October, 1991 a quantity of 66000 MTs edible oils has been contracted for import. Actual arrival till 18th November, 1991 has been 30061 MTs.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to increase the productions of edible vegetable oils are:

- 1) Two centrally sponsored schemes namely National Oilseeds Development Projects (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (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.
- ii) The oilseeds projects of the NDDB.
- iii) Setting up of a Technology Mission of Oilseeds in May, 1986 for harnessing the best of production, processing and management technologies.

- iv) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices of major oilseeds.

- v) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseeds.

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

- vii) Efforts for promoting oil palm plantation and processing.

- viii) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseed.

- ix) Fiscal incentives in the form of excise rebate for use of certain non-conventional oils in the vanaspathi so as to encourage increased exploitation of these sources of oils.

RE: HOLDING OF ELECTIONS IN DELHI

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today again I would like to point out that the last elections for Delhi Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Council were held on February 5, 1982 for four years and five years respectively. A period of eight years and six months have passed and no fresh elections have been held in Delhi. The Congress (I) Government promised to set up an assembly for Delhi and the V.P. Government promised to provide statehood. The Congress Deceived the people of Delhi and the V.P Government betrayed them. A fresh notification with respect of the extension of Central Rule in Delhi is going to be issued on December 5, 1991. Today, the situation in Delhi is growing from bad to worse. The law and order situation is deteriorating. It is evident from the kidnapping of Radu and the way he was released by his captors. The news papers have published reports highlighting the inefficiency of Delhi Police in this regard. More than 200 persons were killed in Delhi. We cannot discuss it any where. Where should we discuss it?

During the Indo-Pak war in 1965 General Kalhan hoisted the Indian flag at Haji-Pir and the Government of India awarded him Param-Vir Chakra. It is a shocking event that he was killed in the cantonment area last week. This shows to what extent the law and order situation in Delhi has deteriorated. The dailies have reported that the public distribution system has collapsed in Delhi.....(Interruptions) Delhi ites are suffering because of a number of problems i.e. electricity, water, D.D.A and D.T.C. There is nobody to look after Delhi. Pending the finalization of the future set up of Delhi, I would like to request that holdings of elections to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Metropolitan Council should be announced at the earliest. Parliamentary elections in Delhi were held just five months ago and the

bye-election in New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency is going to take place. Then, why the elections for Delhi Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Council should not be held. It may take one to two years in finalising and proceeding a set up in Delhi. The Citizens of Delhi are facing great difficulties. So, I request you to have mercy on them....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask as to why there is delay in holding the local elections in Delhi, please inform the House in this regard. We, time and again, raise such issues in respect of other States also. It is very essential in a democracy that elections are always held in time. Elections were not held here for so many years. There is no law and order problem here coming in the way. There is no terrorism and secessionism. If the notification for extension is issued once again on December 5, it will not be good for the people of Delhi. I therefore, request you to have an elaborate discussion on the problems of Delhi and Secondly, the Government should clarify its position with regard to holding of elections in Delhi.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseraj): I agree with Advaniji and ask the Government to hold elections in Delhi at the earliest. The Government is afraid that it would lose the elections badly. The Government should rise above party considerations and announce holding of elections as early as possible. The leader of House should give an assurance to the house in this regard.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I went to purchase a book at a book-stall and happened to meet the former Executive Councilor Shri Jagraveshi there. He asked me why we were not pressing the Government for holding elections in Delhi. He added that it was sheer injustice. The situation in Delhi is normal. At least, the leader of the House should state as to why the elections are not being held, particularly when there is no threat of terrorism. If you do not observe the democratic norms, the democracy will

ultimately become weak. I, therefore request you to hold elections in Delhi at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: All the Members of Parliament from Delhi are of the same opinion.

SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi): Today we have to work for 19 hours daily and perform the work equal to the work being done by 24 Members; even then we are not able to reach the grass-root people. If someone misses his buffalo he comes to me because the elections to Corporation have not taken place. 36 lakh people live in East Delhi and recently 18 Murders were committed and the law and order situation is not good there. In this regard I have written letters to the Commissioner of Police and I am told that my letters are stolen from there. Things have come to such a pass in Delhi.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Elections are not being held in Delhi where the Parliament of India is located. Democracy does not exist in Delhi any more. Therefore, elections must be held and announcement in regard there to should be made at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, all the Members from Delhi are pleading for the same.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL (Chandni Chowk): If the Government has decided to hold elections in Punjab, then what is the reason that the elections are being evaded in Delhi for the last three years? Corruption and bureaucracy have increased many fold, due to non-holding of elections. Does the Government want that corruptions should go on increasing in Delhi? Just now Shri Paswanji pointed out that the Government is not holding elections in Delhi because it is afraid that the Congress will not win here. I assure one seat to the Congress in my constituency.

SHRI HARISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) I am a member of the Advisory Council of Delhi Development Authority nominated by the House. No meeting of the council has

[Sh. Harl Kishore Singh]

been held and I am told that its meeting is never held. The reasons mentioned just now are genuine, therefore, elections should be held there. We want to paid farewell to Shri Khuranajee. The leader of the House should state whether the Government is not holding the elections because the leader of the Opposition in the House has opted out of Delhi.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, I join all other hon. Members to demand that the elections in Delhi should be held as early as possible. In the past, any times a Bill was brought to defer the elections. There cannot be any rational explanation why elections are not being held. The lot of the people of Delhi is given to the bureaucrats who are really doing what they are likely to do and people are suffering. It does not speak well for the people of our country if its capital is without democratic institutions functioning properly. So, to remove that blot from the polity, we must take note that this House expresses its serious concern to hold elections in Delhi and they should act in a proper manner to hold elections.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I do not see much point in prolonging this exercise. It is a matter which arouses deep public suspicion in the country. Why is the Congress party playing hide and seek in this matter holding elections in Delhi? At the time of Mr. V.P. Singh Government, Sir, Member here, particularly the BJP members, had pressed for an assurance and were given the assurance which at that time had satisfied them. But it could not be implemented because you know what happened subsequently. We would like to know why the Congress party, for what political considerations, continue to keep the capital city of this country under this kind of undemocratic and bureaucratic structure and refuse to allow the people of Delhi to elect their own Assembly? The honourable Leader of the House is here. He will be still the Leader of House for another couple of days. He should tell us as

to what is the trouble. Why elections are not being held? Why don't you say something in this regard? Why are you not giving any assurance? Why are you not laying down at least some time frame? We must have some reply to this question. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, the Congress Party had never been against holding elections in Delhi, Delhi Municipal Corporation or Delhi Metropolitan Council. The issue is different. Until and unless the issue of statehood of Delhi is decided, until the format is decided how can elections be held? In one breath, hon. Khuranaji called us a traitor, and that we have not been holding elections and not deciding about the issue of statehood of Delhi and in the second breath, he says that there should be elections. So, until and unless the issue of statehood of Delhi is decided categorically and finally, how can elections be held? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, the ruling party has a track record of not holding elections either for the panchayats or for the municipalities all over the country. The simple question is whether or not the present minority Government will be able to break away from that tradition and hold elections in Delhi. That is the simple issue which the Leader of the House should respond to. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Even in MP, local body elections are not held. How about that?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is the question of Metropolitan council. which is like an Assembly.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:- First you build up a case for Delhi.

[English]

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon. Speaker Sir, I would like to join the hon. Members in their thought and expression

that ultimately there has to be a democratic dispensation whether it is in Delhi, Punjab or Kashmir or any part of the country. Now, situations do arise where these things are sometimes staggered, perhaps sometimes justifiably and sometimes even unjustifiably.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I hope you are not equating Delhi with Punjab or Kashmir.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: No. I am only stating the facts. I am not equating it. As has been mentioned here by no less a person than an hon. senior Member that an assurance was given when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, I am sure if there had been a real intention, eleven months was long enough to hold elections. But that is beside the point. I would like to say that the question of holding elections is very much under consideration by the Government.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Active consideration!

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Well, consideration means active consideration. There cannot be passive consideration. The hon. Home Minister will certainly enlighten the House as to what is sought to be done.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Notification is going to be issued on December 5. We would like that the Government must take some decision in this regard before December 5.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the United Nations has recently granted recognition to Anand Margis as a voluntary organisation to do relief work. This organisation is indulging in subversive activities. This Anand Margi Organisation was set up in the year 1961 and its headquarters were set up in my district of Purulia by grabbing the land of the tribal people there. There had been a number of clashes in that area since 1961.

This Organisation receives grants from various foreign countries. These Anand Margis attacked the Indian High Commissioner in 1977 and injured several diplomats in 1975. They were also responsible for the killing of Lalit Narain Mishra, the then Railway Minister. This was revealed by a report of the Inquiry Committee...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to give all the historical facts or coming to the question of recognition given to it by the U.N.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this organisation was declared illegal in 1976 by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This Organisation also conspired to kill Shri Morarji Desai in 1978 when he was attending the Conference of the Heads of Commonwealth in Sydney. A few members of this Organisation were arrested last year on the Punjab border. They were carrying weapons which were smuggled from Pakistan. A statement was also made by the then Home Minister Mufti Mohammad Syed. He stated in this very House last year as to how this Organisation, under the garb of religious activities, was engaged in subversive and violent activities.

The Anand Margis also plotted to kill some of the political leaders of our country. They held a Conference in Manila and conspired to kill our political leaders. Sir, the Government of West Bengal also published a white Paper on the activities of this Organisation. I am rather surprised how this Organisation, which is engaged in violent and murderous activities such as killing people and grabbing the land of the poor, etc. could be granted recognition by the U.N. What is the reaction of the Government of India? Was the Government aware of its activities or not? Will the Government take it up with the United Nations? I urge that the recognition which has been granted to the Organisation should be withdrawn. Will the Government take this up with the United Nations or not?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgur): They must take it up. There is no question.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to know whether our permanent Representative has taken up this matter or not. It has not happened all of a sudden. I knew it six-months before.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): What have the Government done till now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Foreign Minister is not here. They shall have to ascertain the facts. This question could have been brought before the House in the form of a question also. You did not give the notice instead you have raised it in the Zero Hour and you want immediate reply to it. Let the government look into it and then they will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, the Leader of the House should react.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I have noted the direction of the hon. Speaker. The matter will be looked into and the concerned Minister will say whatever he has to say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not like reinstatement of the railway employees;

MR. SPEAKER: Please, not like this.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Mr. speaker, Sir, the workers of Larsen and Tubero Ltd. Kansbahal, Orissa have been demanding for the adoption of a better and uniform promotion policy; 8 per cent ex gratia for extra profit and for the employment of local displaced people since last six months but of no avail. they are now on hunger strike unto death since 28.10.91 and the condition of three workers is very critical. I request the Government, through you, Sir, to intervene in this matter immediately and direct the management to come to the negotiation table.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI (Sabar Kantha): Mr. speaker, Sir, The entire Gujarat is famine-affected. The worst famine-affected areas are Sabar Kantha, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Junagarh. Water-crisis is very formidable. The farmers have no source of income, The Government has made no arrangement as yet and the people along with their cattle are shifting from place to place and the Government is doing nothing to produce relief and grass and fodder. Therefore the government has sealed the borders of district. Carrying grass from one place of another has been banned, I request you that such arrangements must be made as no living being within the famine-affected areas may die of hunger and thirst. Moreover, I request you to send a deputation there to identify the famine-affected districts and take action accordingly because the present minority Government ruling the State is not paying adequate attention to the welfare of the people. I, therefore, demand that a deputation may be sent there to find out the number of cattle and persons that has died there. People are shifting their cattle from one place to another and setting them to slaughter houses. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh too has been affected by drought. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you. This was about Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency also has been severely affected by drought. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Shri Pathakji, if you were so particular, you should have given the notice of it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir 600 workers who were opposed to the sale of Auto Tractors, Pratapgarh district in U.P. to Sipani Industries Bangalore have been failed because they were protesting against the lock-out in the company by the Sipani Industries. These workers have been kept in Unnao, Lucknow and Rai Bareilly jails. They were of the opinion that lockout and retrenchment of workers are blatant violation of the provisions of Industrial disputes Act. Their claim is genuine too. Today such lockout and retrenchment have led the families of the workers to a state of starvation.

The present government of Uttar Pradesh has taken over three cement factories, which had been sold earlier, and has restarted them. But contrary to the assurance given by it the State Government has not taken over the Auto Tractor Factory at Pratapgarh. I do not know the reasons.

Due to stay-order given by the court, all shares of the said factory are owned by the Government and whosoever possesses 51 per cent shares of the establishment becomes the owner of it. But in Auto Tractors case the Sipani has no share at all in the establishment as yet, even then the company has become the owner.

We urge upon the Central government that it should direct the U.P. Government to cancel the deal in regard to Auto Tractors and taking it over. It should run the establishment of the factory as it has been recently the cement factories of Uttar Pradesh. The arrested workers of the Auto Tractor should be released and the lockout in the factory should be lifted immediately.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the past five years, Bellary has become a sort of epicentre for JE fever (Brain fever). Bellary also gets cases of JE fever from neighbouring districts of Anantapur and Kurnool in A.P. and Chitradurga and Raichur districts in

Karnataka. Already this years, so far 16 deaths have occurred and about 80 cases of JE fever are admitted in various hospitals in city. At present, blood samples of patients have to be sent to Bangalore or Pune to confirm the diagnosis of JE fever. By the time reports come back, the patients in the hospitals - mostly children - are either dead or discharged so much so in the absence of diagnostic confirmation effective epidemiological feed back and proper preventive measures on scientific lines cannot be undertaken in time in any given locality.

Sir, the Association of Physicians of India, Bellary chapter humbly appeals to your goodself to establish a diagnostic and research viral unit in Bellary under the auspices of National Institute of Virology, Pune with active involvement of local Government Medical College in Bellary. In the course, this can be developed as a model unit in this part of the country. This establishment will be of great help not only to Karnataka but also to Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a chemical named oxime is used in Soyabean in industry; and this chemical is supposed to be supplied by the Central Government, but Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation have not been able to supply it properly for the last few months and particularly during the last one week. This has adversely affected Soyabean industry all over the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh where Soyabean plants are in large number in these circumstances, the oxime chemical should be supplied immediately. In place of ten thousand kilolitres only four thousand kilolitres of this chemical has been supplied, Consequently the Soyabean industry is in a State of closer. This may make thousands of labourers jobless. The Soyabean cake which used to be exported is no more being exported resulting in loss of foreign exchange. Therefore, I appeal that since the petroleum products are under the jurisdiction of the Central Government it must

intervene in the matter at the earliest and make oxime available so that Soyabean Industry in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh, does not suffer in any way.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is drought all over Madhya Pradesh. Though the Madhya Pradesh government has declared drought in the state, yet it has neither postponed the recovery land revenue nor started any relief programmes. The labourers are running away from everywhere and there is no arrangement of drinking water. Not even a single paisa has been sent to the district. Only a little money was sent to Jhabua district for elections. Relief works have been stopped. Pandeyji has talked about oxime, to run the soyabean industry, it should be arranged immediately. The whole of the soyabean industry is closed, due to which the rates of soyabean will rise. There fore, I request you to ask the Madhya Pradesh Government to start the relief works immediately so that the exodus of the labourers may be stopped.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the closure of the Gorakhpur fertilizer factory, thousands of labourers who depended upon it, now have become jobless. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. speaker sir, I have been requesting you for the last four days. I am to request you in connection with the area of Teen Bigha which is being given to Bangladesh on 10th of December. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you know that it is being given on 10th of December then I will ask the Government to give a statement.

[English]

You should take the responsibility for saying that it is being done; not like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translations]

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: There have been a meeting in Delhi and Mr. Jyoti Basu had attended it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you say it with responsibility, I will ask the Government to make a statement. But you should take that responsibility. You find out from the Minister first; not like this.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. speaker, Sir, I am raising the matter of the closure of Gorakhpur fertilizer factory. Today, the only means of prosperity for the whole of Uttar Pradesh is the Gorakhpur fertilizer factory. Nearly two thousand and five hundred labourers have become jobless due to its closure. The services of two thousand and five hundred labourers, who were working on daily wages have been terminated and two thousand and five hundred regular workers are not getting salaries today. The daily production of fertiliser in that factory was about five hundred and fifty tonnes. Today the whole of the demand of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh is being fulfilled by infuriating foreign fertilizer. Foreign exchange is being wasted. The Fertilizer Corporation of India is bearing a loss of Rs. 23 crore per year due to its closure. But it is very sad that the other two fertilizer factories which were closed along with it have been given aid by the Central Government and those two factories have started working again but it seems that the fertilizer factory of Gorakhpur has become an eye-sore to the Government. It is the only big industrial establishment in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh established by the Central government, there were small ancillary units running beside it. now all these have closed down. Therefore, the industrial atmosphere of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is coming to an end due to its closure. I requests the Government that it should make

every efforts to let the fertilizer factory of Gorakhpur run immediately so that we may able to solve the problems of the workers.

[English]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV(Ma-
chhlipatnam: Respected Speaker, sir, there
were 95 starvation deaths in the weavers'
communities in Andhra Pradesh due to lack
of food, as a result of lack of work, due to
steep hike in the prices of yarn, dyes, etc.
almost 100 per cent higher than 1988's prices.
Due to stiff competition in the prices of cloth
with powerlooms, the cost of finished hand-
loom cloth was brought down and even five
rupees per saree as a wage could not be
worked out.

There are 5.50 lakhs of handlooms in
Andhra Pradesh and almost all of them
became idle due to various reasons, the
undemocratic, inhuman Andhra Pradesh
government's decisions concerning the
handloom weavers. The main reasons for
the plight of poor handlooms weavers are:

- 1) the Andhra Pradesh Government
withdrew by a G.O. to purchase
handloom cloth by Social Welfare
Departments. During NTR's time.
the D.G. had ordered to purchase
the entire handloom cloth by the
Social Departments and other
Government Departments.
- 2) The Central Government cut the
production of 'Janata Cloth' by 25
per cent.
- 3) The APCO APEX body failed in
protecting the interest of handloom
weavers. The Andhra Pradesh
Government have failed in Paying
back forty crores of rupees to hand-
loom weavers.
- 4) Due to continuous cyclones in
Andhra Pradesh the weavers
comities have lost their houses,
looms, tools and other property, etc

and the Government have not paid
anything except a mere Rs. 200
per family.

- 5) The subsidised ration is not being
provided by Andhra Pradesh gov-
ernment.

It is shameful for this country that even
after 44 years of independence 95 starvation
deaths took place while the Prime Minister
was sending a plane load of foods, hundreds
of tonnes of rice, etc. to Sri Lanka and other
countries even for small calamities when his
own kith and kin are starving and dying and
5,50 lakh families are in a dangerous posi-
tion.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government
of India and the Textile Minister to pull up the
irresponsible. Chief Minister of Andhra
Pradesh and help mitigating the sufferings of
5.50 lakh families of handloom weavers.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar):
Mr. Speaker Sir, I may please also be given
time.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will give you time
after him.

SHRIMATI PRAIBHA DEVISINGH PA-
TIL (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have
not been rains in some areas of Maharashtra
for nearly two and half months and in some
areas there has been rain recently. In some
areas except 2-4 talukas the condition is
very critical. We have asked the Central
Government for many things and requested
it to provide help simply because of the
drought but nothing has been done. There is
a problem of drinking water. There are places,
where from the next month the drinking
water will not be available Such a situation is
likely to arise. That is why the Maharashtra
Government has asked for help from the
Central Government, since the same is not
coming, we would like to say to the Central
Government that it must do the needful at the
earliest.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foundation stone of a power grid was laid in 1989 costing Rs. 4 crore 85 million and 30 thousand in Jagdishpur zone in Bhojpur district of Bihar. This was the scheme of the Government of India. After an expenditure of Rs. 6 million on it, the Government has stopped its work and I am not getting any satisfactory answer here. This money is to be paid by the Central Government. I have written so many times to the Central Government and the Chief Minister of Bihar has said that he did not have any objection if the work in the power grid starts again but after reminding so many times, yesterday I received a letter from the Minister of Energy of the Central Government in which I was directed to contact the Bihar State Electricity Board. This is the question of constructing power grid in Bihar and this is the project of the Central Government. If the Central Government does not give Rs. 4 crore, 85 million and 30 thousand then I would like to say through you Mr. Speaker, Sir, that from any date in the month of December, I will go far indefinite *dhama* before the Lok Sabha and unless Central Government gives money for the construction of the grid, I will not finish my *dhama*. Therefore, I would like to say through Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the Central Government that Rs. 4 crore, 85 million and 30 thousand should be given for the construction of power grid in Jagdishpur in Bhojpur district of Bihar. Congress has again come in power and its intentions should not be bad and the money should be given immediately so that the work of the power grid may be completed in time.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given notice for adjournment motion, if you do not allow us, we will walk out (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

Now, Papers to be laid.

12.37 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (storage control) Second Amendment Orders, 1991 and Bureaux of Indian standards (Recognition of Consumers Associations) Rules, 1991.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds, and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Second Amendment Order, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.O 485 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1991 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (2) A copy of the Bureau of Indian standards (Recognition of consumers' Associations) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 619 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th October 1991 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[*Pleased in Library see No. LT-761/91*]

Notifications Under All India Services Act, 1951, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section
- (2) of section 3 of the All India services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength Third Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 473 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1991.
- (ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1991, Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 474 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1991.
- (iii) the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1991 Published in Notification No G.S.R. 526 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1991.
- (iv) the Indian forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) fourth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 527 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1991.
- (v) the Indian Forest Service (pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1991.
- (vi) the Indian forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 565 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1991.
- (vii) The Indian forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991.
- (viii) The Indian Forest Services (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 403 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1991.
- (x) The Indian police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1991 Published in A Notification No G.S.R. 404 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1991.
- (xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 492 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991.
- (xii) the Indian administrative service (pay) first Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 493 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991.
- (xiii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.s.R. 537 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1991.
- (xiv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 585 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991.

- (xv) **The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1991** published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991.

- (xvi) **The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) fourth Amendment Regulations, 1991** published in Notification No. G.S.R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991.

- (xvii) **The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1991** published in Notification No. G.S.R. 588 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT-762/91]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Indian institute of Public Administration New Delhi for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library Se. No. LT-763/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the regional computer Centre Calcutta for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on

the working of Regional computer Centre Calcutta for the years 1990-91.

[Placed on Library see. No Lt. 764/91]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh for the year '1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh for the Year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library see no Lt- 765/91]

Annual Reports and reviews on the working of Atomic Research Association of India Pune for 1989-90 and Central Pulp and Paper Research Institution, Saharanpur for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1989-90 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Automotive by the Automotive research Association of India, Pun, for the year 1989-90.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library See No Lt- 766/91]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-767/991]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Institute Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) A statement regarding Review by the government on the working of the National Industrial development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Industrial development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library see No LT. 768/91]

12.38.hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the secretary-general of Rajya Sabha"-

" In accordance with the provisions of

rule 111 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1991."

12.38/30 hrs.

FAMILY COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha

12.39.hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*].

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Now, Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given a notice about atrocities that have been committed on the Harijan and in Delhi itself in the Jawaharlal Nehru University one senior student of that University was not allowed to take food in the mess. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Warden, the Warden and also the Professors said that it was a matter between the students. Nothing was done.

We had passed the Anti-Untouchability Act here and a student in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is treated like that what is the message going throughout the whole country? Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has brought up this issue along with that of atrocities that have been committed by the Police and the bodies were thrown in a channel.

If you do not even allow this issue to be raised, unless it is brought the notice of the Government, how will the government act?

My request is this. At least allow him to say and listen him. and then, let the govern-

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

ment assure the House that necessary steps will be taken in this regard. That is what we are saying, Sir. On such issue, we will have no other recourse except to register our serious protest and walk out. do not press us to do that(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): the JNU matter is a very serious matter. We would also like to take it up(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the matter is very serious. six Harijans have been killed and thrown into canal..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK(Sonipat): Sir, please hear us first. We five persons, are all standing for the same issue, The hon. Minister for Urban Development is here. The Chairman of the House Committee is also here. About 50 ex-members of Parliament and ex-Ministers are occupying the house unauthorisedly. And about 50 sitting Members of Parliament have not been allotted any house so far. Five months have already passed..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I request the other hon. Members to resume their seats?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Sir, we are all standing for the same purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seats. If any proceedings were to

take place and were to go on record, only one Member has to stand up and speak. If four or five Members speak at a time, it amounts to illegality and irregularity. I know that yesterday also you were very much agitated over this issue. And I know that you have got a genuine case. Any one of you can speak afterwards, shri Ram vilas Paswan will speak on his matter.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of MPs, have asked me to raise this point. Many sitting MPs have not been allotted accommodation as yet and five months have passed since the House was constituted. Some ex-MPs and ex-Ministers are occupying the Government accommodation unauthorisedly. The Chairman of the House Committee as also the hon. Minister is present in the House. For the last five months, we are without any accommodation. We are virtually on the roads. Because of this we are not able to perform our duties properly. On the one hand we don't have any accommodation while on the other some people are occupying accommodation unauthorisedly. Five months have already passed and five more will skip away and the sittings of the House will conclude and we will go without any accommodation. Before coming to this House, we have to go before the House Committee daily. People call us and we are not even able to accommodate them. We request the hon. Minister with folded hands that our problem may please be solved. People come to us and request us to get them accommodation out of turn. We tell them that when we are not able to manage it for ourselves how can we do it for them. We want to lay on the table of the House a memorandum signed by 30 MPs.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Sir, I am on a point or order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is this. Already Zero Hour is over. The Ministers have laid their papers on the Table of the House. Now we cannot go back to Zero Hour. Sir, all these important issues can be allowed to be raised tomorrow. Now the process has gone ahead and that should be continued.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik has raised a point of order. Really we had gone ahead. I know very well that our friends were very much agitated yesterday also over this issue and wanted to ventilate their grievances. It is a matter of accommodation.

They were very much agitated yesterday also and they were not heard on the floor of the House. They were denied of this opportunity because of the proper consensus. I felt it is necessary to give them a chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This cannot be taken as a precedent.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does not the hon. Minister want to reply?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (Shrimati Sheila Kaul): Sir, I do realise that the hon. Members of Parliament have a right to accommodation and those who are occupying their residences, they are not entitled to that at all. What we have done was that we had given them eviction orders. These people have gone to court and court has given them a stay. Now, we are trying to find out how we can get them out so that the hon. Members of Parliament could have a roof over their heads. We are extremely sorry for the inconvenience to the Members of Parliament and I am with them. When they ask for it, it is their right to ask for it. I am very happy that they have strengthened my hands. Perhaps they would realise how

much they are agitated and how much I am agitated for them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is really very nice that the hon. Minister has felt the necessity of accommodating the hon. Members of Parliament and she will take all necessary steps to see that you are all well accommodated within a shortest period of time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): The Members are suffering a lot for want of an accommodation and time and again they are requesting for an accommodation. But, they are not allotting accommodation to Members of Parliament, whereas the Government servants are given accommodation. We are not Government servants. They have got enough accommodation. Govt. can give to hon. Members of Parliament.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is absolutely wrong. There are no houses because the houses are already occupied by illegal occupants.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: The government must come forward with a legislation to evict illegal occupation to facilitate the Members to get their right of an accommodation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, it is very nice that you brought this matter on the floor of the House. Your agitation on the floor of the House. Strengthens the hands of the hon. Minister to take necessary suitable steps in this respect. It seems that a professor is killed and something of the sort. I think we shall give a chance to Shri Ram Vilas paswan. I hope you will appreciate the difficulties I am facing here. Actually, we have proceeded further. But, it is a serious matter. All our hon. Members were very much agitated yesterday and they could not be heard yesterday. They have a legitimate right to agitate the matter. I think this is the only aspect we shall take up and we shall proceed further. I hope you will not take it as a precedent and you will cooperate with me in this respect. With this assurance shall I proceed? Shall I request

hon. Member to speak? Shri Mukul and other hon. Members can speak tomorrow.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): These was an understanding between Shri Paswan any myself that. I will allow him to speak first and then he will allow me to speak. If he is going to speak alone, then I am not going to abide by the understanding. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Please give a chance to Shri Ram Vilas Pawan as well as Shri Mukulbalkrishna Wasnik and all of us. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, let us come to an understanding.

Two or three Members can speak for two minutes each. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, 21 girls were assaulted very brutally...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, we can run the House with proper understanding only. If we are to allow like this, then everybody has got his own problem of his own constituency and also pertaining to the whole country. So, let us now go to the subject. With the consent of this House, shall I allow Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Mukul Wasnik and Shastriji?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: If Mr. Paswan is making a submission, I request him to make my submission also because it is very important; it is concerning women... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given a ruling. My ruling may wound the feelings of some of our friends. I have a little deviated with your consent and it should not be taken as a precedent.

12.15 hrs.

**RE. CASTEISM IN JAWAHARALAL
NEHRU UNIVERSITY DELHI AND
ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN THE
COUNTRY**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, you can very well understand how serious is the problem that I am mentioning. Hon. Members from all parties, whether they belong to the Congress or the Opposition want to take up this matter. But I am sorry to say that the chair is permitting every matter in the House except the ones which relate to the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the poor. members from the National Front, left Front and Congress (I) have given notices and such an important matter is being ignored. I wonder how the House will function. I warn you that if such attitude of the chair continues and such important issues are intentionally side-tracked, we would be compelled to advance to the well of the House like other hon. Members do. We are not raising the issue of our employment. I thank you for understanding the sentiments of the House.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): I am grateful to you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is not the problem of a particular State or any single place. Had the leader of the House, Shri Arjun Singh stayed here for some time more, I would have discussed this problem in his presence. In that case, it would have been more meaningful because the matter concerns his Ministry. Alas he has left.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Delhi is the capital of India. On 16th November, a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste was not allowed to take meals in Jawaharlal Nehru

University and he was removed from the dining table by saying that he belongs to the scheduled caste. I thank the Students Union of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for taking up this matter and organising a *gherao*. After the *gherao*, when the mess Manager... *...warden, Professor were contacted, they said that *bhangi* and *Chamar* have no right to take food in the company of others. An F.I.R. was lodged in the Police station against the same.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not use these names, tell the designations.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is what he said- *bhangi* and *chamar*.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when an F.I.R. was lodged by the students, Delhi administration ought to have made arrests under the Untouchability Act and civil rights Protection Act on the basis of the F.I.R. But the Warden has not been arrested till today. With the result that an agitation is going on there, an innocent people are being implicated in rioting. Charges of attempt to murder are being registered against them, with the result that there is disturbance in the University.

Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I do not know whether there is any Minister present who is answerable. Please direct the Government to make a statement in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second case is related to your State, Karnataka. You know that Mysore is a place in that State. Sargur is a place adjacent to Mysore. I had been to that place on 20th November. On 11th November, limbs and neck of 6 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes were amputated and thrown into a nullah. I had raised this matter in Parliament on 22nd November. Everything was mentioned in Sansad Sameeksha, but I am sorry to point

out that such a big issue was not considered fit even for inclusion in Sansad Sameeksha, what to speak of the news. I would like to know the intentions of the Government. Do they want to settle issues through violence?

[English]

I will find out the facts. What are the facts? Where is the Government? Why is it that the Government is not coming out with the facts?

[Translation]

If such detestable incidents are committed against the people belonging to the scheduled castes and such a discrimination is meted out in a University in Delhi, and if we are not allowed to express our views here what is the fun of our coming to the Parliament? Do we come here just for clearing purposes? I shall be thankful to you, if you could consider my request to issue a directive to the Government in this connection and inform the House of the action taken in the matter.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Shri Ram Vilasji said that despite the Government's claims to the contrary, atrocities are committed on Harijans. They are being killed and subjected to exploitation. Sir, there are so many incidents just as the incident of Karnataka, the incident of J.N.U. In this connection, I would like to mention one incident more. One day in Varanasi, a Harijan named Beepat Ram went to lodge a complaint with the S.S.P. that the In-Charge of the Police station is committing atrocities on Harijans. The SSP immediately directed the S.H.O to give an explanation. subsequently the S.H.O. went to the residence of Shri Beepat Ram on 2nd November at 2.00 a.m. He was dragged to the Police station bare bodied and he was beaten there. While on his way, Beepat Ram said that he was a Harijan leader. Thereupon, the Sub-Inspector of Police says that he makes the Harijan leaders of the country to sip urine. The incident that took place on 2nd November at 4.30 a. m. is the incident of

[Sh. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

Beepat Ram, who is a resident of Varanasi. He was beaten up by a Sub-Inspector of Police named Daya Ram and five other police-men. When Beepat Ram felt thirsty and cried for water the sub-Inspector of Police Daya Ram Bhaskar offered him urine to drink. When this news reached SSP and D.M. Varanasi, they summoned him. In spite of that Beepat Ram was beaten again after taking off his cloth in the Police station. On being Medically examined, it was found that his limbs were broken. Beepat Ram is still lying in the hospital. sub Inspector of Police told him on his face that we make the Harijans to sip urine and you were given urine to sip and your big leaders will also be offered urine to drink. The S.I. of police further said that he would make all people from Varanasi to New Delhi who are advocating for Harijans to sip urine. Sir, that officer has not been suspended till date. He should be arrested.

This morning, I sent to the hon. Speaker a notice for Calling Attention. A notice under Rule 184 and an Adjournment Notice was also given. But it is a matter of distress that inspite of all these notices nothing has been done. The matters concerning Harijans are not highlighted by the Government machinery, like Doordarshan and radio. It is always suppressed and never broad-cast over the media. There is not a single responsible Minister present in the House. I request you, Sir, to issue a direction on behalf of all the Members. The leader of the House has left. He was aware that Ram Vilas Paswan and Sonkar Shastri will raise the problem of Harijans today. He talked to the hon. Speaker and left the House. Sir, I thank you for listening to me. I request you to direct the Government to make a special statement on the atrocities committed on Harijans.

13.00 hrs

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Mr. deputy speaker. Sir, I thank you from the core of my heart for allowing me to speak on this subject. The President of the

students Union, Mohammed Tarveer has submitted a memorandum to me. It is a sad incident that Shri Salan was not allowed to have his meals in the Brahmaputra hostel on the plea that he was a *bhangi*. Such an incident is very tragic in a university which is the best among all the Universities of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. This cannot be exceeded to more than one O'clock.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Just one minute, Sir.

[Translation]

The mess Manager of that Hostel called that employee as "*bhangi*". The warden and the Vice-Chancellor provided all the protection to that mess Manager. When the students launched an agitation against the mess Manager, the Police lathi-charged the students and many students were injured in the lathi-charge. I demand that the Government should dismiss the Vice-Chancellor immediately. If he is not dismissed at once, not only the students (male and female both) will launch an agitation against the V.C. of the University but the students of Delhi University and Jamia Milia will also join the agitation. I urge the government to consider it seriously... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: let us know our limitations also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I felt the matter is very much agitating in the minds of Members. I think this is a matter of serious concern in our society. It should not be continued in the society. Therefore, I just deviated. Now it is One O'clock. On hearing the advice of some of the seniarmost persons in the House I felt it is necessary that I should deviate a little bit. So, I will ask

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya and Dhanajaya to speak on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is, every political Party has felt that injustice is done, they shall have to ventilate their grievances. Therefore, Shrimati Mali Bhattacharya should speak now, and then Shri Dhanajaya Kumar will follow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Paswan has already spoken from your party on this. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya will speak now.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, what has happened at Jawaharlal Nehru University is not a single incident. Such another incident happened about a couple of years back when another Karmachari whose name was Lakshman Singh, just because he belonged to the so-called low caste, was forced to take out a decomposed body from the toilet of the Library and as a consequence, he lost his mental balance out of a sense of insult and subsequently committed suicide. What we want to point out, Sir, is that the poison of casteism which has spread all over our social fabric, is reflected even in the body of a prime institution, an elite institution like the Jawaharlal Nehru University and there is collusion of the administration in this. This is the strangest thing that we found. Sir, in this connection I would say that such an incidents happens every where, whether it happens in Sargur, whether it happens in Chundur, or whether it happens in the form of sexual assault on tribal women in Tripura, we would like to know from the Government, in view of the Chief Ministers' Conference that had taken place, what are the recommendations of the chief Ministers' conference and whether those recommendations will be laid before the Parliament and before the Public at large.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR

(Mangalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the *Safai Karmachari* Shri Sulhan was permitted to take food; he was supposed to take food in the Mess. But on that particular day, the 16th of this month, he was denied the opportunity of taking food calling him a *bhngi*. As has been stated here, the casteist practice is being followed in this University with the active support of the Warden and the Vice Chancellor. There are a number of allegations against the administration. The Vice Chancellor himself has indulged in corrupt practices. When Shri Sulhan had made a complaint to the Warden, he abused him with filthy language. Then he had to go to the Vice Chancellor and when even the Vice Chancellor had joined hands with the warden, ultimately Shri Sulhan had to fall unconscious on account of the ill-treatment meted out by the administration. Now, the students of the University have taken up this issue. The students had peaceful agitations and they had submitted a memorandum to the Vice Chancellor. But unfortunately, the Vice Chancellor called the police and the police started ill-treating the students. Now the examinations are going on and the students are being threatened that the Vice Chancellor and the administration of the University will spoil their career. This is very important. Shri Sulhan made a complaint to the police and an FIR has been registered in Vasant Vihar Police Station. The FIR no. is 373/91. The police are suppressing the matter and they are not enquiring into this complaint. So, the students are demanding that a CBI enquiry should be instituted and immediately the Warden and the Vice Chancellor should be suspended. We fully support the demands of the students; otherwise not only the students of the Jawaharlal Nehru University but the entire student community of Delhi are likely to start agitation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not describe it very elaborately. The Government is very much impressed about your demand.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ROSHAN LAL (Khurja): I speak very little. One minute would be enough for me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can understand that it wounds the feeling of everybody. There is no difference of opinion. My point is that this is not a general discussion. After all, in this hour we shall have to bring to the notice of the Government such extraordinary instances which harm the peace in the society. So, you have brought the matter to the notice of the Government and it is up to the Government to take note of it. This purpose is sufficiently done by the previous speakers.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, in the last Session we had a discussion on the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Women, but even now these are continuing. Recently, in Karnataka people have been killed and thrown into the canal. In the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Scheduled Caste employee was denied meals and the students are agitating now. The University stands in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and if these things go on there, it only indicates the callousness of the Government and the administration towards these things. The government is inactive and that is why these things are taking place everyday. On various occasions the Government had said that specific measures will be taken to protect them. So, we would like to know as to what specific measures are being taken and what action the Government has taken especially in the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University where students are agitating for a long time. These are the things that agitate the whole country. We think, the Government should come out with a statement and it should be discussed in this House so that the guidelines can be formed. It is unfortunate, no Minister is taking note of it. We want a reply on this issue. Will the Government apprise this House about the three incidents that have been reported here.

We demand from the government that it should come out with a statement stating what has happened and what steps have been taken.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, this is a very serious matter. I do not go into the details. But the Government should make a statement in this matter as to what action has been taken about the harassment of scheduled caste students in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Roberteganj): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to state with regret that ever since the Lok Sabha election only Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people are being subjected to injustices and rape. It is the same story in Unnao, Hardoi lakhimpur Kheri and Jhansi. In More Tehsil some Scheduled Caste women have got education. One of them shanti Devi, was headmistress in a school. The upper caste people misbehaved with her and ousted her from there. No arrest has been made so far. Life of that lady is in danger even today. I would like to say that no one from upper caste has been taken into custody and such a heinous crime is being committed in a school in the country of Jawahar Lal Nehru. These people are being thrown out and nicknamed as Harijans and Chamars. This is due to the fact that our reservation quota is not fulfilled and it is given to the power upper caste people who in turn call us with the surnames like Bhangi, pasai, Chamar and Khatik in a derogatory manner. Therefore, I would like to say that this issue related to Shanti devi is a serious issue. You should direct the Government to arrest all these upper caste people indulging in atrocities.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our leader Shri paswan ji has made a statement and reported about every case of atrocity on the people of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. But the Government is not ready to make a statement

whether it is Tsundur incident or some other.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards an incident of Uncha village of Uttar Pradesh. The statue of Baba Sahib Ambedkar has been removed from there. I had written to collector about it. At that time, some people also attacked that place. I have been there for last three days. I also requested the S.P. and collector to dismiss the guilty S.I. This village is the habitat of 100 families of Jatavas. All these have started fleeing from there out of fear. The situation is such that since the election 2 or 3 Pradhans have been killed. But since this place falls in Khurja constituency where people had voted for Janata Dal, no F.I.R. has been lodged in the Connection. There is one village Khatara is in Secundarabad assembly segment. There Jatavas are being stopped on roads. And the collector is informed that all these people were just making propaganda... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Roshan Lalji, this is a matter pertaining to Jawaharlal Nehru University.

[Translation]

SHRI ROSHAN LAL : The authorities there have been requested to arrest such persons and take action against them I had written a letter to Irrigation ministry on 15th but there. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members should also realise the difficulties of the Presiding Officers. We have to function within the rules and regulations.

[Translation]

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Thousands of people will die there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must pay attention to such incidents. I would like to inform you that there is a limit to atrocities on poor people and when that

limit is crossed, the consequence would be very bad....(interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Roshan Lal ji, you should listen to me.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Therefore, I would like to say that this problem should be taken seriously and solved.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): I want to say something about the acts against the spirit of Constitution.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given chance to every one. Please be seated.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): I should also be given time. My party has been allotted lesser time (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN(Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue related to J.N.U. Such things are happening all over the country. Harijans and Adivasis are being killed in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and everywhere else. Unless, the Government thinks over it seriously and takes a solid decision, the situation will not improve. In this incident of J.N.U all the guilty persons should be arrested. Unless stern action is taken against V.C. such incident will go on occurring all over the country. I want to request the Government to arrest the V.C. immediately (Interruptions)...

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): I would like to thank you for allotting time for discussion regarding J.N.U. over which entire house was agitated as you have done so exercising your special powers.

Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I have seen that during the last 20-25 months the incidents of atrocities on 'Dalits' have been rising. To some extent the increase is such incidents may be due to rising conscious-

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

ness among the Dalits. I would like to say to hon. Minister Mr. Kurien who is the only Minister present* in the House... (Interruptions)... Yes, Kumari Girija Vyas is also present... That the Government is lacking in sensitivity in this regard. You can see it for yourself. I am not referring to the incident in Maharashtra or Mysore. I am referring to the incident of J.N.U., right here in Delhi. The Government spends largest amount of money on J.N.U. and even then when such incidents occur there, no action is taken under the provisions of Untouchability Act. Therefore, I would like to know as to why the Government is not sensitive to such incidents. Shri Ram Vilasji has already mentioned it. It calls for a 'suo motu' statement. We have done this, since it is not under a State Government. It is the special responsibility of Central Government. In order to save the time of the Parliament in future, I would like to say that this responsibility should be divided amongst welfare, personnel and Home departments. The Government has a constitutional obligation towards the 'Delits' of the country. The Government is not fulfilling this obligation. I would like to request Mr. Kurien that instead of following the beaten path he should do introspective on before giving an answer. If such atrocities go on, how shall we progress? Under such circumstances, it becomes an obligation of the Central Government. It should have sensitivity and assure all the concerned people of the House. In order to maintain the confidence and promote the sensitivity, I appeal for consensus.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Prof. Kurien, would you like to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (Prof. P.J. Kurien): Sir, I would like to make it clear that there is no lack of sensitivity on the part of the Government with regard to this issue atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections

wherever it is taking places. The Government will take very serious note of such actions. I thank the hon. Members for raising this issue. The hon. Member Shri Rabi Ray has said that over the last two years a number of atrocities have been taking place in this country. But I can assure the Members that the feelings of the members will be conveyed to the Home Ministry and I can assure that adequate and necessary action will be taken against the culprits. Also, with regard to the JNU incident, I would like to say that if the Vice-Chancellor or any other officer has shown any violation of the law or has done any kind of action which is a discrimination against Harijans or other weaker sections, certainly law will take its own course. I will certainly convey your feelings to the Minister concerned for appropriate action. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I would like to tell one thing. The Jawaharlal Nehru University is a Centrally administered University. It is a Central University and it is located in Delhi itself. Already, FIR has been lodged against those people, the Warden, who prohibited that Scheduled Caste student saying that he would not be allowed to take food in the Mess. It is not enough if the Minister brings it to the notice of the Home Minister. I would request you that the Home Minister must make a statement by this evening because the Jawaharlal Nehru University is located in Delhi. The Government must send a message of urgency. It should also send the message that the Government of India is quite vigilant and capable of taking action. A special meeting of the Chief Ministers was held to consider this issue. I would also like to suggest to the hon. Minister that in the light of these atrocities being continued to be committed, let the Central Government have a special monitoring cell. As Shri Rabi Ray has suggested, it is not that always we should raise this issue and they will sort it out. But after taking action, they must report the matter to the House and those culprits should be punished. Whether action has been taken or not. This should be reported to the House. This is what I want to bring to your

notice. It must be reported to the House that the culprits have been punished.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had raised this issue here on the 22nd and a direction was given by the Chair that it would direct the Government to find out the facts. I had raised the incident that took place in Karnataka in which six persons were killed. This incident happened on the 11th and the incident of Delhi took place on the 15th and today it is 27th. We are sitting in Parliament. I would like to submit that we repeatedly raise the issues in the House but the Government pays no attention to them. The issues are so grave, as six persons were murdered and food is not being provided to the students in J.N.U and the Government is keeping mum. Is it not a matter of shame for the Government? Can Shri Kurien assure the House that Government will make a statement on this issue?

[English]

It is your joint responsibility. You are on the side of the Government. Can you assure the House that Government will make a statement on this issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV(Azamgarh): we demand a statement on this issue. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We are not pressing it for today. But I would like to know whether the Government will assure us on this. the parliamentary Affairs Minister should be here; the Leader of the House should be here. Any Minister who can assure the House should be here. But only two Ministers are sitting here—one is Prof. Kurien and the other one is Shrimati Vyasa. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): they are capable enough.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If you are capable, can you assure the House that the Home Minister will make a statement. (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to humbly submit that the Leader of the House and other Ministers were here till the Zero Hour was over. But in your wisdom, you kindly allowed this issue to be raised after the papers were laid. Therefore, the Home Minister or any other Minister could not foresee that you were going to allow it after the regular business started. After the regular business started, the Leader of the House and other Minister left the House. However, I welcome the suggestions made by the hon. Members requesting for a statement to be made by the hon. Home Minister. It will be conveyed to the Home Minister and I will request him to make a statement as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Arunachalam to make a statement.

13.28 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Correcting Reply to S. No. 6 dated 20th November, 1991. *Re Allotment of Plots in Rohini*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

In the statement referred to in reply to part (c) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 6 regarding allotment of plots in Rohini replied on 20.11.91, rates mentioned in respect of LIG category of plot of 32 sq.m. and 48 sq.m. for 1989 (V Draw) the figures:

*273 may be read as: *330

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2.30 p.m.

14.28.hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-Four Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) Need to provide more Central assistance to Madhya Pradesh for drought relief operations in the eastern district of State

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of the districts in the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh and particularly Mandla district is at present facing acute drought. In the beginning of this year, the estimated production of Kharif crop was good but at the time of ripening of the crop, it got dried up for want of rains and means of irrigation. Since it did not rain at the last moment, the Rabi crop too has been affected. In the situation of drought, neither the farmers were able to till the land nor sow the seeds. In this way, several districts including Mandla and Siwani had come under drought due to which thousands of residents of these areas are migrating to Jabalpur, Banda and Bhandra districts in search of work.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to provide more assistance to Madhya Pradesh for undertaking drought relief operations in the drought hit districts of the State.

- (II) Need to finalise appropriate scheme for raising palm oil plantation on large scale in Little Andaman and other islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar Islands): The country is facing tremendous economic crisis for want of adequate foreign exchange reserves. The Government is however forced to import certain essential commodities like edible oil, by burdening the national exchequer. Time and again the Union Government spell out the need to increase oil seed production for meeting domestic edible oil requirement. Fortunately the Andaman and Nicobar Islands can contribute substantially by producing palm oil which can reduce the import bill. Though the programme for raising palm oil plantation in Andaman was taken up long before, only 1600 hectares of land is covered under palm oil plantation and producing the oil so far. The health and the growth of the plantation is better than Malaysia, the prime palm oil growing country.

The Little Andaman and the other Islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands having a tremendous potential of raising at least 20,000 hectares of palm oil plantation by which not only we will be saving substantial quantity import of palm oil from abroad but shall be able to generate a substantial employment potential in the Islands. The present 1600 hectare plantation is economically not viable.

I urge upon the Government to finalise the appropriate scheme for raising palm oil plantation in this area.

- (III) Need to check the fish epidemic in Kerala

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The fish epidemic in Kerala is going unabated. Even though the cause of the disease is

known, no remedial measures are found out. As a result, huge quantity of fish die every-day. Due to this, fisherman are on the verge of starvation. Even though the Kerala Government is giving free ration and financial assistance to the affected families, financial assistance from the Central Government to Kerala State has not yet been extended. This fish epidemic should be considered as a natural calamity and necessary help should be rendered to Kerala by the Central Government.

- (iv) **Need for early clearance to Rajasthan Government's proposal seeking financial assistance from IDA for improving water supply and sewerage in various cities of the State.**

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan has always been facing acute shortage of pure drinking water. Ramgarh lake, which supplies water to Jaipur, has dried up and the water level in wells had gone down by 10 to 15 metres. As a result, the residents of the State capital living on upper floors of the buildings do not get water at all and those living on ground floor get water only for two hours in the entire day. In Jodhpur sometimes the people get water for one hour after three days. The situation in Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar is no better.

Due to the rising population, industrialisation and transportation, the sewerage system of these six cities are also not working properly. In lack of adequate clearance and treatment, the cities are stinking and getting polluted. For improving the water supply and sewerage in these six cities of Rajasthan, the State Government had sent a proposal to the Central Government on 29-8-1990 for seeking financial assistance worth Rs. 514 crore and 60 lakh from IDA but it is still pending with the Centre.

I would request that immediate action

should be taken to provide the desired loan from the World Bank for the above said scheme.

- (v) **Need to set up a sugar factory at Pupari in Sitamarhi district, Bihar**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a long-standing demand for setting up of a sugar factory in Pupari block under the most backward district Sitamarhi in Bihar. Agitations were also held in this regard. The former Minister has already announced setting up of a sugar factory in Pupari and may be the Government has already conducted a survey in this regard. Due to lack of proper arrangements, the farmers of Pupari, Sursand, Parihar, Sonevarsa, Bazpatti and Runni Saidpur and Nanpur blocks of Sitamarhi district and Darbhanga district and Madhvapur, Benipatti and Jale blocks of Madhubani district crush sugarcane in a crusher. As a result, the entire crop of sugarcane is not crushed in time. Due to which, the sugarcane dries up in the field. Every year, the farmers had to incur heavy losses due to this and it dampens their morale.

Therefore, I would request the Government that in view of the public interest, a sugar factory in the Centre of all these blocks, i.e. at Pupari should be set up.

- (vi) **Need to provide special duty allowance to postal employees of North Eastern region as is being provided to Central Government employees in that region**

[English]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards treatment meted out to Postal, Railway Mail Service and the Mail

[Sh. Uddhab Barman]

Motor Service Employees of North-Eastern Region. They are on strike since 15th November in protest against non-implementation of Government orders granting Special Duty Allowance to Central Government Employees of the North-Eastern Region in their case.

While the telecommunication department have decided to grant the said allowance as per Central Administrative Tribunal's orders, to their employees, but the Postal Department is not implementing the order in respect of their employees, viz. RMS, Postal and the Mail Motor Service. Though Postal and Telecom Departments are under the control of the same Ministry, the Postal employees are being unreasonably deprived of the allowance. This is against all canons of natural justice. This has led to strike by employees which is causing tremendous inconvenience to the people of North-Eastern Region as well as to the people of other parts of the country.

I urge upon the Government to intervene and ensure that postal employees of NE Region are given their legitimate dues and the unfortunate strike is called off.

- (viii) **Need to revitalise India's Power Sector and ensure continued funding if Farakka Project in West Bengal by World Bank and Asian Development Bank.**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joyngar) : Sir, I want to bring the following matter under Rule 377.

Due to unprecedented financial crunch, the West Bengal Government has resorted to unannounced cuts in plan expenditure which has virtually affected all the public utility services. The West Bengal State have received only about 27.5 per cent on an

average of the funds earmarked for them under the 'Rs. 1,733.39 crore' State Plan Outlay.

The Asian Development Bank which had agreed to fund the Farakka Thermal Power Project of the NTPC estimated to cost \$ 375 million has now reportedly withheld funding for the project after severely criticising the poor performance of India's power sector. Both the A.D.B. and the World Bank have urged the need for revitalising and re-energising the power sector. I urge upon the Government to initiate necessary reforms in this sector and ensure that the funding by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank for the Farakka Project is not withheld and the project is undertaken vigorously and completed in time.

- (viii) **Need to confer ownership rights of forest land to Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat**

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH (Bharuch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thousands of tribals in Gujarat have forest land under their occupation since 1940. But they have not been given the ownership rights of that land, even though they have toiled hard to make that land fertile and increased the crop production. The State Government had promised to give ownership rights to those tribals. In Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, a policy was formulated to give ownership rights for the forest land which was trespassed up to 1970. In Gujarat this policy has been formulated to 1967. But it is not being implemented properly due to which the tribals are not getting proper benefits from the Government schemes.

Therefore, I would request the Government to confer ownership rights of forest land on the tribals by relaxing the provisions of the Forest Act.

14.45 hrs.

**WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL
OF POLLUTION) CESS
(AMENDMENT) BILL — Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Gajapati

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Bengaluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall resume my speech from where I had stopped yesterday. With the aforesaid backdrop, while thinking of global perspective, we have to think and act locally as well as practically. In this context, I would strongly recommend the following remedial steps. One, employment of environment and pollution control engineers in all industrial areas be made obligatory for checking the growing malady. Two, the industrial effluents, both liquid and gaseous, be suitably treated for rendering them harmless before being discharged into the atmosphere. Three, anti-pollution boards should be equipped with adequate powers so that their officers can deal with the erring establishments with a firm hand. Four, strict deterrent measures be enforced to strictly adhere to the Air Pollution Control Act, 1981, for preserving environmental hygiene.

Furthermore, we must rid our national capital, New Delhi, which is rated as the world's fourth highest-polluted city, of what is termed 'atmosphere inversion' or perhaps 'atmospheric occlusion' from the Latin word 'occludo' meaning by this phenomenon I hide, the winter season traps cold air with its deadly cocktail of gaseous pollutants, causing the formation of smog and leading of bronchial ailments, from which I myself am now suffering! Jokes apart, Sir, I have lost my normal voice for almost two months now.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly lend my full support to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill of vital importance and on which depends the very survival of mankind, moved by our vibrant Union Minister of State for Environ-

ment and Forests, Hon'ble Shri Kamal Nath.

SHRI BOLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 was first introduced to have some cess so that we could improve the treatment of the polluted water.

14.47 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

But as things go on, requirement seems to be higher. In view of that, the present Bill seeks to impose some more cess on these things. But the main thing is that we all need clean water. There is no doubt about it. The question of pollution is coming from different places. Pollution comes from industry, cities and municipalities. Even water used in agriculture is polluted after using insecticides and fertilisers and if we use that water for drinking purposes, then it causes lot of problems. So, in this way, a protective system of treatment is very important. The Government also should take interest in such things. The type of treatment, technology and the methodology should be developed either internally through research laboratories or through imported technology so that responsibility is equally distributed between the people and the Government. Without development of industries, we will not have employment potential nor resources development. At the same time, pollution should be controlled very effectively. This is the most important aspect of it. In the name of pollution and environmental conditions, lot of hurdles are created. Even today, some thermal stations are essential though they create pollution which requires proper type of treatment methodology. If we want to live in today's civilisation, we have to develop technology and reduce pollution. Under these conditions, the Government has to take a lot of interest and try to come out with better systems.

As far as the question of cess is concerned, it can be collected provided treat-

[Sh. Bola Bulliramaiah]

ment is done effectively. As regards recycling of industrially polluted water, a better method of technology should be adopted by people and they should be given some concessions and encouraged in that aspect. And the cost of this treatment should also be added to the cost of the product. In view of all these things, Government has to work out several methods on how to develop industry and reduce water and air pollution wherever it is possible. We should also develop some industries which are not polluted. Industries like that of electronics should be encouraged so that we can minimise pollution in the present circumstances. This problem has become more and more acute in cities and municipalities and resources are not sufficient for them and they have to be developed. If we ask them for more cess, they will not be in a position to contribute. Here again, Government have to come to their help to solve these problems at a very early stage instead of allowing them to develop further like putting the polluted water into rivers and lakes and affecting further. Today, even agriculture is affected due to use of polluted water. So, industrial pollution, city pollution, agriculture pollution and air pollution should be taken into consideration and people of this country have to do something in this regard. At the same time, development should not stop. To some extent, the increase of cess which they are trying is good provided they utilise it properly for the development of technology and encourage people for new process and technology. This is the only way we can develop our civilisation under the present conditions.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill. Sir, I am delivering my speech in Hindi in Parliament for the first time and I will try to express my

views in Hindi, which may not be very perfect.

Sir, firstly, I thank Shri Kamal Nath. I have all praise for his far-sightedness and devotion. Everybody will remember this first initiative taken by him to control the pollution. I am calling it the first step because I was a Minister for the last ten years till recently and I don't remember whether Central Pollution Control Board is doing some work there. I have no idea whether any work was assigned to State Pollution Control Board. Had it been done, the pollution would not be so much as it is now. Within less than six months period, of his tenure as Minister he has understood the consequences of pollution and has taken this first step in that direction. I welcome him from the core of my heart.

Hon. Members have discussed and delivered important speeches about the causes and the effects of pollution and have expressed their views as to how it is increasing rapidly. They have clearly expressed before the parliament about the condition of the country in this regard. I am not repeating his words. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of pollution in Goa.

Pollution is of two kinds—air pollution and water pollution. Air pollution and water pollution are of equal dimension demanding equal attention. Both are related to each other. Air pollution is increased because of mining dust and explosives. Air pollution is caused by compressures, heavy machines, diesel engines, heavy and other vehicles and barge etc. because of the smoke being discharged from all these equipments. (machines) It is the need of the hour to reduce this pollution.

[English]

Mining industry is the backbone of Goa

[Translation]

The main reasons behind the flourish-

ing of Goa at present are mining and tourism. Government of India is earning crores of rupees in Goa and the State Government is also earning lakhs of rupees in the form of taxes. Thousands of people are getting employment, so it is necessary to develop industry. For the last forty years the industry is developing day by day, but nobody is bothered about pollution. If the present condition persists, a time will come when all the wells in Goa will be polluted and that time will be a very crucial time. Explosives, dust and waste material of mining flow into the rivers during the monsoon season. In Goa, there are usually heavy rains, nearly 120 inches every year. Goa is connected to nearly all the rivers. I believe such a beautiful place is the result of sheer blessings of Goa. In Goa, one can go from any town to other through waterways. It is the need of the hour to maintain and develop the beauty of the network of these beautiful rivers.

15.00 hrs.

Iron ore extracted from the mines contains powder and it is taken for loading on the steamers through barrage for export. Because of the fast-blowing winds the powder is scattered and goes into the river resulting in accumulation of silt in the rivers. Workers engaged in industries throw all the waste in the rivers. Mining industry has been in existence in Goa for at least 40 years and since then the silting process is also going on in the rivers thus polluting the water. Fishing industry is also there. Agro Industries, pharmaceuticals and Distilleries are also throwing their waste into the rivers. Bold steps are required to taken to control the situation. Tourism is the greatest attraction in Goa. There is abundant beauty including scenic splendour in Goa, so pollution has to be brought under control. There is Sal river which had been used for the last 40 years by ships to carry goods from Konkani to Madgaon. But now the situation is that even small boats can't operate there. Though big-pharmaceutical companies are installing a treatment plant there at a cost of Rs. 15 crore, yet the smaller units are not in a position to do it. The effluents are absorbed

in the ground. After fifty years, all the neighbouring wells are likely to be polluted and there won't be any drinking water. This is a specific point to be considered seriously. With the introduction of this Bill the Government has somewhat increased the cess but it will not serve any purpose. Planning should be in such a manner as the Government may get crores of rupees. The hon. Minister is a very dynamic person. I appreciate his style of functioning. Mere bringing of Acts won't serve any purpose. The Government should frame a scheme which will not only abate the pollution but may help in its complete eradication. The Government should make arrangements for more funds. It is not only the industrialists, who are responsible for creating pollution, but everybody also is responsible for this evil. Therefore, the taxes should be levied in such a manner on the people responsible for creating pollution as may not be felt as a burden on the masses. The Government should increase its own efficiency of controlling the pollution.

I would like to say something more about Anti-pollution Board. It is like a double-edged sword. It can be both constructive as well as destructive too. If the Government gives all the powers to the Board it can be both destructive to some and helpful to others. The government should form Advisory Committees in each town. For example, Maharashtra is a very big State, it should be divided into 4-5 zones and there should be one committee in each zone. Preference should be given to MPs in these committees, because they are the elected representatives and they take care of their constituencies, moreover they are the people having balanced minds. Thus an Advisory Committee should be formed consisting of the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Exporters Association, Small Scale Industries, Labour Unions etc. I think it will help in the smooth functioning and the credit will go to the government in the matter of Controlling the pollution.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Should there be the Members of the Oppo-

[Sh. Ram Naik]

sition also or not, in the Advisory Committee?

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): I said all the MPs, people should be taken into confidence and there should be proper motivation. These two aspects are to be kept in view. The whole of India and the world also will come to know what we can do in order to control the pollution. Therefore, we should take such measures so that even an illiterate person may realise his duty in this direction.

With these words I conclude my speech and congratulate the hon. Minister. I hope he would consider my suggestions.

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Sir, on behalf of AIADMK I would like to say a few words on the Bill namely, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Amendment Bill, 1991.

The word pollution is defined under the Act to mean contamination of water by discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or other substance into water which is likely to create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety or to the life and health of the animal, plants or aquatic formations.

Sir, it has got a wide meaning. We have to take necessary action to control water pollution.

The hon. Members have given so many suggestions for controlling water pollution. We are also seeing that in almost in all the places water borne diseases are there. In India, almost 80 per cent of cities' water supply finds its way back to the drainage system. It goes by way of domestic and industrial wastes. Thousands of million litres of waste water finds its way back to the river. It is not being treated.

According to the estimates of World Health Organisation, about 80 per cent of the Third World diseases are transmitted through dirty water. You must have seen that in our own villages or for that matter even in our towns, the industries never treat water and they let the waste water go into the streams or rivers. People and the animals drink water because of which such diseases come.

So, I request the hon. Minister to see that the Board takes it seriously by taking appropriate action. The major cause of pollution in our country is the human waste discharged through the sewage and drains of different cities. This is being done not only in the villages but also in the semi-urban areas. There are also no bathrooms.

On an average the industrial pollution comes to roughly 10 per cent or 15 per cent. Such pollution occurs mainly due to dumping of highly toxic substances into the river. Almost all the industries want that as far as possible, they do not incur any expenditure, by dumping the wastes into the river.

We must give strict instructions to the State as well as the Central Boards that such things do not occur. I am sorry to say that even the Government officials are collaborating with the industrialists. In fact, they are encouraging such things. They are not functioning properly.

The two major sources of water pollution are sewage and sullage from towns and cities and the industrial effluents. I request the hon. Minister, who is very young and energetic, to take initiative in this direction. He should see to it that all the State Governments follow the instructions compulsorily in this regard. If it is done, hundreds and thousands of villagers will get the benefit and they will live a happy life. I would also request the hon. Minister to direct the state Government for giving publicity in the villages. It is because, the villagers do not know the dangers of pollution. We must educate them so that they can understand what water pollution is.

With these few words, I request the hon. Minister to make it compulsory. They should take precautionary measure and see that needful is done for the welfare of the village people.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the spirit in which Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill has been brought. Clean drinking water is not available at all the places in the country even after 44 years of independence. It is really a grave problem. Therefore, we should welcome any step that is taken in this direction. But the problem can't be solved by merely bringing laws and bills. It is most important to create an awareness among the people about pollution. Unless a law gets the support and the co-operation of the people, it is useless and it remains confined to the books of law alone.

Last year, the newspapers frequently reported pollution caused by automobile vehicles in Delhi. Many vehicle-drivers were challaned. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware of the fact that there is so much of pollution in Delhi due to scooters, buses and motor cars that it is very difficult to travel or to breathe on the roads of Delhi. Although there is a machinery and laws are enacted for the purpose but who is implementing that law? So I believe that if we merely make laws or provide funds for this, it won't solve the problem.

I was going through the details of this Bill. First, the cess has been increased through a very simple formula. There is a proposal that the present rate of cess would be doubled, i.e. where it was 3/4 of a paisa it would be 1 1/2, where it was 1 paisa it has been increased to 2 paisa, from 2 paisa it has become 4 paisa and from 2 1/2 paisa it has become 5 paisa in the sub-section 2A of section 3, Schedule 2, empowers the officers to impose maximum rate of cess, as a punishment, if the person or industrial establishment does not file its returns. Apparently

it appears a very nominal amount but, in fact, it is a heavy burden.

I would definitely urge upon the hon. Minister that it is not at all proper to double the cess on the drinking water for domestic consumption. The Government may charge more from industries where the water is for industrial use as their paying capacity is more. But I would urge the Government to reconsider the question of increasing the rate of cess on the water for domestic consumption.

Besides, the fourth para of statement of Objects and Reasons, says -

[English]

"It is also proposed to empower the officers and the authorities collecting cess to make assessment of the amount of cess where no return is filed. The rate of interest for delay in payment of cess is also sought to be increased."

[Translation]

who will be given this power. Possibly these powers may be misused, as the Member from Congress (I) from Goa has also expressed an apprehension that mala-fide intention may result in misuse of these powers. So I would urge upon the hon. Minister that there must be some provision for appeal against this penalty. A provision may be made in the Bill so that the rates or the rate of interest may not be increased arbitrarily. Moreover, if a person has not been able to file his appeal because of lack of information, the imposed penalty should not be more. Such a provision may please be made in the Bill.

I would like to submit that there is a provision in this Bill for reducing the percentage of rebate from 70 to 25. It is a right step in case of industries, because, I know that the Government needs the money for the implementation of the programme but I would like to urge upon the Government that it

[Prof. Premdhuma]

should allow the present rate of rebate of 70% for the domestic use of water.

Besides, I would say one thing more about which I drew your attention in the beginning itself and that is, mere legislation can't bring about a change. Now—a-days, on the one hand, big industries are increasing pollution in the cities and are bluntly violating the laws. The existing law is also very strict. So if they have to pay a little more money with the increase in cess, it won't bring about any change.

People have developed a particular feeling about the Central Pollution Control Board as if it is another department with a bureaucratic approach. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to shun this bureaucratic approach and change the style of functioning, so that priority is given to the people with technical knowledge. It will pave the way for such a set up in which the directives of the Central Water Pollution Board which would be sent to the states may be clear and technically sound as well. For setting up such a system, it is essential that there should be a fundamental transformation in the composition of the existing Central Pollution Control Board. The Board should consist of representatives from the States as well. Officers from the States with technical knowledge should also be included in the Board so that the attitude of bureaucracy can be changed. It is essential to reconstitute the Central Pollution Control Board towards achieving the desired objectives.

When I was saying that pure drinking water is not available to the people in most of the areas, one senior Member Shri Basu Dev Acharia had said what to talk of pure water even water is not available at all. I would like to repeat that in fact no pure drinking water is available to the people. Now—a-days, if we dig a well at any place just 300–400 feet deep we can get only polluted water. Government shall have to take proper steps in this direction also.

In this connection, I would repeat that unless Central Pollution Control Board is re-organised, unless the attitude of bureaucracy is changed and unless technical approach is also associated and technocrats are given the top priority, any amendment or law will be futile, it will carry no sense.

So, while supporting this Bill, I would urge upon the Government, as I said in the beginning that cess should not at all be increased on the water for domestic consumption. Its rate should remain unchanged. This matter may please be reconsidered so that poor people get some relief. Secondly, representatives of all the States, and the people with technical knowledge should be included in the Board to ensure the virtual fundamental change in the set up. Mr. Hon. Minister, in view of the tribute paid to you and the support given by all the sections of the House to your Bill, I hope, you will definitely take required initiative in this regard and will reconstitute the Board urgently.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR
(Nasik) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you at the outset for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Water Pollution Cess Bill.

I rise to support this Bill. Being a medical man, I know the damaging value of polluted water. In our country about 70 per cent of the water is being polluted. The main culprits are ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry, petrochemical, fertiliser, rayon industry. In Maharashtra, the end product of the sugar factory is molasses and if it is thrown in the yards, it leads to lot of damages around that area. The Biological Oxidising Value—what is called BOD value—should be less of the end product. That is why, the end product has to be processed. Now—a-days, in Maharashtra, that molasses has been mixed with cow dung. And that is how, the BOD value has been reduced.

In 1940, one litre of water was containing 2.5 cubic centimetre of oxygen. But in 1990s, the water is containing only about 0.1 cubic centimetre of oxygen. In our country, in one year, 10 lakh population creates about

five lakh litter sewage. The growth of unplanned cities, where no treatment to sewage and sullage has been given, the ground water has been polluted upto the depth of 150 feet.

The oil pollution of sea water has reduced the population of sea animal by about 40 per cent.

According to the WHO statistics, the unpotable water leads to two thirds of diseases. The water born diseases like cholera, gastro, typhoid, jaundice, worm infestation, amoebiasis, filariasis, malaria, encephalitis, conjunctivitis become rampant. Instead of spending lot of money on controlling or treating these diseases, we should try to prevent them by preventing water pollution.

Recently the Supreme Court has upheld the fundamental right - non-polluted water is a fundamental right of an Indian - under Article 21 'right to live'. So, I suggest to our dynamic Minister that we should organise the exhibitions of pollution so that public education will improve. The involvement of the people must be there. This must be a public movement.

Secondly, for the equipment and machinery, which causes no pollution, I think, we should think of giving some exemption on the excise duty as we are giving exemption for electricity saving equipment. we should think on this line also.

The cess is to be increased from one paise to two paise and the reduction in the rebate is lowered to 25 per cent. I think, this has to have some basis, some principle. I think, this is not a permanent solution.

I would like to know the losses of the Pollution Control Boards and as to how the increase in cess and the reduction in the rebate will create a fresh revenue. How are these going to meet the losses? This should be thought thoroughly.

Only passing this Bill is not enough for our country. Control and prevention of water

pollution requires not only channelising the flow of city sullage and water waste into the sewerage system but also installation of treatment plant, continuous maintenance and the recurring costs.

The local bodies cannot afford or do not have the finance. Hence, there should be financial support from the State and the Central Governments. If the local bodies resort to independent borrowings, I request the hon. Minister to make a provision in the Eighth Five Year Plan to provide for the necessary allocation for the local bodies. Because of the Ganga Action Plan, the Ganga water pollution has been reduced to 23 per cent. I suggest one thing. In my Constituency, there is a holy river Godavari in Nasik Municipal Corporation Area which is popularly called Dakshin Ki Ganga, where recently a Kumb Mela took place, when many Members visited Nasik. I request the hon. Minister to start a Godavari Action Plan on the lines of Ganga Action Plan where the pollution of Godavari from Trimbakeshwar to Paithan will be taken care of, and to provide funds for having this sewerage treatment plants in the Nasik Municipal Corporation.

This Water Cess and rebate is definitely necessary because it is only 1 paise and it has been increased to 2 paise. I support this Bill. In fact, - as he has reduced the rebate, - it is in accordance with the Finance Ministry to reduce the subsidy in our country. At the same time, we have to provide finance for the sewerage treatment plants in all the big cities. At present, only 30 per cent of the population is covered under this facility and there are still about 112 million people remaining. If we have to establish sewerage treatment facilities at the rate of Rs. 500 per capita, we will be needing Rs. 5600 crores and that is why I will request the Minister to give a serious thought to not only having a Pollution Control Board more powerful but also to give a financial aid to the local bodies, so that they can give a treatment to this sewerage and prevent the water pollution.

With these words, I support the Bill. I wish our young and dynamic Minister will

[Dr. Vasant Niwrutti Pawar]

take care of all the suggestions that I have made. The Water Cess Bill is a necessity of today to prevent the Water pollution. Again, with these words, I think you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected from an area which is predominantly inhabited by Adivasis. The people eke out their living from forest produce and are dependent on forests. I do not know whether they are fortunate or unfortunate in having Hindustan Aluminium Company in Sonbhadra which is causing lot of pollution in the area. The entire forest wealth is facing the threat of destruction from this pollution. Besides, there is Kanodia Chemical factory in the area. The effluent from this factory flows into the Rihand dam through Dogia Nullah and from Rihand dam it flows to Renu Sagar and down to Sone river. The water of the river has turned black and has become contaminated. The Adivasis are forced to drink this water and consequently there is a danger of an epidemic spreading in the area. This water is rendering hundreds of people permanent disability of limbs and even making them blind. Numberless people are falling victim to various diseases and are drifting to death. Their number is in thousands now but the Government is not paying attention in this regard.

Renu Sagar which is a thermal power plant owned by the Birlas is also causing immense pollution in the area. This thermal power plant is violating the rules for pollution control. This is adjacent to 880 Rihand reservoir. Recently there was heavy seepage from the Ash dam and several houses, particularly belonging to the poor and scheduled castes, collapsed. Many more are collapsing. The people have been rendered homeless. If the said Ash dam collapses the Anpara thermal power plant A & B phase would also be affected and the people resid-

ing in Anpara Bazar would also be rendered homeless.

Besides, there are 3-4 cement factories. The Kajarhat Cement factory (Chunar) which is in Mirzapur also falls in our area. The Dala Cement factory and Churuk Cement Factory are also causing lot of pollution. The life of Adivasis and backward classes living nearby has become miserable and difficult. They do not get any jobs what they get is death and destruction. The forest wealth is getting destroyed and depleted. Tendu plant is withering in our area. Even the wild animals and pet animals such as cow, bull, goat etc. are now here to be seen. The Chairman of the Birla Company, Shri Agarwal says that nobody can dare touch them. God knows what will happen. I do not know what nexus he has with the Central Pollution Control Board.

Shakti Nagar Thermal power Station and Anpara Thermal power Station A & B are also responsible for the increasing pollution in the area. The water of Rihand dam which is also called the Pant Sagar dam is also getting polluted. The 10-12 coal mines in our area are also responsible for the contaminated water in Pant Sagar Dam. All the 880 Ash dams near Rihand reservoir have been constructed in violation of rules for pollution control. Bijapur Shakti nagar and Bind nagar thermal power stations are also spreading pollution. Consequently, the crops are being destroyed. The paddy crop has already been destroyed. The fruit trees such as mango, Jamba, Mahua plum do not bear fruits. The plants having medicinal values are also getting destroyed. The pollution is so much that if one travels wearing white clothes for two hours in the area the clothes would turn black. Therefore, I would like to demand through you that the Central Pollution Control Board should carry out thorough investigation in the area where such factories or NTPC projects and other thermal power stations are located. If you associate the area MP also in this, there would be little chance of any bungling. I have already written to the administration in this regard several times but there has been no reply. I

know that the Government cannot take action against Biriagi, or his officers or management nor could it take action against NTPC and NCL. Therefore, I would like that the hon. Minister should get the matter investigated and direct the administration to protect the Adivasis and backward classes of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur area from being displaced. They have already been displaced 5-6 times earlier. These adivasis should be safeguarded against pollution. First, they were displaced when NTPC set up its plant. Then the Renu Sagar Power Plant was set up, they were again displaced, and once again they were displaced when NCL was set up. They were neither given any alternative site nor appropriate compensation. They are only getting pollution and more pollution.

Sir, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide them alternative site and also provide electricity and drinking water facility. Not only this facility of Hospital and school have also to be provided but nothing has been done so far in this case. I do not want to say much. I only want that you may direct the concerned Ministers to intervene in the matter and protect the people of my area, particularly the natives who belong to backward classes and scheduled castes.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to express my views on this Bill which has been brought about to check water pollution and for the conservation of environment.

This is a very sensitive matter because the new Industrial policy which has been announced has introduced delicensing. The result would be that lot of industries would approach your Ministry for environment clearance. The benefit of delicensing scheme would primarily depend on the way your Ministry function. I think, what will happen as a result of the implementation of the new policy is that multinationals manufacturing chemicals would try to set up those chemical industries in the country which are banned by advance countries. The Ministry of Environment will have to play an important role

and if it is done only then would the new policy be not detrimental to the interests of the country.

I do not want to mention here things like the Bhopal Gas tragedy but I would certainly like to say that such industries are banned in foreign countries. Therefore, we should bear it in mind when they apply under the delicensing scheme, the discarded and dangerous chemicals industries should not be allowed to set up in this country. For this, an appropriate procedure will have to be formulated otherwise the entire licensing system would come to a grinding halt. Therefore, the procedure to be followed from the point of view of pollution control will have to be efficient and non-corrupt.

Secondly, what I do not appreciate is levying of tax. We may give it any name, cess or tax, after all it is a tax. Any new tax should be brought when the main proposals for the Budget are moved. We will have to pass this Bill but I would like to know when it would be implemented. It is true that the Government will fix the date from which it would come into force through a notification but I would like to submit that it should be brought in vogue from 1st April so that the people come to know what new taxes are being levied. My submission is that the Bill should be implemented from 1st April. Some hon. Members mentioned about pollution of river water. I belong to Bombay and therefore, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the sea water is also getting polluted. Incidentally, the hon. Chairman who is presiding at the moment is also from Bombay. There was a time, about 10-15 years back when we used to go for swimming to Mahim and Dadar sea beaches. There used to be no problem except that the sea water was saline but today we do not even dare to think of it because no one knows what skin disease or other disease one may catch there if one swims in that water. Such is the extent of pollution there. Not much thought is being given to the checking pollution of sea water. The fishermen have to venture 15 to 25 kilometres in the sea to catch the fish because fish cannot survive in polluted water.

[Sh. Ramnihar Rai]

which is near the sea shore. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to formulate a scheme to check pollution of sea water.

The Pomphret fish which is available in big hotels is called Poplate in Marathi. This is said to be the best fish available in our country. There is a port called satvati in my area and lot of this fish was available there but during the last six-seven years the production of fish there has gone down. We used to earn a lot of foreign exchange from the export of Pomphret fish. Therefore, I would draw your attention to the pollution of sea water and would like the Government to take effective steps in checking it.

The Government has imposed a cess on drinking water. I would like to submit that people should at least get drinking water and air free of cost. One can understand if tax or cess is imposed on an industry engaged in production because the industry earns profit and the Government bears in mind all these things. I will come to that later. Regarding cess on drinking water I would also like to submit as many other hon. Members have done that there should be no cess on it. This is my humble request.

Amendments were moved after the Bill was introduced. This is not the general practice. Sir, I have been given an opportunity to speak at the end but I would like to submit that the Government should make an announcement to reduce cess on drinking water. I had given an amendment to an amendment. Without taking more time of the House on this subject, I would like to conclude by saying what is most important is that the Government had seriously thought in this direction and brought this Bill in August. But what I fail to understand is that why an amendment to the Bill was brought after a lapse of two months when the Bill had already been introduced in the House and was being discussed. The amendment was that in the schedule of Industrial intoxicant the rate of cess was 9 1/2 paisa instead of 7

1/2 paisa. Was it an after thought. I would like the hon. Minister to inform the House how this increase is justified?

My suggestion is that keeping in view the sentiments expressed by several hon. Members of the House the cess of 9 1/2 paisa which is too much should be reduced to 9 paisa only. Besides as I said,

[English]

do not take the House so casually.

[Translation]

Bringing an amendment at the far end of the discussion on the Bill is not a healthy practice. I therefore, demand that the 9 1/2 paisa cess should be reduced to 9 paisa. Besides the proposal to levy cess on drinking water should be withdrawn. With these words, I concluded.

[English]

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. We have pollutions of many kinds. We have water pollution, air pollution and noise pollution. Now, we are dealing with the amendment to the Water Pollution Act. This cannot be the sole responsibility of a single Ministry or Department. Firstly, it must be the responsibility of all the individuals especially those who are responsible for any kind of pollution. All individuals drinking the water must have the responsibility and all groups who are assisting to provide water must also feel the responsibility. All organisations supplying the water must have the same responsibility and all concerns which are likely to pollute water must have a greater responsibility.

As many hon. Members have pointed out, water can produce communicable diseases. So, prevention is better than cure. After the introduction of water technology mission in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the potable water supply to the rural masses

had considerably increased. The water supply for the masses must be stepped up so that all the people especially in the rural farflung areas can get pure and unpolluted water. As we all know, we require air, water and food. We may not be able to supply the food free to the people, but we must be able to supply the water. Then, regarding the cess many hon. Members have mentioned as to how it has been increased and why it has been increased. We have so many cess like road cess, education cess and oil cess. Now we have water cess. To my knowledge, the other cesses are not being utilised for the purposes for which they are being collected; for example the road cess is not being utilised for the development or for the extension of roads. This cess must be utilised for the educative and awareness programme for all those people who need to be made aware of it. Pollution control awareness must be created at an early age among the children. If it is included in the syllabus and if they know about it and feel their responsibility in controlling pollution, in their regular life, when they set up industries etc., they will take care of pollution.

Regarding the Ministry of Environment, many people are thinking that the Ministry of Environment and Forest is a stumbling block for the development of industry, agriculture or other operations. This should not be there and this impression should not continue also.

This Cess must be utilised for the education, orientation of the industrialists and re-orientation of all those people who are dealing with water and prevention of pollution, especially water pollution.

With this, I request the hon. Minister who has moved the Amendment Bill to make suitable allowances for the prevention and control of water pollution. With this, I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): While supporting the Bill, I would like to make a brief observation with regard to some particular phenomenon to which one day I did draw the attention of our hon.

Minister, Kamal Nathji.

There are very many aspects of pollution. But one aspect which has really become an acute problem as I see in all the big cities, is the diesel fume that emanates from Government vehicles, from the taxis and from almost every other vehicle. For example, few days back, on Saturday, I had been to Calcutta. Unfortunately there was a big traffic jam for four hours. Though from Howrah Station to my house is four kms. it took four hours to reach. For all these four hours, it was totally full of diesel fume. This is not particular to Calcutta only. Even in Delhi, which is much less congested than Calcutta, if you walk on the busy road, this is really a very big problem. Unless he takes it up very seriously with our friend, Shri Tytlerji, it is difficult to resolve this problem. There was a lot of debate earlier also about amending the Motor Vehicles Act. Cars are also going to increase, whatever we may be saying to Dr. Manmohan Singh. Therefore, this menace is going to increase. Therefore, this is one point to which I want to draw particular attention of the House and the hon. Members.

Another thing is, I believe in this environment protection, women can play a great role as also school children. I had been to one of the prize distribution ceremonies as many of us go. There I suggested, let there be a competition. Every child of the school must account for one tree at least, along with the talent. Even it can be accounted for the school in which he or she has done it.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*]

This cannot be done compulsorily or punitively. But it can be definitely cultivated particularly among the students.

Shri Kamal Nathji should be gracious enough to come out with special incentives to the women by declaring that every village where the largest number of trees are planted

[Smt. Geta Mukherjee]

by women will get a special prize and special citation. A spirit of competition among women can thus be created.

Other points are there. I will not go in for any other points. Some incentive, motivation and control are very urgent.

I urge upon the hon. Minister through you, Madam, to look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I ask the hon. Minister Shri Rameshwar Thakur to make a statement?

16.01 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER—*Contd.*

**Foreign Exchange Remittances and
India Development Bonds Schemes**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): In his budget speech on 24.7.91, Finance Minister had announced two schemes for attracting foreign exchange from abroad in the form of remittances of foreign exchange and foreign exchange bonds. Even though the Finance Minister had announced that the two schemes will come into effect immediately, after the budget speech, it was represented to Government that before the schemes were formally launched, the necessary immunities to be granted for the purposes of these two schemes should first be given effect to by the passage of the relevant legislation in the Parliament. Accordingly, the Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991 (41 of 1991) was passed by this August House in the first half of September, 1991, and the Act, received the Presidential assent on 18.9.91.

Initially it had been the intention of the Government to allow atleast 4 months time for the operation of these two schemes, so that there would be sufficient time for the information regarding these two schemes to reach the Non-resident Indians in all the corners of the World and to allow them sufficient time to send the remittances, or to invest in the bonds. The time actually available after the Presidential assent has been just over two months and we have received a number of representations from Non-resident Indians, and their..... relatives in India requesting for an extention of these two schemes. The Indian High Commissioner at London and other Indian Embassies and High Commissioners have also pressed for the extension of these two schemes at least by two more months.

In the light of these requests and representations, and in keeping with the original intention of the Government to allow at least 4 months' time for these schemes to operate, it has been decided to extend these two schemes upto 31st January 1992.

As a result, the specified date for the purpose of remittances in Section 2 (1) (b), and in Section 5 (1) of the Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991 has, by a Gazette notification today, been specified as 1st February 1992, before which the remittances should be received in India, or the investments in Foreign Exchange Bonds should be made abroad. A copy each of the two Gazette notifications issued today is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-770/91].

Similarly, in the case of the scheme (also announced in Finance Minister's Budget speech) under which any person having unaccounted money would be allowed to make a deposit with the National Housing Bank on or before close of business on 30th November, 1991, the Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991 (47 of 1991), which provides the necessary immunities, was passed by this august House

in the second half of September, 1991, and the Act received the Presidential assent on 20.9.91. It was the intention of the Government to allow four months' time for the operation of this scheme also. This scheme was also formally launched only on the 1st of October, 1991. Accordingly, it has been decided to extend this scheme also upto 31st January, 1992. As a result, the specified date for the purpose of Section 2(a) of the Voluntary Deposits (Immunities & Exemptions) Act, 1991 has, by a Gazette Notification today, been specified as 1st February, 1992, before which the deposits can be made under the Voluntary Deposits Scheme. A copy of that Gazette notification issued today is also laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-771/91]

(Interruptions)

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA (Pali): What was the amount granted and how much amount has been remitted in both the Schemes? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): In his Budget Speech, it was stated by the Finance Minister that he is giving one last chance. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Naik is raising a point of order. Please allow him to raise it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Madam, whenever such statements are made, the House has to be informed in advance. Now that was not shown in the Order Paper today. Further, whenever such statements are made, at least a note is circulated here saying that the Minister would make a statement. That has also not been done. How will the Members know that such an important statement is being made? At least, the House deserves some courtesy from the Government of this information. On the Television Screen outside, it was shown. That is not sufficient. When the facility is there, we should be

informed by a cyclostyled notice saying that the statement is going to be made. I want to know why it has not been done. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Kindly permit me. He is absolutely right in raising this issue. The House deserves some kind of a courtesy. But, apart from that, if you can recollect, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech and subsequently also said that one last chance is given to those who accumulate unaccounted money. That last chance seems to be extended from the earlier four months period by another two months taking it to a period of six months. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order has been made. The point of order has been noted. But this statement was made with the assent of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is all right. Let me say that this is really not a point of order but it is a point of courtesy. The House deserves some kind of a courtesy. The hon. Minister should take note of it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not usual to ask any question on the Minister's statement.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: On important issues, we can ask questions. He is trying to garner foreign exchange from the NRIs who acquired it in a black way. The rumours are that there will be a third devaluation of currency. That also is not allowing any flow of funds from the NRIs. I think, if the hon. Minister is serious enough, he should respond to it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, if you want a discussion on this, there is a proper procedure for that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No. I would like to say that I am in agreement with him that foreign money should come.

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

But there is a widespread speculation that we are on the brink of a third devaluation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dum Dum): Would he assure us and the country that we are in for no more devaluation? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): The hon. Ministers should have informed the House about the targets of the two schemes and how much amount has been received and also about the failure of the Government to receive the requisite amount. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point has been taken note of. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Rule 373 is very much specific. And there is also an established precedent that no question can be put and no debate can be allowed on a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahamed, I have already said that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Why is it going on like that? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Now the hon. Minister has made a statement. May we know from the hon. Minister whether there will be one more extension of time? Already there is one extension. Now there is going to be another extension. May we know about that? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): I want to raise a question. Already large number of people have represented for the extension for this society and representations have been received by the Minister also. Now

what is going to be the impact of this decision. What about the report of third devaluation?

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): It has come in the press: "Third devaluation of the rupee on cards". *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot have a debate on this at this moment. It has been admitted by the Speaker. Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: The House must be assured that there will be no further devaluation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please allow me to speak? Under the Lok Sabha rules, the Speaker may permit a Minister to make an important statement without an entry being made in the list of business. An objection that an item of major policy statement must always be entered in the list of business, is not valid. However, the Members can ask for a discussion on the Minister's statement under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you go on like this, you would not be able to hear each other. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): My statement is self-contained and there is no need for further discussion or a debate. However, I would like to mention one point which is a deviation from the statement but connected with the third devaluation. In this connection, I would like to make it absolutely clear that there is no question of any third devaluation.

The Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in a prominent daily

suggesting the possibility of a further devaluation of the rupee following discussions with the IMF by the Governor of the RBI. There is no basis whatsoever for the report. Governor RBI visited Washington as part of a foreign tour covering Tokyo, New York and London. During his visit he held routine discussions with the World Bank and the IMF. The discussions with the IMF related to the current arrangements with the Fund for an Upper Credit Tranche Standby arrangement of \$ 2.2 billion over a 20-month period which was approved by the Board of the Fund on 31st October this year. (Interruptions) The subject of devaluation was never raised at any stage. In fact, as part of the understanding with the IMF, Government is committed to policies which will ensure stability of the current exchange rate. Officials of the IMF have noted with satisfaction the significant increase in our foreign exchange reserves over the past two months. I would like to mention here what our Prime Minister has mentioned a few days ago about our foreign exchange reserves having gone upto Rs. 6,000 crores. I am very happy to say that as on today the foreign exchange reserves are more than Rs. 6,700 crores. Yesterday, under the scheme we have received Rs. 220 crores as remittances.

The factual position has been ascertained from Governor RBI and also from Shri G.K. Arora, India's Executive Director in the IMF, who was present during all the discussions of the Governor with the IMF. Both have confirmed that neither the officials of the IMF, nor those from the Indian side ever raised the issue of an exchange rate adjustment. They have added that this issue did not figure in any way in the discussions with the Fund officials.

It is unfortunate that a prominent daily has made this statement without verifying the facts either from the Governor RBI or from Shri Arora or from the Finance Ministry. So this is unfounded.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): You have premised to lay the conditionalities on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: We are going to place it at the right time. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you all talk together, then no one can be heard.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: An assurance had been given by the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister stating that the conditionalities of the IMF will be placed on the Table of the House. Now may I know when that assurance will be given effect to?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: On behalf of the hon. Finance Minister, I reassure the House that these papers will be laid on the Table of the House at the right time. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Madam, I would like to ask the Minister.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have not allowed you. Now we can get back to the business on hand and if the Members so wish, they can ask for a discussion under Rule 193 on the Minister's statement.

(Interruptions)

16.20 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL. CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. A. Charles

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Madam Chairperson, I stand to support the Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill 1991. The Bill has been brought with a very limited purpose of increasing the maximum rates of water cess and also for reducing the rebate in cess in certain conditions. As stated in the Objects

[Sh. A. Charis]

and Reasons, the workload of the Pollution Control Boards has substantially increased and as a result the financial burden has also increased.

There is no point in opposing the increased rates now proposed in this Bill. I may humbly give a word of caution to the hon. Minister that this fund collected shall not have the fate of the Central Road Fund. Several crores of rupees have been collected under the Central Road Fund; but the Finance Ministry has so far not given the necessary clearance to disburse it to the State Governments thereby the due shares of the States have not so far been released. So I suggest that whatever is collected under this fund should be given to the appropriate Boards so as to enable them to implement the provisions of the parent Act in a more meaningful manner.

While supporting this Bill I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister that it is very unfortunate that though several years have passed after the central law had been passed, there are certain States which have not passed the necessary legislation for implementing the provisions of this Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to give a categorical reply as to which are the States that have not passed the necessary legislation and the States which have not come forward for implementing these very important provisions of the Act. It is the duty of all the States to pass the necessary legislation to see that the provisions are implemented.

As we all know, there are many industries which have been continuously violating the provisions relating to pollution control. Such industries have to be identified and very stringent action taken on such erring industrialists. So also we have to avoid the discharge of untreated effluence into rivers and even to the sea. So also the discharge of untreated sewage into the sources of water meant for public consumption has created a serious threat to the health of especially the people in the rural areas. It is reliably learnt

that the Government is contemplating a Central River Action Plan with the object of clearing river water pollution with the active participation of the State Governments. If my information is correct, it is going to be a very ambitious scheme, costing about Rs. 100 crores. In this context, I would like to draw the attention to a very serious matter relating to my Constituency, Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala.

Travancore Titanium Products is a very prestigious industry which is monopoly. It is in Trivandrum situated on the side of the ocean. Large quantities of Sulphuric Acid waste, which is the main effluent is being discharged into the sea for the last more than 25 years. Time and again we have been requesting that industry to make use of the latest technology for treating Sulphuric Acid. Due to the discharge of this effluent, several kilometres of the sea is contaminated. I would request those who fly over Trivandrum in future to see the beautiful blue ocean, at the time of landing. Several kilometres of the ocean has become yellow and fish also cannot survive there. Several thousands of traditional fishermen are jobless now.

There is a report saying that the incidents of cancer is the highest in Trivandrum. One report based on research, published in the paper was alarming which says that it is because of this pollution that the incidents of cancer has increased in Trivandrum. So, I would appeal to the Government of India to take up this matter urgently with the State Government and see that the effluent which is now being discharged into the sea from Travancore Titanium Products is treated. It is a very profitable industry. If the Profit for just one year is made use of, for obtaining the latest technology to treat the effluent, this Problem can be overcome. I would request them to do this which is important.

I think that the Government is now contemplating on the National River Action Plan. Here I would request the Minister to let the House know the result of the Ganga Action Plan. That prestigious project was

announced by our beloved late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. That was one of the dreams of Rajivji costing about Rs. 250 crores. If he were in this House, he would have received the joy to see the report that 23 per cent of the water has been purified. But still, yesterday there was yet another news item in the paper which says that the water in the Hooghly river is not good even for washing and bathing, not to speak of drinking Purposes. So, I would like to know as to what has happened to the Ganga Action Plan.

In 1988, as a Member of one of the Parliamentary committees, I had an occasion to go to Varanasi, where we had been taken through the Ganga river for about 15 kilometres. It was a very short distance and there, even the half-burnt dead bodies were thrown into the Ganga river. There are about 27 cities and from all the 27 cities, the effluent from the industries are being diverted into the Ganga river, the pure water of this great country. So, I would request them to let us know as to how that will be monitored and as to what is happening to the Ganga Action Plan.

My last point is this and this is very important. In Kerala, Ernakulam and Alleppey are the waterlogged areas. seasonally, several crores of rupees worth fish is being caught there. Six months back, there was an epidemic type of disease and several crores of rupees worth fish is dead. People are not taking fish from there due to the fear that it is not useful for human consumption. The situation is still alarming. One report coming from the Cochin University's Biochemistry Department has revealed that it was due to the indiscriminate use of pesticides for the cultivation of paddy which is responsible for the large scale mortality of fish. Quite surprisingly, in spite of that report, some lobbies are working against it. They are not doing anything to implement the recommendations of that research body.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Charles, there are four other Members from your party alone who want to speak. So, please wind up.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I will conclude, Madam.

In Kerala, it is a very serious problem. All the national dailies have covered it. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take urgent action to prevent large-scale mortality of the fish in that area so that pollution is avoided. With these words, I conclude. I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Madam Chairperson, this Bill has not to be opposed much except the increase in the cess on water for domestic use. There is need to think several times before increasing the cess. We have not been able to provide drinking water in most of the villages and the water which is being provided in the cities is highly polluted. The people in most of the big cities are suffering from fatal diseases. So it is not proper to increase cess on water for domestic use. The Government needs to think it over seriously.

Madam, I want to say it also that work of Pollution Control Board is increasing and for that you are increasing cess. It is not much objectionable. But in my opinion there is a need to increase its activities and sphere. The pumping sets which have been provided in the far flung areas are being used in old vehicles to carry passengers. With the result, the pollution has been rapidly increasing in the rural areas also. The unthoughtful increase in the capacity of auto production has resulted in pollution in villages also alongwith the cities.

Madam I have read a news that every person born in north Delhi, Through a non-smoker suffers damage caused by smoking one and a half packet of cigarette because of pollution and a person residing in west Delhi falls a fiction of pollution equivalent to smoker of the one packet of cigarette. The increase in the number of autos is responsible for polluting the air. This is that state of affairs in Delhi. So there is a need to increase the activities and sphere of the pollution control

(Sh. Mohan Singh)

board because Central Government is going to lift the ban on setting up new industries and manufacture of private vehicles.

Madam, number of roads is not increasing. Private vehicles are increasing day by day resulting in continuous pollution on roads. Madam, in connection with the rivers, I would like to say that in olden times in India civilization developed on the bank of rivers but now the small industries and factories are developing on the banks of rivers and the effluents of these industries are being flown into these rivers. That is why they are deadly polluted.

Madam, Central Government started a master plan to clean. The Ganga but no plan was started in its tributaries like Ghaghra etc. so all the money spent on cleaning the Ganga has gone waste because its tributaries bring effluents with them and pollute the Ganga water and Ganga gets polluted automatically.

If the Minister and the employees of his department go to Agra and see the plight of the river Yamuna which flows beside Delhi, they will realise the situation as to how the people are forced to drink this polluted water? Even the animals are dying after taking this water. As a result of it more than seven hundred people are suffering from jaundice in Agra city. Despite the repeated directives of the Supreme Court of India for setting up pollution control plants in distilleries and leather industries no concrete step has been taken in this regard because of the carelessness and negligent attitude of the Central Government and its pollution control department. The orders of the Supreme Court are continuously being violated. All the distilleries, whether they are in Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh, are creating the same problem. I witnessed it in Bhilai. The Supreme Court directed the Government of India to ensure the installation of pollution controlling plants in the factories but no initiative has been taken by the pollution central department in that direction. Kanpur is the biggest industrial city on the river

Ganga in Uttar Pradesh. The Supreme Court of India has repeatedly directed all the leather industries situated on the bank of Ganga to set up the pollution control plants on the one side central Government is spending billions of rupees to clean the water of Ganga but on the other the leather industries, tanneries are polluting the Ganga Water by discharging their effluents into it in large quantity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what initiative has been taken by the Government and the Pollution Control Department to save the river Ganga in Kanpur from pollution in the light of the Supreme Court Orders.

The owners of the small tanneries say that they are unable to set up such costly equipments. I would like to suggest that pollution control board should set up a big plant on its own expenditure and impose tax on tanneries according to their capacity. I think in this way the pollution can be controlled. In the same way there are small tanks in the villages and its water is used for drinking and bathing. Pollution board should frame a scheme to deepen all these tanks and lakes. It should also consider dredging out silt from the rivers. Unless we take these measures seriously we can not control the pollution of the river water.

With these words, I support this Bill but request the hon. Minister to reconsider the cess imposed on the domestic use of water.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Madam, Chairman, I am opposing two points. Firstly the tax should not be imposed on domestic water. Secondly, I oppose the provision relating to reduction of reboli in cess from 70 per cent to 25 per cent. I request that this Bill is not only related with water but with sound and air also. The smoke of petrol and diesel may cause cancer. This Bill should have been brought long ago. The principal Act has remained ineffective. There is no control over industries or any other thing. The reason is that water works employees are appointed as members of the Water Pollution Board. It is a kind

of punishment. So they fail to perform their duty efficiently.

The Bill proposes to increase the rates. Though the rebate in cess has been reduced from 70 per cent to 25 per cent, yet the persons who use water in large quantities will not be entitled to this concession. Secondly you have also made a provision under section 25 to punish those who violate the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. You are also going to authorise the officials to fix the amount of cess on those who do not submit their details. You are also going to increase the market rates. I oppose the reduction in concession and imposition of cess on the water for domestic use.

This Bill is not an effective Bill. I wish to suggest some measures to make it move effective. Special Environment Courts should be set up and their jurisdiction should be extended. They should not be constituted beyond the district level. The factories which cause pollution should be held responsible for paying the compensation. Due to this provision the factory owners or consumers will positively install the pollution control plants. Stern action should be taken against the officials who fail to perform their duties.

70 percent of the available water in the country, is polluted. Two third diseases are caused due to polluted water. About 36 crores people drink contaminate water. Rest of the water is also going waste. Exhibitions should be arranged regarding water pollution. 70 percent concession should be given to those who have installed pollution central plants satisfactorily. According to a decision of the Supreme Court, no licence should be given to those industries which do not make proper arrangements for their effluents. There should be afforestation on large scale on the banks of the rivers. Sullage of the factories is mixed up with the water of the rivers during the rainy season. Those who use the water should be made responsible for its cleaning. Generally 10 lakh people produce 5 lakh tonnes excrement (filth). There is 80 lakh tonnes excre-

ment produced daily in India. 142 cities of India have treatment plant 62 cities have these plants partly and 72 cities do not have them at all. I would like to suggest that these treatment plants must be installed in cities. The people who use water must be compelled to have water treatment plant.

Permission should not be given to establish such factories which cause pollution on the bank of Narmda, the life giving river of Madhya Pradesh.

In my constituency, Jaipur pollution is caused by water, sound and air. This problem should be done away. Five places of Jaipur where people get water from well, the gutter water mix up with it and so the pollution is caused. Tempo Smoke causes air and sound pollution. The Rajasthan Government has sent a scheme of Rs. 514 crores 60 lakh to the central Government on 26.6.90 for approval seeking financial aid from I.D.A. for water supply and sewerage system in 6 cities. It is still pending with the Central Government. I request that the loan should be arranged from the World Bank for this scheme.

In the end, I would again like to submit that no cess should be imposed on water and the rebate should not be reduced from 70 to 25 per cent. First, the law should be made strong then it should be considered in the next session.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there are still about 8 speakers who have put in their names, may I request them to confine themselves to five minutes time limit.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Madam Chairman, this Bill will go a long way in controlling the water and air pollution. Water and air pollution is a matter of serious concern all over the world due to rapid growth in industrialisation. Most of the industries that have come up on the river banks simply drain out their polluted water into the

[Kumari Frida Topno]

river causing serious threat to the health of the people using the river water.

Secondly, the factories which are remitting dust particles, whether these are steel or cement factories, have become real challenge to our lives. What is more painful is that our public undertakings also do not follow pollution guidelines. Glaring examples being the Rourkela Steel Plant in my Parliamentary constituency, Sundargarh which not only remits steel dust particles but also drains out polluted water directly into the river Brahmani. What to speak about the private industrial concerns like, the Orissa Cement Ltd, Rajgangpur and other cement factories in my district. They are remitting dust particles and are thus polluting the air.

My submission to this august House, through you, is that when we cannot provide drinking water to all, we have no right to pollute to same thereby causing health hazards. While penalising those industries causing water and air pollution, why must also provide all medical facilities to those affected by such violation of pollution rules. Especially, the villages who are living round about the Rourkela and Rajgangpur Cement Factories are suffering from Tuberculosis and other such diseases. So, the owners of Steel and Cement factories should take care of them, I request the Government of India, through you, Madam, to intervene in this matter.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Madam, Chairman, I welcome the Bill. I thought that it would have been more comprehensive than what has been brought before the House. Madam, the Government is seriously thinking of levying cess on the domestic water and also on the water which is being supplied to the industries. Before I come to the subject of the Bill I would like to say that there is a saying in Karnataka: "Tungpanna Ganga-snnana". Ganga snnan is as precious as it was before. Likewise to bring water from Tungbadra is equally good.

Now, it appears to me that both *Ganga Snana* and *Tunga Pana* has been polluted. Many Members have spoken about how Ganga water has been polluted. I am coming from a place where Tungabhadra river flows. I would like to say here how Tungabhadra has been polluted. It has been polluted because of Poly Fibres coming from Harihar. So, this water is polluted; the air is polluted for miles together from Harihar to the point where it reaches Krishna river. People who would like to drink this water could not drink nor could they take bath. Many sugar factories are there on the bank of the river. The molasses have been thrown into the river and also some industrial wastes. Because of flow irrigation, the pesticides, the fertilizers and other things are polluted. The water is so much polluted that when it reaches the river, it pollutes it. When we take bath, the whole skin gets irritated. So, this is the affair to Tungabhadra river. He should be in a position to reply as to how he is going to avoid pollution.

In olden days, there was no drinking water in Raichur district. Mostly, it has got only black soil. Even the water there is black. Therefore, our forefathers have been able to build villages on the shore of this river. Now, most of the villagers who drink this water are very much in trouble. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to reply as to how he is going to avoid such pollution.

Madam, we are short of sponge iron. We are importing scrape. We are in a difficult position as far as foreign exchange is concerned. But while giving licenses, is it necessary that or based sponge in plant should be set up in the city premises? How can a person live with so much smoke? The sponge iron causes a lot of pollution. In Bellary city, one sponge iron plant is coming up. I do not know who has given the licence for that plant. Such things should be looked into before we deal with this Bill.

As far as environment is concerned, we are giving a lot of attention to environment. I am very much interested, if children are taught, from the very beginning, how to grow

a nursery. In Karnataka, there has been a very big scheme which has been worked out for growing nurseries at the primary school level. Children are asked to grow nurseries. They have been selling nurseries. Whatever amount they get, they spend for the betterment of the school. So, they have a love and affection for growing of trees. Such schemes should be taken up on a priority basis so that environment is very much protected.

Madam, due to industrial wastes and so many other things, there is water pollution. What about air pollution? Due to industries and so many other things, there is air pollution. What about human pollution? When we enter the villages, we find there is human pollution. How are we going to tackle this? It creates a very bad scene for a person who wants to walk into the villages. What about sanitation? What about drinking water in urban areas? We have no adequate drinking water supply in the villages. We have sewage Boards. What about their maintenance? There are many cases where drinking water is mixed up with sewage water. I have seen from my own eyes, how sewage water is mixed up with the drinking water. It amounts to a lot of Gastroenteritis. Such cases detected in the urban cities. Regarding sanitation, the municipalities do not care to remove the garbages and they also do not care to clear the drains. It should be cleaned. All these things are not looked into properly. Even now flush out laterines are not there. Until we look into all these things, we cannot avoid this pollution.

Regarding levying of cess, it is not clearly stated whether a person, if he puts his own borewell or any other thing for industrial use or for domestic use, will that water also be subject to levy. It is not told clearly.

It is not told properly what is the mechanism to measure it? How many persons or industries consume it? That mechanism has not been clearly stated in this Bill.

Since you are going to ring the bell, I do not want to take much time of the House. I would request the hon. Minister to see that

hereafter pollution in the water and the drinking water and the water which has been supplied to the cities is taken care of. Otherwise, there is no use of putting this cess until we provide them with clean drinking water in sufficient quantity. These points should be answered by the hon. Minister.

{ Translation }

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma):
Madam Chairman, much has been said in this regard. So, I do not want to go into details but I think it is necessary to say that water is a basic necessity of life and if the water is polluted, the whole environment gets disturbed. But I am very sorry to say that anti pollution water programmes and many other such programmes were started and crores of rupees were spent but the desired result are still beyond our reach. But this Bill is only related to the cess. In this connection, I would like to say that before revising the rate of cess, it is very essential to consider the reasons that are causing pollution and those reasons should be done away for example, the industries located on the banks of the rivers are polluting the river water but the non-compliance of the existing laws and rules framed in this regard is making the whole atmosphere polluted.

I belong to the coalfield area so I can claim that the industries are causing pollution. There are 13 coal washries in Bihar and they all are polluting the water. There is no watch or control on it. Though Pollution Control Boards and many other institutions are working yet the pollution is increasing due to non-compliance of laws in this regard. The purpose of this Bill should not only to create the opportunity to earn money but also to control the increasing pollution and to control the ill-effects over the human lives. In the same way all the fishing industries, which earn foreign exchange worth crores of rupees and make us exporter, are being affected.

Therefore, I would like to state that the pollution is badly affecting the human life, atmosphere and fishing industries also. So

[Sh. Mumtaz Ansari]

the hon. Minister should reconsider the provisions of the Bill and the Concession which has been reduced to 25% from 70% on the use of water, should not be applicable to be drinking water. In case of Industrial use of water, it is proper to reduce the concession. It has also been said that one, who uses water more than a certain limit, will not, get rebate. I want to say that it can be strictly applied to industrial use of water but drinking water should be kept free from this norm.

17. 00 hrs.

Besides it, the provision is also being made to increase the rate of interest if rule 25 is not observed. But it is good if it is done with industrial use of water. But I strongly oppose its application on drinking water. It is not proper.

Mr. Chairman you have stated that powers of the officials should be increased so that they may be capable to realise the cess. I think they have sufficient powers under the existing laws. So there will be no use of giving more power to them. Instead, their responsibility should be increased so that they may realise the tax amount efficiently and make the exchequer rich. I conclude with these points.

[English]

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Madam, I rise to support the Bill and I would like to limit myself to one point, In fact, it has been spoken to by many of the Members here. It is a menace the the factories and many of the industries we have are polluting the waterways, the water which is a great treasure, as far as we are concerned.

I have a very concrete example in my State. We have the FACT factory which produces fertilizers. In my constituency there is a wing of this factory. From the factory the effluents from FACT are being flowed into a river which abuts the factory premises. The river is called Chittarapuzha river. This has

been going on for the past about 17 years. Though, from the previous two Governments as well as from this Government several answers have been elicited to some questions which were put to the Government in Lok Sabha, that proper would be taken in this regard, the menace continues and the continuing loss is very great.

I can cite one example where about 200 acres of land which abuts this river has become totally uncultivable for the past about 16 years because of these effluents flowing into this river. This is only one example.

Now, what compensation can we give for this continuing loss that has been occurring? In fact, there is absolutely no scope in any way, to compensate such huge losses which citizens are incurring. On the one hand we speak about the industry and development of industry, but we have also to see that the environment is protected as well as the consequences of polluting environment such as those polluting the waterways and rivers are dealt with very strongly.

I take this opportunity to urge upon the Minister to take this as a specific case and I shall ever give a separate memorandum to him so that he can taken it as a specific case and taken action thereon. This is one example and there are ever so many examples to be quoted. But I am not going into those.

While the Minister takes great interest in amending the law in regard to prevention of water pollution, he may also take into consideration this type of menace which is being continued.

I do not want to go into the details of the Bill. I wholeheartedly support this Bill and submit that this is a good step the Minister has taken.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Madam Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. In fact, I appreciate the eagerness of the Chairperson to wind up the discussion as early as possible since it started on the 20th.

Without repeating what has already been said, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a very vital question concerning this subject. The limited purpose of this Bill is to increase the cess on water. I am not aware as to how much quantum of money the Government is expecting on account of the cess on drinking water. My request to the hon. Minister is this. The additional cess on drinking water may not be increased. I do not think that the increase which is proposed is unreasonable by any standard. But that will unnecessarily give a leverage to people to say that even water is costly.

The most important thing is that water pollution is increasing day by day and the authorities, who are supposed to take care of this, are behaving in a very indifferent way.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was explaining about the air pollution in Calcutta because of carbon monoxide emission from the automobiles and all these. I am sure that it does not come under this and all of us, especially the Minister, know that Calcutta is polluted in many ways, which has no remedy at the moment...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Not only in Calcutta but in other places also...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Not only carbon monoxide pollution but also ideological pollution is also affecting Calcutta. That is a different matter. We cannot help it. But the problems is that...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Madam, Delhi is the most polluted city. It is admitted. Pollution is increasing every day with your contribution... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): That is our capital...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You come to Calcutta for education and enlight-

enment. Ask Mr. Kamal Nath. He comes there for earning money...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, Shri Somnath Chatterjee was saying about the old Calcutta and not the present Calcutta, I mean, the Calcutta of Jyoti Basu. Nobody can help it.

The point that I want to make is that the State Pollution Control Boards and the Central Pollution Control Board, which are to control the water pollution, are not doing their job properly.

I would like to throw a very mild challenge to the dynamic Minister. Let the Minister may a visit to at least a dozen factories, which are emitting industrial effluents into the rivers, and take a sample and make a study, analysis of it. Madam, the BOD content in the industrial effluents which are being discharged into the river are far beyond the permissible level. I do not think that anybody has been taken to task. Maybe stray instances were there.

I come from a State, which has many rivers with fresh river water. Kerala State is grossly under-industrialised State. In spite of that, one or two industries which are there are polluting the whole river and thereby the whole State. My friend, Shri Charles, has said that epidemic is being spread in the waterlogged areas of Kerala killing crores all crores of rupees worth of fish. There is no solution found for this. Where is our Pollution Control Board? The scientists are saying that it is because of this and that. But crores and crores of rupees worth of fish is being damaged and lakhs of fishermen are surviving only because of free ration supplied by the State Government. They cannot go for catching fish. If they catch, those cannot be sold. Only with the support of the State Government they are surviving.

This vital question of the water pollution is leading to too many calamities and we are sitting on it and sleeping. Where is the Central Pollution Control Board? How many industrial units which are discharging toxic

[Sh. P.C. Chacko]

effluent to the river waters are being taken to task? To make a request to our dynamic Minister to take the sleeping pollution Control Boards whether at the State or Central level, to task and make them do their duty. Otherwise, the toxicants will continue to be pumped into the river waters polluting the whole country.

I strongly support the measures proposed in the Bill and I also request the Minister to consider my humble suggestion regarding drinking water.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to oppose the Bill which propose to levy a cess on drinking water. I support other provisions. There are certain places in this country where poor people are in dire need of drinking water. No drinking water facilities exist for poor people of tribal areas. I got an occasion to visit Ghatshila recently. People of many villages requested that provision exists for handpumps from Legislator's quota so it should be installed for drinking water purposes. Water had to be stored in olden days, the same situation exists today. Government has not made proper arrangements for supply of drinking water. I am of the opinion that the same situation exist not only in Bihar but also in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. There may not be any such State where people donot face acute shortage of water during summer season. They have to fetch water from large distances. Proper arrangements should be made for water facilities, though long time has elapsed since Independence. There is a talk for along about the problems of pollution of water. The Ganga is a sacred river. Industrial effluents are discharged in it. So Ganga water is being contaminated. Previously, Ganga water remained clear for as long as ten to twenty days. But now germs appear in it even in two-three days. The Government always makes announcements that no effluents would be

allowed to be discharged in Ganga.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

17.14 hrs.

Hundreds of crores of rupees are spent on it but it is not know where does all this money go. It is replied that our Government was not in power and the Government formed by other party came to power so work could not be done satisfactorily. I would like to say that the work was done quite satisfactorily but whatever work was done in forty years was undone in just one and a half years. When any Bill is brought forward and law is enacted, it is good but that law should be implemented so that it may prove beneficial to the country. There is a factory in Amjhior in district Rohtas. The farmers had donated land very enthusiastically. Since that factory has been commissioned the crops are damaged in the radius of about two kilometres. Previously, farmers used to get a paddy produce of thirty to forty maunds. Today, things have been brought to such a pass that the standing crops get damaged. The Government do not make any arrangements and the seeds do not sprout in that land. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, through you, that where there are factories, crops in those areas get damaged. The Government must provide compensation to those farmers. If it is not possible then Government should ask the factory to provide the compensation for the damaged crops. I have just now mentioned about the case of Amjhior. I had paid a visit there last year and now I have also been there. People there say the crops there have been damaged because the soil has turned alkaline due to which crops do not grow. So the effluents from factories should not be allowed to be discharged in the rivers from whose water irrigation is done. The effluents from the factories should be discharged at places away from fields so that crops are not damaged. The effluents from Amjhior factory are discharged into some river. Five lakh farmers irrigate their fields by water of Some Canal twenty two lakh acres of land. If the effluents from Amjhior today continued to be

discharged, the present damage to crops in 2 to 4 lakh acres of land would escalate to entire 28 lakh acres of land. So measures should be taken by the Government to stop the effluents from being discharged into Some River so that the crops of the farmers are not damaged.

Along with this, the water of the Ganga is also getting polluted. The Hindus believe it to be the purest river. Their faith in Ganga is shaking and their sentiments are being hurt. Efforts should be made to stop the discharge of effluents from any factory in India into Ganga water. We would then be able to drink the water of Ganga as we did in the past.

Arrangements should be made for proper supply of drinking water in the areas where such facilities do not exist. Factories have many sources to income so we have no objection if taxes are levied on them. But fifty per cent of the population live below the poverty line and if cess on drinking water is levied, they would be hit hard. Therefore, I oppose the provision of living a cess.

In the end, I would like to urge the Government that strict vigil may be kept to ensure that waters of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Saryu are not polluted. At the same time, arrangements for the supply of water to the poorer regions of Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan should be made so that people may not suffer due to scarcity of water.

While opposing the Bill I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the pollution problem in India is a serious national problem. One reason is that our population is very large and we lack necessary facilities, but another important reason is lack of social awareness, social consciousness. That also very significantly contributed to the pollution problem, whether it is

water pollution or air pollution. The problem is so serious that only in one State, Punjab, six thousand industrial units have been identified which are contributing to water pollution. Out of 70,000 industrial units of Haryana, most of them are also contributing to the pollution. These are two small but neighbouring States of the capital. Therefore, I am drawing the attention of the Government that how serious the problem is.

In Ganga water, the seriousness of the problem can be measured from the fact that more than one million liters of polluted water goes to Ganga everyday in Haridwar and near about Haridwar. It is also said that in Uttar Pradesh, 23 per cent of the total pollutions because of the Ganga water. Therefore, the problem is very serious and enormous. I am glad that lately this consciousness in growing in the country and the Government is also aware that something very effective is to be done to control the pollution in our country. Otherwise it is going to cause a great damage to our children, to our population and also to the general atmosphere and environment of our country.

Government is making certain efforts. But it is not enough only to set up some pollution control boards and then feel that the work will be done. I think that then hon. Minister has been taking certain steps. But it needs much more to be done. A national integrated approach or a national integrated scheme has to be worked out for immediate action and also for long-term action. Both things have to be done simultaneously so that concrete steps are taken.

One problem that we all notice is that the toxic waste coming from the factories, particularly the chemical factories, is causing a lot of damage to the crops in the nearby localities of the factories and also to the animals. I had the occasion to go to Allahabad and visit the Phulpur fertiliser factory. This factory was established in the very beginning by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which was in his constituency and which has become one of the prime fertiliser factories of our

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

country. Now this factory has done such a great damage to hundreds and thousands of farmers in the locality that they suffer heavily because the toxic waste goes in an open nala. Even today, in spite of the fact that the workers and the peasants and the political parties agitated in that area for a long time, nothing effective has been done till now. It is just one example. But this thing is happening in many such factories which are chemical-based factories.

Without taking much time of the House. I would like to make one or two suggestions in this regard. Many things have come up here during the discussion. I hope that the hon. Minister, who is keen to do something, will take note of my suggestions and consider them.

I would like to say that a proper effort has to be made to create public and social awareness and consciousness in our country. I suggest that you kindly have a meeting of some public figures, public organisations - who are voluntary organisations - so that they can also launch a kind of anti-pollution movement, particularly to educate the people. You must have sought the opinion of experts. I do not know. I am told that the solar radiation system is a major source which can dispollute the drinking water. If the water is put in a certain quantity, even in an open space - say on the roof of the house - for certain hours then it becomes free from pollution. If this is correct, let the people know because we are lack of the sources. If it is done and the people know that this method is an effective method to make the drinking water free from pollution, I think that it will go a long way to help our people and particularly we need not spend any money on it.

The second thing I would like to say that the Television and Radio have to be utilized

for this purpose on a larger scale. Every day you can teach certain methods which are necessary and which can be understood by the people. You are now showing. Certain ideas/programmes on population control. Like this you have to do something for anti-pollution drive. I think this idea will work. That should also be done. I think that it is also advisable - you know yourself that in western countries there is already a powerful movement. In the United States of America and in most European countries where the pollution problem is there, there are strong public movements, particularly women are playing a very important role, youth are playing an important role, then why should we not see that our Universities, our colleges and our school teachers, especially the school teachers - don't go only to the universities, the primary school teachers can play an important role because almost in every gram panchayat, now we have a primary school, and if not in every gram panchayat, at least in every two gram panchayats there is one school and therefore, I think that the primary school teachers should also be used for this kind of public movement against this.

Sir, I am told that even 13 or 15 rivers which have been identified to make them free from pollution, a thousand crores of rupees are needed only for anti-pollution scheme for those 13 or 15 rivers. The money is going to be enormous and we are short of resources. That is one problem that we have. Therefore, I think from the very beginning, one problem that we are going to face is that now after delicensing if effective measures are not taken and if district authorities and local authorities are not vigilant, anybody can go and set up a factory anywhere he or she wishes, and that will be the major problem, you cannot look at everything from Delhi or from the State Capital. Therefore, clear instructions, certain guidelines, have to be given to district authorities as well as local authorities so that while

seeing that the new industries where small or medium if they are being set up, they should be set up keeping in view certain norms which are necessary for anti-pollution drive.

I think, sir that the Members of Parliament and the Members of Legislature should also play an important role, they must also see that guidelines are prepared; on certain schemes which the Government is formulating I think that they can also play a role in educating people and in creating public awareness. My emphasis is that whatever the Government is doing, they must do; they must see particularly that chemical based industries, their norms and forms which are necessary to control pollution, they should be strictly adhered to. But besides that, what has to be done through public education and by creating public consciousness, that should also be done and that will take us a long way.

Lastly, I think the Minister should consider, it has been raised by several Members here, increasing of cess on drinking water. I think he must consider this. I am not saying it, but really speaking, the problem is not that he will increase his cess and drinking water will become pollution free water. Most of the town areas, the municipalities, even the corporation they do not have proper drainages, they do not have proper sewerage and they are the main sources of pollution. I would like to know whether the Government, in consultation or coordination with the State Government, will give priority to that and at least in the townships which are already in existence or new township which are coming, whether something effective with time-bound programme can be done to see that proper drainage and sewerage systems are, really speaking, provided to these cities and the population of those cities.

These are certain suggestions which I

thought the Minister should take into consideration.

17.30 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.30 1/2 hrs

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Akber Pasha.

SHRI B. AKBER PASHA (Vellore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I come from Vellore constituency which has got a concentration of tanneries. There had been a problem of pollution. I am the President of the Tanners Association for the last two decades. It is not the intention of the tanners to pollute the water and to cause ecological problems and health hazards to the common people. We as well as the other industrialists are very much interested to set up effluent treatment plants to control water pollution. I happy to be a leather Technician with a post graduate degree and an industrialist having tanneries and shoe factories. I served as tanners Representative of the Care Committee of the Tank Force for Tannery effluent treatment, organised by Central Leather Research Institutes Madras at comprised not only the senior scientists of the Central Lather Research Institute but also the representatives

[Sh. B. Akber Pasha]

from NEERI professors for the Engineering College, Madras and other people. We come to a conclusion that biological treatment will be the cheapest and the best for the treatment of pollution of tannery effluents. We are trying to get some remedial measures and financial aid from the Central and the State Governments. The Central and the State Government are giving a subsidy of 50 per cent of the total cost of the effluent treatment. The four major towns which are, perhaps, responsible for about 60 per cent of the total tanning that is taking place in India are Peranampet, Vaniambadi, Ambur and Ranipet, all in North Arcot District. There is a concentration of Tanneries in these places. We were asked to contribute 25 per cent of the needed share capital which is about 8 crores and we had already done that. The balance 25% the tanners will borrow from State Financial Institutions. The State and the Central Governments had also given their contribution, but the tanners are harassed and prosecuted for the delay. There is some delay in the work. The work is being managed by the official of the Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation which is State Government at Madras. They frequently change the engineers and official and they talk their own time in execution. Sometimes, we have rain. For example, we had too much of rains recently and the work got suspended.

Then, there is another technical point. We were asked to confine ourselves to 30 BOD for the effluent treated water let out from tanneries and it is very difficult. Some of the private tanneries have put up effluent treatment plants and they find it very difficult to maintain that level. We took up the matter with the Central Research Institute and they have recommended 150 for the outgoing treated water (from tanneries) but the Pollution Control Board authorities in Madras do not agree to it. They want that 30 BOD should be maintained which is very difficult. We took the Corporation water for analysis and to our surprise we found that the BOD is about 200. When they want us to maintain 30

BOD the drinking water that is given by the Corporation does not adhere to that standard. These are the anomalies which are prevalent. The tanneries have fully contributed their share capital which was needed. The delay is from the State Govt. Body TALCO. Initially the tanners of this region have formed a registered society to take up the work. Later, the Govt. has asked us to hand over the project (Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation (TALCO), which we have done Now TALCO is manning it. If there is delay in execution of the work, it is due to various seasons. The tanners should not be penalised for this tanners.

While I welcome the proposed cess bill, it should be applicable to such of those tanners who had not joined the common effluent treatment and who have not contributed fully to the share capital falling to their share.

These are a few salient points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. House and the hon Environment Minister.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to congratulate the Government for introducing Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill to combat the problem of pollution. This is commendable. Pollution is a big problem and even the sages in the Vedic age also expressed their concern over it through Veda Mahtra "Om Dyo Shanti Antariksha Shanti Prithvi Shantirapa" "Aapa" It means water must be pure. It was stated in this Mantra that the Earth, the Space and the Air-all these natural forces - should be peaceful. Then the importance of water was realised through words "Jalam evam Jivanam." The same thing and been realised by our poet Abdurraheem Khankhana. When he said, "Rahiman Pani rakhiye bin pani sab soon, pani gaye na ubare moti, manas choon." It clearly illustrates that the purity and cleanliness was given prime consideration right from the beginning. Our sages envisaged five Ma-

hayagyas. One of them was called Devyagya which has been described for natural forces as to how to keep them put and clean and free from pollution. And for this, purpose they envisaged 'Agnihotra' Yagya. Some of my colleagues may be having objection to it but they can read the old scriptures. In those olden times, the environment was kept pollution free because people used to perform 'haven' and yagayas in every house which cleaned all type of pollution such as air, water and other. I would like to say that pollution has become a gigantic problem today which is a matter of serious concern. According to the Institute for National Environment and Research Council, seventy per cent of the total water resources in India have become polluted. A Report of a survey conducted in respect of water of 29 rivers and test carried out has revealed that water of all the twenty nine rivers is polluted to a great extent with an exception of Ganga at Garhmukteshwar and Teesta at Jalpaiguri. Majority of the diseases are caused by the use of the water of these rivers.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the judgement given by the Supreme Court in which it has been pronounced that the industrial licences of all those factories should be cancelled or licences not given to them who cannot destroy their industrial waste, dirt, filth, effluents etc. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and of the House to three main cities of Rajasthan and submit that the Supreme Court took note of the pollution in those three cities and in other places. There is Bichri village near Udaipur where dying and printing work of textiles is done for Pali city and Balotara. The effluent of the chemicals used for this work are flushed out in water. Due to this lakhs of acres of lands of farmers around Pali city is being polluted. No crops grow there and the pollution has even reached the deep well also. The water in Pali, Bichri and Balotara has been polluted. The water is not worth drinking there. The people who drink that water have fallen sick and are suffering from incurable diseases.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Sarwar in

Ajmer District, children get hunch-backed and catch many sorts of incurable diseases by drinking polluted water. A research was carried out. The Rajasthan Government and the Central Government conducted a survey and then arrangements were for the supply of clean drinking water. But still there are many places which are facing similar problems. Many hon Members have highlighted the problems I would like to submit that the water of Pushkar lake has been polluted a few years back where lakhs of people take holy dip on the full-moon day of Kartika and consider themselves fortunate. The fish in the lake have died. Many hotels have been constructed on the banks of Pushkar lake in the name of foreign tourists. The water of lake is polluted by the dirty water containing liquor from these hotels which is flushed into the lake. The hon. Minister must be aware of this fact. The Government must pay attention to the problems of environmental pollution whether it concerns the question of water-pollution as a whole or environment around Pushkar lake.

Ajmer is a historic city. Lakh of people visit Dargah Sharif every year and offer prayers there. The drainage and sewerage system is not up to the mark there. The water which gets accumulated in Aana Sagar lake starts stinking. Clean drinking water is not available to people in Ajmer. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to the problems of water pollution in various cities of Rajasthan. I welcome the new amendments but at the same time, I would like to submit that four factors are worth paying attention. Firstly, pollution control devices should be installed to purify the water, where the water of the rivers has been polluted by the chemical effluents discharged by the factories, these device should be installed by the industrialist. Even if the industrialist who does not follow the rules, his industrial licences should be cancelled. Even if the water is contaminated by the effluents, then the affected people should be provided compensation by the industrialists. Precautions should be taken in the procedure to be adopted for deciding the site of industrial plots. otherwise, what the industrialist will do is that they will accept the favourable sites

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

and would try to avoid the other which don't suit them. It should not like owning up all that is sweet and rejecting all that is bitter. Factories are opened without much consideration if powerful political pressures are exerted and where such pressures are not exerted, factories are not established. Impartial attitude should be adopted in selecting industrial sites.

Co-operation of local influential people should also be taken. The people should be made conscious. People should have a right to know about the factory to be set up in their locality and if there will be a problem of water pollution due to it. It should also be ensured that the water level of wells does not go down.

Recently a serious disease broke out in Pushkar. All the trees of guava near Pushkar have gone dry. All the agricultural experts went there and conducted various tests but they failed to find out the cause. Later on it was discovered that it is due to water or air pollution and the gardens have been destroyed by it.

A reference was made to setting up on an Environment Court. Environment court should be granted ample powers and the people should be made known the jurisdiction of these courts, unless the Government enlists the help of the people, and educates the people about the diseases caused by polluted water and how it can be controlled, this problems can not be solved. A proper training should be given in this respect and it should be included in the school curricula and text books. In ancient days we were told:

"Drishtipootam nisetpadam, vas-trapootam jalam pivet". It means one should have pious views, march forward and take clean water after filtering it. Earlier Dev yajna and other big yajnas were organised to improve the environment. Such yajnas should be organised. Yajna means ghee, and valuable articles. Pollution can be controlled by organising such big yajnas. It should also be

considered.

In the end I would like to submit one point only that no cess should be levied on the water for domestic use. The rebate should continue. If you want to give rebate to factories and enhance taxes you can do so but the common people should get relief. With these words, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandabar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. The provisions made in this Bill are praise-worthy. I do not want to speak more on it because there has been a lot of discussion on it. Effluents from industries are discharged into the rivers and drains and the water of rivers becomes polluted. I come from Maharashtra. There are many industries in a city like Surat, which are causing pollution. Due to these industries there is a lot of pollution. Water Pollution Control Board does not pay attention to it. Protection of environment is very essential. Afforestation is very essential to protect the environment. Rain is gradually decreasing and water level is also going down. There has been drought in Maharashtra. Water is not available even after boring the wells 250 and 300 feet deep. More afforestation will help more rains. Therefore, attention should be paid to it.

We have had enough discussion on pollution in the House. Hon. Minister knows it well that pollution has increased too much in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Nobody pays attention to the Motor Vehicles Act. Trucks, Motorbuses and motor-cars emit too much smoke but nobody bothers about it. In such a situation their permit should be cancelled, only then pollution will be controlled. Presently forests are being cut on large scale.

The Government of my state Maharashtra decided to allot land to landless adivasis from 1972 to 1978, through enacting a law but it has not been implemented till now. So the forest land is being encroached regularly and due to stay granted by the Supreme Court the forest land cannot be got vacated.

Lower the forest cover lower the rains and poor rains mean non-availability of pure drinking water. Therefore, all the provisions of this amendment are very good.

Hon. Minister should also pay attention to the forest land. With this request, I conclude my speech.

SHRI TEJ SINGHRAO BHONSLE: (Ramtek): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Water Pollution (Prevention and Control) Cess (Amendment) Bill.

There was a time when it was said that majority of our people lived in villages. 80% of our population lived in the villages but now 40% of the population has migrated to the cities and 60% people live in the villages. For instance, there are almost 250 Municipalities and 11 Corporations in Maharashtra. No Municipality has water treatments plants and under-drainage system except Corporations. I would like to request that some arrangements must be made in this respect.

Big industries are being set up in places like Ganga Valley, Krishna Valley and Godavari Valley, which were abode our culture. Power generating plants are also there. These are causing pollution in the river water. The water flowing through Aradi Thermal Power Station contains a very much quantity of ash and thus becomes polluted and the same water is being used by 20 lakh people of Nagpur for drinking purposes. Tomorrow, if not today, it will create a serious problem there. Condition of the other cities is also the same. It is very difficult to find out the way as to how the pollution of the waters of Godavari and Krishna rivers being caused by big sugar factories and distilleries on their banks, can be controlled. In my opinion, it is the basic idea behind bringing forward this amendment by the hon. Minister.

Tax rebate has been reduced from 705% to 25%. I think this provision is not a reasonable one and people will face a lot of difficulties due to this provision. I, therefore, would like that the Government should reconsider this provision once again. Pollution Control

Plants should be installed in the big factories like Paper Mill, Sugar Mill, Chemical industries Alcohol preparing plant from Molasses, Coal Washeries etc.

Our Children should also learn something about these things in colleges and schools and the Government should do something for it. There is a feeling of disappointment among the people about pollution. The Government should help to remove this feeling. As people have been made conscious about the afforestation, the Government should make them conscious also about the ill effects of water pollution. If the Government make publicity through Radio and T.V., the people can get benefit and the problem can be some what reduced.

Hon. Member Shri Rawat said that all the industries of Rajasthan should be closed. I oppose this statement. If all the factories are closed, then what will be the fate of the labourers working in these factories. Perhaps he has forgotten them. Whatever mistakes have been committed, these should now be rectified. Water treatment plants should be installed wherever required but you should not lay stress on closure of factories. While supporting this Bill, I would like to request the Government to reconsider the increase in the tax and with these words, I conclude.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. First of all, I would like to congratulate our hon. Minister that he has introduced a good bill in the House. It is a good bill to safeguard the interests of the country. I support this bill.

First of all, I would like to tell you that the prevention of water pollution is very essential. The pollution of which is being created by the BJP in the country, must also be controlled... (Interruptions)... I belong to Rajasthan and the largest problem of Rajasthan is that of potable water. People have to travel 10—15 Kms. to fetch water. I would like to tell you that people store water in

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

indigenous water tanks. Both the animals and the human beings drink water from the same pond, which is collected during the rainy season. People of Rajasthan suffered from a typical disease named NAHRAWA, which afflicts particularly the legs of the farmers and the poor. So I would like to submit that some arrangements should be made to remove the pollution from that area so that the people may be saved from diseases. A large number of people of that area join army to serve the nation. In the army, soldiers are provided a water tablet to put it into the water so that it becomes potable. Similar arrangements should also be made there so that the water can become potable. In my constituency there is Khetri project, its water is very much polluted and due to it the agricultural land is turning into desert. Alongwith this the atmosphere is also being polluted. The Government should take some measures to improve it, and the Government should order setting up of a plant there so that the pollution can be controlled. These measures will benefit the farmers and their agriculture too. I would like to congratulate you for the exemption given through the Bill but such steps should be taken as may not

hurt the feelings of the people and they can pay the taxes happily. I would like to quote a couplet in this regard:-

"Farde Kayam rabte millat se hai,
Tanha Kuchh, nahin
Mauj dariya main hai,
Bairune dariya kuchh nahin"

I would like submit that we should all join lands to check pollution and make our country strong. If we increase pollution, we will ruin our country. I make a special request to BJP in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the discussion on this present subject is over. Next day the hon. Minister will reply.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, November 28,
1991/ Agrahayana7, 1913 (Saka)*