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Agrahayana 14, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, December 5, 1991/ Agrahayana
14, 1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Consumption of Coal

*202. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of coal in the country, State-wise;

(b) the States which have loaded all the coal wagons allotted to them within the stipulated time;

(c) whether any irregularities have been detected in lifting the coal during the last six months;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty; and

(e) the quantity of coal supplied to the brick kilns, State-wise during the last on year?

[*English*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) The total supply of coal for the country during 1990-91 was 210.07 million tonnes. The quantity of coal (including Hard Coke and Soft Coke) supplied to consumers in various states from Coal India and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. during 1990-91 is as under:

(*In '000 tonnes*)

State	Total Despatch		
	CIL	SCCL	TOTAL
Bihar	17448	—	17448
Uttar Pradesh	27722	—	27722
Orissa	8593	—	8593
Madhya Pradesh	31588	—	31588

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Total Despatch		
	CIL	SCCL	TOTAL
West Bengal	15887	—	15887
Maharashtra	20838	754	21592
Gujarat	14602	—	14602
Rajasthan	3853	—	3853
Delhi	4953	—	4953
Punjab	6095	—	6095
Haryana	2976	—	2976
Tamil Nadu	7983	420	8403
Andhra Pradesh	3547	14485	18032
Karnataka	2049	1839	3888
Kerala	174	42	216
Himachal Pradesh	220	—	220
Assam	1009	—	1009
Jammu & Kashmir	302	—	302
Others	149	—	149
TOTAL	169988	17540	187528*

* This does not include coal supplied by CIL and SCCL to Railways, Defence Forces etc. which has not been split state-wise.

(b) Railways earmark State-wise monthly ceiling limits for movement of Coal, Soft Coke, and Hard Coke, Calendar Year-wise to consumers under State Controlled Priority. The States which have partly or fully utilised their wagons ceiling limits 1991 (upto July) are as under:

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Orissa

- (3) Haryana
- (4) Punjab
- (5) Delhi
- (6) Uttar Pradesh
- (7) West Bengal
- (8) Andhra Pradesh

(9)	Jammu & Kashmir
(10)	Himachal Pradesh
(11)	Rajasthan
(12)	Karnataka
(13)	Kerala
(14)	Tamil Nadu
(15)	Goa
(16)	Chandigarh(UT)
(17)	Pondicherry
(18)	Gujarat
(19)	Madhya Pradesh
(20)	Maharashtra

State	1990-91
Maharashtra	152
Gujarat	30
Rajasthan	331
Delhi	102
Punjab	101
Haryana	32
Tamil Nadu	37.668
Andhra Pradesh	18.250
Karnataka	9.360
Kerala	—
Himachal Pradesh	—
Assam	70
Jammu & Kashmir	291
Other	52
Total	3263.278

(c) and (d). Generally complaints are received concerning non supply or delay in supply of coal, quality and/or quantity of coal supplied, genuineness of the consumers to whom coal has been allotted, etc. Such complaints are looked into by the concerned coal companies. In case any malafides, negligence etc. are detected on the part of any employee, appropriate action is taken against him.

(e) The quantity of coal supplied to brick kiln units during the year 1990-91 from coal India and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. is as under:-

(Figs. in '000 tonnes)

State	1990-91
Bihar	1146
West Bengal	178
Utter Pradesh	682
Orissa	2
Madhya Pradesh	49

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:

The hon. Minister in his reply has particularly dealt with points in regard to supply of coal or delay in supply of coal and quantity and quality of coal supplied. At the same he said that the malafides are investigated. I would like to know how many employees made money from commission on coal and what action has been taken against them.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): The question relates to irregularities in the area of lifting the coal. I must admit that there are lot of irregularities but the existing rules are such that there is no provision for actually taking legal action against those irregularities because coal is neither a controlled item or de-controlled item. It happens to be

a regulated item, so, we are having a look at the Colliery Control Order. Government will soon be coming out with the amendment with adequate provision for checking those irregularities. But in the meantime we have been certain administrative measures like the delivery order which gives the permission to lift the coal if transferability of the delivery order has been banned by the administrative order and we have also banned the transaction in cash and a person in whose custody the delivery order stands, we have made it compulsory that he should have a bank account and the bank should certify that they have an account and, therefore, after having implemented this scheme from the 4th of last month, the role of middlemen, I would not claim, will be eliminated but it will be reduced, to a great extent and, on the top of that, we are seriously looking at the colliery Control Order and we will be coming out with amendments soon.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:

The hon. Minister said that he would bring forward a Bill in the House very soon. I used to be the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and had visited Orissa, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh. During my tour of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, I had received complaints that the coal companies acquire land from local people, but in turn they neither give employment to the owners of the land nor pay them price of land in time. Will the Government take suitable steps in this regard? In Singareni colliery of Andhra Pradesh, money is being deposited in advance and coal is supplied directly to the consumer instead of through any middleman. Is the Central Government going to take such steps in respect of coal mines under its control? Do the companies utilise the full quantity of coal supplied to them or not? It should be enquired...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? You have to put the question.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I would like to know whether the government

has any cell to monitor it so that it can be found out as to how many people are making proper use of coal and whether they are misusing it by taking money from middlemen. Our economic condition is weak, but there are some people...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr, Sultanpuri, you have to put question.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:

Coal is being given on credit middlemen of the company. They owe lakhs and crore of rupees on this account to the company. Is the hon. Minister taking some steps to recover the dues. What action is having taken by the Government to recover the arrears of coal companies standing against the consumers?

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

The question is very long. The answer should be very brief. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As far as middleman is concerned, I have already stated that we are trying our best to check the role of the middleman by issuing an Administrative Order banning the transfer of Delivery Order and making the payment to banks. We are coming out with a new Sales Manual. We hope that the exercise on the new Manual will be over by January next year.

As far as the compensation part is concerned, whenever a new mine is to be opened, land has to be acquired and the entire process of land acquisition is dealt by the respective State Governments. It is true that in many cases there is a delay in acquisition of land as a result of which the implementation of our projects is delayed. Secondly, the people who are affected by the payment of compensation are also delayed. But we are constantly in touch with the respective State Governments and we are trying to expedite acquisition of land as well as payment of compensation as far as possible. So, we try to expedite the process.

Now, the question of rehabilitation of

the people who have been displaced from the mining areas is a very important question. We are very soon coming out - I have told the House in the last Session also about this - with a new package of rehabilitation which is a very attractive package. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Shri Haradhan Roy - also comes from that area. You should allow him. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question relates to the irregularities. The mining of coal through blasting..(*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Please put your question.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I am putting question only. Irregularities are committed in it also. As has been said by the hon. Minister, they have no machinery to check the irregularities. So far as the loading on the truck is concerned. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. I gave you time to put your question and I think you have read the question.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the irregularities detected in the Dhanbad Colloeries during the last three months. Has any stringent action been taken or not. If no stringent action has been taken how long would it take to taken such as action?

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The hon. Member has made a general statement that there are irregularities. I have admitted that there are irregularities. I am not denying that. But unless a specific case of irregularity is brought to my notice, I cannot reply to that. So, I request the hon. Member to give me specific cases of irregularities. I will enquire into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.A. Sangma, if you admit that there are irregularities, you should also take steps.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: That is why I said it. I admit that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PAWAN DWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the question of shortage of coal is being raised everywhere, but loading system in the Korba Coalfield, in Chhattishgarh region of Madhya Pradesh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I understand that you have read the question. I shall allow you only if the question is in that context, otherwise I shall not allow it.

SHRI PAWAN DWAN: I am asking the same thing only.

MR. SPEAKER: What you are asking is not in that context.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, coal should be translated by train wherever railway lines exist. But the contractors give contract to the owners of trucks and make them timely payment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister reasons of giving contract to the truck owners at places where railway facility is already available.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why is the truck being used when that rail facility is there?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is not possible for us to move the entire quantity of coal by rail, because we have some problems. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are core and non-core sectors in

every State. For example, there are sectors like steel, power and cement etc. There are special allotments for the core as well as the non-core sector in each State. The reply of hon. Minister is not correct. The hon. Minister should have told about their actual requirement, the quality of coal allotted to them and what is the actual supply? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the irregularities. It is not a question about the requirement of the States.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got a list of the power sector. The State Governments should have at, at least, one month's stock of coal for their various coal sectors like power, steel etc., but they do not have stocks even for five to six days. The coal supplied is also of sub-standard quality. Required quantity of coal has not been supplied to the D.P.L. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, statewise, allotment and supply of coking as well as non-coking coal vis-a-vis their requirements.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Question disallowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is a very relevant question. The question is, is it according to the requirement or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will also put questions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, please sit down. There are other questions also. We have consumed fifteen minutes on this question alone. You cannot be allowed to raise things in such a manner. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: I will sit, but (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this way. First, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want it to be discussed, I will fix it up for a Half an Hour discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: I obey you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, first. If one question taken fifteen minutes then only four questions can be taken up in an hour. The question is how many questions you would like to take up, four, six or eight?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to discuss it, you can give a notice for Half-an-Hour discussion. I shall allow that. You people have not read the rule. You want to do it in this hour alone, but there are other people who want to put questions.

[*English*]

You give a notice, I will allow Half-an-Hour Discussion on it

(*Interruptions*)

Gas Pipeline from Bombay High to Southern States

*203. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

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

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Group

set up for examining the question of Southern Gas Grid has taken any decision in regard to laying of gas pipeline from Bombay High to Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds required for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, not like this. Shri Joshi, you should understand that I have allowed many other Members also. Shri Yadav does not belong to the Congress party.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have been a Deputy Speaker and you understand what is to be done. Please sit down. You ask for half an hour discussion, I will give you the time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer that has been given because it does not give much details. But I do not lose hope. I would like to know from the Minister whether some discussions have taken place after the Inter-Ministerial Committee has been formed for the purpose of starting a Southern Gas Grid. And if so, whether some kind of frame work has been made any may I know as to when we can expect the possibility of establishing a southern Gas Grid?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, there have been

persistent demands from the Southern States, the States which are very short of power supply and power generation. I would like to say that the Government of India will look into the aspect of creating facilities on the lines, as gas is taken to North from Bombay High through HBJ line. The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and others have demanded that efforts should be made to take the gas for the purpose of industrial development of the states. The government of India, in its wisdom, appointed a Committee in May 1990, if I am correct, to undertake a study so as to find out whether such a project can be conceived and steps can be taken in this regard.

I am sorry to say that the committee has not been able to furnish the necessary study report to the government in order to enable it to take steps in this regard.

Only yesterday, for the purpose of informing the House, I had a meeting with the officials and I told them that it is very important that the report of the Committee should be submitted to the government so that the government can take a view on the matter and take the House into confidence as to whether such a thing can be done. I understand Sir, that the report is expected very shortly and I will take the House into confidence before I take any steps in this regard.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I am sorry that so far, the committee has not given any report to the government and therefore, we are unable to get any information as to what has transpired in the committee. Then, I would like to put this question. The ONGC had given a very good suggestion that a National Gas should be established which is of great benefit to the whole nation. I would like to know whether at least this report has been considered and whether the government has formed any opinion on this aspect. And if so, what would be the expected outcome from this?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, the proposal for a National Gas Grid is in a conceptual stage. It is true that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) had given

a report to the government about the National Gas Grid in 1984. This study was based on the proven gas reserves and the prognosticated gas reserves at that time. The report included a suggestion for a southern grid, a northern grid, a central grid, north-eastern grid and an eastern grid; but this proposal was not seriously followed. Meanwhile many of the elements of the proposed national grid have already been implemented, such as the HBJ pipeline, a pipeline in Andhra Pradesh, the pipelines in Assam, etc. The southern gas grid proposal is also a part of the original national gas grid proposal.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: From the reply itself it shows clearly that the government is giving a step-motherly treatment to the southern States. I would like to draw the Government's attention to the representation of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra dated 30th August 1988 and the reply thereof from the Prime Minister dated 16th January 1989 wherein it is indicated that having regard to the surplus availability of gas it is now possible to consider construction of a branch spur line from the HBJ pipeline for supply of gas to Vidarbha and Marathwada areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a proposal is being considered or not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is true that such a representation was made to the government by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. But all these things could be looked into when the final report of this committee is sent to the Government.

SHRI A. CHARLES: There is acute shortage of power in Kerala. Kerala mostly depends on hydro-electric projects. This is the only one way to help Kerala. May I know from the hon. Minister, in case the Committee is not giving a favourable report, if some private agencies come forward to take the gas, now being wasted, to Kerala, will that proposal be favourably considered by the Government?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is a suggestion of action.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is generally stated that if you don't want to solve a problem, appoint a committee. It appears that the Committee has been appointed in May 1990 and so far the committee has not done any worthwhile work. I want to know who are the members of the committee, for how many times the committee meeting was held and whether the government will direct the Committee at least to submit an interim report in the next three months.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The inter-Ministerial group which has been constituted, which is referred as the committee here, has already met three times. They have been given very clear terms of reference. The proposal for a southern gas grid involves analysis of various data including the availability of gas as of now and as a result of the exploratory effort in the future. The Committee is headed by Dr. E.S. Sharma, Advisor (Energy), Planning Commission; the Joint Secretary (Exploration) in my Ministry is the convenor. It has as its members, the representatives from the departments of Fertilizer, Steel, Economic Affairs, Central Electricity Authority, GAIL, ONGC and EIL. My senior colleague has already directed the Chairman of the Committee that the report should be submitted at the earliest.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: The surplus gas from Bombay is worth nearly Rs. 5000 crores. This gas is now being wasted, without use. That can be used in southern regions which are away from coal fields to enable rapid industrial development of the South. For this a proposal is also being mooted that 1200 kms. pipeline could be constructed from Bombay to Tuticorin along with the Konkan railway route.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question. This is not correct.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: This is a suggestion Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to give suggestions. Please ask a question. This is not correct. Please ask a question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to give suggestions. Please ask a question. That is not all. This is not correct. Please ask a question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to give suggestions. You have to ask a question. If I give you a chance, you should ask a question. You should not give a suggestion. Question please.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: I understand, Sir. The expert Study has already suggested the implementation of the gas grid, connecting southern region by a pipeline network. I want to know from the Minister as to whether the Government is considering the expert study suggestions for the implementation of the above proposal.

SHRIS. KRISHANKUMAR: Sir, all these suggestions will be considered by the present Committee. Several suggestions have been made by several experts as well as the chief Ministers of the southern States. All these will be considered by the Committee.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: The investment by the ONGC in Southern States is very minute when compared to the investment made in the Northern States for the pipelines in the Northern Region. Will the Minister consider, pending the expert committee meeting - already technical know how is available with the ONGC because they have already laid such lines in the Northern grid - conceiving the southern grid immediately, as otherwise the Southern States will misunderstand their intentions?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have understood, you can reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: One thing I have understood from the question. The hon. Member wants the Southern grid immediately, which is not possible.

[Translation]

SHRI S. SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central government is

committing a criminal negligence in respect of gas. Even the government has not thought about it fully. What is the utility of laying HBJ pipeline by investing more than Rs. 2000/- crore. What percentage of it is being utilised. Excess gas is being flared up at the source of gas field for the last several years. Has the government set up a committee in this regard or has it ever thought about its utility. Did the government think about using the excess gas for industrial purposes or setting up of a gas based power stations or using it as a fuel for vehicles. If so, when will the scheme be implemented?

[English]

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: Sir, though the hon. Member has asked a very important question, may I tell the House that it has no relevance with the Southern Gas Grid? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: It is connected with gas. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question before the House is about the feasibility of the Southern Gas Grid. HBJ line has nothing to do with the Southern Gas Grid. What the hon. Member says is this that the capacity having been created, has been awfully under-utilised; and there has been a demand from the industrial units but we have not been able to supply them. It is true that industrial units which were expected for the utilisation of the gas through HBJ line, have not come up and for that purpose we have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, to find out as to who are those people who have cornered this gas and who are those who have not been able to do anything to utilise this gas. They are taking steps in this regard. So, such Unit's gas commitment will be cancelled and that gas will be supplied to the needy people, who are ready and willing to have the downstream industrial units.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he talked about the Northern grid, Central Grid, North-Eastern Grid and Southern Grid. But the gas pipeline is going

through Maharashtra. We have requested some gas based industries outlet from the gas pipeline in Satpura ranges from where there are five tribal MPs. It is a tribal belt. But that suggestion has not been considered.

I would like to know this from the Minister. As there is a policy of the Central government that there should be *in situ* industries as far as coal production is concerned - coal based industries should be located in the coal producing areas - will the same principle be applied here with regard to the gas based industries and especially where tribal belt is there in Satpura ranges and the pipeline is going through that area. I want to know whether some outlet will be given and they will be encouraged to start them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Minister is replying.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, a total of 45 million cubic metres per day of gas is being produced today. Government has already made commitments for supply of double the quantity - about 90 million cubic metres per day. So, it is not as if the commitment has not been made for the available production.

As my senior colleague mentioned, there has been delay in the establishment of downstream projects. Therefore, there is under-utilisation of gas along the HBJ pipeline. The availability of gas in any other state, in any other district, at a particular point depends upon carrying the gas to that point and the availability at that point. A gas linkage committee has been constituted with the Petroleum Secretary as Chairman. The gas linkage committee continuously assesses the availability of gas as against the applications made for its utilisation and takes appropriate decisions.

The Member's suggestions will also be considered by that committee.

Fishing Harbours in Orissa

*204. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for setting up of fishing harbours in Orissa pending clearance with the Union government as on date; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There are no proposals from Orissa on fishing harbours pending with the Central Government. However, four proposals for the construction of fish landing centres could not be processed for want of clearance to be furnished by the State government regarding the Coastal Regulation Zone under the provisions of the environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is the twelfth largest fishing country in the world with a turnover potential of Rs 875 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gajapathi, you need not give that information. Probably Minister knows that information.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Orissa State, to which I belong, has got a vast coastline of 480 kilometres comprising of four districts. At present, only one fish landing site at Dhamara in Balasore district is functioning. However, the proposed three other fish landing sites at Galapur, Astarang and Paradip have yet to be commissioned.

MR. SPEAKER: You know, it is very difficult for me to tell all the Members at all the times that they have to speak to the point. But if I do not say this thing, the time of other Members is consumed. Please excuse me. But come to the point.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Sir, what I want to stress on is that even if certain statutory provisions have not been furnished by the Orissa government, there exists Central Institute of Coastal Engineering and Fisheries in Bangalore. It is a Central Government body which can look into the technical aspects and expedite the ending

projects. May I know the government's proposal in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no problem with the construction of these fishing ports. We have already completed five fish landing centres. They are at Chandipur, Sabelia, Pathara, Chudamani and Nairi. The other three, which the honourable Member has referred to, are under construction. those three are: Gopalpur, Paradip and Nuagarh(Astarang).

The matter rests with the Ministry of Environment. If they could clear it, then we will proceed with the others also. They are in the pipeline. there is no problem. We also try to follow it up. there has been a continuous dialogue with the Environment Ministry. My Minister of State also met. My Secretary also met. But nothing has come so far. They have assured us. I think, I will have to take it up myself.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: There are the traditional poor fishermen, who depend on fishing for their very survival. The fishermen in the coastal areas of Gopalpur and Chatrapur in particular, are affected owing to the lack of basic infrastructural facilities for fishing. Large commercial trawlers encroach into the coastal belts, depriving the hapless fishermen of their basic livelihood. Will the hon. Minister throw light on the proposals of the government to overcome these burning issues?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. speaker Sir, so far there is no problem. In 1978 the government of India had calculated the model Marine fishing Act which demarcated 6 miles or 10 Kms of the coastal belt for traditional fishing boats. Beyond that, waters are demarcated for other mechanised boats. So far, I have not heard any grievance. If there is anything happening on that score, I will certainly be able to take up the matter and sort it out.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Orissa is neglected in all respects by the government of India and particularly in this field. Now, this is

a very small demand. Gopalpur, Astarang and Paradip are three fishing harbours. The others are fishing stations. These three fishing harbours are not yet completed. The government of Orissa has sent a proposal to the government of India that it should immediately be funded. I want to know whether any proposal has come to the Government of India. What action has the Government of India taken so far for the completion of at least these three fishing harbours?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There is a Central Monitoring Committee and which also had a meeting on 24.8.1991. We are closely monitoring it and there is no problem. We are trying to expedite it as soon as possible.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What about funds?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Funds will also be made available. There is no paucity on this score.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I thank the Minister. The Government of Orissa has not complied with the provisions required under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. That is why this proposal is still lingering and it is still pending in the Ministry of Agriculture, awaiting clearance. In spite of the indifferent attitude of the Government of Orissa, the hon. Minister himself has assured now that he would take up the matter with the concerned Ministry and I thank him.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already told that he would take action.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: And he has already thanked him four times!

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am coming to the question. It is well known that the the prawns and fish of Orissa are in great demand in various foreign countries, particularly in the United States of America. It is a good source for earning foreign exchange. To promote this industry and the thereby to get larger catch of prawns and also to increase our earnings through export, will

the Government of India consider setting up of a fishing harbour on the Bay of Bengal near the Chilka opening?

MR. SPEAKER: So, that is the heart of your question!

SHRI BALRAM JHAKAR: I agree with the hon. Member one hundred percent. There is very vast scope for fisheries. It has a bright future and we are going to pursue it relentlessly. I am going to revolutionise the whole concept of it. We have already progressed quite a lot. We have reached the figure of 3.8 million tonnes so far and we have gone ahead. But I want to make it 9 million tonnes by the end of the next Plan. I agree with him. I will try to do whatever is possible.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The Minister has already replied. But I want to know this definitely. When was the proposal for the three harbours of Gopalpur, Astarang and Paradip submitted to the Government of India and when did it give its clearance? It will definitely come out from the reply, whether there is any negligence or not.

My second question is whether there was any objection or not regarding the location of the fishing harbour at Paradip and whether that objection has been taken into consideration or not.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think the hon. Member is misinformed. It is already in progress and progress is being watched and monitored and there is no problem. If the hon. Member wants, I can give him the full details as to when it happened, when it was sanctioned, when it was started, how much money has been spent and so on. There is no problem.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send them in writing.

White Paper on Teen Bigha corridor

*205. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for a white Paper on "Teen Bigha" corridor;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware of delinking of Kuchlibari areas from the Indian territory on transfer of this corridor to Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of the Indian citizen living in Kuchlibari;

(e) whether any representation was received from the residents of Kuchlibari and Kuchligram Sangram Samiti on leasing of this corridor;

(f) if so, the action taken by the government thereon;

(g) whether the government have since consulted the Government of West Bengal regarding problems likely to arise following the transfer of this corridor;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) whether any security implication is involved for the nearby areas on its transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (i). Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government have not received any demand for a white Paper on the Tin Bigha issue.

There is no delinking of Kuchlibari area from the Indian territory as the Tin Bigha corridor is only being leased and not transferred to Bangladesh and as Indian citizens will continue to enjoy the right to free and unfettered movement through the leased area.

Government are aware that representations from the residents of Kuchlibari and

Kuchilbari Sangram Samiti have been received by the west Bengal Government. The Government of India are in touch with west Bengal authorities regarding the issues mentioned by the residents of Kuchilbari.

The Government are in consultation with the government of West Bengal regarding all arrangements to be made following the leasing of the corridor to Bangladesh.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, mere then 40,000 Indian residents in Kuchilbari and Cooch Bihar district of West Bengal are extremely agitated over the proposed transfer of Teen Bigha territory to Bangladesh. It derives from the Agreements of 1974 and 1982. But if they have still not implemented, then it is because of the real human problems involved, real legal problems involved and also the attitude of the Bangladesh Government in various matters. And therefore, this has not been done till now. This was proposed to be leased in order to provide a corridor to Bangladesh to reach its enclaves in India and what we are doing is to create an enclave within Bangladesh which is India. You have said in your reply that they have the right to free and unfettered movement through the leased area. Why cannot this right be given to Bangladesh citizens to reach their enclaves instead of subjecting our own people to this kind of a difficulty?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, first let me make it clear that there is no transfer of territory. There is no transfer of territory at all. It is a misconception that has been going round. Tin Bigha will be part of India and will continue to be Indian territory. There is only a servitude that is created, to use the international law expression. We must provide the right of access, under international law, to Bangladesh because under international laws, all enclaves have a right of access.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it will be useful if you could explain what is right of servitude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: OK Sir, The first thing to do, and I take your hint, is to

lay on the Table of the House, perhaps in the course of the day, the judgement of the Supreme Court which has gone into all aspects of this question.

Sir, in the context of what you have said, I would just like to quote two portions of this judgement which will really throw light on this matter. It is a long judgement going into 47 to 50 pages or so. But let me just say what the Supreme Court has said after a prolonged litigation. It was made clear at every single stage, by every single judge of the Calcutta High Court, Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court and the Supreme Court itself, that there is no transfer of territory. What the Supreme Court has said is this and I am on this because the hon. Member has mentioned the legal problem.

I quote from page 47 of the Supreme Court judgement on the civil appeal on this matter, that is, Union of India versus Sukumar Sengupta and others.

"We must observe that this was really a fight over a non-issue."

Now, the Division Bench judgement says categorically that there was no cession of territory and no lease in perpetuity. If that is so, change in the law or change in the constitution and the agreement should have been implemented fully. This was presided over by late Chief Justice Mukherjee. I quote:

"The Agreement should have been fully implemented and we hope that will be done for the restoration of the friendly relations between India and Bangladesh".

That takes care, in view of the highest court of this land, of the legal aspect was a non-issue in the words of Supreme Court.

As far as human problem is involved, we had guaranteed under our Agreement of 1974 and more so clarified in 1982 that there will be no human problem. Every single right, every single facility existing today will be preserved for the residents of Kuchilbari

and for the residents of other side of Kuchlibari, that is Meckliganj. India will continue to have sovereign powers there. It will continue to be an Indian territory.

I request the hon. Member, who is the Leader of the Opposition in his own right, to please see that when there is no human problem, no legal problem, it is politicised unnecessarily.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you had said that the right of servitude is a term used in national internal law and other law. It will be beneficial if you explain it. The Members will appreciate it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the Supreme Court has clarified this and has quoted the Internal Court of Justice, including literally the judge, who was one of the most eminent judges of the Supreme Court that the right of servitude is a right of access which under international law every country must provide to every enclave of other country. That is all, and nothing more is provided.

SHRI LALL ADVANI: Sir, I did not want to go into any legal polemics. I am aware there are legal fictions of all kind. To me it appears if it had been a long term lease, it was one thing. We have one provision which talks about lease in perpetuity. another provision says sovereignty will vest in India. I regard lease in perpetuity as lapse of sovereignty. so, it is not a lease for the common man and for the citizens living there. It is a transfer in a situation where local residents of Bangladesh are coming over to India because of the situation there. We are subjecting our own people to the virtual sovereignty of the Bangladesh. This is a hard reality.

My second question is, will this mean increasing the border of India; the transfer of this Teen-Bigha territory - virtual transfer though not *de jure*, *de facto* transfer - will it mean an added area which we will have to guard and, therefore, will it have security implications also. And, in view of the fact that there are human implications, there are security implications, will the Government con-

sider talking to Bangladesh once again and asking for a review of the earlier agreements in order to ensure that the human problem is solved, the security problem is taken care of and we have no more agitated group of people numbering to more than 40,000 on our hand. Today, they are extremely agitated. As a result of this the Chief Minister of West Bengal also once has had to visit that place. An important constituent of the West Bengal Government also is not in favour of this transfer.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What is the question?

MR. SPEAKER: Some problems are being created because of...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to say that the question of review never arose before. The 1974 Agreement was signed by the Congress Government. Thereafter, there have been other governments. In 1977 there was a Government of which the hon. Member was distinguished Member and his colleague in the Party was the Foreign Minister. Not for a moment during the period between 1977-80 when the Janata Party was in power or when the Janta Dal (S) was in power or when there was Janta Dal Government, which they were supporting, this question of review of 1974 agreement was raised. Not for a moment, when the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai along with Mr. Vajpayee went to Dhaka - I have the minutes of this meeting and also a joint communique - this issue was raised.

Now, Sir, I am again on the question of human problem. I wish to assure the House that all human problems will be taken care of. There will be no human problem. All the rights, facilities which are existing at present for the Indian citizens, they will be preserved. I may further assure the House that at the operational level, we will work closely with the West Bengal Government, because that is a Government on-the-spot, to see that these things are done.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, before I ask the question, with due respect to you, please correct the question. Under '(e)' it is stated Kuchligram Sangram Samiti. There is no such organisation named Kuchligram Sangram Samiti.

There are two organisations. One is Teen Bigha Sangram Samiti. It is led by Forward Bloc, that is my party. Second is Kuchlibari Sangram Samiti led jointly by the Congress and the BJP. So, this should be mentioned clearly. (*Interruptions*)

Before I put the question I would like to mention that we would like to have friendly relations with Bangladesh and not at the cost of our sovereignty. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is an important question. I suppose, people will pay attention to what is being said.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: We would like to have friendly relations with Bangladesh but certainly not at the cost of our sovereignty.

Here, the hon. Minister has referred to an international law and said that right to access to the Indians to every enclave is there. That is all right. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he knows the position about the 126 Indian enclaves. What is the position of those enclaves? There is no law and order. One lakh people are staying there. They are our citizens.

MR. SPEAKER: If your question is amorphous, you will get amorphous answer.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: There is no law and order. There is no police. There is no *chowkidhar*. There is no administration. One lakh people are at the mercy of the Bangladesh people. They are living in the jungles. This is the position. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pradhan, you should not make a speech. Please put the question.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am not making any speech. I would like to mention the position regarding Kuchlibari. Now, you are going to create another enclave namely, Kuchlibari with a population of over 40,000.

I would only like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will give a second thought to it and whether they will make a negotiation with Bangladesh and have a package deal regarding the New Moore Islands also which is still pending; and the exchange of Indo-Bangladesh enclaves; sharing of Ganga-Tista water.

All these things should be taken together and have a complete proposal. You give a thought to it and come up with a package. In that case, Kuchlibari will not be turned into a new enclave.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised many important issues. But I will reply only - as directed by you - to what is concerned with this question.

In my answer, I have said that Kuchlibari will not become an enclave. It will be just as it is today. I reiterate that. I am prepared to give a map to the hon. Member, that I have here. I will definitely say that he may not get upset over it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I will also you a map.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is no question of it becoming an enclave. This is point number one.

The point number two is that the question of its review does not arise. The Supreme Court had directed us to have an Agreement from 1974. If you want to go back 1959, that is Noon-Nehru Pact.... (*Interruptions*) The Supreme Court had directed us to implement them as soon as possible. We agree to it and respectfully we will go accordingly.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: It is not within that place.

DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL: The hon. Minister has explained that Bangladesh Government will have a right of servitude in international law. The right of servitude means that Bangladesh will have an access for reaching the enclaves of Bangladesh. For giving a servitude, it is not necessary to have lease in perpetuity. If there is a lease in perpetuity, then the Bangladesh Government -although India will be sovereign- including the people who are living there, will exercise their right over the territory.

So, will the hon. Minister kindly explain, whether for servitude a leasing perpetuity is required or not and if there is a lease in perpetuity, then what is the position?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Now, the hon Member has mentioned about the right of servitude in favour of Bangladesh for a limited purpose and access to the enclaves. For that purpose only, it had to be created and had been created. As I have said that this question of lease had been gone into in greatest detail in the Supreme Court judgement distinguishing that when the Government provides a lease what will be the position and when a private person provides a lease, what will be the position. All these questions have been dealt with in the Supreme Court judgement which I am laying on the Table. And I will say therefore that there is no legal problem; it is not a legal issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for clarifying such an important issue which is agitating the public mind there. It appears that some of our friends in the Left Party also have misgivings about it, apart from the BJP and the Congress, I find. May I get some clarification from the hon. Minister? After he has said that there is no question of creation of an enclave and there is no ceding of territory, giving up territory altogether, may I know whether the Corridor that is being created will be equally available for use by Indian citizens including the use by police, para-military and military personnel? Would there be any difficulty for the people of Kuchilbari for using the existing road running North-South across the Corridor connecting Meckliganj to Kuchilbari?

Would that road be continued to be used by the Indian citizens?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As the hon. Member has pointed out, I would like to reply that both civil and military personnel, all types of our people will be allowed and will be permitted; and that is their right to use it, because that is part of India and it will continue to be part of India.

As far as the perpendicular and is concerned, more or less North-South direction existing today, that will continue to exist and therefore the question of the human problem mentioned by other hon. Members does not arise.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I have to invite the attention of the hon. Minister, who has been talking of the human problem, to clause 4 of the Agreement in which it has been mentioned that Bangladesh citizens including police, para-military and military personnel along with their arms and ammunition, equipments and supplies, have the right of free and unfettered movement in the leased area and will not be required to carry passports, travel documents, etc. The Supreme Court Judgment which the hon. Minister has talked of generally is being reviewed by the Supreme Court itself. And it has been obtained by misrepresentation that there is no person living in that area, which is a subject matter or writ petition in the Calcutta High Court. People who have got agricultural fields filed a writ petition that they are living there and a false affidavit was given by the Government of India before the Supreme Court. Now, I am asking the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that taking of the military personnel no military equipments is a human problem. If they are to solve the human problem, why can't they do it by having a flyover? The issue is with the Government of India; the Sovereignty remains with the Government of India. They can provide a flyover by which the citizens of Bangladesh can cross from one area to other so that neither there is any security risk nor there is any problem for the Kuchilbari area between the enclave of Bangladesh.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am aware of any review of this judgment. But let me console the hon. Member who has been relying on the writ petition now filed in the Calcutta High Court. Please let it be known that their writ petition has once again been dismissed. The fate of all these writ petitions has been a consistent dismissal; and that as also has befallen the writ petition now mentioned by the hon. Member. Now, as far as the military personnel and others are concerned, I may mention again the right of access from the mainland to the enclave for this purpose only, all these things have to be done for them to maintain their sovereignty over the enclave; no other purpose. Our people have full access, full sovereignty; and that is the position consistent with the court's judgment including the writ petition that now the hon. Member has mentioned. Let it be known by the hon. Members that has also been dismissed; and that is the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it possible to have the flyover?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That question was never, you see, in the agreement. And we don't see now it is necessary.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When the Pacts of 1974 and 1982 were signed, did the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi consult the Opposition Parties and also particularly the Forward Block; and what was the reaction of the Opposition Parties and the Forward Block?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Well, I do not have the information at the moment; if the hon. Member has it, he can share it with the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any official level discussion between the Government of West Bengal and the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs on this issue; if so, what are the points raised by the West Bengal Government; and what has been the total result of that discussion? May I further know whether it has been communicated to the Government by the Chief Min-

ister of West Bengal that it would not be possible to lease out the land before the 16th December as demanded by the Government of Bangladesh?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In this matter we are in constant consultation and cooperation with the Government of West Bengal. We are and we have to be and must, be and therefore, we are in consultation with them to see that there is no human problem or any problem of any sort to the people in these enclaves.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the result of the last discussion you had?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Only operational matters are being discussed all the time, and that is to see that there is no operational problem at any level at any point of time. There is therefore constant discussion in cooperation and in coordination with the State Government, to settle it as early as possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Demand and Production of LPG

*206. **SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in demand and production of LPG during each of the last three years; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The production of LPG was 1760 TMT in 1988-89, 1948 TMT in 1989-90 and 2144 TMT in 1990-91. The demand of LPG has been

always considerably higher. Steps to augment availability include increased indigenous production/alongwith imports.

Privatisation of Steel Plants

*207. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Durgapur steel unit improves show during Apr-Oct": appearing in the 'Economics Times' dated November 12, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to hand over some of the steel plants in the Public Sector to some private parties despite their improved performance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The performance of the Durgapur Steel Plant has shown an improvement during the period April to October, 1991 compared to budget for the year and corresponding period of last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance to African Countries under Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme

*208. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided to

different African countries by India under the Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme during 1991;

(b) whether the Government have decided to increase the amount of assistance under this programme during 1992; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme.

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

Pakistan's Request to Britain In Solving Kashmir Issue

*209. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan had sought the help of the British Prime Minister in solving the Kashmir issue during their recent meeting in Harare; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). In his bilateral meeting with the British Prime Minister in Harare on 18 October, 1991 on the occasion of the Commonwealth Summit, the Prime Minister of Pakistan is reported to have stated that Britain could play a role in resolving the Kashmir issue. There have been media reports to this effect.

Government are firmly of the view that under the Simla Agreement all difference with Pakistan are to be resolved bilaterally. The question therefore of third party involvement of any sort, does not arise.

[*Translation*]

On-Going Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

*210. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether some of these projects are receiving special Central assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present position of these projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (d). A statement is given below

(b) No, Sir. As per the present policy, the Central assistance is given in the form of black grants and loans not tied to any sector of development or to the project.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of on going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. Crores/Potential Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	Category	Numbers of Projects	Total estimated cost	Total Expenditure upto 3/91.	Total Anticipated expenditure during 1991-92	Total Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Total Potential created upto 3/91	Total Additional potential anticipated during 1991-92	Scheduled date of completion (Subject to availability of funds)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Major	23	5817.11	1649.68	282.97	2116.11	443.60	50.90	11 In VIII Plan and 12 beyond VIII Plan.
2.	Medium	34	796.19	415.35	55.23	227.70	53.5	21.20	30 during VIII plan and 4 beyond VIII Plan.
Total: Major and Medium		57	6613.30	2065.03	338.20	2343.81	497.10	72.10	

[English]

Diversion of Coking Coal to Non-Priority Sectors

*211. **SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:**
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits of coal in the North East region of the country;

(b) whether substantial quantity of coking coal from this region is being diverted to non.-priority sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to utilise all the coking coal in priority sector?

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

(a) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has assessed a cumulative coal reserves of 864.78 million tonnes as on 1/1/1991 in North Eastern region of the country. The category-wise reserves as on 1/1/1991 is given below:

Proved category	- 257.03 million tonnes
Indicated category	- 149.29 million tonnes
Inferred category	- 458.46 million tonnes
<hr/>	
864.46 million tonnes	

(b) to (d). Coal from Makum Coalfields of Assam, presently under extraction by Coal India Limited, has caking quality, but suffers from high sulphur content which restricts the use of this coal by steel plants for coke

making. The quantity of coal produced in this coal produced in this fields was 6.80 lakh tonnes in 90-91 of which about 1.40 lakh tonnes has been supplied to steel plants of Steel Authority of India Ltd., for blending purposes. The balance quantity of coal has been supplied to core industries like Railways, Cement, Fertilizers etc. As per programme, about 2.50 lakh tonnes of coking coal would be supplied to SAIL steel plants during 91-92. The despatches would be further stepped up to 3.0 lakh tonnes in 92-93 and 4.50 lakh tonnes by 96-97.

Global EGG Commission Meet, New Delhi

*212. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Egg Commission meet was held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the countries which attended the meet;

(c) the recommendations made at the said meet; and

(d) the follow-up action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). The International Egg Commission which is a private body held its Annual Production and Marketing Conference at New Delhi from 4th to 8th November, 1991. It is understood that the Conference was attended by delegates from Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, U.K. U.S.A. and Yugoslavia apart from India.

(c) No specific recommendation were made in the conference.

(d) Does not arise.

Dual Pricing Policy on Fertilizers

*213. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any criteria under the dual pricing policy on fertilizers to differentiate farmers on the basis of their agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri Sallam Left Bank Canal Project

*214. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modified report regarding the Srisallam Left Bank Canal Project has since been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRIVIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Processing of Gold Extracted from Chigurukunta Gold Mines

*215. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining operations are going on in the Chigurukunta Gold Mines in the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the gold extracted from the above mine is also being processed there;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to process the gold near the mines?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). As the Ore mined from Chigargunta mines is of low grade, a separate recovery plant to process the Ores at Chigargunta has not been found economic. At the same time, additional capacity to process the ores is available at Kolar Gold Fields Mills which can take care of the ores produced in Kolar Gold Fields area (KGF area) as also Chigargunta mines, thereby utilising the idle capacity available at KGF mills. The ore produced from Chigargunta gold mine are processed at KGF mills. Presently, there is no proposal to process gold ore at Chigargunta.

Modernisation of IISCO

*216. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to entrust the job of modernisation and subsequent operation of the India Iron and Steel Company Limited to some private entrepreneurs;

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

(c) whether any final decision for disinvestment by the Government in the IISCO has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (c). Government have not yet taken a decision in this regard. The proposal regarding modernisation of IISCO is pending before Public Investment Board. SAIL are also exploring various alternatives regarding project funding.

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

[*Translation*]

System for distribution of Coal

*217. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have devised any system for proper distribution of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to change the existing system; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). There is an existing distribution policy for coal. This policy provides for priority allocation as well as movement of coal to core sector industries/consumers like power, cement, steel, railway traction etc., on the basis of sponsorship by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Industries,

Railways etc. The next priority is allocated to non-core sector industries, which are either sponsored by Ministry of Industries or respective State Governments. Besides this, soft coke and coal is supplied for domestic consumption on the basis of annual allocation made for State Governments, through authorized agents duly sponsored by State Governments. Coal is also made freely available to all consumers, 1000 tonnes at a time, on first come first served basis, from certain mines placed under liberalised sales scheme.

(c) Distribution policy for coal requires periodical reviews to adjust to the changing patterns of demand and supply in order to maximise consumer satisfaction. Recently a paper on the subject has been prepared and the views of the State Governments on the paper have been invited. The changes would be made, as and when considered necessary, after considering the suggestions received in this regard.

[*English*]

Taking over of Bauxite Mines

*218. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over bauxite mines to control the rising prices of non-ferrous metals including aluminium;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to control the prices of non-ferrous metals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no price control on aluminium by Government. The price of aluminium is fixed by the primary producers after taking into account various factors including their cost of production.

Zinc, lead and copper are canalised items of import and the prices of these metals are fixed on the basis of landed costs. Government has recently undertaken fiscal measures like reduction in auxiliary duties on the import of zinc and copper. It has also de-licensed the production on non-ferrous metals in order to promote indigenous production.

Production of Crude Oil

*219 DR. A.K.PATEL:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the indigenous crude oil production is likely to be short of the original target fixed during the current financial year;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The crude oil production was estimated to be 35.06 million tonnes, including 1 million tonnes of NGL. However, for various reasons, this is not likely to be achieved.

(c) For the current year at present approval has been given for import of 20.3 million tonnes of crude oil.

Damage Caused by Floods

*220. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States/Union Territories affected by the recent heavy rains and floods;

(b) the estimated loss caused thereby to property, crops and livestock in each affected State/Union Territory;

(c) the number of persons killed, injured and rendered homeless in each affected State/Union Territory;

(d) the Central assistance sought by each such State/Union Territory and the amount actually released;

(e) the State/Union Territory visited by the Central Team(s) in this regard; and

(f) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government on the reports of the Central Teams?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Union Territory of Pondicherry were affected by heavy rains and floods under the influence of recent cyclones.

(b) and (c). The details of damage to life and property reported by the State Governments and Union Territory Administration are given in the attached statement.

(d) The State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and Union Territory Administration of Pondicherry have sought financial assistance from the Central Government as follows:-

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Assistance sought (Rs. in crores)
1.	Tamil Nadu	389.43
2.	Karnataka	120.00
3.	Pondicherry	24.23

The requests of the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are being examined in the light of the existing scheme of financing relief expenditure.

An amount of Rs. 1.6 crore has been released to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, pending the receipt of the report of the Central Team on the damage and assistance required.

(e) and (f) A Central Team visited U.T. of Pondicherry from the 30th November to the 2nd December, 1991 to assess the damage and the assistance required for this calamity and its report is awaited. A Central Reconnaissance Team visited from 23rd to 26th November, 1991 the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, along-with Agriculture Minister.

STATEMENT

Details of Damage caused due to recent heavy Rains and Floods

Sl. No.	Damage	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Persons died	119	11	185	Nil
2.	Cattle lost	6656	1030	409	
3.	Houses damaged				
	(a) Fully	8290	16098	99281	4741
	(b) Partially	32536	26655	256834	27137
4.	Cropped area affected	1.37 lakh ha	31160 ha	2.35 lakh ha	11311 ha
5.	Damage to Roads (Rs. in Crores)	11.44	5.40	130.91	3.52
6.	Damage to Public Buildings (Rs. in Crores)	0.56	3.35	6.21	0.75
7.	Damage to Irrigation Structure (Rs. in Crores)	3.63	6.12	44.41	2.55

Sl. No.	Damage	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Damage to Electricity installation (Rs. in crores)	Not reported	Not reported	4.79	0.63
9.	Total estimated loss to public properties (Rs. in crores)	41.22	47.09	33.00	16.91

[*Translation*]

Action Plan to Increase Area under Irrigation

*221. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any action plan to increase the area under irrigation in the country during this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The target set for creation of irrigation potential during 1991-92 is 29,98,730 hectares, out of which 6,44,000 hectares will be created through major and medium projects and 23,54,730 hectares by minor irrigation schemes. A number of on-going irrigation projects is under implementation to achieve this target.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Kamla Canal

2288. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1318 on August, 1, 1991 and state:

(a) the reasons for returning the Kamla Canal Modernisation Project to the Government of Bihar in 1986;

(b) whether two canals of 500 cusec capacity each have been constructed by the Government of Nepal from Kamla river in Godar-Bandipur near Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal with the assistance of World Bank as

a result of which no water is left in the Kamla Canal project in India during drought period; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Kamla Canal Modernisation Report was returned because it did not include analysis of actual performance *vis-a-vis* approved parameters, deficiencies of existing system and remedial measures therefor, comparison of existing and proposed irrigation planning, justification for increasing command or intensity of irrigation, possibility of conjunctive use of surface and ground waters and data on post project soil survey and contour maps of command area on prescribed scale.

(b) and (c). The Government of Nepal has constructed a weir on river Kamla with two canal systems for irrigation in Nepal up stream of Mahendra Raj Marg. This has adversely affected old irrigation system developed in Bihar. The Government of India stressed the necessity of construction of a storage reservoir on river Kamla at Chisapani to augment fair weather flows to the mutual benefit of Nepal and India in the last Indo-Nepal Sub-commission Meeting held in April, 1991.

[*English*]

Supply of Steel by Public Sector Steel Plants

*2289. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of steel condemned as scrap and the percentage of the condemned steel to the total production during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any complaints regarding supply of poor quality of steel material by the public sector steel plants;

(c) if so, the number thereof, Plant-wise during the last three years, year-wise and

(d) the steps taken by the Government

to improve the quality of steel material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The yearwise quantity and value of Steel condemned and their percentage to the total production of Crude Steel is Steel Plants of Steel Authority of India Ltd. during the last three years are given below:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Year	Production Crude Steel (' 000 tonnes)	Scrap arising (' 000 tonnes)	Scrap arising % of Crude Steel Produced	Scrap Sold (' 000 tonnes)	Value of Scrap Sold (Rs. in Crores)	Sale as % of Crude Steel Production.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1988-89	8476	1892	22.32	1024	440	12.08
2.	1989-90	8269	1905	23.04	886	434	10.71
3.	1990-91	8762	1914	21.84	908	532	10.36

Generation of Scrap in Visakhapatnam Steel Project is negligible.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Complaints are received occasionally on unsatisfactory quality of steel supplied. Details of the complaints are not readily available, as no separate Statistics are maintained in this regard. All such complaints are brought to the notice of SAIL for taking necessary remedial measures.

(d) Among the steps being taken to improve the quality of steel material are better raw material preparation, modernisation of steel plants, which envisaged use of secondary refining techniques so as to ensure better quality of steel, improved maintenance of plant and equipment, adoption of better technological and manpower discipline etc. SAIL has also formed a quality division at the Corporate level as well as at the plants. Under the drive, Total Quality Management of Steel is receiving adequate attention. Testing facilities are also receiving attention.

Sharing of River Waters between India and Bangladesh

2290. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to resolve the issue of sharing of river waters between India and Bangladesh;

(b) the reasons for delay in arriving at a solution;

(c) whether any progress was made in the last round of Indo-Bangladesh talks held for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the tentative date by which the next round of talks is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). An Indo-Bangladesh Secretaries Committee was set up in April, 1990 to work out a broad framework for long-term comprehensive sharing of river waters. The Committee has met five times so far. It has been agreed to give priority for sharing of the flows of Ganga and Tista. In the last meeting, the Indian side outlined the proposal for comprehensive sharing of river waters based on a long-term perspective to facilitate their development on a sound basis. The response of Bangladesh side has not been received. It was agreed to establish a Joint observation station on the Indian side near the international border, if feasible, to monitor the flows of the Tista river.

(e) The next round of talks will be held on dates convenient to the two countries.

[Translation]

Barren Lands in U.P.

2291. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated area of barren land in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken to make these lands cultivable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM CHANDRAN): (a) and (b). In Uttar Pradesh, 10.60 lakh ha. is barren land. Barren lands include exposed steep mountain slopes, snow over and extremely inhospitable arid tracts which cannot be

brought under cultivation at economic cost. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone River provide for the treatment of barren lands in the selected watersheds

[English]

Supply of Milk Powder and Butter Oil by EEC

2292. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) for the supply of milk powder and butter oil for the Operation Flood-III Project;

(b) if so, whether at present the EEC is reluctant to honour its commitments;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to ensure that EEC honours its commitments;

(d) whether at present there is a shortfall in production of milk and milk powder products in the country;

(e) whether the Government are also considering the proposal to permit export of milk powder by private sector;

(f) if so, the quantity proposed to be exported, country-wise; and

(g) whether the proposal of export is opposed by the National Dairy Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However there has been some delay in making gift commodities available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The production of milk products had to be curtailed as priority has been given by the public/cooperative sector dairy plants to meet the requirement of liquid milk of cities and towns. However, with the onset of the flush season the production and availability of milk products is expected to improve.

(e) to (g). The export of milk powder has been canalised through NDDB. There is no proposal under consideration at present to permit the export of milk powder by private sector.

South-South Co-Operation

2293. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken any decision to promote South-South Co-operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). India has always emphasised the importance of South-South Co-operation. During the Non-aligned Summit in Belgrade in 1989, India joined in the initiative to create a summit level group on South-South consultation and co-operation (G-15). The Group provides a forum for regular and in-depth consultations at the highest level on international issues and to promote South-South Co-operation. Several specific projects for South-South Co-operation have been identified by the Group. A summit level meeting of Group of 15 recently took place in Caracas,

Venezuela, where India also actively participated.

Extension of Community Irrigation Project in Kerala

2294. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the extension of Community Irrigation Project to more districts in the State which is being implemented with Dutch assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Pilot Project with Dutch aid is to be presently implemented in the Trichur District with the likelihood of further expansion as and when additional phases of the Project are appraised and implemented.

[*Translation*]

Loss Suffered by NSC

2295. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation are incurring losses;

(b) whether the Government appointed the Tata Consultancy Services to go into the working of NSC;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the consultants; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Tata Consultancy Services have not submitted their final recommendations.

(d) In the light of (c), this does not arise. [*English*]

Pipeline to Carry Gas from Assam to Bongaigaon

2296. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to construct a gas pipeline to carry excess gas from oil-field of Assam to Bongaigaon;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The gas available from the oil and gas fields of Assam has been committed to various consumers in the State.

LPG Connections in Orissa

2297. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Oil companies having retail outlets for domestic LPG; and

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Orissa as on March 31, 1991, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Except in cases of emergency arising out of termination of an existing retail outlet and non-availability of any other LPG dealer in the area the oil companies retail outlets do not take up LPG distribution. Such arrangements are temporary and are revoked on the appointment of a regular dealer.

(b) About 0.45 lakhs.

Indravati Multi-Purpose Project

2298. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of construction of the Indravati Multi-purpose Project in Orissa;

(b) the details of external assistance received for the implementation of the project;

(c) the initial estimated cost and the original target date of completion of the project;

(d) the details of subsequent revisions made in this regard; and

(e) the present estimated cost of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a). A statement giving the stage of construction of different components of the projects is attached.

(b) The project is receiving World Bank assistance for Unit-I and III comprising of IDA Credit of US \$ 170 million and IBRD Loan of US \$ 156.4 million, and OECF Japan Credit of Yen 3744 million for Unit-II.

(c) to (e).	<i>Particular</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Schedule date of completion</i>
	Initial	208.14	1987
	Latest	1146.71	1994 (Power component) 1997 (Project)

UNIT - I

	<i>Stage of construction</i>
1. Indravati Dam	78%
2. Podagada Dam	68%
3. Kapur Dam	81%
4. Muran Dam	62%

	<i>Particular</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Schedule date of completion</i>
5.	Kusumpur Link Channel		Completed
6.	Guntrial Link Channel		-do-
7.	Right Dyke No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Left Dyke No. 2,3 & 4		-do-
8.	Left Dyke No. 1		76%

UNIT-II

1.	Barrage & Head Regulator		Completed
2.	Left Main Canal		Completed from 6 km, to 50.4 Km. & in progress from 50.4 km. to 51.9 km.
3.	Churiarh Branch Canal		50%
4.	Chilchila Branch Canal		75%
5.	Right Main Canal		37% in the reach 0.63 km. & 2% in 63 km. to 83 km.

UNIT -III

1.	Head Race Tunnel		
2.	Surge Shaft		
3.	Power House		Variable
4.	Penstocks		
5.	Tail race channel		
6.	Generating units		Major components received.

Desiltation of Major Irrigation Projects

2299. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the major irrigation projects in the country particularly those on river Godavari are silting at a faster rate than originally contemplated; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The data on silting in some major irrigation projects is given in the attached statement including projects within Godavari Basin. For the East flowing rivers of peninsular region including river Godavari, higher rates of siltation are taken as normal.

(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation, afforestation, providing gully plugging, watershed management etc. are being undertaken in the Catchments of River Valley Projects to arrest soil erosion.

STATEMENT

Rate of Siltling in Various Reservoirs in India

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Storage capacity (Mmm ³)	Catchment area (Kmm ²)	Year of impounding	Designed rate of sediment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Sriramsagar	Godavari	3171.94	191751	1970	3.57
2.	Nizamsagar	Manjira	841.18	21694	1930	2.38
3.	Himayatsagar	Issa	107.79	1307.94	1927	N.A.
4.	Ramappa Lake	Manair	82.48	183.89	1919	N.A.
5.	Lakhamvaram Lake	Lakhamvaram	60.42	286.06	1909	N.A.
6.	Cumbum Tank	Gundiakamma	105.76	993.00	1956	N.A.
7.	Dindi	Dindi	73.83	3919.96	1943	N.A.
8.	Pakhal Lake	Muneru	95.83	266.77	1922	N.A.
9.	Shanigram tank	Siddipet	29.08	321.00	1891	N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Storage capacity (Mm ³)	Catchment area (Km ²)	Year of impounding	Designed rate of sediment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Palair	Palair	56.56	1986.71	1928	N.A.
11.	Wyra	Wyra & Pangidi	24.66	709.66	1929	N.A.
12.	Manjira	Manjira	50.94	16770.25	1966	N.A.
13.	Kaddam	Kaddam	124.43	2656.25	1958	N.A.
14.	Pocharam	Aliyaru stream	16.85	673.40	1922	N.A.
Bihar						
15.	Danchet Hill	Damodar	1581.00	10872.00	1956	6.67
16.	Maithon	Barakee	1348.80	6294.00	1955	9.05
Gujarat						
17.	Ukai	Tapi	8510.00	62224.00	1972	1.49
18.	Kadana	Mahi	1543.00	25520.00	1977	1.30

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Storage capacity (Mm ³)	Catchment area (Km ²)	Year of impounding	Designed rate of sediment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh						
19.	Pong	Beas	8579.00	12562	1974	—
Karnataka						
20.	Tunghbhadra	Tunghbhadra	3751.17	28180.00	1953	4.29
21.	Bhadar	Bhadar	289.22	2434.6	1963	7.6
Kerala						
22.	Malampuzha	Malampuzha	228.40	147.63	1955	N.A.
23.	Peechi	Manali	113.27	107.10	1957	N.A.
24.	Mangalam	Bharathapuzha	25.47	48.85	N.A.	N.A.
25.	Peruvannamuzhi	Kuttiadi	120.53	108.80	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Pooket Lake	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1969	N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Storage capacity (Mm ³)	Catchment area (Km ²)	Year of impounding	Designed rate of sediment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
27.	Gandhi Sagar	Chambal	7740.00	23025.00	1960	3.57
Maharashtra						
28.	Girna	Girna & Panzan	603.81	4279.33	1965	0.56
29.	Shivaji Sagar (Koyna)	Koyna	2987.83	891.00	1961	6.67
Orissa						
30.	Hirakud	Mahanadi	8105.00	83395.00	1957	2.80
Punjab						
31.	Bhakra	Sutlej	9869.00	56980.00	1958	4.29
Tamil Nadu						
32.	Lower Bhawani	Bhawani	938.782	4200.00	1953	N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Storage capacity (Mm ³)	Catchment area (Km ²)	Year of impounding	Designed rate of sediment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Vaigai	Vaigai	194,785	2253.3	1958	N.A.
34.	Mettur (Stanley)	Cauvery	2708,764	42200.00	1934	N.A.
35.	Upper Bhawani	Kundah	101,1476	33.59	1965	N.A.
36.	Sethnur	Penniar	234,828	0826.00	1957	N.A.
37.	Aliyar	Aliyar	109.40	195.00	1962	N.A.
38.	Emerald Avianchi	Emerald Avianchi	156.75	163.43	1961	N.A.
39.	Manimutharu	Kailmanimuthar & Malamanimuthar	159,734	161.62	1958	N.A.
40.	Krishnagiri	Ponnalaru	68.25	5430.00	1957	N.A.
41.	Kundah	Kundah	1,534	113.96	1960	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh						
42.	Matatila	Betwa	1132.70	20720.00	1956	1.33

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Storage capacity (Mm ³)	Catchment area (Km ²)	Year of impounding	Designed rate of sediment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Ranganga	Ranganga	2449.60	3134.00	1975	4.25
44.	Ichari	Tons	11.55	4913.00	1972	N.A.
45.	Dhukwan	Betwa	106.45	21340.00	1907	0.432
West Bengal						
46.	Mayurakshi	Mayurakshi	607.70	1860.00	1955	3.75

Sl. No. of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Silting in H.a.m./100 Km ² /year			Total No. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in Capacity			Loss in Live storage	Loss in Dead storage
		AT first survey	At last survey	Average period			Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Yearly average			
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh											
1.	Sriramsagar	Godavari	N.A. (1972)	6.186 (14 yrs.)	6.186 (14 yrs.)	4	794.57	25.05	1.79	22.7	31.0
2.	Nizamsagar	Manjira	N.A. (1961)	4.298	4.8911	4	477.48	56.76	1.26		
3.	Himayatsagar	Issa	4.467 (1976)	4.467 (1976)	4.467 (49 Yrs.)	1	28.63	26.56	0.54		
4.	Ramappa Lake	Manair	2.583 (1975)	2.583 (1975)	2.583 (56 yrs.)	1	2.66	3.22	0.06		
5.	Lakhamvram Lake	Lakhamvaram	10.65 (1975)	10.65 (1975)	10.65 (1975)	1	18.84	3.22	0.06		
6.	Cumbum Tank	Gundukamma	9.89 (1978)	9.89 (1978)	9.89 (22 Yrs)	1	21.608	2.04	0.09		
7.	Dindi	Dindi	0.1708 (1976)	0.1708 (1976)	0.1708 (33 Yrs.)	1	2.21	2.99	0.09		

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Silting in H a.m./100 Km ² /year			Total No. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in Capacity			Loss in
			AT first survey	At last survey	Average period			Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Yearly average	Live storage	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Pakhal Lake	Muneru	Nil (1975)	Nil (1975)	Nil (53 Yrs.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
9.	Shanigram tank	Siddipet	1.134 (1972)	1.134 (1972)	1.134 (81 Yrs.)	1	2.95	10.14	0.12		
10.	Palair	Palair	0.146 (1977)	0.146 (1977)	0.146 (47 Yrs.)	1	1.21	2.15	0.04		
11.	Wyra	Wyura & Pangidi	2.87 (1977)	2.87 (1977)	2.87 (48 Yrs.)	1	9.78	40.00	0.83		
12.	Manjira	Manjira	1.015 (1977)	1.015 (1977)	1.015 (48 Yrs.)	1	18.74	36.77	3.34		
13.	Kaddam	Kaddam	9.16	9.16	9.16	1	46.251	37.10	1.95		
14.	Pocharam	Aliyaru stream	1.003 (1978)	1.003 (1978)	1.003 (56 Yrs.)	1	3.783	22.45	0.40		

Sl. No. of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Silting in H a.m./100 Km ² /year		Total No. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in Capacity		Loss in			
		At first survey	At last survey			Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Yearly average	Live storage	Dead storage		
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bihar											
15.	Danchet Hill	Damodar	12.13 (1962)	3.36 (1985)	5.877 (29 Yrs.)	5	185.40	11.73	0.404	23.0	36.8
16.	Maithon	Barakee	12.53 (1963)	9.056 (1979)	10.847 (24 Yrs.)	4	154.80	11.48	0.48	14.0	33.0
Gujarat											
17.	Ukai	Tapi	6.20 (1979)	8.903 (1984)	7.16 (12 Yrs.)	2	547.00	6.42	0.53		
18.	Kadana	Mahi	4.898 (1980-81)	2.612 (1964)	3.918 (7 Yrs.)	2	70.00	4.54	0.53		
Himachal Pradesh											
19.	Pong	Beas	22.71 (1980)	39.12 (1986)	27.88 (112 Yrs.)	4	419.75	4.89	0.41	3.35	13.69

Sl. No. of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Silting in H.a.m./100 Km ² /year			Total No. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in Capacity			Loss in	
		AT first survey	At last survey	Average period			Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Yearly average	Live storage	Dead storage	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karnataka											
20.	Tungbhadra	Tungbhadra	17.90 (1963)	9.66 (1985)	6.48 (32 Yrs.)	5	584.43	15.57	0.49	14.84	100
21.	Bhadar	Bhadar	11.607 (1974)	11.507 (1974)	11.607 (1974)	1	31.09	13.00	1.18		
Kerala											
22.	Malampuzha	Malampuzha	25.401 (1977)	25.401 (1977)	25.401 (22 Yrs.)	1	8.25	3.61	0.16		
23.	Peechi	Manali	0.957 (1982)	0.957 (1982)	0.957 (25 Yrs.)	1	25.65	22.64	0.90		
24.	Mangalam	Bharat hapuzha	11.06 (N.A.)	11.06 (N.A.)	11.06 (29 Yrs.)	1	1.59	6.24	0.30		
25.	Peruvannamuzhi	Kuttiadi	18.4 (N.A.)	18.4 (N.A.)	18.4 (13 Yrs.)	1	26.0	21.6	1.66		

Sl. No. of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Silting in H a.m./100 Km ² /Year			Total No. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in Capacity			Loss in Live storage	Loss in Dead storage
		At first survey	At last survey	Average period			Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Yearly average	Live storage		
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	Pooket	N.A.	N.A. (1984)	N.A. (1988)	N.A. (19 Yrs.) (1969-88)	2	0.0131	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
27.	Gandhi Sagar	Chambal	8.958 (1976)	8.58 (1976)	8.958 (16 Yrs.)	1	330.00	4.62	0.29	2.3	29.0
Maharashtra											
28.	Girna	Girna & Panzan	7.487 (1979)	7.7104 (1979)	7.487 (14 yrs.)	1	49.58	8.14	0.58	7.2	33.9
29.	Shivaji Sagar (Koyna)	Koyna	N.A. (1966)	7.7104 (1971)	7.7104 (10 Yrs.)	2	6.87	0.23	0.023		
Orissa											
30.	Hirakud	Mahanad	5.568 (1978)	0.702 (1984)	6.616 (27 Yrs.)	3	1491.31	16.31	1.61	14.5	31.1

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Siltin in H a.m./100 Km ² /year		Total No. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in Capacity		Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Loss in	
			At first survey	At last survey			Yearly average	Live storage		Dead storage	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Punjab											
31.	Bhakra	Sutlej	0.0281 (1958)	6.532 (1987)	5.658 (29 Yrs.)	20	935.056	9.48	0.32	5.78	20.77
Tamil Nadu											
32.	Lower Bhawani	Bhawani	18.98 (1984)	0.714 (1983)	3.00 (30 Yrs.)	4	37.752	4.05	0.135		
33.	Vaigai	Vaigai	4.091 (1976)	0.131 (1984)	3.977 (927 Yrs.)	3	22.402	11.50	0.46		
34.	Mettur (Stanley)	Cauvery	2.394 (1978)	3.511 (1984)	2.52 (50 Yrs.)	2	533.332	19.00	0.39		
35.	Upper Bhawani	Kundah	0.546 (1985)	0.546 (1985)	0.546 (20 Yrs.)	1	3.6676	3.62	0.18		
36.	Sethnur	Penniar	1.0703 (1977)	0.08036 (1982)	1.017 (25 Yrs.)	2	57.526	11.72	0.47		

Sl. No. of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Silting in H a.m./100 Km ² /year								Total No. of surveys	Loss in Capacity			Loss in Live storage	Loss in Dead storage
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16				
		AT first survey	At last survey	Average period		Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm ³)	Total up to last survey (Mm ³)	Yearly average							
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
37.	Aliyar	Aliyar	7.385 (1976)	11.405 (1981)	8.475 (20 Yrs.)	2	3.140	2.87	0.15						
38.	Emerald Avlanchi	Emerald Avlanchi	0.3381 (1981)	0.3391 (1981)	0.3361 (20 Yrs.)	1	11.05	7.05	0.1						
39.	Manimutharu	Kailmanimuthar & Malamanimuthar	12.158 (1980)	12.158 (1980)	12.158 (22 Yrs.)	1	4.324	2.705	0.12						
40.	Krishnagiri	Ponnalarui	1.723 (1976)	1.723 (1976)	1.723 (19 Yrs.)	—	17.78	26.05	0.94						
41.	Kundah	Kundah	3.902 (1977)	2.31 (1982)	2.63 (20 Yrs.)	1	0.778	57.88	2.63						
Uttar Pradesh															
42.	Matalia	Betwa	11.82 (1982)	5.286 (1984)	6.005 (28 Yrs.)	7	348.40	30.78	1.10						

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Observed Rate of Sinking in H.a.m./100 ft./year		Total no. of surveys	Total storage lost up to last survey (Mm)	Loss in Capacity		Loss in		
			At first survey	At last survey			Total up to last survey (Mm)	Yearly average	Live storage	Dead storage	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43.	Ramganga	Ramganga	N.A. (1978)	22.94 (1985)	(10 Yrs.)	2	79.06	3.23	0.29		
44.	Ichari	Tons	1.262 (1977)	1.669 (1978)	1.3298 (6 Yrs.)	2	3.92	3.92	0.65		
45.	Dhukwan	Betwa	0.425 (1937)	0.12 (1980)	0.304 (73 Yrs.)	5	47.42	44.55	0.61		
West Bengal											
46.	Mayurakshi	Mayurakshi	N.A. (1964-65)	16.326 (1970)	16.326 (15 Yrs.)	2	46.945	7.725	0.515		

Oil Palm Plantation in Karnataka

2300. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank aided scheme to grow oil palm trees in Karnataka is in progress;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme;

(c) the places where the scheme is under operation;

(d) whether the Government propose to include some more places under the scheme in Karnataka; and

(a) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM CHANDRAN) (a). No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

New Oil Development Projects

2301. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new oil refineries sanctioned recently;

(b) the total demand to be met thereby; and

(c) the places where those refineries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Government

have approved setting up of a 0.5 Million tonnes per annum crude distillation unit at Narimanam, Tamilnadu and a 3 Million tonnes per annum Oil Refinery at Mangalore.

Lifting of Ban on Sale of Kesari Dal

2302. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a request from the Academy of Nutrition Improvement, Nagpur, for lifting of ban on sale of Kesari Dal;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering the request;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter of lifting of ban on production and sale of Kesari dal has been examined in detail in this Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and ICAR. Looking into all the aspects of the problem, it has not been considered desirable to lift the ban. However, ICAR is making efforts to develop suitable varieties of Lathyrus (Kesari dal) with low Neuro-toxin (BOAA) content.

[Translation]

Compensation for Acquisition of Land for Bottling Plant of IOC at Panki, Kanpur

2303. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether full compensation has been paid to the land owners by the Indian Oil Corporation for acquiring the land to set up its bottling plant at Panki, Kanpur;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether one member from each affected families has been given job; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which members of the affected families are likely to be given jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). The full share of the compensation to be borne by IOC have been paid to Kanpur Development Authority from whom the land was procured.

(c) No such assurance was given by IOC at any stage.

(d) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Mining of Sand Stone in Bijonia, Rajasthan

2304. SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale unauthorised mining of sand stone patties is being carried out at Bijonia in Bhitwara District of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of cases of unauthorised mining detected so far;

(c) the extent of damage done and loss of revenue and environmental hazard created by such unauthorised mining;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop this unauthorised mining; and

(e) the number of licences for operating these mines granted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Pig Iron to Foundry Units

2306. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of pig iron in the country;

(b) the estimated demand of pig iron for foundry units in the country;

(c) whether these units are facing crisis due to short supply of pig iron; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Production of pig iron in 1990-91 was 14.93 lakh tonnes.

(b) Total estimated demand of pig iron, including for foundry units, in 1990-91 was 18.30 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). Domestic production is not sufficient to meet domestic demand. Import of pig iron had been placed under Open General Licence in March, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Marketing of LPG in Jaisalmer

2307. SHRI SURESH ANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding marketing of LPG in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the time by which LPG agency is likely to be allotted in the said district of Rajasthan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). New LPG distributorships are opened in different areas as per Marketing Plans, availability of products, etc.

[English]

Irrigation Projects in Cauvery Basin

2308. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHURS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the construction of irrigation projects in Cauvery Basin sent by the Government of Karnataka to the Union Government for clearance during the last three years;

(b) the details of such proposals which have since been cleared; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No proposal for construction of irrigation projects in Cauvery Basin has been received from the Government of Karnataka during the last three years.

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

[Translation]

Price of Crude Oil

2309. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Oil Price Review Committee about the issues relating to the prices of crude oil have been examined by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). The report of Oil Price Review Committee is under examination of the Government.

Wasteland Development

2310. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for conversion of wasteland into cultivable land on pilot project basis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to clear this proposal expeditiously.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM ACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Meeting of International Decade for
Reduction of Natural Disaster**

2311. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National
Advisory Council on International Decade
for Reduction of Natural Disaster was held in
October, 1991 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main observations made
therein and strategy if any evolved to prevent
or avert natural disasters along with the steps
taken/proposed to be taken by the Govern-
ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a).
Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting of the National Advisory
Council on International Decade for Natural
Disaster Reduction held on the 9th October,
1991 made the following observations:-

- (i) In the context of scarce resources
in developing countries, there is a
need for making disaster mitigation
a cornerstone of development
planning;
- (ii) In developing a strategy for natural
disaster reduction and formulation
of specific programmes, it is nec-
essary to develop a harmonious
approach and national consensus;
- (iii) The basic requirement of a suc-
cessful drought mitigation strategy
would relate to provision of drinking
water, fodder and employment
generation.

(iv) India Meteorological Department
should devise methods to be more
precise in forecasting the advent of
natural disasters;

(v) Greater emphasis on new methods
of irrigation is needed to ensure
more economical use of water;

(vi) Greater accent should be placed
on research about native trees and
plant species, which could meet
the needs of the local population as
to fuel and fodder;

(vii) An effective environmental ap-
proach is needed for reducing the
occurrence of disasters;

(viii) A review of the impact of the irri-
gation projects on natural disasters
would required to be carried out; and

(ix) Specific initiatives are required for
promoting public awareness and
thrust of education and research
should be on identifying biological
measures for preventing the oc-
currence of disasters.

2. The meeting generally took note of
the issues submitted for its consideration
and recommended follow-up action on the
following tasks:-

- (a) Formulation of basic parameters
for the choice of programmes in the
Eighth Five Year Plan,
- (b) Identification of Specific measures
to be taken up in relation to the
gaps in the knowledge, strategies
and priorities,
- (c) Preparation of guidelines for the
promotion of Public awareness,

- (d) Formulation of Action Plan for 1991-92, and
- (e) Formulation of the programmes for the Decade and identification of a procedure for this purpose.

Relationship between India and Soviet Union

2312. SHRI V.S.
VJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN:
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI
PAWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any shift in USSR's relations with India after the far reaching changes in that country during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether USSR had voted against India and in favour of Pakistan in the UN General Assembly Resolution on establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone in South Asia;

(d) whether the Government had taken up the matter with that country;

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

(f) whether this voting is seen as a major shift in Soviet Policy towards India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a). No, Sir. However, political and economic

restructuring in the USSR is proceeding at a very rapid pace. Some difficulties have, therefore, arisen in certain spheres of bilateral cooperation. During External Affairs Minister's official visit to Moscow from 14-18 November 1991 EAM was assured by President Gorbachev and other senior Soviet leaders that the USSR stands by all its commitments to India. This was confirmed by President Yeltsin of the Russian Federation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The External Affairs Minister had raised the matter both with the Soviet Minister for External Relations and the Russian Foreign Minister during his visit to Moscow from 14-18 November 1991 and conveyed to them Government's disappointment at this change of stance. They had given reasons for their change of vote and had stated that this change did not detract in any way from the importance attached by the Soviet Union to Indo-Soviet relations.

(f) No. Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Payments made by DMS to Milk Co-Operative Societies

2313. SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI RAM SAGAR:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme have

make payments worth several lakhs to Milk Cooperative Societies as arrears during the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is great resentment amongst workers of DMS on the payments made to the Cooperative Societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). The payments made to the Milk Cooperative Societies by Delhi Milk Schema during the last few years are as under:-

<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1.11.1987 to 31.10.1988	186.58
1.11.1988 to 31.10.1989	164.79
1.11.1990 to 31.12.1990	14.39

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Integrated Horticultural Development Project

2314. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Development have selected Karnataka for the implementation of the World Bank aided Integrated Horticultural Development Project;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed project;

(c) whether the expert study team of the World Bank visited Karnataka and had given its report; and

(d) if so, time by which the proposed programme is likely to be implemented alongwith the proposed places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). In June, 1987, the Government of Karnataka had submitted proposals at a cost of Rs. 49.91 crores on Integrated Development of Horticulture in Karnataka with World Bank assistance a World Bank Mission visited Karnataka in December, 1987 and later proposed a Multi-State Tropical Horticulture Project.

Soviet Aided Coal Mining Projects

2315. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soviet aided coal mining projects pending at present;

(b) the fate of these projects following the recent developments in the Soviet Union; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to complete these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Four Soviet aided coal projects are presently under implementation.

(b) Out of the four on-going Soviet assisted Coal Projects, three are on schedule and one has been delayed for reasons not connected with Soviet supplies. However, recent developments in the Soviet Union have inter-alia created certain uncertainties

in the supply of spare parts for Soviet manufactured equipment etc. These issues are being taken up with the Soviet authorities.

(c) The following steps are presently being taken to expedite the timely implementation of these projects:-

- (i) Indigenisation of spare parts to the extent possible is being undertaken.
- (ii) Major assemblies/sub-assemblies in Soviet manufactured equipment are being planned to be replaced with indigenously manufactured assemblies.
- (iii) Direct contacts with Soviet manufacturers are being made to obtain critical spares instead of limiting it to the Trading Houses of Govt. of USSR with which Coal India Ltd. had been dealing earlier.
- (iv) Parallel arrangements for procuring future equipment for these projects from other sources are also being made as felt necessary.

Development of Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

2316. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for development of coal and other mines in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Development of coal mines in Madhya Pradesh and other States is taken up progressively to increase production for meeting the projected demand. Projects are planned/formulated by the coal companies based on projected demand on the coalfield, development plan, techno-economic feasibility, prospects of establishing coal production etc. The present level of coal production in Madhya Pradesh is 65.36 million tonnes (1990-91). According to present projects coal production is expected to be over 77 million tonnes by 1996-97 in Madhya Pradesh.

The Ministry has received requests from Government of Madhya Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for coal linkage for Bina and Raigarh TPS from Singrauli and Mand-Raigarh coal-field respectively. Coal linkages are decided by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) on Thermal Power Stations after these Power Projects are included by the Planning Commission in the 5 year Plans.

Losses to BCCL in Selling of Coal

2317. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has suffered losses in selling of coal;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard and if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). During 1989-90 before adjustment for Coal Price Regulation

Account (CPRA) Bharat Coal Ltd. (BCCL) showed a loss of Rs. 282.53 crores. After adjustment of CPRA and prior period adjustment BCCL showed a profit of Rs. 51.33 crores. The accounts for 1990-91 are yet to be finalised. The main reasons for losses in BCCL are predominance of high cost underground mines, difficult mining conditions, exhaustion of reserves and large work-force. In addition, frequent interruptions in power supply disrupt production.

Following steps are being taken for improving performance and reducing the losses of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

1. Rationalisation of manpower.
2. Redeployment of manpower.
3. Training for skill up liftmen.
4. Voluntary retirement scheme.
5. Improving productivity.
6. Increasing production of superior grades of coal, wherever available.
7. Intensive monitoring of identified mines.
8. Segregation of feeder lines and uninterrupted power supply.

An enquiry in these issues is not considered necessary.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Products in UP

2318. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the petroleum and natural gas related projects and schemes for

Uttar Pradesh pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) the action taken so far in each case; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). There are three project proposals as under:-

- (i) Setting up of Auraiya Gas Cracker,
- (ii) Installation of a new Catalytic reformer unit of 500 TMTPA capacity at Mathura refinery; and
- (iii) N-Paraffin project with a capacity of 1,40,000 MTPA in Mathura refinery.

All these proposals are at different stages of processing.

[Translation]

Contract Labourers of BSP

2319. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of regular works in the Bokaro Steel Plant which are being got done on contract basis;

(b) whether the contract labourers are being provided the wages and facilities earmarked under the Factory Act;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to

absorb these labourers as regular employees; and

(e) if so, the time by which they are likely to be absorbed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Only the jobs of temporary of intermittent and non-perennial nature are done by the contract labour employed by the contractors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Taking into account the nature of jobs done by the contract labours, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 does not provide for their absorption.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Distribution of Fertilisers in Uttar Pradesh

2320. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Urea and Phosphatic fertilizers distributed to small and marginal farmers in Uttar Pradesh during last four months;

(b) the number of farmers benefited in U.P. ;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in the distribution of fertilizer in U.P. ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The information is awaited from the State Government.

[English]

Scientific Techniques for Cultivation and Transportation of Agricultural Produce

2321. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have developed scientific techniques for adoption by the small and marginal farmers for the cultivation and transportation of their agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Scientific Techniques for Cultivation and Transportation of Agricultural Produce

Sl. No.	Farm Operation	Tool/Implement Developed	Estimate cost (Rs)
1.	2	3	4.
1.	a) Tillage	Animal operated improved plough/cultivator/discharrow/tool frame with accessories.	250-5700/-
2.	b) Seeding	Manual dibbler, single row fertiseed drill upto animal drawn 3-row ferti seed drill and manual rice transplanter.	50-2000/-
3.	c) Weeding	Improved Manual Weders (kharpa-cum sickle, wheel hoe etc.)	25-350/-
4.	d) Plant protection	Low volume and ultra-low volume sprayers	1500-2500/-
5.	e) Harvesting	Improved Serfated sickle, animal drawn diggers for groundnut and potato	20-25 1200-1500/-
6.	f) Threshing	Threshing frame, hand stripping bench; manual maize sheller, manual castor decorticator	15-500/-
7.	g) Transport	Punctureless/pneumatic wheel type/wooden wheel with steel rim type animal drawn cart	2000-6000/-

[*Translation*]**LPG Agency in Etah District of Uttar Pradesh**

2322. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH

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

(a) the number of districts in Uttar Pradesh where there is more than one LPG Agency;

(b) the criteria for appointing more than one LPG agency in a district;

(c) whether according to the prescribed criteria, one more cooking gas agency could be allotted in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in the appointment of another LPG agency?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
 MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):
 (a) 53 including Etah.

(b) to (d). New LPG distributorships are

opened in different places as per Marketing Plans, availability of product, etc.

Sale and purchase of equipments in Coal Sector

2323. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Government on new equipment in coal sector, area-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the amount received from the disposal of old equipments area-wise;

(c) whether any irregularities have been detected in their sale and purchase; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The expenditure incurred by the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. on procurement of new equipments, company-wise, during the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Company</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
ECL	65.86	99.93	122.94
BCCL	30.60	34.24	23.65
CCL	34.55	91.82	90.23
NCL	255.31	245.12	189.96
WCL	81.09	95.66	80.33
SECL	108.35	97.21	120.22

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) As per the records available with Vigilance Deptt. at CIL, ECL, WCL, SECL, NCL, there is no case of irregularity committed in the purchase of new equipments during the last three years and sale thereof. Information in respect of BCCL and CCL is being collected.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer at (c) above.

Assistance to Agricultural Universities

2324. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agriculture Universities in the country, State-wise and

(b) the quantum of assistance sought and the amount released to each of these Universities during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, there are 26 Agricultural Universities as per the break up given in Annexure 'A'.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement-I.

STATEMENT-I

State-Wise Agricultural Universities

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of the University</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	2
9.	Kerala	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2
11.	Maharashtra	4

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of the University
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Punjab	1
14.	Rajasthan	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3
17.	West Bengal	1

STATEMENT - II

Grants Released under the head of development and strengthening of Agricultural Universities

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Amount demanded during				Amount released during				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		(Rs. in lacs)				(Rs. in lacs)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	A.P.A.U., Hyderabad	45.50	20.00	50.00	30.50	15.103	50.00			
2.	A.A.U., Assam	94.23	91.50	—	44.30	—	50.00			
3.	R.A.U., Pusa	35.00	31.20	35.00	33.70	31.20	29.00			
4.	G.A.U., Dantiwada	—	37.00	50.00	—	29.00	50.00			
5.	B.A.U., Ranchi	14.00	22.00	—	14.105	32.00	35.00			
6.	H.A.U., Hissar	20.33	5.20	50.50	23.23	35.203	40.00			
7.	H.P.K.V.V., Palampur	34.46	74.56	40.00	33.10	21.70	28.00			
8.	Dr. Y.S.P.U.H.F., Solan	28.10	34.45	35.00	—	18.30	35.00			
9.	U.A.S., Bangalore	24.70	14.32	35.00	13.69	13.53	35.00			

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Amount demanded during				Amount released during				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(Rs. in lacs)		
10.	U.A.S. Dharwad	—	45.42	35.00	—	13.69	35.00			
11.	J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur	—	90.26	35.00	—	69.30	17.00			
12.	I.G.K.V.V., Raipur	50.00	25.10	38.00	35.00	25.10	35.00			
13.	K.A.U., Mannuthy	21.42	33.29	39.85	16.22	33.29	50.00			
14.	M.A.U., Parbhani	—	36.57	32.14	—	—	—			
15.	M.P.A.U., Rahuri	16.41	29.65	15.00	—	—	15.00			
16.	K.K.V., Dapoli	6.16	23.53	38.22	5.60	—	30.80			
17.	P.K.V., Akola	26.27	14.66	—	18.50	10.23	30.00			
18.	Raj. A.U., Bikaner	52.00	27.39	50.00	60.00	27.77	25.00			
19.	P.A.U., Ludhiana	35.53	64.80	50.00	29.903	64.30	32.00			
20.	O.U.A.T., Bhubneswar	58.00	58.70	50.00	13.00	—	50.00			

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Amount demanded during			Amount released during		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(Rs. in lacs)			(Rs. in lacs)		
21.	T.N.A.U., Coimbatore	24.86	19.325	35.00	23.51	19.32	35.00
22.	C.S.A.U.T., Kanpur	37.00	17.00	30.00	25.00	17.00	30.00
23.	G.B.P.U.A.T., Pantnagar	11.08	13.34	77.63	10.00	13.44	30.00
24.	N.D.U.A.T., Faizabad	15.85	27.34	30.00	15.70	27.37	30.00
25.	B.C.K.V.V., Nadia	63.50	47.74	50.00	49.90	—	50.00
26.	S.E.K.U.A.T., Srinagar	21.40	—	—	17.503	—	50.00

[English]

Consignment Agencies of VSP

2325. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications were received by the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for appointment of consignment Agencies from various parts of the country;

(b) whether there is any reservation for SCs/STs and displaced persons for these Agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Impact of Landslide on Pilang River

*2326. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the course of the river Pilang originating from Uttarkashi has been blocked due to landslide; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ward off the threat posed to public life?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Pilang stream, which carries a small discharge of 2.5 cumec in this period and meets Bhagirathi river about 25 km upstream of Maneri project, was blocked by landslide for about 12 hours on 7.11.1991.

(b) The blockage got cleared by itself

through self-erosion process. There was a small fall of 0.75 m in level of reservoir at Maneri due to this blockage upto midnight of 7.11.1991 when level started rising again due to clearance of the blockage. Since the stream discharge was very low and the project authorities at Maneri were fully alert, there was no cause for any concern at any stage.

[English]

Cancellation of LPG Agencies

2327. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies sanctioned during November, 1990 to March, 1991;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons among them;

(c) whether most of these sanctions have been cancelled later on due to irregularities in the procedure of sanctioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):

(a) 21 including these allotted under discretionary quota of the Government.

(b) Two.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Recovery of dues by CIL from States

2328. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has stopped the supply of coal to States/State Electricity Board due to non-payment of dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the arrears standing against each State; and

(c) the steps taken by the CIL to recover the dues from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). In view of very serious cash flow problem faced by Coal India Ltd., a decision has been taken to supply coal to power stations only against advance payment w.e.f. 1.10.91. State Electricity Boards/Power Housewise total outstandings as on 30.9.91 are given below:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Name of the SEB/Power House</i>	<i>Total Outstanding</i>
Bihar State Electricity Board	4893
Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	54210
Orissa State Electricity Board	903
Punjab State Electricity Board	14376
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	7074
Haryana State Electricity Board	12906
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	2708
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	21522
Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	4269
Gujarat Electricity Board	10021
West Bengal State Electricity Board	6090
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board.	689
West Bengal Power Deve. Corporation	5082
Karnataka Power Corpn. Ltd.	652
Durgapur Project Ltd.	4282
Damodar Valley Corpn.	19416
Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	4214

<i>Name of the SEB/Power House</i>	<i>Total Outstanding</i>
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	7997
National Thermal Power Corporation	7736
Calcutta Electricity Supply Co.	358
Ahemdabad Electricity Co.	2648
Others	89
GRAND TOTAL:	192335

(c) Steps being taken to recover the dues are as under:-

1. Ministry of Coal have already introduced from 1.10.91, the system of linking current coal supplies to advance payments.
2. Earlier also, all power units commissioned after 1.4.89 were being supplied coal only against advance payments or against revolving letters of credit.
3. State Governments have been requested to persuade/enable State Electricity Boards to clear their outstanding dues at the earliest.
4. Govt. of India have decided to adjust all undisputed coal sales outstandings as on 31.5.90 against Central Assistance to State Plans payable to all the State Governments whose SEBs and Power Utilities had defaulted, in four equal instalments, spread over four years beginning with 1990-91. Each annual instalment for Coal India Limited would amount to approximately Rs. 273 crores.

With the implementation of these steps, total amount outstanding against State Electricity Boards and Power Utilities is expected to come down considerably.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies in Rajasthan

2329. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies allotted in Rajasthan during last two years, district-wise; and

(b) the extent of quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes filled up in allotment of those outlets and agencies?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS,
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):
(a) and (b). Out of 32 retail outlets and 26 LPG distributorships awarded during the last two years in different districts of Rajasthan, 4 retail outlets and 4 LPG distributorship were awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

Systems of Issue of Passports

2330. SHRI RAM KASPE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report No. 1 of 1991 for the year ending March 31, 1990 had pointed out various shortcomings in the system of issue of passports; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINGH SOLANKI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has been recently received. Computers and More Secured Passport are being progressively introduced in Missions/Posts abroad. Missions concerned are being advised to meticulously follow accounting procedures, render services more expeditiously and carefully attend to all complaints and suggestions.

LPG Connections in Trivandrum District of Kerala

2331. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for LPG connections in Trivandrum district of Kerala;

(b) since when these applications are pending yearwise; and

(c) the time by which the applicants are likely to be provided with LPG connections?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). As on 1.4.1991 there was 2.23 lakhs applications pending for LPG connections in Kerala. District-wise figures of pending applications are not maintained by Government.

(c) Efforts are on to give LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

2333. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Kendra is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No Sir.

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

[Translation]

LPG Agencies in Kumaun Mandal in Uttar Pradesh

2334. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up LPG agencies in Kumaun Mandal;

(b) if so, the places where these are being set up and since when they are under construction; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be completed and the estimated amount likely to be spent thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). New LPG distributorships are opened in different areas as per Marketing Plans, products availability etc. Efforts are constantly being made to provide as many LPG connections as early as possible.

Disposal of Cases of Coal Bearing Areas 'Appellate Authority'

2335. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases submitted to the 'Appellate Authority' under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 during the last three years;

(b) whether all the cases have been disposed of;

(c) if not, the number of cases yet to be disposed of and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the remaining cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Flood Control Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

2336. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for the control of floods in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). There are 34 flood management scheme costing Rs. 83 crores, under technical appraisal. 10 schemes costing Rs. 17 crores have been recommended to the Planning Commission for approval. Observations on others, except seven recently received have been sent for compliance to the State Government.

[English]

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets on Out of Turn Basis

2338. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG and petrol/diesel retail outlets sanctioned on out of turn basis during the last twelve months;

(b) the details of the persons to whom the agencies/retail outlets sanctioned and the specific reasons therefor;

(c) the number of requests pending with his Ministry for the allotment of agencies/retail outlets; and

(d) the time by which pending requests are likely to be finalised?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). 35 LPG distributorships and 69 petrol/diesel retail outlets were sanctioned to different persons by the Government under its discretionary powers from November, 1990 to October, 1991.

(c) and (c). Such requests are regularly received by Govt. and disposed off on the merits of each case.

Reduction in Supply of Oil Products

2339. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Coordination Committee has proposed substantial reductions in supplies of oil products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government and major private and public sector consumers thereto?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Irrigation Projects and Dams in Gujarat

2340. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects and dams in Gujarat pending with the Union Government;

(b) the details including the time-schedule for construction of the on-going irrigation projects and dams in the State;

(c) whether some of these projects are running behind schedules;

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

(e) the extent of cost escalation as a result of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A Statement giving details of major and medium irrigation projects at different stages of appraisal is enclosed.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Status of Appraisal of New Major and Medium Irrigation projects of Gujarat as on 31.10.1991.

Sl. No.	Name of Project (District benefited)	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Expenditure incurred upto 3/91 (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand hectares)	Date of receipt in CWC	Whether included in Plan or not)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major projects							
1.	Watrak Reservoir (Banaskantha, Mohsana)	22.90 43.70	46.87	16.87	9/81 1/90	Yes (VI)	Techno economic examination completed. The state Government is required to prepare socio-economic evaluation report of the project and furnish concurrence of their Finance Department.
2.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir (Banaskantha, Mohsana)	34.88	39.357	10.84 (additional)	11/87	Yes (VI)	Techno economic examination completed and environment clearance has also been obtained.
3.	Modernisation of Bhadar project (Rajkot)	18.60	17.64	3.78 (additional)	11/87	Yes (VI)	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of Project (District benefited)	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Expenditure incurred upto 3/91 (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand hectares)	Date of receipt in CWC	Whether included in Plan of not)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Modernisation of Shatrunji (Bhavnagar).	26.68	17.11	8.95	11/87	Yes (VI)	The State is to sort out issues regarding cost estimates, B.C. ratio calculations, rehabilitation and resettlement and forest clearance.
5.	Modernisation of Fathewadi (Ahmedabad)	24.75	23.93	13.17 (additional)	11/87	Yes (VI)	The State is to revise project planning to make it viable and is to obtain clearance on rehabilitation and resettlement aspects.
6.	Modernisation of Kakrapar Irrigation Project (Baruch, Surat, Valsad)	60.12	55.05	49.46 (8.19 additional)	11/87	Yes (VI)	The State Government is to sort out issues regarding project planning, hydrology and cost estimates.
7.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal (Ahmedabad, Khoda)	8.10	6.379	2.40 (additional)	8/87	Yes (VI)	Techno economic examination completed and environmental clearance has also been obtained.

Sl. No.	Name of Project (District benefitted)	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Expenditure incurred upto 3/91 (Rs. Crores).	Benefits (Thousand hectares)	Date of receipt in CWC	Whether included in Plan of not)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.	Medium						
1.	Restoration of Macchu-II Irrigation Scheme (Rajkot)	37.76	30.94	9.52	6/90	Yes (VI)	Techno-economic examination completed.
2.	Walan Irrigation Scheme (Surat)	22.34	0.688	7.39	5/90	Yes (VI)	The State Government is to obtain Forest clearances, clearance of rehabilitation and resettlement plans. It is also required to review the cropping pattern and submit planning studies.
3.	Uben Irrigation Project (Jnagarh)	12.48	11.83	2.063	8/90	Yes (VI)	Techno-economic examination completed. The State is to furnish concurrence of their Finance and Planning Departments.
4.	Goma (Panchmahal)	19.34	1.00	4.89	7/90	Yes (VI)	Techno-economic examination completed, and environment clearance has also been obtained

Sl. No.	Name of Project (District benefitted)	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Expenditure incurred upto 3/91 (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand hectares)	Date of receipt in CWC	Whether included in Plan of not)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Mukteshwar (Banaskantha, Mohsana)	18.79	13.82	6.18	8/90	Yes (VI)	—do—
6.	Jalada (Baroda)	19.55	0.01	4.01 (VIII)	2/91	yes	Techno-economic examination completed. The State Government is required to obtain environmental clearance.

Increase in Number of Permanent Members of UN Security Council

2341. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had formally proposed any increase in the number of permanent members of U. N. Security Council;

(b) if so, the precise details of the proposal; and

(c) the response of the other member countries to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINGH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). In his address to the United Nations General Assembly, the External Affairs Minister stated that the UN should examine, as a matter of urgency, the proposals for an expansion of the Security Council to reflect the increased membership of the United Nations and to ensure a more equitable and balanced representation of the members of the United Nations in the Security Council.

(c) A number of countries support the proposal concerning the expansion of the Security Council. The Nonaligned countries have also endorsed this call in their Ministerial level meeting at Accra in September 1991.

Evolving Hybrid Cotton Varieties

2342. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton breeders in Indian Agricultural Research Institute have achieved breakthrough in evolving hybrid cotton varieties suitable for cultivation in Northern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (b). Sir, The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a few inter-specific (*Gosypium hirsutum X G barbadense*) cotton hybrids, likely to be suitable for cotton wheat double cropping system of North India.

Copper, MICA and Gold Deposits in Tamil Nadu

2343. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper mica and gold deposits have been found in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for their exploitation?

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

(b) *Copper*: Exploration carried out by various State and Central Government agencies in Mamandur multimetal deposit has revealed two ore bodies - a sphalerite rich multimetal (copper, lead, zinc, silver) ore body and a chalcopyrite rich ore body. The reserves in sphalerite rich ore body are estimated to be 0.66 million tonnes with an average metal content of about 5.5% zinc, 1.19% copper, 0.45% lead and 4 gms. per tonne silver. The chalcopyrite rich ore body contain 0.13 m. tonnes of ore with a metal content of 0.62% copper, 0.69% zinc, 0.12% lead.

Mica: Small prospects of mica have been reported in Nilgiri, Trichi, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Kanyakumari districts.

Gold: Exploration carried out by Geological Survey of India in Adakonda in

Dharmapuri district have estimated a potential reserve of 67,095 tonnes of gold ore with 1.03 g/t of gold. Placer gold is found in the alluvial deposits of Ponnaiyar and Paar river systems draining the Kolar Gold fields.

(c) The copper and gold deposits located so far have not been found to be economically viable for exploitation. The exploitation of mica is mostly in private sector.

National Conference on Agriculture

2344. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi campaign 1991-92 was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the Conference; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign, it was observed that there was likely to be a shortfall in the production of kharif foodgrains 1991 from the targeted level. The discussions during the National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign were basically directed towards evolving the requisite strategies to make up the losses suffered in kharif foodgrains during 1991 and also to attain rabi targets 1991-92. The measures/programmes and the thrust areas as suggested after discussion with the State Governments are detailed hereunder:-

(i) Additional coverage of area un-

der rabi crops, more particularly in areas which were left fallow during the kharif seasons.

- (ii) Sowings of early/short duration crops under rainfed conditions without disturbing the normal winter crop pattern.
- (iii) Timely showings of regular winter crop to attain higher productivity.
- (iv) To work out a reservoir action plan in respect of major and medium irrigation sources and to finalise the irrigation schedule, so that irrigation water could be provided at critical stages of crop growth.
- (v) Larger area coverage under rabi/summer rice in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam and Orissa.
- (vi) Preparation of action plan for covering the the additional irrigated area to be developed during the current year. The States of U.P. and Bihar were requested to pay special attention to the development of area under tube-wells and bamboo borings under the assistance to small and marginal farmers programme.
- (vii) Uninterrupted supply of power for irrigation an adequate availability of diesel for agricultural purposes.
- (viii) Special emphasis under SFPP (Wheat) on selected components with reference to the constraints prevailing in different States.

- (ix) Special efforts to cover more area under rabi maize in the States of Bihar and eastern U.P.
- (x) Greater emphasis was laid for improving plant protection measures, increased overall availability of certified/improved varieties of seeds and fertilisers, expansion of National Watershed Development Programme in rainfed areas; easy and adequate availability of credit alongwith effective extension support for sustainable development in agriculture.

(c) The progress of the above strategy programme implementation is being monitored/reviewed periodically by the Crop Weather Watch Group headed by Additional Secretary in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. Officers have also visited the States to review the progress on the spot and provide necessary assistance for removing constraints, if any. Meetings and discussions, have also been arranged with State Government officials, particularly in North-East, Eastern as well as North-West States to review their requirements and progress.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Petrol/Diesel Outlets in Hilly Districts of Uttar Pradesh

2345. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for opening of

diesel and petrol retail outlets in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Pauri and Chamoli districts have the required number of petrol and diesel retail outlets in accordance with this criteria;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal for opening of more diesel retail outlets in the said two districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):

(a) to (d). There are 10 retail outlets in Pauri and 5 retail outlets in Chamoli districts of U.P. New petrol/diesel retail outlets are opened in different places as per Marketing Plans, availability of products, etc. There is no separate criteria for opening retail outlets in hilly areas.

Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

2346. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Project in Bihar; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the progress of work on various components of the Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Project and the schedule of completion is attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Component of Subamarekha Multipurpose Project</i>	<i>Progress of work (%)</i>	<i>Schedule of completion</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandil Dam	93	1991-92
2.	Icha Dam	2	1994-95
3.	Galudih Barrage	93	1992-93
4.	Kharkai Barrage	Not started.	Not fixed up.
5.	Chandil Left Main Canal	62	1996-97
6.	Icha Left Canal	28	1994-95
7.	Icha Right Canal	50	1995-96
8.	Galudih Right Canal	69	1994-95
9.	Kharkai Right Canal	24	Not fixed up.
10.	Kharkai Left Canal	Not started.	Not fixed up.
11.	Chandil Right Canal	Under Inves- tigation.	Not fixed up.
12.	Galudih Left Canal	Under Inves- tigation.	Not fixed up.

Note : The expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1991 is about Rs. 541 crores against the latest estimated cost of Rs. 14.29 crores.

[English]

Poultry Farming

2347. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the production of Eggs and Chickens
in the country during the last three years,
State-wise;

(b) the national target of these products
during the current year;

(c) whether Karnataka and Madhya
Pradesh have infrastructure for advancement
of poultry farming;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to encourage poultry
farming in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). State-wise egg production of the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given in the attached Statement. The National target for the egg production for 1991-92 is 22.8 billion eggs. National/State-wise data relating to production and targets in respect of chickens (broiler) are not compiled.

(c) to (e). Information is still awaited from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

LPG Bottling Plants

2348. SHRI D.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG bottling Plants in the country till todate; and

(b) the number of LPG bottling plants in Tamil Nadu and their capacity of filling cylinders?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):
(a) 77 as on 1.4.1991.

(b) There are 5 Bottling Plants in Tamil Nadu, with an average filling capacity of 30700 cylinders per day.

Demand of Petroleum Products

2349. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise projection figures regarding the annual demand of petroleum products during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the details regarding the annual indigenous oil production during the Eight Plan at the existing rate of extraction and possible addition;

(c) whether the Government have any clear-cut policy for lessing out areas for oil exploration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):
(a) Yearwise projected demand of petroleum products during Eighth Plan are as under:-

(Fig. in TMT)

Year	Demand
1992-93	60711
1993-94	63870
1994-95	68716
1995-96	74110
1996-97	79368

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised.

(c) and (d). 39 Offshore and 33 Onshore blocks have been offered for exploration to foreign and private Indian companies under the Fourth Round of bidding.

Production of Oilseeds

2350. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of oilseeds have declined over the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being initiated by the Government to enhance the production of oilseeds and their sustainability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The production of oilseeds during last three years was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (lakh tonnes)</i>
1988-89	180.3
1989-90	167.5
1990-91	191.0 (preliminary estimates).

(c) To increase oilseeds production in a given time frame, a mission approach has been adopted through the Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses. Programme have been taken up to tackle the problem from all angles i.e. development of production and processing technology, input support service is provided to the farmers through the implementation of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), which provides financial support on production and distribution of seeds, rhizobial culture, plant protection chemicals and equipments improved farm implements, sprinkler sets and gypsum and pyrites distribution.

[*Translation*]

LPG to Uttar Pradesh

2351. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of LPG being

supplied in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the allotment of LPG to Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):

(a) The packed domestic and non-domestic (commercial & industrial) LPG supplied to the consumers in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 was around 234.6 TMT. Besides about 12.5 TMT LPG was supplied to bulk-consumers in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91.

(b) to (d). The LPG demand of any particular State in the country is estimated on the basis of demand of existing customers in that State and the new customers likely to be enrolled in a particular year which depends on the estimated availability of LPG during the year.

Constitution of Joint Irrigation Board

2352. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to constitute a Joint Irrigation Board to augment irrigation facilities and to sort out problems arising between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have held talks with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The National Water Policy states that the river basin be taken as a unit of development. In keeping with the policy, the Central Government favours setting up of Joint river basin Authorities for development of inter-State rivers. In type of Joint Authorities suggested are, however, required to come through the joint efforts of the State Governments and the Central Government. The issue of formation of Joint Control Board of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh came up for discussion in their bilateral meeting on 29.5.1991 at Bhopal. The concept was appreciated and the Uttar Pradesh Government agreed to react the proposal sent by Madhya Pradesh Government in this regard. In the meantime, it was decided to activate the existing Technical Committee.

[English]

Emission of Coal dust from Bokaro Thermal Power Station

2353. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited in Kathara Area of Bihar has made any complaint against the emission of harmful coal dust from Bokaro Thermal Power Station (Damodary Vally Corporation);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Parity Between Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Commodities

2354. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to maintain parity between the prices of the agricultural and non-agricultural commodities;

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

(c) whether the Government have sought the view of the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The Government had revised the terms of reference of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in 1980 to take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Accordingly, CACP take into account the terms of trade, while formulating the recommendations on the price policy for major agricultural commodities.

LPG Agencies in Gujarat

2355. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands from Jamnagar district of Gujarat for allotment of more LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the number of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets opened in Jamnagar district during 1988 to 1990; and

(d) the target for the opening and allotment of the same December, 1991?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANKUMAR): (a) to (d). Proposals are received regularly for opening more petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies in different places of the country including Jamnagar district of Gujarat. The oil companies on the basis of market surveys, products availability etc. include such places in the marketing plans.

During 1988 to 1990, 3 retail outlets and 3 LPG agencies were opened in Jamnagar district.

Levy of Cess on Coal

2356. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of royalty on coal, as revised recently;

(b) the states of negotiations with the State Governments conferred on the question of levy of cess by State Governments;

(c) the amount payable on account of coal cess by the coal producing companies until the order of the Supreme Court, State wise; and

(d) the pit-head price of coal of various grades, on April, 1990 and April, 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The rate of royalty on coal as revised with effect from 1.8.1991

except for the States of West Bengal and Assam are as follows:-

<i>Grade of Coal</i>	<i>Rs./tonne</i>
Steel Grade I&II	150
Washery Grade I	150
Washery Grade II&III	120
Washery Grade IV	75
Semi Coking Grade I&II	120
Non Coking Grade A/B	120
Non Coking Grade 'C'	75
Non Coking Grade D/E	45
Non Coking Grade F/G	25

(b) The question of negotiations with the State Government on the subject of retention of cess levied by them does not arise for the reasons that the Supreme Court themselves have allowed the States concerned to retain the cess on coal collected by them upto the dates indicated below:-

Government of Bihar	4.4.1991
Government of Orissa	22.12.89
Government of Madhya Pradesh	28.3.1986

The State Governments whose legislations imposing cess on coal have been struck down cannot levy/collect the cess from the dates decided by the courts in this regard.

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

(d) The pithead price of coal remained

the same on 1st April, 1990 and 1st April, 1991. the details are as follows:-

<i>Non-Coking Coal</i>		<i>Coking Coal</i>	
<i>Grade</i>	<i>Run of Mine Coal Price (Rs./tonne)</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Run of Mine Coal price (Rs./tonne)</i>
A	399.00	Steel Grade I	651.00
B	364.00	Steel Grade II	543.00
C	318.00	Washery Grade I	470.00
D	252.00	Wahsery Grade II	390.00
E	200.00	Washery Grade III	300.00
F	160.00	Washery Grade IV	280.00
G	114.00	Semi Coking I	470.00
Assam Coal	460.00	Semi Coking Grade II	390.00
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
C	396.00		
D	349.00		
E	295.00		
F	222.00		
G	173.00		

Blue-Print on Production of Steel

2357. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since prepared a blue-print for the increase in the production of steel; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRIK SONTOSH

MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Production planning in steel plants is a continuous process.

[Translation]

Irrigation Potential in Bihar

2358. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of unirrigated land in Bihar at present;

(b) the target laid down for the augmentation of irrigation potential in the State during 1990-91; and

(c) the extent to which the target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) As per Land Use Statistics (1987-88 provisional), an area of 42,86,000 hectares is unirrigated.

(b) and (c): Against the target for creation of irrigation potential of 3,90,000 hectares in the State during 1990-91, the anticipated achievement is reported to be 4,88,000 hectares.

[English]

Profit Earned by Madras Refineries Ltd.

2359. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Refineries Ltd. have been making huge profits and paying dividends to its employees as well as to the Government;

(b) if so, the actual profits earned during the last three years, year wise; and

(c) the dividends paid to the Union Government and its employees, separately during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Dividends are paid only to the two shareholders viz. Government of India and National Iranian Oil Company.

(b) The actual profit after tax earned

during the last three years is as under:-

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	51.28
1989-90	50.23
1990-91	50.55

(c) The dividend paid to the Government of India during the last three years is as under:

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	20.28
1989-90	20.28
1990-91	20.28

Drilling Operation at Cochin High

2360. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the drilling operation in the Arabian Sea of the West of Cochin;

(b) the companies that are doing the drilling operation at Cochin High; and

(c) the terms and conditions of these drilling companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) So far, three wells have been drilled in the area by ONGC.

(b) No company is doing drilling operations at Cochin High.

(c) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Supply of Fertilizers to Madhya Pradesh****Survey for Opening Retail Outlets in U.P.**

2362. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

2361. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey of Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. with a view to opening more retail outlets keeping in view the present consumption of petroleum products in these areas;

(a) the quantity and the varieties of fertilizers sought by Madhya Pradesh for Kharif and Rabi seasons during 1991-92;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers supplied to Madhya Pradesh so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the farmers in Madhya Pradesh are supplied adequacy of fertilizers?

(b) whether any proposal to allot LPG agencies to educated unemployed youth is also under consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAM): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the demand, allocation and availability of fertilisers in NPK terms in Madhya Pradesh during Kharif, 1991 and so far in Rabi, 1991-92 is attached.

(b) There is no separate reservation for unemployed youths.

(c) The supply and availability of fertilisers is being monitored closely by Government of India, to take corrective steps wherever necessary, and no problem is anticipated in meeting the requirement of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement Showing Demand, Allocation and Availability of Various Fertilisers in Madhya Pradesh During Kharif 91 and Rabi 91-92.

(1000 tonnes)

<i>Season</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>ECA allocation</i>	<i>Availability during the season</i>
<i>Kharif 91</i>			
N	284.87	303.14	345.95
P	181.10	178.30	208.79
K	35.00	32.15	38.57
Total	500.97	513.59	593.31

Rabi 91-92

(As on 31/10/91)

N	250.03	277.21	108.47
P	182.00	178.20	88.53
K	18.00	20.52	12.00
Total	450.03	475.93	209.00

Exploration of Oil in Assam and Maharashtra

2363. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Maharashtra and Assam having oil deposits and whether exploration work for oil is in progress; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b) In Assam oil deposits have been found at 35 places. However, in Maharashtra, so far, no deposit has been established. The exploration work is presently continuing in Assam

[English]

Under Ground Irrigation Potential

2364. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the under ground irrigation potential

available and actually utilised in hectares, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of this potential tapped so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to allocate more funds to further encourage minor irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The ultimate irrigation potential from ground water is 803.3 lakh hectares of which the potential created and utilised at the end of 7th Plan (1989-90) are 348 lakh hectares and 325 lakh hectares respectively. the State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) The irrigation potential tapped up to the end of 7th Plan is about 43.3%

(c) and (d). The details of the Eighth Plan are yet to be finalised. However, emphasis is being laid on modernisation of old systems, conjunctive use of ground and surface water, people's participation in management of system etc. with a view to increase the levels of irrigation efficiency in the Irrigation Schemes.

STATEMENT

Ground Water Development upto Seventh Plan Irrigation Potential (in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Ultimate (Provisional)	Development at the end of VII Plan (1989-90) (Likely)	
			Potential	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.9	16.07	15.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	—	—
3.	Assam	15.6	1.69	1.16
4.	Bihar	71.8	32.28	29.6
5.	Goa	0.76	0.01	0.01
6.	Gujarat	48.1	15.96	15.50
7.	Haryana	18.8	14.50	14.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.74	0.16	0.12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.83	0.08	0.08
10.	Karnataka	31.2	5.84	5.68

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Ultimate (Provisional)			Development at the end of VII Plan (1989-90) (Likely)	
		1	2	3	Potential	Utilised
11.	Kerala			9.9	1.06	0.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh			127.0	14.59	14.20
13.	Maharashtra			58.4	14.31	13.8
14.	Manipur			0.16	Negligible	Negligible
15.	Meghalaya			0.56	0.09	0.09
16.	Mizoram			—	—	—
17.	nagaland			—	0.01	0.01
18.	Orissa			54.0	6.29	5.63
19.	Punjab			38.2	32.24	31.75
20.	Rajasthan			34.4	17.77	17.45
21.	Sikkim			—	Negligible	Negligible

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Ultimate (Provisional)	Development at the end of VII Plan (1989-90) (Likely)	
			Potential	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	28.5	12.36	12.28
23.	Tripura	0.8	0.18	0.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	180.0	152.6	138.5
25.	West Bengal	18.8	9.25	7.8
	Total States	802.65	347.34	324.60
	Total Union Territories	1.19	0.62	0.62
	Grand Total	803.84	347.96	325.22
	Say	803.8	348.0	325.00

Oil and Gas Projects in Haryana

2365. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Oil/Gas related scheme/projects in Haryana have been pending with the Union Government for a long period;

(b) if so, since when and the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in giving approval to them; and

(d) the time by which the approval is likely to be given to each of these projects and schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d) There is only one project in Haryana namely Kamal Refinery which is to be set up by the Indian Oil Corporation. The modalities of its implementation are being worked out.

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies in Tamil Nadu

2366. DR. (SMT) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies and the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets in Tamil Nadu and particularly in Periyar and Sallim Districts;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot new LPG agencies and petrol retails outlets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a)

	RO	LPG
Tamil Nadu -	1399	305
Periyar -	77	14
Salem -	117	17

(b) and (c): New petrol/diesel retails outlets and LPG distributorships are opened in different places as per Marketing Plans, availability of products, etc.

Black Stone and Granite Deposits in Santhal Parganas Bihar

2367. SHRI SI MON MARANDI: Will the Minister of MINIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of black stone and granite in Santhal Parganas of Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for mining of better quality of granite and black stone in this area;

(c) the quantity of granite being exported, the countries to which it is being exported and the earnings from export by the Government during 1990-91;

(d) whether the Union Government have formulated any plan for development of this area and making granite and black stone export-oriented during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Occurrences of granite have been reported in Deoghar, Godda and Bhagalpur districts where reserves of 19 million cu.m have been estimated. Black stone ballast/bouldars occur in Pakud areas of Sahibganj district.

As per information available, Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation, a State Public Sector Undertaking has a proposal to set up a processing plant in the joint sector at Daltonganj in Palameu district for manufacture of export quality pink granite blocks.

(c) As per information available, 6,14,767 tonnes of granite was exported during 1990-91 from India. Principal markets for Indian rough and cut blocks of granite are Japan, Italy, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium and Singapore while the principal markets for polished granite are UK, USA, USSR, Japan, Germany and Netherlands. Besides Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAF, Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand etc. also important granite from India. The value of exports of granite in 1990-91 was approximately Rs. 198 crores.

While royalty and the levies on granite accrue to concerned State Governments, earnings from exports go to the individual exporters of granite.

(d) to (f): Since granite is a minor mineral, the development of granite deposits is the responsibility of the State Government. The Union Government have given incentives for encouraging exports of granite like providing export finance at concessional interest, waiving of customs and excise duties on equipments required for 100% Export Oriented Units and concession from payment of tax under the income tax Act.

Restructuring of ONGC

2368. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b) There have been many suggestions but no formal decision to restructure the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been taken by the Government.

Procurement of Raw Cashewnuts by NAFED

2369. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NAFED propose to procure raw cashewnuts from cashew growers in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of cashewnuts proposed to be procured during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Under the Kerala Raw Cashewnut (Procurement & Distribution) Act, 1981, only a Cooperative Society registered under the Kerala Cooperative Society Act, 1969 can

be appointed as the Agent or Sub-Agent of the State Government to purchase raw cashewnuts. Therefore, NAFED can not procure raw cashewnuts from cashew growers of Kerala.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Desiltation of Rivers

2370. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rivers in respect of which desiltation work was undertaken during 1990-91;

(b) whether the desiltation work was undertaken in respect of rivers in Bihar during the said period; and

(c) if so, the names of such rivers and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Desiltation work for Navigation purposes have ben undertaken on rive Ganges and Brahmaputra during 1990-91.

(b) Desiltation work on river Ganges in the Ballia-Patna and Patna-Farakka reaches were undertaken for maintaining a depth of 1.5 metre to 2 metres of water in the channel during the year 1990-91.

(c) In the Farakka-Patna stretch dredging at 3 critical shoals and bandalling at 11 shoals were carried out while in the Patna-Ballia stretch bandalling was carried out at 4 shoals.

Safety Measures for Coal Mine Workers

2371. DR. G.L.KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to chalk out any plan for the safety of the coal mine workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B.NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b): To ensure safety of coal miners, the mines are run strictly as per provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed there-under. In addition thereto there is a regular system of monitoring & review of the safety situation through Pit Safety Committee at Unit level, Tripartite Committee at the Area & Company level, Safety Board at Coal India & Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines at Government level. Workman Inspector's are appointed in all mines, who report to the management and to the Director General of Mines Safety. The miners are provided with intrinsically safe electrical appliances and other safety gears to work with. The Coal Companies also implement the recommendations/guidelines laid down by the periodical Safety Conferences for Improving safety in mines.

Central State Farm Suratgarh

2372. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under the Central State Farm, Suratgarh;

(b) the profit/loss made during last two years by the Farm; and

(c) the area of land lying uncultivated during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Total area of land of Central State Farm, Suratgarh is about 6293 hectares.

(b) The Farm has earned profits during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 as per details indicated below;

<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	
Year	Amount
1989-90	95.85
1990-91	29.22 (Tentative)

(c) The required information is as under:

Year	Area in <i>hec.</i>
1989-90	Kharif (279) Rabi (903)
1990-91	Kharif (3968) Rabi (818) (Tentative)

<i>(in Lakh tonnes)</i>		
Year	Lignite	Leco (Coke)
1990-91	117.59	2.55
1991-92 (upto end Oct.91)	74.87	1.59

The selling price as on 29-11-1991 is as under:-

Raw Lignite	Rs. 410/tonne
Leco	Rs. 1,900/tonne

(b) and (c): No, Sir. The relative calorific value of coal is taken into account while fixing the price of Lignite and Leco. In fact, the selling price of Lignite and Leco is higher than the landed cost of coal if taken only in calorific terms. The price of raw lignite was revised from Rs. 325/tonne to Rs. 410/tonne only in October, 1991. The price of Leco was

[English]

Production of Lignite and Leco in NIC

2373. DR. P VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Lignite and Leco in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NIC) and their selling price per tonne;

(b) whether there is any shortfall in their selling price as compared to coal according to their calorific value; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase their price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The production of lignite and Leco during 1990-91 and in the first seven months of the current year 1991-92 (from 1-4-91 to 31-10-91) is as follows:

revised to Rs. 1900/tonne from Rs. 1750/tonne in May, 1991. There is no justification, therefore, or need to further increase the prices at the moment. However, the market conditions and the relative price of coal is constantly monitored and as when these change, appropriate action for revising the price of Lignite and Leco would be taken.

**Opening of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets
in Barabanki District of UP**

2374. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh where the Government propose to open petrol and diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies during the current year;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c) Two retails outlets are planned to be opened in Barabanki-one each at Dewas and Barabanki.

[*Translation*]

National Cooperative Bank

2375. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Co-operative Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the bank is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Registrar of Cooperative

Societies has received a proposal for registration of National Cooperative Bank of India under Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 and the Rules thereunder from National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), the Chief Promoters. The proposal is for setting up of a cooperative bank at National level with the membership of state level Bank, National Federation of Cooperative Banks and urban cooperative banks. The objective of the proposed bank is to serve as balancing centre for cooperative banking institutions in the country by mobilising surplus funds from the cooperative sector and to invest them in other sectors of cooperatives.

(c) Reserve Bank of India, prima facie, has not agreed to the proposal in view of their doubt about the viability of the proposed Bank. It has also been opined that for setting up of the proposed Bank, amendment to the Banking Regulations Act will also be necessary.

The proposal for registration of the NCBI is now under examination in the context of the views of RBI.

[*English*]

Drip Irrigation

2376. DR. VASAN NIWRUTTIPAWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered under drip irrigation, State-wise;

(b) the details of steps being taken for encouraging and popularising the system;

(c) the details of subsidy provided for this purpose to various States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) the area covered under drip

irrigation is estimated as 23426 ha. State-wise break down is given below:-

(1)	Andhra Pradesh	-	800 ha.
(2)	Gujarat	-	300 ha.
(3)	Karnataka	-	2000 ha.
(4)	Kerala	-	400 ha.
(5)	Maharashtra	-	16426 ha.
(6)	Tamil Nadu and	-	2500 ha.
(7)	Other States	-	1000 ha.

(b) To promote Drip irrigation System a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Encouraging use of sprinkler/drip/drip system etc." is under implementation since 1982-83. The aim thrust of the scheme is to help small and marginal farmers, and the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category to adopt Drip Irrigation System. Cooperative and Community farmers are also encouraged. The subsidy available is at 25%, 33 1/3% and 50% of the cost for small,

marginal and scheduled caste/ Scheduled tribe farmers respectively to be shared equally by the Central and State Government. In addition, the States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have also announced separate subsidy schemes of their own for drip irrigation systems. The National Committee on the use of Plastics in Agriculture have also taken a number of steps for encouraging and popularising drip irrigation system. These include setting up of Agriculture Plasticulture Development Centres in different Agro Climatic conditions to undertake research development and extension work in water management, organising training programmes for State Government officials to create awareness, organising seminars and workshops for promotion of drip irrigation system, fixing of unit of drip system in consultation with NABARD and taking up of techno-economic feasibility studies for drip irrigation in various States etc.

(c) The subsidy provided for drip systems under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of encouraging use of Sprinkler/Drip System during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	During the years		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	17.77
2.	Gujarat	5.33	1.87	6.83
3.	Kerala	—	3.95	8.61
4.	Maharashtra	56.58	105.52*	72.47

*This includes sprinklers also.

Setting up of Transmitters by voice of America in Indian Sub Continent

2377. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(e) whether the Voice of America (VOA) is on way to set up transmitters in the Indian Sub-continent;

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

(c) whether the Government of India was approached by V.O.A. to set up a transmitter in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (e) and (b). In so far as the South Asian region is concerned Government are aware of the Agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and Sri Lanka to upgrade and relocate Voice of America's existing receiving and broadcasting facilities in Sri Lanka. Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka in order to ensure that such facilities are used only for public broadcasting.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Water Salinisation Problems in Coastal Area

2378. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of a United Nations Agency, coastal areas of India are facing serious water salinisation problem;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated in consultation with UN experts to solve the problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Several location based studies have been conducted within coastal areas of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Orissa with United Nations Development Programme assistance, wherein the problems of sea water ingress and soil salinity were acute. Many projects have been formulated for construction of tidal regulators, check dams, spreading basins and channels, Bhandaras etc. for artificial recharge of ground water. Several of them are under execution and likely to be completed shortly, subject to fund availability.

World Bank Assistance for rehabilitation of displaced persons of Singur Project

2379. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sought from the World Bank for the rehabilitation of the displaced person of Singur Project in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons of Singur Reservoir Project is a component of the World Bank assisted Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project-I. Of the total project cost of Rs. 257 crores, a provision of

Rs. 16.98 crores has been made for this item of work. *Inter-alia*, the plan for resettlement and rehabilitation approved by Government of Andhra Pradesh provides for development of infrastructural facilities roads, schools, hospitals, libraries, approach roads and protected water supply for all resettlements. In addition, economic development schemes for 27 fully and 42 partially submerged villages are planned, alongwith house sites free of cost.

Polavaram Irrigation Project

2380. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Polavaram Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of financial assistance sought from the World Bank for the implementation of the project; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to declare it a National Project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Project as formulated by the State Government is estimated to cost Rs. 3030 crores. The State Government is required to modify the proposal in the light of the observations of Central Water Commission. Therefore, there is no proposal for seeking financial assistance from the World Bank for the project at present.

(c) The Polavaram Project fulfils the criteria evolved for declaring a project as a national project.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

2381. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process and execution of modernisation work of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been completed according to its time schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the further time schedule fixed for its completion;

(d) whether the contractors of both Indian and foreign origins have been raising their bills due to cost escalation;

(e) if so, the details of the bills paid to them both in India and foreign currency;

(f) whether any foreign aid or loan has been utilised; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The modernisation work of Durgapur Steel Plant is due for completion by March, 1993. This schedule is likely to be adhered to except for one Blast Furnace out of the three to be reconstructed which is expected to be completed by December, 1993.

(d) For the indigenous portion only, the contracts provide an escalation clause, with a ceiling of 15%, and the contractors have been raising bills on this account.

(e) the details of the amount towards escalation so far paid are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Package</i>	<i>Contractors</i>	<i>Amount Paid (Rupee crores)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Raw material Handling Plant	Birla Technical Services (BTS)	0.59
		Hindustan Steel Works Construction (HSCL)	5.19
			<u>5.78</u>
2.	Sintering Plant	Tiazpromexport, USSR (TPE)	0.75
		Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)	1.34
			<u>2.09</u>
3.	Blast Furnace	Tiazpromesport, USST (TPE)	0.87
		Birla Technical Services (BTS)	0.21
		Hindustan Steel-works Construction Ltd. (HSCL)	0.74
			<u>1.82</u>
4.	Basic Oxygen Furnace	Birla Technical Service (BTS)	0.45
		Dodsai	7.53
			<u>7.98</u>

Sl. No.	Package	Contractors			Amount Paid (Rupee crores)
		1	2	3	
5.	Continuous Casting Plant		Larsen & Toubro		5.98
6.	Ore Processing Plant		Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. (HSCL)		0.12
7.	Coke Oven Battery		Otto India Ltd.		2.21
8.	Bye-Product Plant		Engg. Projects (India) Ltd.		0.90
9.	new Lime Calcination Plant		Vulcan Engg. Works		0.65
10.	Hot Metal Ladle Repair Shop		Braithwaite.		0.91
11.	Plant Water Supply		Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI)		0.25
12.	Repair Shop Facility and Instrumentation shortage.		Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. (HSCL)		0.03
13.	power Distribution		Asean Brown Boverly Ltd.		4.08
	Lighting & Telephone System		Crompton Greaves Ltd.		2.29
					<u>6.37</u>
14.	Road and Transport		NBCC		0.06
			Grand Total:		35.15

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The details of foreign loan utilised are as follows:-

1	2	3	Rs. crores	4
Amount			Rs. equivalent (Exchange Rate as on 27.11.91)	
1.	Loan from KFW (Germany)	DM 110.045	Million	177.85
2.	Loan from Deutsche Bank	DM 71.562	Million	115.66
3.	Loan from Finnish Exp. Bank	DM 10.830	Million	17.50
4.	Loan from Nippon Cr. Bank	DM 10.681	Million	21.37
5.	Swiss Mixed Credit	Sfr. 2.255	Million	29.49
Sfr. 16.170			Million	361.87

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The details of foreign loan utilised are as follow:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Rs. equivalent (Exchange Rate as on 27.11.91)</i>
Loan from KFW (Germany)	DM 110.045 Million	177.85
Loan from Deutsche Bank	DM 71.562 Million	115.66
Loan from Finnsh Exp., Bank	DM 10.830 Million	17.50
Loan from Nippon Cr. Bank	DM 10.681 Million Sfr. 2.225 Million	21.37
Swiss Mixed Credit	Sfr. 16.170 Million	29.49
		361.87

Exploration of Mineral Oil

2382. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in various parts of the country for the exploration of mineral Oil; and

(b) the broad features in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Exploration has been carried out in several parts (basins) of the country i.e. category I Canbay, Upper Assam, Bombay Offshore, Krishna Godavari, Cauvery and Assam Arakan Fold Belt, and in categories II, III and IV basins i.e. Kutch, Rajasthan, Andaman, Himalayan foothills, Ganga Valley, Bengal, Saurashtra, Kerala Konkan, Mahanadi, Gondwana and other basins. As a result, in category I basins by 1.1.91 about 1178 MMT of recoverable reserves of crude oil have been established.

EEC Assistance for development of Kharland in Maharashtra

2383. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic

Community has allocated funds for the development of Kharland in the coastal regions of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of such funds provided by EEC during the last three years;

(c) whether these funds have been utilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). Agreement for the Saline Land Reclamation Project was signed with the European Economic Community in August 1984 for an amount of ECU 20 million to be provided in the form of commodity support i.e. fertilizers. Expenditure incurred by the Government of Maharashtra under this project is to be reimbursed out of counterpart funds (generated by sale of fertilizers). As of now, a sum of Rs. 15.68 crores has been reimbursed to the Maharashtra Government.

Defence Budget of Pakistan

2384. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Monetary Fund

had warned Pakistan to cut its defence budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan spends about a half of its budget on defence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). There have been several media reports indicating that the International Monetary Fund had suggested a 9% cut in the Pakistani defence budget.

(c) According to official figures published by the Pakistan Government, Pakistan spends 38% of its budget on defence. It is, however, believed that a part of its defence expenditure is covered under other heads, so the percentage could be higher.

(d) Pakistan's diversion of resources to defence beyond its legislative needs adversely affects economic development and the security environment in the region.

Government constantly monitor all development having a bearing on India's security and take necessary measures to safeguard it.

Fish Gene Bank

2385. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up fish gene bank in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified for the purpose;

(c) the advantages of these gene banks; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent on setting up of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At the National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBPGR) in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Gene banks help in genetic improvement and conservation of species.

(d) Approximately Rs. 70 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

Narmada Sagar Dam

2386. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Sagar Dam is being constructed in the earthquake prone area;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of suggestion made by the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Narmada Sagar Dam is being constructed in the area falling at the borders of seismic zone II and III as per the Indian Standard Classification (IS 1893-1984). This is a mild earthquake prone area.

(b) Survey has been conducted by the Engineering Geological Division, Centre Region of Geological Survey of India at Nagpur and Department of Earthquake Engineering, University of Roorkee.

(c) Based on the suggestion of Engineering Geological Division, centre Region, Nagpur and the Department of Earthquake Engineering, University of Roorkee and after a detailed investigation and seismic analysis at site using a probabilities approach, a suggested effective peak ground acceleration equal to 0.2g (acceleration due to gravity) has been adopted.

(d) The National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad carried out deep seismic sounding survey which indicated that

the point of seismic activity was 20 kilometer South of Narmada river in the region of the Project.

Distribution of Pulses

2387. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of pulses distributed by the NAFED during 1991-92 to each States; and

(b) the agencies involved in distribution of pulses in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Out of the stocks of pulses procured by

NAFED during the course of its business activities during 1991-92, offer was made to State Civil Supplies Corporations/State requirement, since there was no demand from them, stocks were sold in the open market. A statement indicating state-wise disposal of pulses is annexed.

(b) In Uttar Pradesh offer to lift pulses was made to

- (1) Uttar Pradesh Essential Commodities Corporation Ltd.,
- (2) Uttar Pradesh Sahakari Prakriya & Tilhen Vikas Sangh, and
- (3) U.P. Coop. Federation, Lucknow. However, no demand was received from them.

STATEMENT

State wise of disposal of pulses during the year 1991-92

S.No.	State	Disposal in Mts.
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4246
2.	Madhya Pradesh	986
3.	Rajasthan	2900
4.	Andhra Pradesh	—
5.	Gujarat	583
6.	Karnataka	—
7.	Bihar	798
8.	Orissa	—
9.	Maharashtra	197
10.	Tamil Nadu	577
11.	Chandigarh	326
12.	West Bengal	825
13.	Kerale	472
14.	Assam	40
15.	Delhi	352
		12300

[English]

Distribution of Dhara Edible Oil

2388. SHRI SUDHIRSAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has approached the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with a proposal to distribute Dhara edible oil in rural areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the response of NDDB thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra had requested NDDB to supply some additional quantity of Dhara to it to meet the demand during the festival season, on the eve of Diwali, particularly in areas where Dhara is presently not marketed. NDDB made arrangements to supply 120 MT through agencies nominated by Government of Maharashtra. The State Government has lifted approximately 64 MT through two agencies.

[Translation]

Vacancies for SCs/STs

2389. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of such posts lying vacant in his Ministry at present; and

(b) the steps taken to fill up the reserved vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Twelve vacancies in

various grades reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are presently lying vacant in the Ministry of Steel.

(b) The vacancies except in one case have either already been communicated or are in the process of being communicated to the concerned recruiting agency or the nodal Department, as the case may be, for obtaining suitable reserved category candidates. In the remaining case relating to a Group 'D' post, necessary action to appoint an eligible SC candidate in this vacancy has been initiated.

[English]

Backlog of Reserved Posts

2390. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of reserved posts for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates, category-wise, as on January 1, 1991 in his Ministry;

(b) the progress made in filling up of these reserved posts during the last three months; and

(c) the time by which the remaining reserved posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) There is only one vacant Group 'D' post of Peon reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Secretariat proper of the Ministry of Mines as on 1.1.1991.

(b) and (c) Requisition for sponsoring candidates was sent to Employment Exchange who has sponsored a list of candidates. Further action is under process to select a suitable person against the vacant post expeditiously.

Backlog of Reserved Posts

2391. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of reserved posts for scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates, category wise as on January 1.1991 in his ministry;

(b) the progress made in filling up of these reserved posts during the last three months; and

(c) the time by which the remaining reserved posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Brackishwater fish farming in Orissa

2392. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for developing the brackishwater fish farming in Orissa;

(b) if so, the assistance sought by the Government of Orissa and the assistance given by the Union Government during the current year for this purpose;

(c) the proposals submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Union Government for developing brackishwater fish farming in that State during the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Orissa has a potential of about 80,000 ha. of brackishwater area for fish /shrimp farming.

(b) The Government of Orissa sought a sum of Rs. 60 lakh as Central grant in aid during 1991-92 and the entire amount sought for has already been released.

(c) and (d) The proposals for development of brackishwater fish farming in Orissa during the 8th Five Year Plan include:

- i) development of 1000 ha. brackishwater ponds through the 4 Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, involving a total outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore;
- ii) Construction of prawn seed hatchery at Chandrabhaga at a cost of Rs. 2.00 crore;
- iii) construction of demonstration semi intensive prawn farms at Keshpure, Sonapure and Paradeep at an Outlay of Rs. 0.20 crore; and
- iv) implementation of a World Bank assisted shrimp culture project for development of shrimp farming in about 870 ha. area involving an outlay of Rs. 55.67 crore.

The working group of Fisheries in the Planning Commission has approved in principle the 8th Plan proposals for brackishwater prawn farming in Orissa, in its meeting held on 2.12.1991. The World Bank assisted shrimp culture project was negotiated with World Bank on 25-27, November 1991.

Bauxite Smelter Units

2393. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bauxite smelter units in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to expand some of those bauxite units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of bauxite in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) There are 7 Aluminium Smelters in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is proposal to expand the aluminium smelting capacity of the National Aluminum Company Limited (NALCO) from 2,18,900 tonnes to 3,45,000 tonnes.

(d) The present production of bauxite is adequate to meet the requirements of aluminium and other industries in the country.

The Government is considering proposals for 100% Export Oriented Alumina Units based on bauxite deposits of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Coal and Lignite Deposits

2394. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimated deposits of coal and Lignite in the country along with their locations and estimates for each location;

(b) the areas presently being mined out of these and the production therefrom during each of the last three years;

(c) the commercially viable and feasible deposits still not being mined, State wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to step up the production, State wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). A cumulative total of 1,92,359.15 million tonnes of coal reserves have been estimated in the country. The details of State wise coal reserves are given below:-

(Reserves in million tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>Proved</i>	<i>Indicated</i>	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	5278.30	1650.50	3842.55	10771.35
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	11.04	47.96	90.23
Assam	133.38	67.17	94.63	295.18
Bihar	27787.14	27477.64	6820.07	62084.85
Madhya Pradesh	8566.91	18843.20	9643.07	37053.18
Maharashtra	2891.16	1307.02	1873.00	6071.18

<i>State</i>	<i>Proved</i>	<i>Indicated</i>	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>Total</i>
Meghalaya	88.99	69.73	300.71	459.43
Nagaland	3.43	1.35	15.16	19.94
Orissa	4826.79	20621.05	18856.59	44304.43
Uttar Pradesh	662.21	400.00	-	1062.21
West Bengal	8714.00	13573.17	7860.00	30147.17
Total	58983.54	84021.87	49353.74	192359.15

The Lignite reserves in the country has been estimated at about 6,500 million tonnes. The State wise distribution is as follows:-

<i>State</i>	<i>(Reserves in million tonnes)</i>
i) Tamil Nadu	5030
ii) Gujarat	383
iii) Rajasthan	870
iv) Jammu & Kashmir	90
v) Kerala	100
Total	6473 (Say 6500)

Mining of Coal and Lignite deposits in particular area primarily depend on the demand for coal and Lignite, quality of deposits and techno-economic feasibility for the ap-

propriate exploitation. The production of coal and lignite in various states during the last five years is given below:-

A. State-wise production of coal:-

(in million tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	16.580	16.381	18.605	17.804	17.708
Assam	0.910	1.009	0.899	0.836	0.679
Bihar	59.070	64.469	66.953	66.579	67.488

(in million tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Madhya Pradesh	44.800	48.756	53.874	62.299	65.351
Maharashtra	12.300	14.215	15.111	16.340	16.854
Orissa	7.070	8.959	10.926	13.253	16.272
Uttar Pradesh	4.920	5.718	6.192	6.174	10.378
West Bengal	20.020	20.322	21.798	17.606	17.002
Total	165.670	179.829	194.358	200.891	211.732

B. State wise production of Lignite : (in million tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Tamil Nadu	85.22	101.50	114.05	112.36	117.59
Gujarat	10.83	11.16	11.84	16.11	23.12
Total	96.05	112.66	125.89	128.47	140.71

The following steps are inter alia being taken on a continuous basis in all the states having coal/lignite reserves to step up the production:-

(a) Improvement of production and productivity in the existing mines and through their reorganisation;

(b) Opening of new mines as per plan programmes;

(c) Introduction of new technologies to exploit reserves having difficult geo mining conditions.

Pipelines for carrying oil and Gas from Bombay High

2395. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing main trunk pipelines carrying oil and gas from Bombay High to onshore terminals are undersize and consequently highly inadequate;

(b) the capacity of the present pipelines and actual quantity of oil and gas carried during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) whether ONGC had forwarded to the Government schemes to expand the pipeline network in 1984; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in taking decision on this vital question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The pipelines are sized on the basis of production profiles of oil and gas.

(b) The Bombay High Urban Oil pipeline can carry 18MMT per annum of oil. The actual quantity of oil transported was 17.97 and 17.43 million tonnes during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively.

At present, 16 MMSCMD gas can be transported from Bombay High. The gas transported during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was 16.09 and 14.98 MMSCMD, respectively.

(c) and (d) The initial proposal was received in 1984. However, since then it was modified several times extensively and final proposal was submitted to the Government in June, 1991.

Rise in Cost of Mangalore Refinery

2396. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRIMATI BASAVA-
RAJESWARI:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is a steep cost escalation of the Mangalore Refinery due to delay in approval and devaluation of rupee;

(b) if so, the estimated rise in cost of the Mangalore Refinery; and;

(c) the reasons for delay in approving the said Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Government

have approved after due consideration on 11.4.1991 proposal to set up a 3 MTPA Oil refinery at Mangalore at an esteemed cost of Rs. 1160 crores based on June, 1990 prices. Due to normal cost escalation, effect of devaluation etc. the cost of the refinery project as on July, 1991 prices is estimated to be about Rs. 1500 crores.

[Translation]

Milk Sheds in Uttar Pradesh

2397. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of milk sheds in Uttar Pradesh under Operation Flood-III Programme;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up additional milk sheds in the State during 1992; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Twentyeight milksheds are at present covered under Operation Flood Programme in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in the Rate of Royalty on Minerals

2398. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to increase the rates of royalty on minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be increased; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRIBALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d) The rates of royalty on minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing were last revised in May, 1987. The next revision was due in May, 1990. The Ministry of Mines constituted a Study Group in April, 1989 to consider the question and make appropriate recommendation to Government. The study Group submitted its recommendations to the Ministry of Mines in April, 1990.

While the recommendations of the Study Group were under consideration, the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts struck down as ultra vires of the Constitution some of the State Acts under which cess, mineral rights tax and other such levies on minerals were imposed. The Supreme Court of India in case of *M/s Orissa Cement Ltd. Vs. State of Orissa* & other finally disposed of a number of appeals filed by either State Government or other aggrieved parties in its judgement dated 4th April, 1991 holding all such levies to be beyond the competence of the State Legislatures. In view of this judgement of the Supreme Court if become necessary to re-examine the recommendations of the Study Group in the context of demands from various State Governments for compensating the loss of State revenue on account of non-levy of any cess, mineral rights tax, land tax, etc. Various State Governments were earlier levying several categories of levies including cess, mineral rights tax etc. There was also large variation in the rates of such levies from State to State. Taking these factors into consideration and also factors like to PMV of 1990, the conditions in domestic and export markets, nature of end-use of a mineral in industry, the matter has been examined in the Ministry

of Mines had detailed proposal for revision of rates of royalty on various minerals is now under active consideration of the Government.

[English]

LPG Connection in Maharashtra

2399. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applicants on the waiting list for LPG gas connections in Maharashtra, District-wise;

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting list for more than three years; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). As on 1.10.1991, there were about 13.48 lakh persons on waiting list in Maharashtra. Efforts are on to give LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible.

Hydraulic Mining and Desulphurisation Plant at Bargolai, Assam

2400. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRICHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a hydraulic mining and desulphurisation plant for production of coking coal at Bargolai, Assam with the Canadian assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to upgrade the Coal India Ltd. set up in the North East region to expedite the exploitation and mining of coking coal there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to minimise the import of coking coal to save foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) and (b). Introduction of Hydraulic Mining with Coal. Washery at Baragolai Project of North Eastern Coalfields, Assam was identified as one of the Projects for development with possible Canadian assistance. A study has been undertaken by a Canadian Company under Canadian Government grant assistance in the regard which submitted its report in June, 1991. This report is being evaluated by Coal India Ltd.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Coal India has established a Regional Institute of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute at Tura to render assistance in extraction of coal from the coalfields in Meghalaya and adjoining areas. General Manager's post at North Eastern Coalfields has been filled up. The staff at Gowahati and Meghalaya is being augmented.

(e) Following steps are being taken to increase the production of coking coal to minimise import requirements:-

1. Coking Coal Projects are receiving highest priority in investment.
2. The washed coking coal (including direct feed) production is proposed to increase from 10.0 million tonnes

during 1991-92 to 13.97 million tonnes in 1996-97, the terminal year of the VIII Five Year Plan.

3. Modifications of existing Washeries and construction of new washeries to augment the washed coking coal availability are being carried out.
4. Explorations to identify the new sources of coking coal are being made.
5. The production of coking coal is being monitored at the highest level in the Government.

Vacancies in ICAR

2401. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Director general, ICAR and Chiefs of some of the ICAR institutions are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, The posts of Director in some of the ICAR institutes are lying vacant.

(b) Due to retirement, resignation, transfer etc.

(c) As soon as the recruitment process is completed.

Allocation for Agricultural Research and Education

2402. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for Agricultural Research and Education during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation during the Eight Five Year Plan for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (a) Sir, the allocation during the plan have been as under:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Plan</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
IV Plan	85.00
V Plan	153.56
VI Plan	340.00
VII Plan	425.00

(b) and (c). The proposed allocation for the Eight Five Year Plan has not been decided so far.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

2403. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant is nearing completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consequent upon modernisation the plant has improved its performance during the past six or seven months and has earned profit on operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The Modernisation work of Durgapur Steel Plant is due to completion by March, 1993. This time schedule is likely to be adhered to except for one Blast Furnace out of the three to be reconstructed which is expected to be completed by December, 1993.

(c) and (d). While the work on various packages under the modernisation programme of Durgapur Steel Plant is in progress and as such, the question of improvement in the performance of the plant as a result of modernisation does not arise at this stage. DSP have generally improved their operations through which both volume of production and techno-economics have been improving during the current year.

Conversion Units/Agents of SAIL

2404. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Conversion Units/Agents being assigned/appointed by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and the Rashtriya Ispat Ltd.;

(b) the quantity of raw materials being offered to such Units/Agents annually;

(c) the norms and criteria being followed in this regard as also for the distribution of their conversion products;

(d) whether certain facilities are being provided to them by the SAIL and Rashtriya Ispat-Ltd.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details to the appointing authorities alongwith the terms and conditions for appointment of such Conversion Agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have so far appointed 98 and 28 conversion agents respectively, at different locations.

(b) Raw materials are supplied to be conversion agents as per agreed conversion rations and depending upon the availability from time to time and not on an annual basis. The following quantities of rerollables had been supplied by SAIL and RINIL to their conversion agents during the current year;

<i>Producers</i>	<i>Quantity supplied in '000 tonnes</i>	<i>Period</i>
(i) SAIL	71	April-September, 1991
(ii) RINL	53	April-October, 1991.

(c) Converted products are supplied to Government Departments/Undertakings and other actual users as per the prescribed procedure.

(iv) physical facilities;

(d) No, Sir.

(v) financial standing; and

(e) Does not arise.

(vi) market standing.

(f) Conversion agents are appointed by RINIL through open tender system. Tender documents are scrutinised by a Committee whose recommendations are approved by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director or the Executive Director (Commercial), RINL.

[*Translation*]

Return of Indians to Gulf Countries

2405. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

The Zonal Managers of 10 different Zones have been delegated powers by SAIL for appointing conversion agents based on the competitive tenders.

(a) the number of Indians who have returned to Kuwait and other Gulf countries so far, country-wise; and

(b) the number of Indians working in Kuwait at present?

The eligibility conditions for appointment of conversion agents include the following:-

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) It is estimated that about 60,000 of our nationals have so far gone back to Kuwait. For Iraq the figure is about, 120. There was no evacuation from any other country in the Gulf region.

(i) registration with the concerned sponsoring authorities;

(ii) ISI/BIS certificates;

(b) The number of Indians presently working in Kuwait is estimated to be 63,000.

(iii) technical capability;

[English]

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets to Tribals in Delhi

2406. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLOEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot petrol/diesel retail outlets to tribals in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted to tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The 100 point Roster presently being followed by the Oil Industry for 25% reservation for SCs/STs provides reservation for SC only in Delhi.

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

Employment of SCs/STs in V.S.P.

2407. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Ministry of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant during the last three years, category-wise;

(b) the number of local people among them;

(c) the number of SC/ST employees out of the total employees; category-wise; and

(d) whether the vacancies are filled according to the reservation quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The requisit information is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Executives</i>	<i>Non-Executives</i>
1988	161	2053
1989	296	2228
1990	463	1920
1991 (As on 31.10.91)	109	1752

(b) The requisite information is not available since the statistics in regard to employment on the basis of origin or place of birth are not maintained.

(c) The representation of Schedule castes and Schedule Tribes as on 31.10.1991 is as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total Strength</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
A	2081	22	35

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total Strength</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
B	372	48	5
C	8395	1257	332
D	1707	272	125
D (Safai Karamchari)	106	32	4

(d) Policy in regard to reservation of posts of SCs/STs is being followed by VSP. There are, however, backlog in vacancies in respect of certain posts which could not be filled due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates. Efforts are being made to fill the backlog in vacancies from SC/ST candidates in such categories.

Sponge Iron Project at Vishakhapatnam

2408. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant has any proposal for setting up of a Sponge Iron Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Cost of Assam Refinery

2409. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of the Assam Refinery Project has escalated from the original estimate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Against the original estimate of Rs. 1259 crores (July, 1990 prices) the cost of Assam Refinery is now estimated to be about Rs. 1799 crores (July, 1991 prices). The increase in cost is on account of normal escalation since July, 1990, devaluation of rupee, etc.

Silviculture

2410. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering adoption of silviculture in preference of Agriculture by farmers whose lands were unsuited for agriculture;

(b) if so, whether a 'massive campaign' is to be launched on priority basis in this regard; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

Silviculture is one of the recommended measures for land unsuitable for agriculture. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP), Integrated Watershed management in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR), National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) etc. provide for promotion of silviculture.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Vlaot of High Level Delegation to Nepal

2411. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation headed by the Cabinet Secretary visited Nepal recently;

(b) if so, the bilateral issues discussed in their talks with the Nepalese leaders; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVASINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. A high level delegation headed by the Cabinet Secretary and consisting of Foreign Secretary, Finance Secretary and Commerce Secretary visited Nepal on August 3-5 and October 8-10, 1991 for meetings of the Indo-Nepal High Level Task Force.

(b) Having been given the mandate to prepare a comprehensive programme for bilateral cooperation between India and Nepal, the High Level Task Force chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on the Indian side and the Chief Secretary on the Nepalese side discussed various aspects of such coop-

eration - in industry and human resources development, in the key area of water resources development, in trade, transit, in controlling smuggling, in agriculture, education, civil aviation, tourism etc.

(c) The High Level Task Force has prepared a set of recommendations for bilateral cooperation covering these spheres which are submitted to the Indo-Nepal Joint Commission, scheduled to meet in New Delhi on December 4, 1991.

[*Translation*]

Milk Production in Delhi

2412. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between demand and supply of milk in Delhi is widening; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of milk in National Capital Region to meet the rising demand for milk in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The total estimated daily demand of milk in Delhi is about 20-25 lakh liters per day. The Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy combined supply about 10.5 lakh liters per day. The rest of demand is met by the Co-operative Federations of some of the neighbouring States and Private agencies in the organised and unorganised sector.

(b) The neighbouring States are taking necessary steps for increasing milk production through implementation of various schemes relating to dairy cattle development; fodder development and livestock health in the National Capital Region.

[English]

Oil Exploration Activities In Vietnam by ONGC

2413. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been undertaking oil exploration activities in Vietnam since 1988;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by ONGC in this regard so far, year-wise;

(c) the total earnings of ONGC from its operations in Vietnam so far, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government have allowed the ONGC to have foreign partner for the oil exploration activities in Vietnam; and

(a) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the partnership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far ONGC Videsh Limited has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4112 lakhs as detailed below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1988-89	...	119.11
1989-90	...	841.43
1990-91	...	2651.56
1991-92 (upto Oct 91)	...	500.00

 4112.10

(c) Nil.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) ONGC is holding negotiations with prospective partners in this regard.

Sliding Down of Dhanbad

2414. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhanbad Town is in a danger of sliding down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Dhanbad District Authorities have been informed of this danger; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Reservation in Allotment of LPG Agency in Delhi

2415. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agency has been made in accordance with the provision of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi;

(b) if , not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made so far in filling up the reservation quota of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes during the last two year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
(c) Does nor arise.

[*English*]

Fishing Harbours

2416. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several fisherman along the sea coast carry out their operations without landing facility for their crafts;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop fishing harbors in each coastal State:

(c) the number of fishing harsbours existing along Maharashtra coast and the details of fishing harbour under construction; and

(d) the reasons for delay in developing the Anandwadi Project at Deogar in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government assist the State and Union Territory Governments to develop minor fishery harbours and fish landing centres by giving 50 per cent of the cost as grant. The Central Government also

establishes major fishery harbours at selected ports by bearing 100 per cent cost.

(c) Along Maharashtra coast, one manor fishery harbour and twenty nine fish landing centres have been commissioned. The major fishery harbour at Sassoon Dock, Bombay is expected to be completed by December, 1992. A fish landing centre at Surjekote is under construction.

(d) Techno economic feasibility report for the project is still awaited from the State Government of Maharashtra.

Supply of Salt to Fishermen

2417. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fisherman along the coast-line are not getting adequate quantity of salt for drying their fish and the price of salt is too high; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply adequate quantity of salt to fisherman at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Central Government have no report either about the inadequate availability of salt for drying of fish or on high price of salt.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

LPG Connection In Uttar Pradesh

2418. SHRI BAKRAJ PASSI:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:

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

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to establish a separate and a new gas plant for hilly areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which waiting lists are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) As on 1.10.1991, there were 16.37 lakhs persons in the waiting list of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No. Sir.

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

(e) Efforts are on to give LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible.

[English]

Production of Pulses

2419. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of pulses in the country;

(b) whether production is short of the country's requirement;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) the per capita availability of pulses in the country during 1990;

(e) the area under pulses cultivation in the country, State-wise; and

(f) the yield per hectare of pulses in the country and other pulses growing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated production of pulses during 1990-91 was 14.06 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Towards meeting the gap between demand and supply, imports of 7,91,953 tonnes were resorted to during 1990-91.

(d) The per capita availability of pulses during 1990 (Calendar year) was 36.5 gms per day (Provisional).

(e) Details of State-wise area are given the attached Statement-I

(f) The yield of pulses in the country and other countries of the world is given in attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

Estimates of Area Under Pulses 1990-91

Sl. No.	State	Area in ' 000 hectares						Total
		Tur	Other Kharif Pulses	Gram	Other Rabi Pulses	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	344.8	523.6	92.8	674.9	1636.1		
2.	Assam	7.2	—	3.2	103.0	113.4		
3.	Bihar	66.0	192.8	168.0	759.7	1186.5		
4.	Gujarat	401.9	351.7	170.2	7.8	931.6		
5.	Haryana	52.3	11.1	650.0	18.8	732.2		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	33.2	3.4	6.2	43.3		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	35.1	1.0	2.7	38.8		
8.	Karnataka	462.4	652.3	229.2	139.2	1483.1		
9.	Kerala	0.2	5.8	—	18.5	24.5		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	461.8	929.9	2355.5	1051.1	4798.3		

Area in '000 hectares

Sl. No.	State	Tur	Other Kharif Pulses	Gram	Other Rabi Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Maharashtra	1007.6	1456.4	627.9	120.4	3257.3
12.	Orissa	162.9	503.8	45.6	1320.3	2032.6
13.	Punjab	13.6	58.4	60.7	13.7	146.4
14.	Rajasthan	37.4	1956.0	1652.8	98.8	3685.0
15.	Tamil Nadu	118.6	741.6	7.9	—	868.1
16.	Uttar pradesh	468.1	252.8	1289.6	1018.5	3009.0
17.	West Bengal	5.8	98.3	25.6	226.9	356.6
18.	Others	4.2	26.5	1.8	21.7	54.2
	All India	3615.3	7829.3	7410.2	5542.2	24397.0

STATEMENT-II*Yield Per Hectare of total Pulses in Major Producing Countries**(KG./HA)*

	<i>Country</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
0	WORLD	806	808	828
1.	Egypt	2,688	2,715	2,699
2.	Ethiopia	686	756	757
3.	Nigeria	411	807	731
4.	Canada	1,543	979	1,262
5.	Mexico	628	506	661
6.	U.S.A.	1,745	1,713	1,666
7.	Brazil	382	486	472
8.	Bangladesh	717	731	729
9.	China	1,296	1,170	1,203
10.	Pakistan	517	449	464
11.	Thailand	721	800	785
12.	Turkey	1,052	1,037	906
13.	Denmark	2,547	3,460	3,461
14.	France	4,053	4,896	4,127
15.	Poland	1,709	1,665	1,595
16.	Australia	1,222	924	1,076
17.	U.S.S.R.	1,541	1,379	1,526

*Source: F.A.O. Production year Book-1989.**1988-89/1989-90 (REVISED)/1990-91 (FINAL)*

INDIA	598	549	576
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Krishi Vigyan Kendra

2420. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Hagari in Bellary District of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this Kendra is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

External Publicity

2421. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of due emphasis on external publicity leads to inadequate appreciation for India's stand on various issues in foreign countries and at international forums;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to involve and interact with people of Indian origin settled abroad for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. To the contrary, the Ministry of External Affairs has been successful in projecting, through its external publicity efforts, India's position and concerns on bilat-

eral and international issues. This has created a greater awareness globally of India's stand on these issues.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The people of Indian origin in different countries form a very important segment of the Ministry of External Affairs to have the closest possible interaction with them, to keep them fully abreast of developments concerning India. A programme of seminars, meetings and dissemination of audio-visual and printed material on India is already in place, targetted at the people of Indian abroad. For example, very successful seminar for non-resident Indians was organised in Singapore in October, 1991 to acquaint them with the latest economic policy initiatives of the Government of India. More such initiatives are planned in the future.

Water Disputes Between Punjab and Haryana

2422. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiative has been taken to resolve the pending disputes between Punjab and Haryana regarding the sharing of river water including Ravi-Beas waters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the concerned States are proposed to be taken into confidence while taken decisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The only pending river water dispute between Punjab and Haryana

is the Ravi and Beas Waters dispute which stands referred to a Tribunal, constituted under the *Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956, on 2.4.1986. On the Report given by the Tribunal, the concerned State and the Central Government have sought explanation and guidance on certain points from the Tribunal.*

Construction of Dam Over River Ghaghra in Haryana

2423. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the construction of a dam on river Ghaghra in Haryana near Chandigarh is under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocations made or proposed to be made for this purpose in the Eight Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the said dam is likely to meet the future water requirements of the entire Chandigarh region; and

(d) whether Haryana is likely to be in a position to spare more water for Delhi as a result of the construction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Chandigarh Administration has requested the State of Haryana across Ghaggar river to provide water supply benefits to Chandigarh city.

(b) and (c) The Government of Haryana have been requested by the Centre to take up the required detailed investigations.

(d) Government of Haryana have informed that Delhi is not likely to benefit from the Ghaggar dam.

Educational Qualification for Allotment of LPG Agency

2224. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minimum educational qualification has been prescribed for allotment of LPG agency to educated unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such youth allotted these agencies during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANAN KUMAR): (a) to (c) There is no separate reservation for educated unemployed youths.

Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

2425. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission met recently at Tehran;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any talks were held with the Iranian leaders on various bilateral issues during his visit to that country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether Kashmir issue also figured during their talks;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Indo-Iranian Joint Commission met at Tehran from 10-12 November, 1991.

(b) The meeting resulted in several decisions for promoting bilateral cooperation in the trade and economic, industrial, cultural, consular, scientific and technical exchanges for the field of agricultural research and training, and an MOU on consular matters were also concluded during the Joint Commission meeting.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The talks laid the ground for further expansion and development of Indo-Iranian relations.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Iranian side stated that the Kashmir issue is an internal matter for India and expressed support for India's Sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Setting up of Standing Committee of National Water Board

2426. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Standing Committee of the National Water Board for the implementation of the National Water Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It has been proposed by the National

Water Board that a standing committee be set up for implementing the various recommendations of the National Water Policy.

Appointment of Ambassadors to Newly Recognised Independent States of USSR

2427. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed Ambassadors to the newly recognised Independent States of USSR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to appoint Ambassadors to the newly recognised independent states of Estonian, Latvia and Lithuania on a concurrent accreditation basis from nearby countries. The agreements of these States is awaited for the appointments proposed.

Allotment to LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps

2428. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question NO. 149 on July 16, 1991 and to state:

(a) whether the letters of Intent for dealership given by the various Oil Companies during the first six months of 1991 have since been reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c) the letters of Intent given for dealerships are under review.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies in Haryana

2429. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies in Hissar, Jind, Sonapat, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Panipat and Karnal districts of Haryana;

(b) the number of these allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the number of such agencies and outlets proposed to be allotted in these districts to persons belonging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1991-92, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRIHSAN KUMAR): (a) 216 Retail Outlets and 47 LPG distributorships.

(b) 7 Retail Outlets and 12 LPG distributorships.

(c) Based on the existing Roaster system 25% of any proposed allocation will be reserved for SCs & STs. This reservation is

done state-wise and not district-wise.

[*English*]

Indian Militant Outfits in United Kingdom

2430. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the United Kingdom had recently undertaken to effectively deal with the Indian militant outfits operating from their territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British Government has recently undertaken some effective steps to deal with Indian militant outfits operating from its territory. This is evident from the following actions:

- (i) Conviction of three Sikh terrorists, Gursharn Sarkaria, Suptal Binjie & Paramjit Singh Sidhu on 24 July 91 to imprisonment of 15 years, 10 years and 11 years respectively.
- (ii) Issue of deportation orders against Karamjit Singh Chahal on 25 July '91.
- (iii) Passage of exclusion orders against Shingara Singh Mann of Babbar Khalsa, France, who was intending to attend a meeting of Sikh extremists in UK.
- (iv) Extradition to Canada of Inderjit Singh Reyat.

- (v) Stricter implementation of the provisions of the Charities Act to limit the possibility of misuse of gurdwara funds.

Utilisation of Flaring Gas

2431. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of natural gas being flared up as in the beginning of 1991;

(b) the extent of gas being utilised for different purposes at the beginning of 1991;

(c) the steps taken/being taken for the current year and for the Eighth Plan?

(d) the target fixed in this regard for the current year and for the Eighth Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) During January 1991, an average of 13.61 million standard cubic meter per day (MMSCMD) of gas was flared.

(b) In January, 1991, approximately 39.7 MMSCMD of gas was utilised for the following purpose:

(MMSCMD)

(i)	Fertilizer	18.12
(ii)	Power	11.04
(iii)	Other uses (including internal use)	10.54

(c) and (d): Schemes for compression of low pressure gas in Gujarat, and for compression and transportation of gas in the

Western offshore region are being implemented in order to increase the utilisation of flared gas. Attempts are also being made to expedite the coming up of downstream consumers in Assam.

Abetment to Terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab by Pakistan

2432. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether he urged Pakistan to stop abetting 'terrorism' and 'subversion' in Kashmir and Punjab during his meeting with Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs at New York on September 30, 1991; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan acknowledged the need to reorient bilateral relations on realistic and practical lines and to resolve all issues between the two countries.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Petrol Diesel Retail Outlets in Orissa

2433. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new petrol/ diesel retail outlets in Orissa during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether the Government also pro-

pose to allot petrol retail outlets in backward areas of Orissa;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (e). Retail outlets for diesel/ petrol are opened in different places as per approved Marketing Plans, availability of products etc. There is no separate criteria for allotting retail outlets in backward areas.

[*English*]

Comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme

2434. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities provided to the farmers under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme and the monitoring agencies at Block and District level to ensure the proper implementation of the Scheme;

(b) whether the farmers of Garhwal region are not covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to cover the farmers of Garhwal region under the Scheme as they are badly affected by vagaries of natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a).

Under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) the crops of loanee farmers growing wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses crops are covered. The sum insured is limited to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per farmer.

In order to ensure proper implementation of the CCIS at various levels in implementing States, a committee is set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and consists of representatives of the State Government, General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), Government of India, National Bank for agricultural and Rural Development, Commercial/ cooperative Banks etc. The Committee monitors the implementation of CCIS and also administers the State Crop Insurance Fund. The responsibility of Supervision and monitoring of the crop loans disbursed for insured crops is with the credit disbursing agencies. The loss to the insured crops is assessed on the basis of the yield data furnished to the GIC by the State Government on the basis of the crop cutting experiments conducted at the end of every season.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Under the CCIS states are free to implement the scheme in any area. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has opted not to implement the CCIS in any area including the Garhwal region since 1.4.1990 onwards.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of More Campuses of G.B. Pant University in U.P.

2435. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh where the Govind Ballabh Pant

Agricultural University, Pantnagar has set up its campuses;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more campuses in Pauri and Chamoli districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, The G.B. Pant University has a teaching campus at Ranichauri in the Tehri Garwal District.

(b) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Tamil Nadu Coast

2436. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploration work is going on to find out oil and gas in Tamil Nadu Coast; and

(b) if so, the details and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI .S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploratory Drilling is continuing in the coastal districts of South Arcot,

Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Millath and Ramnad. It is also being pursued by ONGC in the interior districts of Tanjavur and Pudukottai. So far, 9 oil and gas discoveries have been made.

Kerosene Quota to States

2437. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government have raised the Kerosene quota for certain States recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise, during the last nine months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI .S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Meetings of Indo-Nepal Water Resources Commission

2438. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Indo-Nepal Water Resources Commission held so far and the decision taken at the last three meetings;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been sought from Japan for the implementation of the Kosi and Tipaimukh Dam Projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the countries likely to be benefited on completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two meetings have been held in December, 1988 and April, 1991. It has been agreed to work for a project definition report for Pancheshwar Project and complete additional studies for Karnali Project. It has been also agreed that embankments at border on river Kamla, Bagmati, Lai Bakaiya and Khando can be extended in two countries.

(b) to (d). India has given outline of two projects - Kosi High Dam Project and Tipaimukh High Dam Project for assistance under Global Infrastructure Fund of Japan. Nepal and India will get benefit from Kosi Project and India and Bangladesh from Tipaimukh Project.

[English]

**Meeting of Global Infrastructure
Foundation of Water Resources
Projects**

2439. **SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first International Planning Meeting of the Global Infrastructure Foundation to discuss Global Infrastructure Water Resources Projects was held at Georgia, United State from October 17-20, 1991; and

(b) if so, the details of the water resources projects proposed by India therein?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The first International Congress of Global Infrastructure Foundation

was held at Atlanta, Georgia, USA from 17-20 October, 1991.

(b) The two projects proposed are the Kosi High Dam Project and Barak Dam Project (also known as Tipaimukh Dam Project).

The Kosi High Dam Project envisages construction of a 269 meter high dam across the river Kosi approximately 1.6 km upstream of Barakshetra and a barrage 8 km downstream of dam near Chatra village in Nepal. The project will provide hydro-power, irrigation and flood control benefits to both India and Nepal. Estimated cost of the project at 1981 price level in Rs. 4074 crores.

The Barak Dam Project envisages construction of 161 m. high 390 m. long rockfill dam on the river Barak and a barrage near Fulertal about 100 kms. downstream of Tipaimukh Dam. The project would significantly reduce flooding and drainage problem in the downstream low-lying areas of India and Bangladesh. At 1988 price level, the Barak dam and the barrage near Fulertal are expected to cost rupees 1316 crores and 270 crores respectively.

[Translation]

Fire in Oil Wells in Gujarat

2440. **SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:**
SHRI CHANDUBHAI
DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether the fire in the oil wells in Gandhar Village of district Bharouch in Gujarat has since been extinguished;

(b) if so, the total loss caused by the fire and the total expenditure incurred in extinguishing the fire; and

(c) the cause of the fire and the steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 400 tones of crude oil with associated gas of about 4,00,000 cubic metres are estimated to be lost every day.

(c) Pilferags is the likely cause of fire. ONGC have reported that surveillance and security arrangements have been strengthened.

[English]

LPG Connections In Gujarat

2441. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections separately in Jamnager city and Jamnagar district of Gujarat;

(b) the time by which they are likely to be provided with LPG connections; and

(c) the total number of LPG connections provided at these places during 1989 and 1990, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). As reported by the Oil Companies, there are about 16470 persons on the waiting list in Jamnagar District. Efforts are, however, on the give LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible.

Crop Insurance Scheme

2442. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of indemnity claims payable to farmers in Gujarat under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during last three years; and

(b) the claims paid so far to these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total amount of indemnity claims payable (as on 14th November, 1991) to the farmers of Gujarat under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) during the last three years are as under:-

<i>(Rs. In lakhs)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Claims payable</i>
1988-89	113.83
1989-90	698.89
1990-91	8732.64
Total:	9545.36

(b) Out of the afore-said claims payable, so far claims of Rs.812.72 lakh have since been paid to the concerned farmers by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC).

Violation of Human Rights by SLORC Regime in Myanmar

2443. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

of the persistent violation of human rights by the SLORC regime in Myanmar;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to raise this issue at the international fora to mobilise the international public opinion for the restoration of democracy in that country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSING SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. We are co-sponsoring a resolution raising the issue at UN, which may cover aspects of the present unfortunate situation in Myanmar, including the violation of human rights in that country.

(c) Does not arise, in the above context.

[*Translation*]

Development of Agriculture in Bihar

2444. SHRI RAM SHARAN YAD/AV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted by the Government of Bihar to the Union Government for agricultural development during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to clear these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Major proposals received from the Govt. of Bihar for agricultural development relate to:-

(i) setting up of Bio-fertilisers production unit at Birsa Agricultural Uni-

versity, Ranchi and Rajendra Agricultural University.

(ii) setting up of new Soil Testing Laboratories at Block level.

(iii) Control of Pests and diseases.

(iv) Development of minor fruits, nurseries, vetel-wine cultivation and Makhana cultivation and processing.

(v) strengthening share capital base of 21 primary cooperative marketing societies, financial assistance for preparation of project reports under integrated cooperative development scheme, share capital assistance for Sanjay Gandhi Coop. Weavers Spinning Mills, construction of rural godown, financial assistance to fishery coop. societies.

(vi) development of plateau region including a supplementary proposal for mini-hydel project

(vii) Reclamation of salt affected soils.

(b) Administrative approval in respect of the scheme for control of pests and diseases has been issued. State Government has been requested to submit revised proposals in some case.

[*English*]

Coal Mine Projects in Orissa

2445. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locations of the coal mine projects approved by the Union Government in Orissa;

(b) the details of financial resources for

implementation of these projects; and

(c) the time by which the work on these projects is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Since nationalisation Government have sanctioned the following on-going and completed coal mining projects in Orissa. Details are given below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project & Coalfield Capacity</i>		<i>Sanctioned cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Status/Expected Date of reaching target Production</i>
1.	Lingaraj OC (5 mtpa)	Talcher	229.84	March, 1997
2.	Ananta OC (4 mtpa)	Talcher	156.49	March, 1995
3.	Relpahar OC (2 mtpa)	lb valley	57.38	Mine reached its rated capacity in 1989-90
4.	Lajkura OC (1 mtpa)	lb valley	38.98 (RCE)	Completed
5.	Bharatpur (3.50 mtpa)	Talcher	158.97 (RCE)	Completed
6.	Jagannath OCP (Expn.) (2 mtpa)	Talcher	29.89	Completed

In the 6 projects mentioned above Belpahar OC, Lajkura OC, Bharatpur OC and Jagannath OC (Expn.) have been producing coal. Lingaraj OC and Ananta OC are expected to contribute to coal production during the current year 1991-92.

Besides the above the coal company have also sanctioned 5 projects (three in Talcher and two in lb valley) under the delegated powers.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project

2446. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project is going on;

(b) whether any external assistance has been received for the implementation of the project;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Dal-L warning on SYL construction" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated November 7, 1991; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Construction work on the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project came to a halt in July 1990 following the killing of the Chief Engineer and a Superintending Engineer of the Project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does Not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government is keen for the early completion of the link canal as it will benefit both Haryana and Punjab.

Development of Inland Fisheries

2447. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch new schemes for the development in inland fisheries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Adequate scope exists for the development of inland fisheries in Kerala within the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Coconut Plantation

2448. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority coconut growing farmers are small farmers;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government for the encouragement of small farmers to take up coconut plantation;

(c) whether the Government propose to promote coconut allied industries in backward areas of Konkan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coconut Development Board under the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing programmes for the expansion of area under coconut in small and marginal farmers holdings by providing a subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per ha. in three annual instalments. So far 65,000 small and marginal farmers have benefited under the programme. The Board have so far assisted 7050 coconut farmers. mainly small and marginal farmers, by providing subsidy @Rs. 1000/- per unit for installation of irrigation pumpsets. A project on integrated farming in coconut small holdings in Kerala is also being implemented by the Board.

(c) to (e). In order to promote coconut processing industry on modern lines, the Coconut Development Board on receipt of project proposals provides assistance to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the capital cost or Rs one lakh, whichever is less. Assistance is also extended to entrepreneurs utilising modern techniques in the processing of wet kernels, coconut water, coconut shell and wood. No proposal to promote coconut allied industries in the backward areas of Konkan has, however, been received by Coconut Development Board.

[English]

Setting up of National Gas Grid

2449. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a National Gas Grid;

(b) if so, the main objective of setting up such a Grid;

(c) the tentative date by which it is expected to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Several proposals in this regard have been made from time to time but no decision has been taken to set up a National Gas Grid.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Production and Demand of Petroleum Products

2450. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between production and demand of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on October 31, 1991; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The shortfall is made up by imports of petroleum products.

(c) Amongst the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap of petroleum products are;

(i) Intensification of activities relating to exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas;

(ii) Setting up of grass root refineries and expansion of existing refineries; and

(iii) Attaching high priority to energy conservation measures in all sectors of the economy.

World Bank Loan for Sri Ramsagar and Srisaillam Right Bank Canal Projects

2451. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank loan provided for the Sri Ramsagar and Srisaillam Right Bank Canal Project in Andhra Pradesh is likely to lapse within the next two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. Sri Ram Sagar and

Sri Sailam Right Branch Canal Irrigation Schemes are components of the World Bank assisted "Second Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project". The funds under the World Bank Agreement will be available for reimbursement till June 1994. If the progress of work on the project is not adequate to utilise the entire loan amount then extension of credit closing date will be sought from the World Bank.

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

Development of Ayacuts

2452. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the potential created through various major irrigation projects in the country have not been put to use due to non-development of ayacut in the respective project areas;

(b) whether Sri Ramsagar Project in Andhra Pradesh in one such project; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated to impress on the State Government for the development of such ayacuts?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. It may further be explained that besides development of ayacuts, the other factors for delay in utilisation of potential relate to adoption of better water management practices by the farmers within the command.

(b) Sriram Sagar Project has developed potential of 253.42 hectares upto 1989-90 and the utilisation is 228.76 thousand hectares which is about 90%.

(c) The Government of India has been impressing upon the State Government to make larger plan allocation for completing of on-farm activities and their timely completion. The need for adoption of better water management practices, adaptive trials, training of farmers, formation of pipe committee have also been stressed.

[Translation]

Demand for Kerosene and Diesel in the Country

2453. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total availability of kerosene and diesel during April-October, 1991;

(b) the total quantity of kerosene and diesel imported and the total quantity made available from the petroleum reserves; and

(c) the total demand of kerosene and diesel in the country in comparison to the total availability and the percentage of total demand which can be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The details for kerosene and diesel imported and produced in the country during April to October, 1991 is as follows:

(Figures in TMT)

	Imported	Production	Total
Petrol	1770	3036	4766
Diesel	2468	9749	12217

(a) During April to October, 1991, 64.4% of the total demand of kerosene was met from indigenous production and the balance from imports. As far as diesel is concerned, 78.1% of the demand was met from indigenous sources of production and the balance from imports.

Setting up of Petrol Refinery in Madhya Pradesh

2454. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up petroleum refinery in Madhya Pradesh was received by the Union Government from the State Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent request to Gov-

ernment of India for setting up a refinery in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) have submitted a proposal for setting up of a 6 MTPA grass root refinery in Central India. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Production of Coal in Patnaknera Collieries

2455. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal in Patnaknera collieries in Madhya-Pradesh during 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far, month-wise; and

(b) the average monthly requirement of power station of Patnaknera and the quantity of coal supplied to it from this collieries during 1991, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The monthwise production of coal in Patnakhera area during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (April-November) is given below:

(Figures in 000 tonnes)

Month	1990-91	1991-92
April	180.022	156.045
May	162.542	148.588

279 <i>Written Answers</i>	DECEMBER 5, 1991	<i>Written Answers</i> 280
June	182.512	150.842
July	205.005	1832.241
August	196.835	198.319
September	190.022	201.313
October	193.409	172.242
November	190.425	156.903 *
December	202.660	
January	209.841	
February	231.697	
March	357.610	
Total	2502.580	1367.493

Provisional

(b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring Satpurs Power Station of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The monthwise linkage for Pathaknera mines vis-a-vis sup-

plies there form to Setpura Thermal Power Station during April-November, 1991 are given below:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Linkage of Satpura Power Station from Patnakners mins (ooo, tonnes)</i>	<i>Supplies from Patnaknera mines to Satpura Power Station (ooo, tonnes)</i>
April	210	146.839
May	210	146.264
June	210	141.675
July	170	173.299
August	170	178.575
September	170	179.938
October	200	146.075

<i>Month</i>	<i>Linkage of Satpura Power Station from Patnakners mins (ooo, tonnes)</i>	<i>Supplies from Patnaknera mines to Satpura Power Station (ooo, tonnes)</i>
November	200	137.357
Total	1540	1250.022

Increase in Price of Coal

2456. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the price of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company limited have submitted proposals for increase in the price of coal so as to neutralise the increase in the cost of various inputs. The increase sought are broadly in accordance with the formula for price increase suggested by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

[*English*]

Foodgrains Production

2457. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains in the country during the Kharif 1991-92 season, grain-wise;

(b) the extent of increase in production as compared to previous year;

(c) the production target fixed for Rabi season; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The total production of foodgrains in the country during kharif season 1990-91, grains-wise was as under:

	<i>(Million tonnes)</i>
<i>Crop</i>	<i>Production</i>
Kharif rice	66.6
Kharif coarse cereals	27.9
Kharif pulses	5.4
Total Kharif foodgrains	99.9

Similar information for kharif 1991-92 have not yet become due from the State. However, according to the present assessment, production of kharif foodgrains during current year may be somewhat less as compared to previous year.

(c) The production target of rabi foodgrains 1991-92 have been fixed at 79.4 million tonnes.

(d) In order to achieve the target fixed

for production of rabi foodgrains, a strategy for increasing rabi foodgrains production in 1991-92 has been drawn in consultation with the State Governments during the National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign. These include contingency cropping; larger area coverage under rabi/summer rice, wheat, rabi/summer maize, pulses etc. bringing additional area under irrigation from major and medium schemes. These steps are in addition to implementation of the ongoing Special Thrust Programme like Special Foodgrain Production Programme (SFPP) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) etc.

New Petroleum and Gas Policy

2458. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to evolve a Petroleum and Gas policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy will include recommendations of the Dasgupta Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d). Existing policies are continually refined depending on merging circumstances. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to evolve a new petroleum and gas policy as such.

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of Petroleum Products in Maharashtra

2459. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production and consumption of petroleum products in Maharashtra; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken during the coming year to bridge the gap, if any, between production and consumption of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Production of Petroleum Products is made refinerywise and not State-wise. The consumption of petroleum products in Maharashtra during 1990-91 was 9446 TMT. Petroleum products are freely available in Maharashtra at present.

Scheme for Quake-Hit Areas

2460. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any special scheme for the development of the quake-hit areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to allocate additional funds to the State Government for the development of these quake-hit hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Govt. of India have formulated a programme to assist the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for reconstruction of 20,000 houses in the earthquake affected areas. This proposal involves the following assistance from Govt. of India:-

- i) Loan assistance of Rs. 30.00 crores.
- ii) Technical assistance for designing the appropriate earthquake resistant buildings.
- iii) Setting up of 3 building centres and 6 sub-centres for technology transfer and assistance for building material components.

It is also proposed to seek assistance from World Bank for reconstruction of damaged infrastructure.

(c) and (d). Over and above the share of Rs. 87.50 crores towards the Calamity Relief

Fund of Rs. 90.00 crores, the Central Government has released Rs. 25.00 crores as 'Ways and Means' advance for relief operations in the earthquake affected areas.

Irrigation Projects and Dams in Maharashtra

2461. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects and dams in Maharashtra which are receiving foreign assistance;

(b) the present stage of construction of each such project; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The details of Irrigation Projects and Dams in Maharashtra receiving external assistance, present stage of construction and the likely time of completion is contained in Statement given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project	Donor Agency	Assistance available	Progress of works and likely completion date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project - III	world Bank	SDR 164.2 million.	So far majalgaona and Jayakwadi Headworks have been completed. In the Majalgaon project, work is in progress in 0 to 100 KM of Canal and distribution system in 57,000 hectares of command area. In Jayakwadi, work is in progress in distribution network on 1,53,000 hectares. Current credit closing date is June, 1992. The project is being reformulated by including Sub-projects of the erstwhile Maharashtra Composite Irrigation project - II (Repeater). The credit closing date is likely to be extended after reformulation.
2.	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project.	United States	Dollar 47 million.	Out of 90 Minor Irrigation Schemes, 45 have been completed. The project is scheduled to close in August, 1992. Government of Maharashtra is making attempts to complete the remaining schemes by the closing date.
3.	Development of Water Control Systems for Diversification of Crops.	European Economic Community.	ECU 15 million.	Work is in progress on 15 schemes. The current credit closing date is October, 1993. The credit closing date would call for extension to enable completion of all the projects (2 Medium and 55 Minor Irrigation Schemes).
4.	Saline Land Reclamation Project	European Economic Community.	ECU 20 million.	16,058 hectares of saline land has been reclaimed against the target of 16,000 hectares. The research component of the Project is yet to be completed. Government of Maharashtra is making attempts to utilise the funds available for the Research Programme in an expeditious and fruitful manner.

[English]

Import of Crude from Iran

2462. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import crude from Iran; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation has a term contract with National Iranian Oil Company for supply of crude oil for the year 1991-92.

Opening of New Passport Offices

2463. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reopen the Passport office at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where passport offices are located in Karnataka;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more passport offices in Karnataka; and

(e) if so, when and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At Bangalore.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

New Oil Fields and Gas Reserves

2464. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discovered new oil reserve/oil fields/ new gas areas;

(b) if so, the approximate quantum thereof and the details of the places where these new oil fields and gas reserve were found; and

(c) the steps taken to start the exploration of those oil fields and gas reserve areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92. Oil and Natural Gas Commission have discovered oil/gas in 31 structures in Bombay Offshore, Cambay, Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery, and Rajasthan Basins. A total of 61.13 MMT of initial geological reserves of oil and oil equivalent of gas have been established in those places where assessment has been made.

During the corresponding period, Oil India Limited discovered oil/gas in 3 structures in Assam and Rajasthan and established about 21.7 MMT of initial geological reserves of oil and oil equivalent of gas. Besides, oil was discovered by O.I.L. at

Hathi-ali in Assam and Baghewala in Rajasthan where further assessment is in progress.

(c) Action is in hand to study exploration data or for delineating the structures by further drilling.

Production of Petroleum and Petrol Products during Eighth Five Year Plan

2465. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the production of petrol and other petroleum products including Natural gas during the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the scheme drawn up to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]

LPG Connections

2466. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic LPG connections sanctioned during 1990;

(b) the number of domestic LPG connections likely to be sanctioned during 1991; and

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list up to 1991 and the time by which they are likely to get gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) During 1990-91 about 6 lakh new domestic gas connections were sanctioned.

(b) During 1991-92, 7.5 lakh new domestic LPG connections are proposed to be released.

(c) There are about 70 lakh persons on the waiting list as on 1.4.1991. Efforts are no to give LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible.

[*English*]

Exploration of Minerals Through Small Scale Mining

2467. DR. G. L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate any long scheme for the exploration/exploitation of minerals through Small Scale Mining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir, there is no such scheme. However, all the State Government and UT Administrations have been advised to consider the constitution of high-level committee to identify through investigation/exploration small and isolated deposits of the minerals included in Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and to formulate plans for the development of such small deposits through extension of necessary assistance from the State mining corporations to the willing entrepreneurs.

[*Translation*]**Lift Irrigation Schemes under Indira Gandhi Canal Project**

2468. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of lift irrigation schemes under Indira Gandhi Canal Project for which the approval of the Union Government was sought by the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Union Government have

got the approval of the Planning Commission for these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The revised estimate of Rs. 931.24 crores for the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Stage-II was accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission in April 1987. This approval is for a Culturable Command Area of 10.12 lakh ha. including 3.12 lakh ha. from six lift irrigation schemes as under:

	<i>Name of lift scheme</i>	<i>Culturable Command Area (ha)</i>
(i)	Sahawa	97049
(ii)	Gajner	49537
(iii)	Bangarsar	8500
(iv)	Kolayat	77756
(v)	Phalodi	56750
(vi)	Pokaran	22700
	Total:	3,12,292

Construction of Crossing of Link Channel with Sirhind Feeder

2469. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Government of Punjab for giving to temporary closure in the Sirhind feeder for the construction of the crossing of the link channel for Indira Gandhi nahar feeder with Sirhind feeder;

(b) if so, whether the Government of

Punjab has acceded to the request;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Union Government propose to issue directives to the Government of Punjab in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) and (d). A meeting of the Chief

Ministers of Rajasthan and Haryana and the Government of Punjab has been called on 21st December, 1991 to discuss the issues associated with this matter.

Drought Hit Areas of Rajasthan

2470. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas declared as drought hit in Rajasthan this year;

(b) the cattle deaths reported so far due to drought in Rajasthan;

(c) whether cattle camps have been opened in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

LPG Connections in Karnataka

2471. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting list for LPG connections in Karnataka upto June 1991 and the number out of them from Mandya, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna in Mandya District; and

(b) the number of new LPG connections to be provided during 1991 in Karnataka and the number out of which are proposed to be provided to the persons at the above places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) As on. 1.10.1991 there were about 3.08 lakh persons on the waiting list of Karnataka. Town-wise break up of waiting list is not maintained.

(b) Allocation of new LPG connections is not being done Statewise or on town-wise basis, but is based on availability of LPG in the country and other economic consideration of viability of the distributors.

Electricity Dues from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited to Karnataka Electricity Board

2472. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dues are to be paid by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited to Karnataka Electricity Board towards electricity charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason for not paying them; and

(c) the time by which the dues are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). As at the end of March, 1991 the total energy and other charges claimed by KEB from KIOCL was Rs. 213 crores (approximately). Of this, a sum of Rs. 104 crores, determined as payable (to KEB) in terms of the Government of Karnataka orders dated 6.9.1985, regulating the tariff charge applicable of KIOCL, has been paid by KIOCL. The tariff rates payable from May, 1987 onwards are yet to be fixed in terms of the above mentioned State Government order. The matter is under discussion by KIOCL with KEB and the State Government.

Coal Stockyards in Karnataka

2473. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of the Coal Stockyards in Karnataka; and

(b) the number of new Coal Stockyards proposed to be set up there during 1991-92, location-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Coal India Ltd. is presently operating a notional stock-yard at Bangalore.

(b) Tenders were finalised for commissioning of a ground stockyard at Bangalore and another at Mangalore by Coal India Ltd. However, further action on these has been held in abeyance because the Government is presently reviewing the policy of stockyards. A proposal to set up 5 stockyards at Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Gullbarga to be run by Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has been received recently and is under examination.

Shortage of LPG in Southern States

2474. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is shortage of LPG in the Southern States particularly in Karnataka;

(b) whether crores of rupees worth of gas is going waste every year at Bombay High without using the same;

(c) whether the Government propose to utilise the gas to set up a Southern Gas grid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) While no general reports on dissatisfaction in LPG supplies have been reported from the Southern States, individual complaints when received are looked into.

(b) Presently seven million cubic metres of gas per day is being flared in the Western offshore region, which is valued at Rs. 350 crores per annum approx. at the current prices of Rs. 1400/1000 cubic metres.

(c) and (d). The question of setting up a southern gas grid is being examined by an Inter Ministerial Group.

Supply of DMS Milk

2475. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received between July and November, 1991 regarding irregularities in supply of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) On investigation it was found that 417 of these complaints were false. Remedial action like increase in the milk supply, disciplinary action including removal/transfer of student agents and termination of agency of concessionaires were taken.

STATEMENT

The Nature and Number of Complaints Received between July and November, 1991 by the Delhi Milk Scheme

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of Complaints</i>	<i>Number of Complaints</i>
1.	Irregularity in Distribution/supply	396
2.	Mis-behaviour of Distribution staff	28
3.	Black Marketing	299
4.	Presence of foreign matters	
5.	Miscellaneous nature	98
Total:		823

Involvement of Private Sector in Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

2476. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHILIA:

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

(a) the annual demand and production of crude oil and gas in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to encourage the private sector to boost the production;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of applications received by the Government from private undertakings so far in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the Government propose to give their approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) In the year 1990-91, against a total consumption of 54.77 million tonnes of petroleum products, the indigenous production of crude oil was 33 million tonnes, and against a utilisation of 12837 million cubic metres of gas, the production was 17998 million cubic metres.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. 39 offshore and 33 onshore blocks have been offered for bidding to Indian Private Companies and Foreign Companies.

(d) and (e). The last date for the receipt of the bids is 29.2.1992. No target date has been fixed for allotment of blocks to the successful bidders.

Shares of Haryana from Yamuna Waters

2477. SHRI NARIAN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water being provided

to Haryana from the river Yamuna as per the decision taken in 1981;

(b) whether the Central Water Commission has since submitted its report regarding sharing of Yamuna waters;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein and the action taken or being taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or being taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No decision on any specific allocation of Yamuna waters to Haryana was taken in 1981.

(b) Yes, a recent report has been received in July 1991.

(c) and (d). Against the total annual availability of 11.45 billion cubic metres of water in river Yamuna upto Okhla the total protected uses (considering pre-plan and plan approved projects) of all the States has been worked out as 8.016 billion cubic meters and the total protected and unprotected uses (considering unapproved projects completed/ under construction also) as 8.905 billion cubic meters (Statement enclosed). Claims of the basin states, however, total 49.9 billion cubic metres which is far in excess of the availability. The report of the Chairman has been circulated to the concerned States for comments to facilitate discussions in an inter state meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States, which has been convened on 21st December, 1991.

STATEMENT

(Figures in Billion Cubic Metres)

Sl. No.	State	Protected uses			Protected and Unprotected Uses			Total
		At Tajewala	Okhla	Total	Tajewala	Okhla	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Haryana	3.791	0.428	4.219	4.280	0.448	4.728	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1.753	0.945	2.698	1.999	1.079	3.078	
3.	Rajasthan	—	0.109	0.109	—	0.109	0.109	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.345	—	0.345	0.345	—	0.345*	
5.	Delhi	0.177	0.468*	0.645	0.177	0.464*	0.645	
	Total	6.066	1.950	8.016	8.801	2.104	8.905	

* Including withdrawal between Tajewala and Okhla

Production of Lignite in Neyvelli Lignite Corporation Mines

2478. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Lignite available in Mines I and II of the NIC during 1990-91;

(b) the target fixed and the production achieved in Mines I and II of the NLC during 1990-91;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in is production during the above period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the

steps taken by the Government to improve its production;

(e) whether the Unit-IV of the Thermal Station-II of the NLC has not so far been stabilised;

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

(g) the steps taken being taken by the Government for its stabilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The total reserves of lignite in Mines I and II, quantity mined and balance available are indicated below:

(in million tonnes)

	<i>Mine-I</i>	<i>Mine-II</i>
1) Estimated reserve	290.00	390.000
2) Quantity mined since inception upto 31-3-1991	127.32	16.838
3) Balance lignite available	162.68	373.162

(b) The figures of target and the actual production achieved are as follows:

(in million tonnes)

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>
<i>Mine-I</i>	6.80	7.54
<i>Mine-II</i>	4.20	4.21
	11.00	11.75

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). Unit-IV of NLC's TPS II was synchronised in March, 1991. However, owing to certain defects in the equipments supplied primarily in the lignite feeders to the boilers, full load could not be attained after starting the unit. The designers of the equipment have carried out certain modification in these feeders as a result of which full load have now been reached. However, there are still problems in running the feeders on a continuous basis and the concerned firms are trying to solve them. In spite of these problems, however, the unit has achieved in its 7 months of operation a gross generation of 326 MU against CEA norms of 333 MU. The suppliers are on the job and it

is expected that full load sustained generation shall be achieved shortly.

Cotton Production

2479. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of long and short staple cotton during the last year separately and whether it was enough to meet the domestic requirement; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for increasing the production of short staple cotton during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) The estimated production of cotton during 1990-91 and 1989-90 was 97.6 and 114.2 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each, respectively. The staple-wise break-up figures of production of cotton during 1990-91 are yet to be received from some of the States. However, on an average, about 91.0% of production of long and medium and 9.0% of short staple cotton is produced in the country. There was no import of cotton by the Government. The current production along with the carry-over stock was enough to meet the domestic requirements.

(b) The Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) in important cotton growing States so as to increase the production of all types of cotton including short staple.

[*Translation*]

Procurement and Sale of Edible Oil by NDDB

2480. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Mustard and Groundnut oil procured by the NDDB during the last three years, year-wise?

(b) the rates at which the edible oils are being procured from growers by NDDB at present;

(c) whether NDDB has increased the prices of Dhara edible oil recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the profit earned by NDDB by sale of edible oils during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) During the two years 1989-90 and 1990-91, about 2.61 lakh tonnes of edible oils were procured by NDDB. Since edible oil is known to be a speculative commodity and NDDB has a responsibility as the Market Intervention Agency to maintain the wholesale prices at a reasonable level in the lean season, it is not considered expedient in the public interest to indicate the quantity of oilseeds and oils purchased by NDDB during the current fiscal year 1991-92.

(b) NDDB does not procure edible oil from growers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With effect from 30th September, 1991, the price of refined groundnut oil 1 litre tetrabrik has been increased to Rs. 50, refined mustard oil one liter tetrabrik to Rs. 34, refined mustard oil 200 ML tetrabrik to Rs. 6.50 and double filtered mustard oil 500 ML tetrahedron to Rs. 15.

(e) Any surpluses accruing from market intervention operation are credited by NDDB into the Market Intervention Fund. Hence, there is no question of NDDB earning profit by sale of edible oil.

Big Dams

2481. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the number of big dams approved by the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): During the last three years only two projects namely Singur Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh and Narmada (Indirasagar) Project in Madhya Pradesh involving construction of dams have been given investment clearance.

Drought Assistance to U.P.

2482. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the drought assistance sought and released to Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought additional financial assistance during 1991-92; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) During 1988-89, no memorandum was received from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh seeking assistance for drought relief. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.92 crores was approved for drought relief in the State during 1989-90.

Under the revised scheme for financing

relief expenditure, in force from 1.4.90, an amount of Rs. 90.00 crores has been allocated to the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of the State, for the year 1990-91 for meeting the expenditure on all natural calamities, including drought. During the year the State has reported an expenditure of Rs. 47.29 crores on natural calamities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

2483. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of Banasurasagar, Meenachil, Chamrevattam, Kurikarbutty and Vamanapuram Irrigation Projects in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost and irrigation potentialities of such projects;

(c) whether any external assistance is being received or likely to be received for the implementation of irrigation projects in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the names of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the estimated cost, ultimate irrigation potential and the status of appraisal is attached.

(c) and (d). At present no major and medium irrigation project is receiving external assistance. Kerala minor irrigation project and Kerala Community Irrigation Project are in pipeline for European Economic Community and Dutch assistance respectively.

STATEMENT

Details of Irrigation Project and Present Stage of Appraisal

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Thousand Hectares)	Stage of appraisal
1	2	3	4	5
	Major			
1.	Kariarkutty Karapara	60.16	21.06	State Government is required to submit modified project in conformity with the decisions of the Expert Group.
	Medium			
2.	Banasursagar	5.00	4.80	The State Government is to submit modified report after obtaining concurrence of Cauvery Basin States.
3.	Mennachil	49.65	9.96	The State Government is to sort out the issues regarding water availability, design flood and crop water requirements.
4.	Vamanapuram	36.40	18.00	Investment clearance given by the Planning Commission in 12/82.
5.	Bridge-cum-Regulator at Chamaravattam	13.27	8.11	The State Government is to sort out the issues regarding water availability and crop water requirements.

[*Translation*]

Avallibility of Coal

2484. **SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in metric tonnes of pure coal as per the prescribed quantity and specifications available as on 15-7-91 in the B.C.C.L. and the C.C.L. of Coal India Limited;

(b) the extent of stocks at each of the mines; and

(c) the grades of coal stocks at each of the mines; and its grade-wise total value?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent possible will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extension of Pipeline of Natural Gas from Kakinada to Paradip

2485. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pipeline for supply of natural gas from Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh has been extended upto Kakinada;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government for extending the pipeline from Kakinada to Paradip in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.

KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) A gas transportation pipeline is being laid from Tatipaka to Kakinada.

(b) and (c). No such specific request seems to have been received in the Ministry.

Soviet Trade Mission at New Delhi

2486. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Trade Mission in New Delhi is being closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative arrangement/proposed to be made to maintain and strengthen and trade between the two countries;

(c) whether the information department of the Soviet Embassy is likely to be reopened; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). At its meeting on 14th November 1991, the USSR State Council decided, inter alia, that in connection with the delegation of economic functions to the Soviet Ministry of External Relations, Departments of Economic Policy are to set up in the USSR Embassies. Further, the USSR Trade representations would be abolished. However, insofar as the Soviet Trade Representation in India is concerned, Government have received no formal communication, so far, regarding its closure from the Soviet authorities.

(c) and (d). Government of India's information is that the Information and Cultural departments of the Soviet Embassy have

not been closed. As such, the issue of this department being re-opened does not arise.

Diverslon of East Flowing Rivers

2487. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divert the waters of east flowing rivers to the western side in order to provide water for cultivation to the farmers of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Under the Peninsular River Component of National Perspectives waters of east flowing Mahanadi and Godavari rivers are propose to be diverted for providing water for the drought prone areas to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The National Water Development Agency has prepared the pre-feasibility report in respect of Mahanadi-Godavari and Godavari-Krishna Water transfer links. These have been sent to the concerned State Government for comments.

Arrangement of Fake Documents by Travel Agents

2488. SHRI GURUDAS KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the misguided youth of Punjab are seeking political Sasylum abroad;

(b) if so, the details of thereof the reasons therefor:

(c) whether certain travel agencies in Delhi and Punjab are engaged in arranging fake documents and other facilities for them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Some Indian nationals are reported to have sought political asylum abroad on pretext of disturbed conditions prevailing in certain parts of India. However the real reasons are related to their own economic betterment.

(c) and (d). Some cases where passports are suspected to have been issued on strength of dubious documents are under investigation by police. Full details are being collected.

Dams in Kerala

2489. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going dams being constructed for irrigation in Kerala; and

(b) the present stage of construction and the irrigation potential thereof, dam-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of the ongoing Major and Medium irrigation projects in Kerala and financial and physical status thereof, if enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement giving the details of the ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects in Kerala and Financial and Physical Status thereof

(Rs. in Crores/ Potential thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started.	Status of Approval	Estimated Cost as per A.P. (1991-92)	Expenditure upto end of 1990-91 (Provisional)	Recommended outlay for 1991-92 (Prov.)	Ultimated potential	Potential created upto end 1990-91	Potential target 1991-92	Scheduled date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Major									
1.	Periyar Valley	II	Approved	69.51	67.51	2.00	85.60	85.31	0.29	1991-92
2.	Pamba	III	Approved	61.25	60.10	1.50	49.46	49.46	—	1991-92
3.	Chitturpuzha	III	Approved	21.40	20.40	1.00	26.97	27.13	—	1991-92
4.	Kuttiadi	III	Approved	56.50	52.32	0.50	35.85	35.21	0.64	1991-92
5.	Kanhirapuzha	III	Approved	66.74	51.42	3.20	21.85	17.49	2.00	Proposals for VIII Plan have not been finalised.

(Rs. in Crores/ Potential thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started.	Status of Approval	Estimated Cost as per A.P. (1991-92)	Expenditure upto end of 1990-91 (Provisional)	Recom- ended outlay for 1991-92 (Prov.)	Ultimated potential	Potential created upto end 1990-91	Potential target 1991-92	Scheduled date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Pazhassi	III	Approved	89.12	66.93	3.40	23.05	12.96	1.50	Proposals for VIII Plan have not been finalised.
7.	Kallada	III	Approved/ (1961) Ext. aided.	457.80	319.24	32.00	92.80	51.43	30.00	—do—
8.	Muvathupuzha	V	Approved	89.25	39.38	8.00	34.74	—	2.00	—do—
9.	Chimoni	V	Approved	36.66	28.92	5.00	26.00	13.00	13.00	—do—
10.	Idamalayar Medium	VI	Unapproved	67.40	39.30	4.00	43.19	—	—	—do—
1.	Attapady	V	Unapproved	50.00	7.41	0.00	8.38	—	—	—do—
2.	Karapuzha	V	Unapproved	44.89	15.74	4.00	9.30	—	—	—do—

Visa Fee

2490. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures for the visa fee before and after its recent increase; and

(b) the amount estimated to be earned by this increase in visa fee?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Prior to November, 1991 visa fee ranged between Rs. 15-1800 depending upon nationality of applicant and type of visa asked for. Now the visa fee regime has been simplified and is ranging between Rs. 15-2600; except where issued gratis.

(b) It is estimated that the total annual amount from visa fee after increase will be Rs. 125 crore.

Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation

2491. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has not yet been formally extended for further 20 years as agreed to in principle by the two countries in August last; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The Treaty already stands extended for a period of 5 years, under the terms of the existing treaty itself. The Govts. of both the countries have decided and already declared to further extend the Treaty for a period of 20 years. However, the delay in signing the

protocol has been due to developments within the Soviet Union. The protocol formally extending the Treaty for a further period of 20 years is expected to be signed in the near future.

[*Translation*]

Export of Iron

2492. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of iron in the country during 1990-91;

(b) the number of countries to which iron was exported during 1990-91 and the quantity thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to export iron to some more countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The production of pig iron in the country during the 1990-91 was 14.93 lakh tonnes.

(b) Export of pig iron is banned, as per the current import-export policy.

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

[*English*]

Expenditure on Flood Control Measures

2493. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARE RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Union

Government on flood control measures during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any comprehensive proposal for control of floods in Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the flood of Muniyeru and Wyra rivers are causing a lot of damage to the crops and human habitation in several areas of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to finance the Scheme to raise the banks of Muniyeru and Wyra in some stretches to remedy the situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement giving details of state-wise expenditure incurred by the Centre on Flood Control Measures during the last three years is attached.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). Flood Management Schemes are planned, formulated and implemented by the State Governments themselves from their own resources as per inter-se priority fixed by them. As per the present policy, Central Assistance is in the form of block grants and loans not attached to any sector of development or a project. Schemes costing less than Rs. 100 lakh individually are not referred to the Centre even for techno-economic appraisal. A Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1.13 crore for construction of flood banks on right side of Muniyeru river in Krishna District was sent to Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal. After examination, the Commission sent its comments to the State Government in April, 1989.

STATEMENT

(a) Details of Expenditure: The planned expenditure incurred by the Government of India on flood control measures viz. loan assistance for Brahmaputra Valley, Rengali Dam in Orissa and anti-sea-erosion works in Kerala, grants-in-aid to Brahmaputra Board and Ganga Flood Control Commission, Flood Forecasting and warning activities, flood plain zoning services and other miscellaneous activities including research and development during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Central Sector/Central Loan Assistance	Expenditure Year		
	1988-90	1989-90	1990-91
Assam	21.00	19.95	18.00
Kerala	2.50	2.37	2.05
Orissa (Rengali Dam)	0.50	-	-
Other Miscellaneous works of Central Sector	9.15	9.56	7.90
	33.15	31.88	27.95

**Sale of Indian Nuclear Research
Reactor**

2494. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to sell a Nuclear Research Reactor to Iran;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the reactors had been supplied to any other country during the last five years;
- (d) if so, the details of thereof;
- (e) whether the US had conveyed its position to the Government of India on the reported sale to Iran; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVASING SOLANKI):
(a) and (b). While there are some preliminary contacts, there have been no further development in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The US has expressed certain reservations to a number of countries including India on the subject of nuclear co-operation with Iran. Government have noted the position of the United States.

Sardar Sarovar Project

2495. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA
HANDIQUÉ:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

(a) the status of the MORSE panel appointed by the World Bank to look into the Sardar Sarovar Project across the Narmada; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the dam and its infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is Independent Team under the Chairmanship of Shri Bradford Morse, commissioned by the World Bank to review the rehabilitation and environmental issues relating the Sardar Sarovar Project. The Independent Review Team visited India during October/November, 1991 and held discussions with the Senior Officers of Government of India, the State Governments and the Project Affected Persons and Non-Government Organisations.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1517.00 crores has been incurred upto October, 1991 on the various components of the Project.

National Land Use Policy

2496. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a national land use policy and to set up a national commission for its implementation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

steps taken so far by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) National Land Use Policy Outline (NLPO) was approved by the National Land Use & Waste Lands Development Council (NLWC) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in February, 1986. At present, there is no proposal for setting up a National Commission for implementation of Land Use Policy.

(b) The 19 points action programme contained in the NLPO given the statement has been circulated among all the State/UTs and concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organisations for its implementation. The State Land Use Boards are closely associated to oversee the implementation of the action programme at the state level.

A National Consultation for formulation of Perspective Plan (PP) for conservation, development and management of Land Resources of the country was held at New Delhi on October 21-24, 1991. As a follow up action, state level consultations have been planned for formulation of state prospective plans and finalisation of zonal prospective plans.

STATEMENT

Decisions Taken at the First Meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council Head on 6th February, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister

Land Use

1. Land Use Boards at the State level should be revitalised. Wherever they do not exist, they must be created.

2. Land Use Policy must be evolved by all users of land within Government jointly and must be enforced on the basis of both legislation for enforcing land use as well as their promotional and preserving methods.
3. Urban Policy must be restructured so as to ensure that highly productive land is not taken away. Town planning should also provide for green belts.
4. A national campaign should be launched for educating the farmers and Government Departments about the need to conform to an integrated land use policy.
5. Cropping pattern should be reviewed specially in drought prone/desert areas, so that maximum advantage is taken of improved soil and water management practices.
6. Land and soil surveys should be completed and inventory of land resources should be prepared in each State so that resources allocation is based on a reliable data base.
7. Heavy penalties should be imposed against those who interfere with land resources and its productivity. It must be recognised that environmental protection cannot succeed unless this is done.
8. The problems of water logging, salinity and alkalinity must be brought under control by the use of appropriate technologies and

- by the adoption of proper water management practices.
9. The management of Command Areas should be reviewed, re-structured and re-italised within a specified time limit so that water is used efficiently. Necessary investments for treating the catchments must be met to prevent the collapse of irrigation system due to premature siltation.
10. Technologies relating to dry farming, land shaping and water harvesting must be propagated and adopted in the interest of moisture conservation and optimal use.
11. Special programmes of conservation and afforestation in the desert areas and of reclamation and rehabilitation in the ravine areas must be launched with greater vigour in order to prevent wind and water erosion.
12. The practice of shifting cultivation should be controlled in order to protect valuable forests.
13. Land use planning should be integrated with rural employment programmes in such a manner that loans and subsidies are given only for those productive activities which represent efficient land use.
14. Rights of tribals and poorer sections on common land should be protected through legal and administrative structures.
15. Stall feeding should be popularised, especially in such areas where grazing land already degraded.
16. Special Fodder Development Programme in selective blocks should be launched together with a Livestock Development Programme. The aim should be to limit the Livestock population to economically productive stock.
17. Plantations for meeting commercial and industrial needs should preferably be located far away from the habitat.
18. The policy of supplying forest raw materials on subsidised basis to users other than the rural poor should be reviewed so that raw material is supplied at the prevailing market price, with a view to induce such users to go in for massive afforestation programmes, as also to motivate small and marginal farmers to grow forest based raw material for industry at remunerative prices.
19. The use of alternative packaging material, such as corrugated card board, plastic bags, etc. instead of wooden packaging, must be explored and encouraged.

Representation from Kerala for Royalty for Ilmanite from IRE

2497. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any representation requesting the hike of royalty for Ilmanite from Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had represented vide its letter dated 20.7.89 to the Study Group appointed by the Ministry of Mines on revision of royalty and major minerals other than coal, lignite, and sand for stowing that royalty should not be related to the Pits Month value (PMV) but should be related to the difference between the selling price and cost of production and that it should be fixed at 50% of this difference. Chief Minister, Kerala vide his letter dated 6.9.91 also requested the Minister of Mines that the revision of royalty may be done as suggested by the State Government immediately.

The concept that royalty should be related to the difference between the selling price and cost of the production and that it should be fixed at 50% of this difference is not in line with the basis for levy of royalty which is a charge due to the owner of the mineral for extraction of non renewable resource, it is unrelated to consideration of profitability.

The question of revision of royalty rates on minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing including atomic minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon etc., is under active consideration of the Government. A reply of Chief Minister, Kerala has also been sent on 18th November, 1991.

Subsidised Fertilisers to Farmers

2498. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Union

Government for providing subsidised fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers;

(b) the amount provided and utilised by each State for the said purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the amount provided by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) Copy of guidelines issued by the Union Government on 14.8.91 and 21.8.91 to the State Government/Union Territories, regarding the scheme on Fertiliser Subsidy for Small and Marginal Farmers, are enclosed in Statement-I and II).

(b) and (c). The scheme was initiated during 1991-92. The allocation of Rs. 405 crores among the States/Union Territories and the amount released as first instalment on 16.9.91, is given in the attached Statement-III. Since the scheme was taken up only during the current year, the information of amount provided for, and utilised by different States/Union Territories for 3 years, does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Copy of the Guideline Issued on 14-8-1991 Regarding the Scheme on "Fertiliser Subsidy for Small & Marginal Farmers"

T e l e x

From: Secretary,
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

To: Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production Commissioners/Secretaries (Agriculture) of all States/Union Territories and Administrators of Union Territories

No: 21.4.91 (M) (.) Government of India has issued today, the 14th August, 1991 a Notification, in Super-Session of its Fertilisers Notified on 25th July (.) The average price increase is 30 percent now instead of the earlier 40 percent (.) The details of Fertilisers price have been telexed separately today.(.)

(2) According to the Announcement in Parliament by the Finance Minister on 6th August, 1991 Modalities for exempting the small and marginal farmers from the effect to the price increase of Fertilisers were to be evolved in consultation with the States (.) Details discussions were had with the States/Union Territories on the 7th and 9th August, 1991 (.) The States/UTs were of the view that if the schemes had to be implemented, then the Govt. of India may issue broad Guidelines while leaving some amount of flexibility to the States to evolve detailed schemes (.) The States would keep in mind the historical pattern of fertiliser consumption and distribution, identify the Credit Channel for other Channels for delivering such subsidised fertilisers to the cultivators (.)

(3) The total amount available for all States and Union Territories put together, is Rs. 405 Crores (.) An amount of Rs. _____ crores has been earmarked for your State/UT for the financial year 1991-92 (.) The funds have been earmarked on the basis of the area held by the Small and Marginal farmers upto a limit of 2 hectares, and the average per hectare consumption of fertilisers during 1990-91 in each State (.) The funds will be released to you in instalments and you may intimate us your requirements for the months of August and

September, immediately and also for each of the next six months (.)

(4) You have the necessary flexibility in developing the system of reimbursement to the Small and Marginal farmers (.) however, the reimbursement should be related to proper identification of the Small and Marginal farmers, proof of their having purchased the fertiliser, the area held by them, their previous use, and you may also keep in mind the quantity of fertilisers available in a given area for such subsidised supply (.)

(5) The detailed schemes may be drawn up by you and implemented with immediate effect (.) We may also be sent a copy of the schemes which you are implementing for our record (.) It is repeated that no additional funds over what has already been indicated above, would be available to any State (.)
Best wishes

STATEMENT-II

Copy of Guideline Issued on 21-8-1991 Regarding the scheme on "Fertiliser Subsidy for Small and Marginal farmers"

From: Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

To: Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production Commissioners/Secretaries (Agriculture) of all States/Union Territories and Administrators of Union Territories.

No. 21-4-91 (.) RFE my TLX message of even number dated 14-8-91 regarding fertiliser price revision and implementation of a price hike (.) In view of difficulties in

implementing the scheme as conceded by State Governments, Adequate flexibility was given to the State Govts. in developing a scheme of reimbursement to small and beneficiaries (.) However, to ensure proper indemnification of benefactress and use of fertiliser etc. It is requested that the modalities for reaching the benefits to the Target Groups may be worked out using credit channels as the Chief Instrument for such delivery (.) detailed schemes may please be drawn up accordingly and a copy of the same may be sent for our record (.) Best wishes

N. I.B.T.

Secretary (Agri. & Coopn.)

Copy by post in confirmation of the above telex, kindly arrange to draw the scheme and send a copy of the same to this Ministry at you earliest convenience.

(M.R. MOTSARA)
Commissoner (FT)

STAREMENT-III

Statement indicating State/UTs wise allocation of funds under the scheme on Fertiliser Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers and amount released under first instalment- (1991-92)

<i>Name of States</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Amount Released (Rs. in crores)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	69.275	17.105
Karnataka	8.420	2.079
Kerala	12.137	2.997
Tamil Nadu	53.973	13.327
Gujarat	11.525	2.84
Madhya Pradesh	14.478	3.575
Maharashtra	31.757	7.841
Rajasthan	5.098	1.259
Goa	0.225	0.056
Haryana	7.604	1.878
Punjab	9.016	2.226
Uttar Pradesh	94.661	23.373

<i>Name of States</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Amount Released (Rs. in crores)</i>
Himachal Pradesh	1.718	0.224
Jammu & Kashmir	2.830	0.699
Bihar	35.282	8.713
Orissa	5.742	1.418
West Bengal	37.002	9.136
Assam	1.479	0.365
Tripura	0.840	0.208
Manipur	0.525	0.130
Meghalaya	0.150	0.037
Nagaland	0.018	0.004
Sikkim	0.031	0.008
Arunachal Pradesh	0.012	0.003
Mizoram	0.048	0.167
Pondicherry	0.678	0.167
Chandigarh	0.127*	In respect of these Uts without legislature, expenditure involved will be incurred by the administrations concord from their budget provision
Daman & Diu	0.03*	
Delhi	0.270*	
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.050*	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.008	
405.000	99.886	

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA(Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the incident of kidnapping of Kavita Solanki and the helplessness of our society against the growing lawlessness especially in Dhanbad in Bihar

Last month, on 25th November at 7.00 p.m. Shrimati Kavita Solanki was forcibly kidnapped by four goons and taken into a motor car. Please remember that Shrimati Solanki belongs to a middle class respectable family having three young daughters. Their residence is in a densely populated mohalla. When her husband went to the Police Station to lodge a report, it was not recorded for six hours by the staff of the Police Station, and they behaved in an unconcerned manner as if his wife was not kidnapped but a commodity like suitcase was lost. Not only that when police brought the person whom Shri Solanki suspected, the workers of a particular political party at once got him released. The D.C and C.P. did not pay any attention to this incident for two days. Finally, when I gave a notice to the Police that if Shrimati Solanki was not traced by the morning of 28th a massive demonstration would be staged under the aegis of B.J.P., the very next day, the kidnapers left Shrimati Solanki in an unconscious state in a rickshaw in front of her house. Shrimati Solanki is still in the hospital in a critical condition. After gaining a little consciousness on seeing even a male doctor she becomes again unconscious out of fear.

She is unable to recognise her husband and children. As soon as she regains a little consciousness, she starts crying - "Take me to Dhanbad, these people will sell me in Varanasi". (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are reading a lengthy note.

[English]

You have to be brief.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: The condition is more or less the same in the whole of Bihar. We don't feel that we are living in a society. It is as if we are living in the utter darkness of medieval period. The matter is worth consideration that it is not the story of atrocity committed on a single woman, rather it is a story of all the women who belong to the harjans society. The incidents of atrocities on women in general and harjans in particular are on the increase in Bihar these days. The House should condemn this incident unanimously and the hon. Home Minister should make a statement in this regard. I also urge upon the Government that Shrimati Kavita Solanki be brought to Delhi for treatment in All India Institute of Medical Sciences on Government expenses and her statement be recorded in Delhi because there is danger to her life in Dhanbad. Moreover, she can not otherwise get rid of fear.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to have an information from the Government. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): He is standing.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: One is sitting and the other is standing. Firstly, a discussion on Meghalaya was scheduled on last Monday and the Government had urged the House to defer it for 2-3 days. It was not formally listed for Thursday but informally it was given to understand that there would be a discussion on Meghalaya on Thursday. In today's List of Business Meghalaya is not there. I would like to know when it would be decided, because whatever is to be decided about the President's Rule shall have to be decided by the Government before 11th December. Secondly, when there was a discussion about Delhi the day before yesterday, we discussed it with M.Ps also. Yesterday, there was a discussion with the leaders of various parties in the House and we felt as if....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am just told that the Minister is going to make a statement today. I received it only one minute back. He will make the statement at 4.30 P.M. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): May I have your indulgence please?

SHRISRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): What about Meghalaya?

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: According to the List of Business, that day was fixed for a discussion on Meghalaya and with the permission of the House none of these two topics was taken up for consideration on that day. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will find out at that time, he says.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am also interested in Meghalaya because the Statutory Resolution is in his name and also in my name. While supporting him, I am coming to my subject.

Sir, for some time there are attempts on behalf of certain newspaper owners of foreign countries to enter into collaboration with Indian newspaper owners. It is reported that the owners of *Financial Times* of London are preparing to enter into collaboration with one of the big newspapers of India. If such collaborations are allowed, it will be harmful for our country as well as for our journalists. As it is, India is yet heavily dependent on foreign news sources particularly those of Britain and America. Most of these sources have their own angle, which are not necessarily to the best interests of our country.

On top of this, if foreign collaborations, as mentioned above, are allowed, then we may have to see Editors and even

Sub-Editors of foreign origin. This is not at all welcome. Therefore, through you, Sir, I draw the attention of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to this matter. Since the Ministers for Information and Broadcasting is not here and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not here, I request through you Sir, to draw the attention... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): He is here.

MR. SPEAKER: You think that he can hear only when he sits in his place.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and request him to take it up with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, it is only a point of procedure I want to raise now. Yesterday I raised this when you were not here in the Chair and the honourable Deputy Speaker was in the Chair. I know that it is not possible for the Government to respond in all matters which you were allowing to be raised during this period. But, Sir, at least some steps should be taken to inform the Members concerned later on as to what is the Government's response to these matters. I hope, what is expected in Matters under Rule 377 should also be applied to this.

MR. SPEAKER: While I would not respond to it immediately, I would discuss it with you in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the unprecedented hike in the fee of the students in the Delhi University is not only unparalleled but also it is unheard of in the annals of the Universities. And the educational establishments in Delhi have hiked their fees almost on 100 per cent basis which has greatly disturbed the students all over Delhi, the national capital.

A large number of students called on me yesterday and explained to me about the

hike in fee. It is not only the examination fee that has been hiked but other administrative charges such as the fee for mark-sheet, fee for transcript, migration and other special certificates, enrollment fee, late fee, revaluation fee, rechecking fee, duplicate degree fee, have also gone up upto 100 per cent. I will not take the time of the House in highlighting the various details about these fees.

It is gathered that this step has been taken by the authorities without even consulting the Delhi University Students Union, which is an elected body of the Students.

Yesterday, the All India Students Youth Forum, which is comprised of many students organisations and unions, explained to me as to how these fees have been hiked by the authorities in Delhi.

Sir, in Delhi, there is no Assembly, there is no Metropolitan Council, there is no elected Corporation, there is no elected NDMC. And there is one elected body, that is, the Delhi Students Union, which should have been taken into confidence.

Will the honourable Education Minister ensure that this hike is stayed today by the Government of India? The students are involved in this; the teachers are involved in this and the parents are involved in this. This kind of unprecedented hike in the fee will badly affect the poor parents whose children will have to cut their studies because of the fee that has been hiked by the authorities in Delhi. Now unfortunately, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is also not to be seen. May I request the hon. Education Minister to have a second thought on this and call upon the Delhi University and its authorities to issue an immediate stay order. The Private educational institutions running in Delhi are doing a lucrative business. They are making money out of it. If the Delhi University is short of funds, let them mop up the money from these organisations which are looting the people in the name of education. Let the students not be bothered. Perhaps, Delhi University is one University which is peace-

ful. Let its peace not be disturbed by this unwise act of the administration. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*].

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever Buta Singh Ji said, is correct and we support it, and I would say that we have not discussed it yet with the M.Ps. of Delhi. That is why, unless a structure is evolved for Delhi, the rise in the fees is improper and it would be anti-people. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana Ji, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the projects of Delhi involving foreign collaboration. The Minister of power may please remain seated as the question relates to his Ministry. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the projects with foreign collaboration such as Rihand Thermal Power Project and Vindhyachal Thermal Power Project which are being set up in collaboration with Britain, Russia and Japan. May I know that if a thing is available in India, why is it imported from foreign countries at a higher price, who are the people who sign such an agreement? It is surprising that we are importing such items for these projects at a very very high cost as are available in India.

Electricity projects especially those which are set up with foreign collaboration have become a kind of business. Both the countries, i.e., our country and the collaborating country should consider the respective gains. If the collaborating country is thinking of its own gains, the people who sign the agreements on behalf of India should also keep in view our gains as well. Bofors case was right or wrong, it has caused the ball of Government and the same type of scandal is going on in power projects? Such topics should also be discussed in the House.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA (Cuttack): Let it be understood that the Government in the Power Ministry are considering GEC instead of BHEL for a Rs. 4000 crore power project. The Power Minister is considering purchasing power equipment from GEC. We are interested to know why GEC is being given this order against BHEL.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I support the demand made by the hon. Member. I consider that this act is very much detrimental to the interests of our country. It will undermine and destroy our own industrial image which is very good at producing power generation equipment. The Minister is here. I demand that he must make things clear in the House. Otherwise, you please accept the demand for a discussion on this matter in the very near future. (*Interruptions*)

Why is he silent? We must know what is the explanation of the Government on this?.. (*Interruptions*) Sir, this is an affront to us (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, he must answer. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you interested in saying something? (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the power generation target of the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been fixed at 38000 Megawatts. Our Ministry places orders with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for all its requirements. I will be very thankful to the hon. Member if the B.H.E.L. meets even one-fourth demand of total of 38,000 megawatts. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The problem is that they are not getting orders from the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): The Government is deliberately causing loss. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are supposed to clarify the points the hon. Member has asked and not I.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Why are you considering GEC instead of BHEL? This is a most scandalous thing. We demand that there should be a Parliamentary probe on this, if at all they have taken a decision that they will hand over the Rihand Project to GEC.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, they are working under capacity. They have got the capability to undertake this job. In spite of that they have been denied this order.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member puts me any question, I am ready to reply it.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): He has not replied the question already put to him. Let him please reply the question. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: About Rihand Project, why are you considering GEC, a multi-national company, instead of BHEL. This is a most scandalous thing. We demand that there should be a Parliamentary probe on this. If at all they have taken a decision that they will handover the Rihand Project to GEC.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Why are you working so closely with GEC subverting the public sector undertakings? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister sit on his legs to speak. Let him speak, please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let him say what is the capacity?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your question. Now the hon. Minister is on his legs to speak. Please let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALP NATH Rai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if an hon. Member puts question, I will reply it. As far as the equipments of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are concerned, they are not able to meet our demand. The entire production of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. depends on our orders. If there is any question, please tell me, I will reply the hon. Member, or the hon. Member should put his question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me tell you

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, I am, formulating the question for you, You please sit down. You are a very senior Member. You are getting up like this. I do not appreciate it. They want to know, Mr. Minister, why this order is being given to someone else and not to BHEL, Now, if I understood you correctly.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What I understood is that you want to say that the B.H.E.L. does not have the required capacity that is why you want to place orders with other firms. If this is the thing, please state what more you want to say in this connection. Please try to understand his sentiments.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look, you have put the question and he is on his legs to reply it. Now if you are not listening to him. It won't do. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should be happy that the Minister is replying your question. Please let him speak. You are not allowing him to give his reply. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: May I help you, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: No, you do not have to help me, you help yourself. You are neither helping yourself nor helping me or the Minister. You just keep quiet and you will have helped me.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If he answers the capacity utilisation percentage, he gives the answer.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, I do not appreciate your getting up like this all the time. Please allow him to speak first.

[*Translation*]

Why are you not placing orders with the B.H.E.L. and why orders are being placed with some other firm. Please give explanation on this point, if you have any.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to tell hon. Shri Chatterjee that I am prepared to do whatever he wants me to do (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh):
Without notice how can he answer, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like this. The powerful Power Minister is quite capable of powerfully answering the questions on the floor of the House and outside also. You do not help him. He has, in substance, said that the BHEL is not having enough capacity and that is why order is given. That has been said in clear terms. That is all. Yes, Mr. Arvind Netam.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): Mr. Speaker, Sir, inhuman treatment is being meted out by the police to the agitators who are carrying on a peaceful agitation over rehabilitation issue in the Narmada Valley Area of Madhya Pradesh. They are being put into jails. I would like to draw your attention to the barbaric behaviour of the police towards women and children. A peaceful agitation was going on in Khalghat-Manavar Road on November 23, when police scooped on the agitators and beat them up, especially the women and children. They were taken to the police station, where they were again thrashed. Similarly Adivasi women were raped in Barahedi block. When the Adivasis of the area protested against the police torture, the police beat them mercilessly and put them in jail. People who were put in jail include 6 women, aged more than 60 years. Some women with babies in their arms are being misbehaved. I, therefore, request you to hold an enquiry into the incident and take steps to curb the repressive attitude of the Madhya Pradesh police.

12.23 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

Secondly, I would like to submit that the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be sent to that area immediately. The

people were launching their peaceful agitation over the issue of rehabilitation. There should be a check on the barbaric acts of the police and the administration. It must be stopped.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, in Gwalior, in a factory owned by one of our large industrial houses, an explosion has taken place taking away twelve lives. In our keenness to hand over the public sector and disinvest in the public sector, it is to such people that we are trying to hand over the public sector. Just now we were talking about GEC. We have not yet learnt our lesson. A few years back, a multi-national company called U.C.C., has almost destroyed the lives of lakhs of people in Bhopal. This is the concern of the private sector for the life of workers in our country.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister concerned and ask as to what are they going to do about such indiscriminate negligence by private sector, the big business and the multi-nationals in our country. Of course, we shall fight and compensation will be paid to the families of the twelve people. Had there been an accident like that in a public sector undertaking, some people would have been dismissed. I want to know from the hon. minister whether or not the owner of this Gasim factory would be hauled up; whether or not any of them will be punished, whether or not all funds given to such large industrial houses from our financial institutions be stopped unless they can assure that such things will never happen again. You must warn them before you hand over all your public sector companies to the private sector. This is all that I wanted to tell and this is the point to which I tried to draw the attention of the House earlier. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: There is a list before me. I shall call the names one by one. Kindly limit the speech to one or one-and-a-half minutes. I am taking into consideration the speakers who are to participate in this. Now Shri Dwaraka Nath Das.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): Sir, the people of Tripura and southern portion of Karimganj District, Assam have been suffering a lot on account of non-availability of any direct railway train service from Kumarghat to Guwahati. This is a long standing demand and it is not understood as to why the N.F. Railway authorities cannot concede this. The passengers are to go to Karimganj or to Badarpur for reservation of tickets. At present both Barak Valley Express and Cachar Express are originating from Silchar, but in case of new arrangement the former train may start from Silchar and the latter from Karimganj. A new train service from Kumarghat may be provided for the convenience of the passengers. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to consider this and make the proposed new arrangement of running trains for the convenience of the passengers of Tripura and Karimganj districts (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: Now Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: I will call the names according to the list before me. You need not arise your hands. There are 49 persons in the list.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): You read out the list.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu. This matter was raised yesterday. To read out the list it takes five minutes, and by that time two Members can complete.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two dams, the Narmada Sagar and the Sardar Sarovar are being constructed on river Narmada. In the past few days due to movement launched by environmentalists and the World Bank's(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: You kindly take your seat. Let Dr. Pandeya continue.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, submerging of 200 villages due to construction of Narmada Sagar Dam on river Narmada in Madhya Pradesh has become a subject of Public debate. Recently, an agitation on environment was launched. It has put the Adivasis in a dilemma whether they should stay there or move to some other place. At the same time a propaganda is also being made that the World Bank is not giving loan. As such, the project cannot progress. The height of the dam will also be lowered. Since both the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh will be benefited by this project, the statement of the World Bank representative that no loan would be provided for this is causing concern.

I would like to know from the Central Government in view of the fact that both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have limited financial resources, whether the Central Government would provide loan to the project in case the World Bank declines to provide any loan. Otherwise, what will be its position? The hon. Minister is present here. I would like to draw his attention to this issue

.....

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Narmada Project is under discussion. The hon. Minister should take care.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The World Bank is saying that it would not provide funds. The Madhya Pradesh and the Gujarat Governments have no money. In this situation, will the Central Government provide funds so that the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar dams would be completed within the Scheduled time and these state Governments could be benefited with the completion of year long pending project, Gujarat will be benefited by the Sardar

Sarovar and Madhya Pradesh will be benefited by the Narmada Sagar.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): The issue raised by Shri Pandeya is very important. If the hon. Minister does not take it seriously, it will lead to cost escalation and create a problem later. I, therefore, request you to think over it and get the Narmada Sagar and the Sardar Sarovar dams completed. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We cannot carry on a debate like this. Particularly, immediately after the Question Hour is over, extraordinary matters only should be raised. So far as ordinary matters are concerned, it is kept open for you to utilise the rules. There are so many avenues for them, you can utilise them. You cannot move an adjournment motion just like that. To move an adjournment motion there is a limitation. Suppose, while coming to the House some important matters come to your notice, only if such things are raised on the floor of the House, it carries some meaning. If the train comes late, if the flight is late, if the doctor is not in the hospital, if things of this type were to be raised on the floor of the House, this devalues the Zero Hour. Therefore, I request you to kindly apply your mind to the seriousness of the Zero Hour and the importance of the Zero Hour.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You can raise them if they come in time! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Trains are coming late, planes are coming late, doctors are not in the hospital — these are all common phenomena. They should not be raised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should raise it when trains come in time! (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Srikanta Jena. New, Shri Ayub Khan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity you have provided me to speak. I would like to bring to your notice the expenditure of Rs. 8 crore to be incurred by Doordarshan over the live telecast of the Parliamentary Proceedings. Excerpts of the proceedings of the Parliament are telecast by Doordarshan and broadcast by the A.I.R. regularly despite the miserable state of economy of the country. The fabulous expenditure to be made on this is really a waste. I would like to request you to utilise this amount for those areas in Rajasthan where the people have to walk twenty to forty miles to fetch drinking water, so that their living condition could be improved. (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMEBER: It has adverse effect on the eyes also.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): If you are willing to telecast it, it must be telecast as a sponsored programme as is being done in case of other serials.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Some Industrial Houses should be issued licence.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): The question of extending NO. 1144 chhapra-Gwalior Express from Chhapra to Muzaffarpur has been discussed in the past also, but the authorities of Muzaffarpur say that there is no facility for keeping rakes there. I would like to request the Central Government through you to extend Muzaffarpur-Tata Express from Chhapra to Tata, where there is facility to keep the rakes and thus Gwalior Mail can be extended upto Muzaffarpur. It will provide travelling facility to the people and will also enhance the railway revenue.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through this House towards the appointment of such a person to the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of

Vayudoot who is responsible for a loss of Rs.14 million of Vayudoot. The appointment of this officer to the responsible post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director is being done without any proper enquiry. The interview for the office was held on 28th November and Union Minister of Civil Aviation signed his appointment letter on 30th November and the approval of the Prime Minister was sought on 2nd December. It is a matter of doubt for all, that a person, who had been a pilot in a private organisation, which had only seven persons on its staff, is now going to head such a big organisation which has two thousand employees. In the name of ability/qualifications, this person has only one quality that in the last elections he had piloted the aeroplanes of many prominent leaders of the ruling party and he had imparted training of flying helicopter to the Civil Aviation Minister. The officers of the Vayudoot say that a big private organisation wants to capture Vayudoot through him. Since the Vayudoot has already incurred loss of billions of rupees, it is requested that for saving the Vayudoot a proper enquiry should be made before his appointment to such a responsible post

KUMARI VIM LA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a situation of severe drought in many districts of Madhya Pradesh. The crops of rice and groundnut have been ruined. There is a little production of soyabean and wheat has not been sowed so far. The district administration has already sent a report but the whole administration was busy in some by-elections and no attention was paid to the situation arising due to this natural calamity. The Central Government has already paid Rs. 20.18 crore in three quarterly instalments, to the Madhya Pradesh Government as part of its contribution to the budget of Rs. 37 crore for calamity relief fund for the year 1991-92.

The labourers are wandering from place to place in search of job. Projects like irrigation dams and roads should be constructed/started on a large scale so that the labourers may get regular employment till the sowing of next crops i.e till the month of June.

The Madhya Pradesh Government should take immediate preventive steps to check spread of diseases due to water shortage and should provide seeds, fertilizers to the farmers and waive loans as per its promise.

I request the Central Government to release the balance amount of its share of contribution towards the relief fund and direct the Madhya Pradesh Government to meet these calamities on war footing for the sake of labourers and farmers.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister of Nepal is visiting India. *Ganga Mukti Sangathan* is a part of Jai Prakash Babu's *Sangharsh Vahini*. They have written a letter to the Prime minister of Nepal to stop construction of high dams there. Referring to the earthquake of Uttar Kashi, it has been stated in the letter that Himalaya being a new fold mountain the whole area lies in seismically sensitive zone. The intensity of the earthquake of 20th October, 1991, measured on the richter scale was 6.4. The scientists have admitted that this area is endemic to an earthquake of 8.2 intensity on richter scale.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 7th December, 1988, more than one lakh people had died in Armenia in U.S.S.R. in an earthquake and after the earthquake the leading Soviet scientist Nurserey had admitted that in the absence of instruments, prediction about the impending earthquake can not be made. If this is the position of Soviet Union, which has not lagged behind America in the field of space and atomic science, where do India and Nepal stand.

There was no premonition of the recent earthquake that rocked Uttar Kashi. Neither the Indian scientists nor the American observatories could forewarn about it. The people become breathless on thinking of the catastrophe that may be caused when hundreds of metre high dams breach, not being able to withstand earthquake of high intensity. Therefore, I submit that no commitment should be made to the Prime Minister of

Nepal for the construction of the proposed hydels. To solve the flood problem of Uttar Pradesh the water of the Ganga should be brought through canals into Damodar, as was suggested by Shri K.L. Rao.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA

(Junagarh): Thank, you Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, for giving me time to speak during the zero hour.

I want to narrate and draw attention of the Government to the experience that I had on 4th November, 1991 when I boarded the ship "Tipu Sultan" from Cochin to go to Lakshadweep alongwith my family members. I found the passengers greatly inconvenienced and the crew of the ship was pressurised and forced to take on board unauthorised cargo, which was kept blocking the emergency exit. "Tipu Sultan" is a passenger ship and thus the passengers were left to the mercy of God in the event of an emergency.

The police of Cochin and Lakshadweep is totally inactive and it does not extend any help to the officers of the ship. Such incidents have taken place in the past and the guilty were also punished but it did not have desired result. So, I request and hope that the Government would take positive steps to check loading of unauthorised cargo on passenger ships.

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI

(Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government through you to a disease, named *Kala-azar*, which has affected at least 30 districts of Bihar, out of which ten districts are worst affected. This disease is spreading like an epidemic in Bihar, and in Darbhanga, from where I come, there were 10 deaths, and 1123 patients in 1987, and the statistics upto October, 1991 available with me today show that the number of patients have risen to 4211 and according to official record 35 deaths have already taken place.

Sir, I know that these are the Government data, but if one goes there and makes enquiries from any social organisation, he

will come to know that in our district alone 200 people have already died till this day. This is a very serious matter which should be viewed with concern. There is acute shortage of medicine in our district, where one thousand five hundred people are hospitalised and this medicine named pentamidine is imported. There is woeful shortage of it in Bihar. I would like to emphasize on the Government that if as a preventive measure D.D.T. is not sprayed in the coming days i.e. in January or February, this disease will not be controlled. This disease is likely to advance into and spread in the neighbouring states like West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take it seriously and not to leave this work to be done by the state Government. Instead it must be taken over by the Central Government in its own hands and got accomplished.

[English]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI

(Amalapuram): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government of India to the following few points.

I came to know that recently Rs. 2 crores have been misused in the Scheduled Caste Finance Co-operative Society of Mahaboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh which amount was allotted to the benefit of Scheduled Caste people. This incident happened while purchasing the cattle-field lands to the Scheduled Caste people. Not only this. There are a number of instances happening like this in the country.

Another important thing is there are several instances in which funds allotted to the Scheduled Caste people's welfare are being diverted to other departments. In this connection I request the hon. Minister of Welfare Shri Sitaram Kesriji to look into the matter urgently and take immediate action by sending an Official Committee to probe into this scandal.

I am very sorry that the funds allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste people

are being misused and diverted to other Departments. How can you expect the development of socially and economically backward people in the near future?

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the irregularities in the timing of the Doordarshan programmes for the past five days. The scheduled time of telecast of the News Bulletins, both in Hindi and English, is 2040 hours and 2130 hours respectively. But there was a delay of 2-3 minutes. One 3rd December, the News started at about 21.35 hours. This shows the carelessness of the Doordarshan authorities. They are wasting the valuable time by losing many minutes. If the important News Bulletin is delayed, it shows the carelessness on the part of the Doordarshan authorities.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very important issues are being allowed by the Chair! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: I therefore request the hon. Minister to enquire into this matter.

Next, regarding the telecast of Parliamentary Proceedings, I would like to say one thing. Regarding telecast of the proceedings, only the Members who are allowed to speak are projected. But so many Members are raising their hands. We happen to be the unfortunate Members because we are not getting television coverage. We are getting telephone calls from our constituencies whether we are attending Parliament or not. Therefore, in order to avoid this situation, I request that they should project those unfortunate Members also, who are raising their hands. They should get an opportunity. We are not able to catch the eye of the Chair. Therefore, I request that this matter should be sympathetically considered.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, I want to raise an im-

portant matter of public importance. One of the former Ministers belonging to the Congress Party was murdered in the early hours of today in his residence at Hanumakonda in Andhra Pradesh. Further, yesterday, one Railway Driver was kidnapped and day-before-yesterday, in Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh, a train was burnt. In Andhra Pradesh, the Naxalite menace is increasing. Therefore, I demand from the Government that Paramilitary forces should be deployed in the affected areas and save the people from this menace of the Naxalites. In particular, politicians and other people should be saved from the clutches of the Naxalites. Many people have been kidnapped. Even the Police Officers are kidnapped. The law and order situation is deteriorating. 13 Districts have been affected by this menace. In Andhra Pradesh, there is no Government. There is a parallel Government run by the Naxalites. The Government should look into this matter immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever hon. Member is saying is not correct. There is no naxalite problem but money lenders are torturing the people belonging to weaker sections and the tribals. Whenever tribal people press for their rights, their movement is suppressed branding them as naxalites. Big landlords, capitalists commit atrocities on the tribals there and still their cause is espoused by these people in this House.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: The population of Mumbai is now more than one crore. Mumbai does not produce any agricultural food. Maharashtra is always in a continuing stage of shortage. You would have seen from the yesterday's Starred Question that Maharashtra Government has indicated that they are not going to open even a single new fair price shop. This is mainly because of the fact that there is acute shortage of food in fair price shops. There is scarcity of food and I am afraid that there will be food riots in Mumbai if the Government does not take

initiative and send wheat and rice in sufficient quantity to Mumbai.

Mumbai pays nearly fifty per cent of the nation's taxes. In spite of that we are starving. We are not only being starved but those who had gone to attend the Nagpur Assembly Session, they were even brutally attacked by the police also. They went there to demand food and they were brutally attacked. Even ladies were not spared.

I demand that Maharashtra and particularly Mumbai should be given sufficient food through the fair price shops. Otherwise, we are really going to have food riots. Please do not leave Mumbaiwalas to the mercy of private whole sale traders.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVJI AL NAGJIBHAI VEKARAI (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about thirty persons have died and fifteen became blind in Rajkot city of Gujarat State due to consumption of spurious liquor. All the licenced medical stores sell toxic liquor in the name of medicine. People often die due to these incidents. I would like to point out to the Central Government that such incidents occur at many places in the country. 250 persons are still in hospital in Rajkot and condition of many of them is serious. They had consumed "Double Ghoda", a spurious liquor which is sold in Rajkot. This incident should be investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation and a Parliamentary Committee should examine the law and order situation in Gujarat (*Interruptions*)

The law and order situation in Gujarat has deteriorated as the criminals are being patronised. I would like to request the Centre to dismiss the Gujarat Government and to order a thorough enquiry in this regard (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE (Bombay South Central): I would like to support the matter raised by Shri Ram Naik. It is a serious matter. 28 fair price shops are going to close down (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You kindly know the limitation of Zero Hour. This is not a debate. Kindly excuse me. After all, we shall have to function accordingly. Zero Hour does not mean that we can violate rules, violate the list in whatever may we like. It is not fair; it is not a debate. Anybody who wants to bring a matter to the notice of the Government, the Government would take notice of it and you need not involve yourself in a debate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri-Garhwal): Sir, employees of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation gave a notice on 14.11.1991 for strike along with their demands to the Corporation. The information is that on not getting a favourable response, they are on strike from 2nd of this month.

Amongst other causes the basic cause of strike was the manner of appointments and promotions. It is alleged that appointments are made, and when it suits the establishment, they flout the norms and procedure laid down. There is disregard to qualifications, and shabby treatment is being meted out to employees serving on daily wage basis, probationers etc. In fact, step-motherly treatment is being meted out to local applicants and employees.

People are appointed on daily wage basis for six months and it can be extended for another six months. However, they have been serving in the same capacity for over a year. Some of them were promoted not on a regular basis but as probationers. They feel that they have put up two years service on a daily wage basis and another two years service as a probationer because of which their seniority and perks are affected. Also there are cases where when a particular post is advertised, the local people of Tehri Garhwal District are being offered much junior and lower posts than what is advertised.

These are some very basic issues. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Power and Non conventional Energy Sources, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, to the assurance given by him on the floor of the House to starred Question No.422, in this Session. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter undichivelessly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the incidents of infiltration and efforts to occupy the small islands near the border by the anti-national elements and smugglers from the other side of Ram of Kutch. There is a small bay of Sir Creek between Lakhpat and Narayan Sarovar in Ram of Kutch where O.N.G.C. conducted a survey for Oil and Gas. We have got information that Pakistan wants to occupy it. Alongwith it smugglers have also occupied the small islands in an area of twenty nautical miles between Okha and Salaya such as Dabdaba, Bajad, Panero, Pagar, Naroda and Gandhiyan. The anti-national elements across Gujarat border are smuggling armaments, weapons and other equipments which may pose great danger to the country. Besides, they have also occupied Bodar, Kalubhar, Trishnapi Islands. Neither the Central Government nor the state Government has paid any attention towards it till today. Through you, I caution the Central Government to take action to control the widespread violence in Gujarat otherwise it would endanger peace in future. The smugglers and anti-national forces are behind it. The Government should stop it and arrest them and the Pakistani intruders should be captured. It attempts to occupy small islands are not the varied soon, not only Gujarat but the whole country will have to face grave danger.

[*English*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Jail Bharo programme which was launched in Dhar

district, following the episode of arbitrary police action on peaceful protesters of the Narmada Bachao Andolan from 21-23 November in Dhar District, MP.

In that episode, the police had arrested as many as 238 people and had lathi-charged and teargassed people protesting against survey work related to the Sardar Sarovar Project. An activist, Ms. Nandini Oza, was severely beaten on the road, in the police van and in the police station. She was dragged along the ground by her hair, and her clothes were torn by the male police.

The recent events are further indications of the M.P. Government's only response to the peaceful and legitimate movement of the Narmada Bachao Andolan. We demand that the officials responsible for the incidents of police brutality be identified and punished, all those arrested are released unconditionally and the M.P. Government along with other concerned State Government and the Central Government, to initiate comprehensive talks with the Andolan, rather than deal with it as a law-and-order situation.

13.00 hrs

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the reported retrenchment of over 600 ONGC workers in West Bengal.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): That is right. It is according to the present policy?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So, we have got a supporter here!

Some of them have rendered more than 20 years of service. This seems to be a prelude to the apprehension of the people of West Bengal, including the Government of West Bengal that this is a part of the plan of the Government of India to stop the exploration work of the projects in West Bengal. As you know, the ONGC authorities have come to the conclusion that there is no oil reserve

in West Bengal basin. But experts of many countries, including soviet Union, and also some geologists of our country have given their view that there are enough deposits of oil and carbon gas in West Bengal basin.

This is further proved by the fact that the intention of the ONGC is to ask for the global bid for giving it to the multi-national oil corporations in West Bengal where the ONGC wants to stop the exploration work. But those areas are being offered through global bid for international petroleum companies. This means that these areas have got the possibility of oil reserve.

I want that the Government of India should make a statement regarding the possibilities of reserves in West Bengal basin and the Government should reconsider their decision and re-employ those 600 workers in West Bengal projects immediately.

Today the entire West Bengal people who are enraged about the ONGC project have struck work. They will continue this strike tomorrow also. This is a two day token strike to draw the attention of the Minister. I hope he would respond today, if not some-time later.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some more names could not be called because it is already well past one o'clock. We shall now go to the next item. Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): The same list may be carried for tomorrow also without fresh notices.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Are we to understand that the list will be carried for tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see.

13.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the Working of Annual Report and Water and Power Consultancy Services (India Ltd. New Delhi for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) 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-808/91)

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1989-90 and Statement for Delay in Laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and of its subsidiary viz., ONGC Videsh Limited for the year 1989-90 under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of sec-

tion 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1989-90 and of its subsidiary viz. LNGC Videsh Limited for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT- 809/91]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act. 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential commodities Act, 1955:-

- (1) The Fertiliser (Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 795 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1991.
- (2) S.O. 796 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1991 fixing fees for obtaining certificates for sale of fertilisers for industrial purposes. [Please in Library. See No. LT - 810/91]

Notification under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUNDA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948:-

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991.
- (2) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991.
- (3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991. [Please in Library. See No. LT-811/91]

13.05 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "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 Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1991."
- (ii) "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 Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1991."

13.05 1/2 hrs

[English]

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills, as passed by Raja Sabha:-

- (1) The Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill, 1991
- (2) The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

13.06 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Situation Arising out of Earthquake in Hills of Western Uttar Pradesh

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the situation arising out of the recent earthquake in hills of Western Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken by the Government for rendering relief to the affected population.

An earthquake occurred in the very early hours of October 20, 1991 in the hills of Western Uttar Pradesh with epicentre of 30.75° North and 78.86° East having a magnitude of 6.6 on the Richter Scale. India Meteorological Department's seismological observatory at Delhi has recorded 58 after shocks till 28th November, 1991. It is quite likely that some more after shocks may still be recorded till the aftershock activity decays. However, there is already a perceptible decline in the number and magnitude of the after shocks.

Earthquake related damage depends on many factors and the magnitude of the

earthquake is only one of these factors. For example, the Indo-Burma Border earthquake of August 6, 1988 was of higher magnitude (7.2) as compared to the magnitude (6.5) of the Indo-Nepal Border earthquake of August 21, 1988. But the former caused no damage whereas the latter resulted in serious devastation. The resultant damage depends on the local depth, nature of soil, type of buildings and structures, population density and time of occurrence (night or day)

The impact of earthquake of 20th October, 1991 was felt more severely in Garhwal Region of Uttar Pradesh. Its impact, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Delhi. It caused extensive damage in the Districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri and Chamoli. It also caused some minor damage in the District of Nainital, Pauri Garhwal and Dehradun. Himachal Pradesh Government reported death of one person, injury to six persons, and some damage to three houses. The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Delhi did not report any damage.

The exact details of the damage especially to the property are still being assessed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. According to the latest information furnished by the State Government, 1819 villages were affected by this earthquake comprising population of 4.22 lakhs. About 90,000 houses have been damaged of which about 20,000 fully and 70,000 partially. 768 persons are reported to have lost their lives and 5,000 persons sustained about injuries in addition to loss of 3000 cattle heads.

Immediately on occurrence of the earthquake, the State Government officers were contacted to ascertain the position and also immediate central assistance required. A Central Reconnaissance Team also visited the affected areas on the 21st October, 1991 to have a first hand information about the impact, of the earthquake relief measures being undertaken by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and immediate assistance required by them from the centre to meet the situation.

Keeping in view the extensive damage caused by the earthquake in Garhwal Region of Uttar Pradesh, the Prime Minister visited the affected areas on the 23rd October, 1991. I, myself along with senior officers of my Ministry also visited the affected areas on the 3rd November, 1991. Before that my colleague Shri Salman Khursheed, Union Deputy Minister of Commerce had also visited the affected areas.

Immediately on occurrence of the earthquake, the Committee of Secretaries reviewed the position on the 21st October, 1991 regarding relief measures and directions were given to all the concerned Ministries/Departments to provide the required assistance to the State Government concerning their sectors. The situation was regularly reviewed by the Cabinet Secretariat and the Prime Minister's Office. The Crisis Management Group functioning in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation under the Chairmanship of Central Relief Commissioner continually reviewed the position regarding the action being taken by various Central Government Departments in rendering assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh was kept informed of the decisions taken in the meetings so that necessary proposals and clarifications required from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh could be expedited.

The Hon'ble Members would appreciate that all concerned Central Government Ministries and Departments took this as a challenge and provided necessary assistance of war footing. Air Force made available 6 Chetak and 2 MIT helicopters for relief and rescue operations. Border Road Organisation repaired the damaged roads under their charge and made them motorable on priority basis. Ministry of Communications provided STD facilities to the affected areas in Uttar Pradesh on emergency basis. The also repaired all the nine damaged telephone exchanges and made them operational by 2nd November, 1991. Ministry of Food allocated additional quantities of

wheat and rice for distribution among the affected people. This allocation was over and above the allocation being made to the State Government under the public distribution system. The Ministry of Energy under took repairs of damaged transmission lines and made them functional on priority basis. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas ensured adequate supply of petroleum products to the affected areas.

As the Hon. Members are aware, under the existing scheme of financing the relief expenditure which came into force with effect from the 1st April, 1990, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State which an allocated amount, of which 75% is contributed by the Central Government as a non-plan grant in four quarterly instalments and the balance 25% is contributed by the State Governments from their own resources. There is an annual allocation of Rs. 804 crores in the CRF consisting of Rs. 603 crores as central contribution and Rs. 201 crores States' contribution. There is an annual allocation of Rs. 90.00 crores to Uttar Pradesh under the CRF of which Rs. 67.50 crores is contributed by the Central Government. The Central Government had released first three instalments of the central share of the CRF to the State Government by September, 1991. The fourth instalment of Rs. 16.87 crores which was due to be released to the State Government in January, 1992 was released in advance on 24th October, 1991 to enable the State Government to undertake relief measures. In addition to Rs. 90.00 crore available under the CRF in 1991-92, the State Government was also left with unspent balance of Rs. 42.71 crores from the CRF of 1990-91. Thus, an amount of Rs. 133 crore was available to the State Government for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities during 1991-92.

In addition to the amount available under the CRF, the Union Government released Rs. 25.00 crores as Ways & Means advance, Rs. 6.51 crores under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for three severely affected districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli, Rs. 5.80 crore have been released

as additional assistance under Indira Awas Yojana for construction and repair of houses in the earthquake affected areas. Rs.80.00 lakh have been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and Rs. 8.00 lakh from the Indian People's Natural Calamities Trust (IPNCT).

The Prime Minister had announced assistance of Rs. 30 crore for reconstruction of houses in the affected areas through National Housing Bank. Out of this, Rs.10 crores have already been released to Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and Rs. 10.00 crore to HUDCO for construction of houses in the affected areas. The balance amount of Rs. 10.00 crore would be released by the National Housing Bank to the agency to be designated by the State Government.

The Uttar Pradesh Government is still working out sector-wise details of damage that took place. They estimated a damage of about Rs. 300 crore and wrote to Government of India on 1st November, 1991 for World Bank assistance. Secretary, agriculture, had already held preliminary discussions with World Bank officials and the request of the Uttar Pradesh Government has been lodged with the World Bank authorities. The Investigation Team of the World Bank is now visiting the affected areas to have first hand assessment of the ground situation. The Uttar Pradesh Government has been requested to expedite the project proposal so that matters regarding assistance from the World Bank could be expedited.

The magnitude of the problem is such that efforts being made by both Central and the State Governments can only partly mitigate the hardships the affected people are suffering. Assistance from various voluntary organisations has also been sought. A number of voluntary organisations are assisting in relief operations through Indian Red Cross Society, State Government of Uttar Pradesh and through their own channels, Relief articles comprising blankets, woollen garments, milk powder, high protein biscuits,

polythene sheets etc. valued of Rs. 73 lakhs was despatched through the Indian Red Cross Society.

Since this area is earthquake prone, adequate attention is being paid to the construction of houses which would withstand earthquakes in future. For this purpose, technical expertise from the Earthquake Engineering Department of Roorkee University and HUDCO have been pooled. HUDCO has also prepared an architectural design for the earthquake resistant houses to be built in that area. HUDCO is providing necessary assistance to the State Government for building of three centres at Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli and six sub-centres for proper technology transfer and assistance where building material would be fabricated which would quicken the pace of construction.

I would like to assure the House that Government of India would extend all possible assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh to enable them to undertake rehabilitation measures in the affected areas. A Central Reconnaissance Team has visited Uttarkashi yesterday to take stock of the relief operations (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: How about the party team?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I had sent a team from my Ministry with Mr. J.C. Pant as the Chairman and there are members from the State functionaries also in that team. They have taken decisions regarding the extent of debris and all that. They have come back now and they will be submitting their report to me.....(*Interruptions*)..... They have talked about all things. We will discuss about them.

MR. SEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will take up the next item. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey.

13.16 hrs

[*Translation*]**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur), Hon Sir, I beg to move, That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th December, 1991".

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

" That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th December, 1991".

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 PM.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty one 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 overall development of Bastar District, Madhya a Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Bastar is one of the biggest districts of India.

Its area is 40 thousand K.Ms. but total area covered by the roads is only 4 thousand K.Ms. It is very difficult to run the administration of this district and the sub-division from the Jagdalpur headquarter. The developmental and public welfare schemes are not properly implemented in absence of railways. From Bhopal Pattanam to the distance is 600 k.ms by road. The public is also the naaxalites misuse the situation.

So I urge the Central Government to provide proper amount of money to Madhya Pradesh Government to develop the Adivasi dominated districts.

- (II) **Need to extend AGN passenger train upto Hathras**

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Hathras has a special status from the main trading and industrial point of view in Uttar Pradesh but there is no direct train service to Delhi from there which is being demanded for long time. I have also requested several times but nothing has been done. In this regard I want to draw your attention towards A.G.N. passenger train from Aligarh to Delhi. If it is run from Hathras kilan to Delhi, it will be very beneficial for the public and their problems will be solved easily. This train terminates at Aligarh and remains there for the whole night whereas Hathras kilan has more space for this purpose. The Government will get more revenue while public will get train facility and means of transportation if it is done so.

I request the Central Government to issue necessary directions in this regard.

- (III) **Need for more central assistance to displaced persons of Kashmir and Punjab and their early rehabilitation**

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I want to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of the Kashmiri and Punjabi migrants who have come to Delhi, Jammu, Punjab and other parts of the country. Even after 42 years faced with multiple problems. This process has been continuing

for the last 4 years in Punjab and for two and a half years in Kashmir. Three families have been living under one single tent and dozen of families under a single roof for two and a half years now. Private family life system has been breaking apart.

Punjab and Kashmir migrants have been sitting on an indefinite Dharna at Boat Club for the last many months. The Government should immediately hold negotiations with their representatives in this regard and fulfil their reasonable demands. I urge upon the Government to rehabilitate them as soon as possible on semi-permanent basis. They should be given loans from banks so that they can maintain and feed their families.

(iv) **Need to exclude Jute from the purview of Essential Commodities Act**

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the procurement Corporation of India in Bihar is less as compared to the quantity procured by Jute Corporation of India in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Orissa last year. Eight crore farmers cultivate jute in the country but presently the jute producing farmers are suffering losses because they are not getting reasonable prices. The prices of jute was Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per quintal last year which is only Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 at present.

Jute was brought under the purview of Essential Commodities Act, 1962 and it was implemented in 1978 which is present in the schedule. There are lakhs of jute suppliers but its consumers are just 7 or 8 business houses. Then what is the justification of bringing it under the purview of Essential Commodities Act?

By showing that their companies are running in loss, a large number of mill owners not only evade taxes but also do not pay the unsecured credits. Instead, they do not pay the Government dues as well by just showing their unit certificates.

Therefore, the Government should exclude jute from the purview of Essential Commodities Act.

(v) **Need for simplified laws and rules/regulations for small scale industrial units**

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Sir, the small private limited companies and small industrial units (SSI) are required to maintain a lot of records and submit numerous returns to various Central and State Government authorities under the Factories Act and Companies Act. The managements of these units are forced to devote considerable amount of time and energy for complying with the various provisions of the Factories Act. Hence, there is need to enact a simplified act and rules for small private limited companies and SSI units. Similarly, the companies Act and rules should be simplified in respect of small private limited companies that is companies having a paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakh or less. Since owners of small scale private limited companies and SSI units are personally incharge of factory operations, in a number of cases the owners are prosecuted and heavy fines are levied even for trivial violation of the stringent rules and regulations. The harassment of entrepreneurs should be eliminated through simplified rules and regulations.

(vi) **Need to construct a new railway overbridge of Mulamthuruthy - Ernakulam Road, Kerala**

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): There is immediately need for an overbridge for Railways at the level crossing in Mulamthuruthy on Mulamthuruthy-Ernakulam Road. There is a lot of traffic on this road. Besides, any trains I request the Government to construct a Railway overbridge here.

(vii) **Need for completion of project for construction of diversion Barrage at Neradi, near Srikakulam during Eighth Plan itself**

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam) Since ancient days, waters of

[Dr. Viswantham Kanithi]

rivers and rivulets were being harnessed for agricultural purposes in our country. After the advent of science and technology, better and permanent methods have been adopted to improve the quality and quantity of the agricultural produce.

Even though there has been persistent demand for more water for irrigating more areas in the District of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh for the past so many years, the much needed Vamsadhara irrigation system is yet to become operative. Srikakulam is a backward district of Andhra Pradesh. Though the Chief Executives of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa agreed for the construction of diversion barrage at Neradi as early in 1961, till now, only its left main canal has been taken up and it is in the final stages of the completion. The second phase consisting of the important Reservoir and the right main canal is yet to be cleared and commissioned. The cost of the second phase has gone up from around Rs. 80 crore to Rs. 480 crores in the last 30 years.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to ensure early completion of the project for the construction of diversion barrage at Neradi.

(viii) **Need to supply adequate quantities of Kerosene Oil and LPG to Sikkim basing the allocation of these commodities in 1991 Census**

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): There is acute shortage of kerosene oil in the State of Sikkim. This is due to the supply of insufficient quota of kerosene oil to Sikkim. The present quota is based on 1981 census when the population was slightly over three lakhs. This quota too fluctuates. As a result, consumers are experiencing great difficulty. Similarly, LPG is also in short supply. Wood fuel is not sufficient to meet the demand as the State Government is committed to preserve forest and maintain ecological balance. In view of the acute shortage of kerosene oil and LPG, I would

request the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas to base the allocation of these commodities on the basis of 1991 census which shows the population of Sikkim well over four lakhs. Also the supply of these commodities needs to be regular. Regular supply of kerosene oil and LPG in adequate quantity in ensuing winter would go a long way to minimise the hardship of the people of Sikkim.

14.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Flood Situation Caused by Recent Cyclonic Storm in Bay of Bengal-Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion regarding flood situation caused by the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and relief measures undertaken by the Government.

Shri Dattatraya Bandaru.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was mentioning that the recent cyclonic storm has caused much damage to the crops of the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, I appeal to the Government to waive the agricultural loan given to the farmers. Last time, when this cyclonic storm occurred and it had caused much damage to the crops of the farmers, the Government waived the loan given to the farmers at that time. But it has not been implemented properly because of the pact between the Union Government and the State Government. So, I want that there should be re-schedulement of the loan and instructions should be given to NABARD in this connection; and the share of the State Government should also be minimum.

Since cyclonic storms are recurring in most of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, particularly 13 districts including Rayalseema and other backward districts

these areas have become drought prone areas. That is why I demand that immediately NABARD should be given instructions in this connection to take the necessary steps.

The Central Government has given instructions to the FCI to purchase the damaged paddy; and they have agreed to purchase the damaged paddy only 20 per cent of the damaged colour. I appeal to the Union Government, particularly the Minister of Agriculture to come to the rescue of the farmers in this regard because a large portion of the paddy in the coastal districts has been submerged in the water. Therefore, whatever paddy has been submerged, the entire paddy should be collected through the counters of the FCI.

The crop insurance scheme on a permanent basis should be implemented by the Central Government; and the Central Government should take survey no. as a unit and not a mandal as a unit, because they are taking mandal as a unit or any other aspect. In a mandal, many villages are there; some villages may not be affected by cyclonic storms; that is why they are declaring that some villages are not affected by cyclonic storms. Hence, my request to the Union Government is that they should consider survey no. as a unit for the crop insurance scheme.

Last time, the fertiliser subsidy which had been given by the Central Government to the marginal and small farmers in Andhra Pradesh, who were affected by cyclonic storms, was Rs. 79 crores. That money must be immediately released so that it should reach those farmers who were affected by the cyclonic storms. I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to instruct the concerned authority to release this amount immediately because many people in Andhra Pradesh died because of the cyclonic storm. However, an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5000 only is given by the State Government. This is a very meagre amount and I appeal to the Prime Minister who hails from Andhra Pradesh, to release ex-gratia of Rs. 25,000 per head to the families of the deceased.

I mentioned yesterday also that last year the loss due to cyclone in Godavari district was to the minimum extent of Rs. 1400 crores. Every year Andhra Pradesh is hit by these cyclones twice or thrice. That is why the allocation that is given by the Ninth Finance Commission under the Cyclone Relief Fund scheme was utilised and the remaining amount with the State Government is Rs. 30 crores. With this meagre amount the State cannot build roads nor can it rehabilitate the farmers. That is why I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to see that at least a minimum of Rs. 300 crores is allocated to Andhra Pradesh for rehabilitating the farmers and others affected by the cyclones. In many of the fields silt has formed and unless the silt is removed from the fields no cultivation can be done. The State Government is allocating only Rs. 1000 with which it is not possible for a farmer to remove the silt. I appeal to the State Government to instruct the banks and the financial institutions to come to the rescue of the farmers and give at least Rs. 5000 to the farmers under the DRDA scheme.

Since 1986 the roads have not been repaired. Every year the roads are being washed away and the State Government is not able to repair the roads. I once again appeal to the Union Government that the demand made by the State Government for this should be accepted.

The poor artisans and weavers have suffered a lot, and 91 starvation deaths have taken place. A large number of looms have been lost because of the submerged houses. A minimum of Rs. 1500 is needed to replace a damaged loom. But only Rs. 200 is being given for a fully damaged loom and Rs. 100 for a partially damaged loom. There can be no partially damaged loom because a loom once it is damaged cannot be repaired, but has only to be replaced. Therefore a minimum of Rs. 1500 should be given to the weavers.

For the loss of yarn also the State Government is giving only Rs. 100 and I request that at least Rs. 500 may be given.

[Sh. DattaRaya Bandaru]

The shepherds have lost many goats and I request that at least Rs. 4 to 5 crores may be given for giving loans under the DRDA scheme. Also, many rural widows have taken to milk supply schemes. They have to purchase cattle to continue their business. They have lost many of their cattle due to the cyclone. Under the DRDA scheme rural widows should be given priority non loans and other things.

In conclusion I say that only temporary measures will not do but some long terms measures should be taken up by the Government. Some of the multi-purpose projects in Andhra Pradesh, like the Palavaram Project and the Pocchampalli Project should be declared as national projects and all the other pending projects should be cleared quickly.

There are two big rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna in Andhra Pradesh. While the waters of the Krishna are vally fully utilised, the river Godavari is not fully utilised and nearly 80 per cent of its water is going into the sea. That is why, Godavari, Krishna and Penna delta areas should be modernised.

Sir, I once again appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and also to the Agriculture Minister to visit Andhra Pradesh and assess the loss because nearly an amount of Rs. 800 crores has been lost. I also appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, who hails from Andhra Pradesh, to release at least Rs. 300 crores to Andhra Pradesh and come to the rescue of the farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE
TINDIVANAM (Tindivanam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Tamil Nadu has experienced the worst ever calamity and in particular the Districts of South Arcot, to which I belong, Tanjore, Quaid-e-Milleth, Nagapattinam, Chenglepat, Madras and Dharamapuri. Apart from Dharamapuri, all the other districts are coastal districts.

In all these districts, on 12th it started.

And right from 12th, these districts experienced calamity because of the cyclone. And the heavy rains lashed the entire area. The cyclone was followed by a depression. After the depression, it was followed by the floods. And there were floods in Cauvery, Palar and Pennar. The people in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, who usually deny us water, thought it fit to let down the flood water into Cauvery and other rivers, with the result the entire delta areas being submerged. The entire paddy crop is still reeling under water. The entire sugarcane plantation and banana plantation have come down. No one can by oneself equal the loss that has been suffered by the farmers.

In addition, the entire agricultural operation has come to a standstill and stands paralysed. And because the paddy crop has been submerged, we cannot have any benefits out of the crop that has been raised. Apart from that, the farmers have spent much on manuring the fields and have brought up the crop to a limit of two to two and a half months. At this stage, the calamity has taken place. The farmers land in sand itself logged because of the heavy floods and heavy rains. Reclamation work has to be taken up. Apart from the farmers, who are suffering because of the loss due to submerision of the crop that has been already raised, the land itself has to be reclaimed. The reclamation work has to be done either by the Government or it should be fully subsidised to the farmers by the Government.

I am happy that the State Government and the Central Government officers took precautionary steps following the cyclonic warning. And that minimised the loss of life and other things. Apart from the heavy loss caused due to the floods and the cyclone and the depression, we are still suffering for want of water. We are suffering inspite of the floods and heavy rain water. In all the districts, except in Tanjore, cultivation is done by minor irrigation tanks and major irrigation tanks. As you know, Sir, if in one village the tank becomes full, naturally the overflowing water goes into the irrigation tank of the other village. Likewise of 10 to 15 irrigation tanks start overflowing, then it becomes a very big

flood and then the ultimate result is that the man at the tail end suffers. That way many irrigation tanks have caused this calamity. In addition to this, once the irrigation tank gets filled up, the villagers because of the fear that a break in the bund will affect the entire village, they have cut off the bund and the result is that the irrigation tanks which should be overflowing are without water. That is the situation in many villages. So this aspect also should be taken into consideration because this will necessarily affect the next crop.

Apart from that, the heavy cyclone has affected the entire national highways, State highways, roads belonging to the local authorities. It is a very strange experience to travel on these roads now. None of the roads are motorable as on date. If somebody travels from Madras to Trichy or Madras to Thanjavur on every fifth kilometer he will find a lorry accident or a car accident. That is the condition in which the roads are there. Regular maintenance work will not do good. A special relief fund must be given for road maintenance as damaged road maintenance requires a lot of money.

The entire coastal area is a fishermen area. All the huts of the fishermen have been washed off. And whatever money they had, whatever savings they had, has gone into the sea along with the huts. The grievances of the fishermen must be looked into separately because even though they suffered, the day the sky is clear they go into the sea. They do not know how to make their representation. They are not fully aware of it. So it is for the Government representatives to go to them and render them necessary relief.

Apart from the small farmers, it is the Harijans and the most backward classes who are the agricultural labourers. In this calamity they are the sufferers. They do not get work for several days. Whatever small savings they had, has gone. Their houses have gone have gone. For a few of them who are a fit well of their houses have collapsed. In such circumstances regular and routine way of assessing the calamity or the losses will not do good. The Revenue Administration in the State will not make a real assessment of the losses. They always bring down

the quantum of loss and show the Government that the loss is not high and much. They only concentrate on doling out rice and cash assistance of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 and they satisfy themselves by saying that immediately the Government has come to their rescue and help. This calamity has to be approached in a much better way, in a different method.

In addition to this, Madras city has suffered the worst. We have seen how far the Madras city drainage system water supply system, Madras city electricity system and the telephone system collapsed during this cyclone and flood. For more than 10 days no car could go on the main roads of the Madras city. This is the condition in which the Madras city has landed.

In all the cyclones and depressions one thing is there that when a cyclone or depression starts, for three or four days, you have rains on a smaller scale and then, you get heavy rains. In the first three-four days of rainfall the walls of the huts get soaked, and the huts which are built of mud, collapse. In most of the cases when the rains are there, the houses do not collapse. But, when the sky clears, after three-four days after the cyclone the houses come down. So, when the officer goes for an assessment, he finds the houses are standing and he sends a report that the houses are not collapsing. But, actually, it collapses in the course of two or three days. So this aspect must also be taken into account.

Now that the Minister of State of Ministry of Coal, Shri P.A. Sangma is here, I think I can say a few words about the Neyveli Lignite Thermal Plant. They have a very good system in Neyveli Lignite Thermal Plant for taking precautionary measures and warnings during cyclone and depression. But, unfortunately, that has not been taken advantage of by the Neyveli Lignite Thermal Plant management. As a result, the second mine got flooded. There is a garland wall around the mine which prevents rain water from entering the mines. But, actually rain water has entered because the garland wall was not properly maintained. Now, the mining operation has come to a standstill. The

[Sh. K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam]

management, of course, comes out saying that they will be able to resume the work in another 15 or 20 days. But, it cannot be done for at least another four months. As a result of this the Neyveli Lignite Thermal Plant has come to a standstill. The result is that we will not be able to get about 210 MW of power generated every month for another four months and which means 840 MW of power generation will not be there for the entire nation. Naiveli management has not maintained the buffer-stock, stock of coal, required for emergency purposes. So, on the basis of this the working of the Neyveli Lignite Thermal Plant must be streamlined.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ramamurthee, you have already taken more than 10 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE

TINDIVANAM: Loans of the farmers, fishermen and the weavers should be waived. The Government should themselves take up the work of reclamation of the submerged agricultural lands and fully subsidise the work. The Panchayats and the Municipalities in the area must be compensated for their losses by way of maintenance of the roads and repair of the roads. More rice from the Central pool should be allotted to Tamil Nadu because one crop has already gone and Tamil Nadu is already suffering for want of rice. Hon. Prime Minister should find special ways to help the State to get over the calamity. Funds must be provided generously.

In the end, I thank the hon. Ministers Shri Balram Jakhar, Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam and Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief for their visit to the affected area. I only plead that it should be followed by the relief measures. I once again thank you for the opportunity given to me.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Every year there is some kind of storm, cyclone or hurricane. The worst affected place is Thanjavur. The ministers concerned go there and fly over the places and come back and

announce some kind of relief. The funds that have been allotted do not usually reach the affected people. When these kinds of debacles take place, the local panchayats should be consulted. The panchayat people should be asked to distribute the money. In the Cauvery basin people who live in low-lying areas are affected badly. The people who live there must be properly looked after. The houses they stay are usually made of mud. The Government houses are constructed of poor material. When the flood waters begin to flow, the people affected by these floods are those who are living in low-lying areas. When such floods occur, the affected people should be evacuated.

My suggestion is that whenever such floods come, the Government must take measures to announce before-hand or try to forewarn and see that these people are not affected, particularly during the rainy season.

Another thing is when the people are suffering for want of food and water, these are air-dropped. Usually these air-droppings are ill-conceived. There is a scramble for these items. My suggestion is that the foodgrains should be stored when they are available so that when these rains come, the people are not found suffering for want of food. When there is so much of flood water, there is no drinking water to drink! This must be considered and these things must be looked into by the Government which has been negligent. They should look after these problems. The people in the Cauvery belt have a bitter experience.

The food and water which are contaminated bring in a lot of diseases like cholera. In order to avoid these epidemic diseases, I think that the flood should be controlled and the water, that is usually wasted into the sea should be stocked in lakes and tanks so that these lakes and tanks can serve the irrigation purpose when needed by the villagers. We should have better ideas for strengthening the bunds of the tanks and rivers. We should have better administrative thinking for these purposes.

With these words, I request the Govern-

ment to have some forethought and whenever such natural calamities occur, should see that the people do not suffer and are not put to hardships because we have been caught napping. In this way the Government will be helping the people.

Thank you.

[Translation]

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I was going through the statement of the hon. Minister for Agriculture; it says that the State Government came to know of it before we came to know about it. I think it would have been better to make arrangements for the affected people than apprising the Government. You have said in your statement that when there is a storm with a wind speed of 80-90 km. per hour accompanied by rains, it is difficult to execute people. I would like to request the Government to make arrangements whereby it may be possible to know in advance that a storm with a wind speed of 80-90 - 100 kms. accompanied by rains is about to come. Such equipment is available in India and in the whole world today. There should be a large scale evacuation arrangement in such areas so that people are evacuated with ease and human lives are saved as also the cattle wealth and the assets of the people kept in their homes.

The fishermen engaged in catching fish in the coastal areas are more prone to fall victim of it. We have no arrangements to inform them that such a cyclone is approaching them in 24 or 28 hours which will endanger their lives. The Government should have advance arrangements to act whenever there is such an emergency so that their lives and property are saved.

15.00 hrs.

A reference has been made in it that the Central Government provides 75% relief and the State Government provides 25% and there is a fund for the purpose, called the Central relief fund. I would request that while

you provide assistance to the poor, the poor farmers, whose fields are ruined, whose crops are damaged, should be provided 25% of the assistance out of the funds being sent for relief works so that they can buy fertilizers and the seeds and the rehabilitation work should be undertaken on a mass scale. Assistance should be given to fishermen as well, whose boats have been damaged.

There is mention in it that efforts are being made to provide assistance for housing through the National Housing Bank and 'HUDCO'. I would submit that while providing such assistance areas which are prone to storms like the Bay of Bengal, the coastal areas should get due consideration. Houses with special protection against cyclonic storms should be built in such areas and the poor people should be given full assistance for constructing small houses. With these words I would like to request the Government that the provision made for these areas is too little as compared to the losses suffered by the people there. More provision of assistance should be made so that the states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are able to undertake relief measures in real terms, particularly for the poor.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, floods, droughts and other natural calamities like cyclones and earthquakes have become almost an annual feature in our country. This country is a vast one, almost of a sub-continental dimension and therefore, some parts of the country are affected by floods and some other parts of the country reel under the scourge of severe drought every year. When such a calamity occurs, the usual practice is that the Minister makes an aerial survey along with his officers. Then some officers go to the spot, relief operation starts and the poor people gratefully receive whatever they get from the Government. And then conveniently the Govt forget their plight because the Ruling Party is satisfied that their vote bank is secure. The

[DR. Sudhir Ray]

grateful people will vote them to power and this story is repeated year after year because in India every year we find the fury of cyclones and fury of floods. Who suffers most? It is the poor the downtrodden, the dalits who suffer the most. Because they suffer, the Government do not think of any permanent solution. Is there any disaster plan to cope with such problems? Is there any disaster plan to cope with such problems? Is there any permanent relief plan to help and rehabilitate them? No. It is because, the Government knows very well that those people are dumb, poor and cannot move the Government. Therefore, the Government only go around the affected place by the helicopter and distribute food packets. Though their children are suffering from epidemics, their huts collapsed, the Govt. does nothing.

From all accounts, low tracts of Tamil Nadu villages are under water. Thanjavur, South Arcot Kayed - 9 - Millat and some other districts have been affected. There the standing crops have been damaged; lakhs of huts have been razed to ground. Karnataka, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh have also suffered because of cyclone and torrential rains.

I urge upon the Government to solve this problem on a permanent basis. There should be evacuation centre for every cyclone-prone area. I have learnt from the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh that every year cyclone lashes Andhra Pradesh. Why are the evacuation centres not built up in every large village which are cyclone-prone? There should be adequate stocks of foodgrains in every district centres and taluk centres so that relief work can be started immediately. Besides, the State of Tamil Nadu has got only Rs. 39 crores as calamity relief fund from the Centre, whereas Tamil Nadu has estimated that it has suffered a loss amounting to Rs. 390 crores. Tamilnadu is able to pay and bear the bill? Thanks to the policy of the Central Government, the States are no better than poor municipalities. They always suffer from financial crisis. They always approach the Central Government with

begging bowls. Is it the responsibility of Tamil Nadu or Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh that cyclones have devastated large tracts of their areas? It is not their fault. Therefore, the Centre must come forward to help the States. The Centre must release adequate funds so that agricultural operations are immediately restored. The crops in this season have been lost. But if the peasants can raise crops in the next season, at least they will be able to bear the brunt.

There should be crop insurance scheme to cover such calamities. There should be cattle insurance scheme. There should be permanent scheme for relief operations. In this country, the poor people think that it is their fate and there is nothing to improve their lot. The Government takes advantage of this mentality of the poor people. Now, it is time that the Government should come forward to solve the problem on a permanent basis. The peasants should be given loans so that they can build dwelling places on permanent basis. The Government may take the advice of Lorry Baker who has made wonderful experiments in Kerala. With merely Rs. 8,000, Lorry Maker has started experiment of building low-cost houses for the people. The Central Government may consult him to formulate schemes for constructing low-cost houses.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Respected Sir, This House has been discussing since yesterday about the calamity that occurred in the month of November this year on account of development of cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the damages caused to human lives, standing crop, dwelling houses, cattle and also soil erosion and also breach of tanks on account of the torrential rains.

Specially this time three major States in the South, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have been badly affected.

Now I am interested in knowing from the Government, specially from the hon. Minis-

ter, as to whether we will be satisfied with the aerial survey conducted by the hon. Minister and then some statements made on the floor of the House and finally to say that we are only guided by the guidelines set out by the Planning Commission under which the assistance could be given to the affected States out of the Central Calamity Relief Fund. So, if the Government of India thinks that their job is over and they want to wash off their hands with this, probably, I feel that we are only making a futile exercise here and nothing would come out of the very valuable discussions made in this august House and the contributions made by my friends here.

I do not want to go into the details of the damages caused specially in the State of Karnataka, that too in three districts, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar. My friends have already elaborated on this. I would like to make a few suggestions and I would request the Government of India if these are worthwhile suggestions, then probably they can immediately think of taking up the corrective measures at least at this stage after nearly 45 years of independence. If we cannot think of permanent remedial measures, probably every year as has been pointed out already we will be suffering either on account of torrential rains, floods and, in some cases, drought.

Now we are already faced with one problem, that is, sharing of the waters of the river Cauvery between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. If the Government really minds and if it takes into account the suggestions which I am going to make, we can solve that problem also effectively.

There has been a talk about linking Ganga, Mahanadi and Cauvery. This has been going on since long.

This would help even to control the drought situation. So also the severe floods.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI MP.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Desilting of tanks and river beds is an-

other remedial measure.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Will the linking of rivers solve the problem? Are we to wait for the linking of rivers to get relief from the floods?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: This is a permanent remedial measure. If you do not do this, probably every year such kind of discussions will go on in this august House and we will be hearing the very same song from the mouth of the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: You are mentioning it after the Supreme Court decision, not before.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will this solve the present crisis?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: That is what I would like to impress upon the Government that this would solve the sharing of the Cauvery water between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. After all, we would like to see a peaceful end to the problem. Once and for all, we want to see that this problem is solved.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: After the Supreme Court's decision!

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Either the Supreme Court or the Tribunal will never come in the way of a peaceful solution between the Parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please confine only to cyclone.

SHIR V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am making very valid suggestions. One such suggestion is, as I have already stated, linking of Ganga, Mahanadi and the Cauvery. The second one is, desilting the tanks and the river beds. So much of silting has taken place and that is why every year we suffer on account of severe floods and droughts.

Next, the tank bunds and river bunds have breached. So, reconstruction work will

have to be taken up on a massive scale. Reconstruction of the tank bunds and river bunds would solve both the problems.

Now I come to prevention of soil erosion. We talk very much about the soil erosion and also about forest conservation. But no permanent measure is taken up. So, even these points could be considered. Thousands and thousands of crores to rupees have been spent over the years on a temporary relief measure. Probably, if these amounts are properly utilised by drawing up definite plans, then we can have a permanent remedial measure and these problems can be solved.

Sir, the Government of Karnataka has made a demand for Rs. 130 crores. The hon. Minister after making the survey has said that out of the Calamity Relief Fund we are entitled only for Rs. 27 crores and we have already been paid that amount. In the first Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha when we made a mention about the flood damages during the normal rainy season, the same reply came. The Minister said that the Government is helpless because the Planning Commission has already issued the guidelines and it can release funds out of this Calamity Relief Fund.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):** It is
the Finance Commission.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Yes. At that time, the Minister made a suggestion that we should request the Government to consider this as a national calamity, and only in such a case the Government of India could come to our rescue. Now, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is going to consider this as a national calamity or not because three major Southern States have badly been affected on account of the severe floods. If the Government of India considers that this is a fit case to be declared this as a national calamity, then probably the Government of India will be able to help these three States to help

mitigate the hardships of the poor peasants and the people who have suffered a lot. We can release funds even from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. We can find out some other sources also. So, I would appeal to the Government of India to declare this as a national calamity and come to the immediate rescue apart from the amounts which have already been given as assistance out of the Calamity Relief Fund.

With these few words, I would again try to appeal to the good conscience of the Central Government and the Minister present here not to follow the same path, not to be satisfied with the bare statement which is made here, not to feel satisfied with just getting the report from the Survey Team which has been sent. Please consider this sympathetically. Declare this as a national calamity. Please take up permanent remedial measures and then only we can see a final end to this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM
(Nalgonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am for the first time speaking in the House. Therefore, I would request you to kindly allow me enough time to speak.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion is going on about floods. It is the permanent problem of South India. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in South India are affected by it every year. The Government may pay its attention to it but there is no permanent remedy for it. Hon. Members are saying that it is a natural calamity, the Government should at least admit and recognise this fact. Such demands are being made since the British rule. It is sad if the same state of affairs continues even after independence.

I would like to say that it is usually the labourers, the fishermen and the poor farmers who suffer loss of life in such cyclones. The sea tides wash away their houses in villages. We have left them at the mercy of Almighty by harbouring the notion that it is a natural phenomenon. In such a phenomenon, I re-

call the saying "Mar gaye ham woh jashne darad" — i.e. we are dying and they are making merry. In South it is all coastal area. It has become a practice there not to extend help to those who fall prey to the wrath of the sea. It is not desirable if such a situation continues. I have thrice been a Member of Legislative Assembly in Andhra Pradesh for 15 long years. I have brought this to the notice of the State Government. They say that the Union Government will provide assistance and we will make a just distribution. If it is Rs. 25 we will distribute Rs. 70 and if it is Rs. 40 we will distribute Rs. 60. It is due to this computation that these people are dying. If only Andhra Pradesh is taken in to account, we see that one lakh and eighty thousand people have been rendered homeless. The Andhra Pradesh Government should undertake the rehabilitation work 110 people have died there. The rice crop in about 2,58,000 hectors of land has been destroyed. Keeping all these thing in view, Rs. 204 crores have been provided before the assessment was made. Our Chief Minister had submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, when he visited Nandyal. They demanded about Rs. 430 crores but the press reported that the Centre has granted Rs. 152 crores to all the three states. It does not behold the Central Government if it adopts the approach do not mind if you have become homeless we will provide you free ration. This should not happen. Therefore, I will conclude after adding a word or two more.

I come from Nalgonda, in Telengana, with construction of projects both on Godavari and Krishna in Nalgonda district, no space is left in Narangal, Karimnagar, Mehboobnagar etc. even for the cattle. Pochempet and Nagarajun Projects have been pending for the last 25 years. Shriram Sagar project has been constructed only from Godawari to Warangal. But the water is not being supplied to Nalgonda and in this way a particular area of Nalgonda is not being benefited thereby. Although a period of 25 years has elapsed but the problem has not been solved. Similarly, another problem is coming in the way of progress and that is whether the left canal of Shri Salem Project should be developed as

a tunnel or as a lift irrigation project. This way the work has been hampered. The present situation is that the construction work of the canal has been suspended in between. The work of digging Nallah has also been suspended and two sections of the sub-division have also been wound up.

Today, I asked a question in the House in this regard. I asked whether any new proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, I was informed that no they have not received any proposal. If there was no new proposal, then why the work on this project as well as construction work of a nallah or the work of a tunnel for the dam was suspended half way between. This aspect was not discussed at all. The Government of Andhra Pradesh says that they have approved the scheme for the construction of the tunnel and it has been referred to the Central Government for their approve. In the Assembly there, we got the reply that construction work can be taken up only after the approval of the Government. On our arrival here, we came to know after enquiry that they don't have any scheme. If we look at all these things in totality, we come to know that it is clearly an irresponsible attitude of the Central and the State Government.

I would like to say through you that if the Government is really interested in the development, it is necessary to make arrangements for water, fertilisers and good quality seeds. But, the hon. Minister who is holding the portfolio of Agriculture does not seem to be bother about water, fertilisers or good quality seeds. He says that his portfolio is only Agriculture and he is looking after agriculture alone. That is why all these problems are cropping up. There is no co-ordination anywhere. Co-ordination is not only essential to solve this problem but it is scientific too. It is because of the carelessness on the part of Government that the problem of the project is not being solved. Problem of fertilisers and seeds is there but nobody seems to be bothered about it.

Therefore, I would request the Government through you to realise its responsibility in order to solve all these problems. Had the

[Sjh. Dharmabhiksham]

Government realised its responsibility, the situation would not have been like the present one. Somebody has lost his house and somebody has lost his crops because of floods. Later on the Government announces that it will provide one time meals and Rs. one crore to the State. If the Government puts before the public such ideas and does nothing practically, I believe that it is sheer irresponsibility on its part. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to assess the whole situation and conduct a survey in the coastal areas of South India which are prone to cyclones and natural calamities to find a permanent solution of all the problems. The Government should particularly consider to construct pucca houses under special schemes for the people whose houses have been washed away by floods. In this connection, I won't go into details because there are other Members also who want to speak on this issue. With these words I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru):

Mr. Chairman Sir, the recent cyclonic floods from the Bay of Bengal have affected the entire southern States - Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The major damage in Andhra Pradesh, in the coastal districts of West Godavari is one of the worst where the total area of paddy, just before harvest, has been damaged. Nearly seven lakh hectares of paddy worth nearly 600 crores of rupees has been damaged. This is happening repeatedly specially in the coastal districts. In 1983, 1986 and 1989 and 1990 it happened. In 1991 September also we had a big damage. Subsequently the early November heavy rain, just before harvesting again, has really caused tremendous amount of damage in the coastal districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and Nellore.

The main remedy immediately that we can think of is the crop insurance. In a lot of areas crop insurance is not properly given to the farmers because it is on the basis of Mandal. If a part of the Mandal is not dam-

aged, the crop insurance is not given and the farmers are affected.

In fact, only yesterday the MPs from the West Godavari district along with the Zilla Parishad Chairman made a representation to the Prime Minister who is also well aware of these areas. He was so kind enough to say that he would do something in this matter.

For the paddy that is damaged we made a request to the Food Corporation to see that they relax the present guidelines on moisture and colour, so that at least they can help the farmers to some extent.

The other thing that we requested is that the loans which are already given to the farmers should be rescheduled and the fresh loans should be provided to them at least to develop further agriculture in these areas. The Government can help them by giving some seed supply, fertilizers and various other inputs which will be very useful for the farmers, instead of giving any cash so that they also develop certain crops to compensate a part of the loss which they have incurred in these heavy cyclonic damages.

Along with paddy, the coastal districts also suffered in regard to banana and the small poultry farms, fish farms etc. Roads are also completely damaged. For all these things we need substantial amount of money from the Central Government. Whatever the Government of India is giving is only in the form of advance out of the Plan Expenditure. It is not really going to serve the purpose. As one of our friends has requested, it should be treated as a national calamity and you should be able to provide directly or through the Prime Minister's Special Fund whatever is possible and see that the coastal districts are given some sort of a remedy.

The frequent cyclones in these coastal districts also are causing a lot of havoc for the poor people who are not having any shelter. That is why we also requested that cyclone relief shelters should be built along the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and also in other parts of the southern States, so that during these frequent cyclones the

people get some relief and protection.

In these various aspects the most important thing is that the Food Corporation should help these people. Also the Crop Insurance norms should be relaxed and these people should be given special consideration. The State Government has made a request for Rs. 86 crores. Because of the frequent cyclones - we had last year also - they want rescheduling of the loans and they won't take back this amount. So ultimately they will not get anything out of it. In view of these things, there must be a special type of natural calamity fund which will come to the rescue of the State Government in these major calamities. The Central Government should provide sufficient funds for the repair of the roads, drainage and various other requirements of the coastal Districts. I hope the Government of India, through the Ministry of Agriculture will do something.

SHRI D. PANDIAN (Madras North): Mr. Chairman Sir, I come from Madras. The city of Madras is one of the worst affected areas in the recent cyclonic floods. Of course, all the other southern States - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, a part of Kerala and Pondicherry were also affected.

For the last 30 years I am living in Madras and alternately we are facing shortage of water in one year and floods in the next year. But this time the calamity has reached its peak and the damage caused by the storm and the floods was really immeasurable. I think the initial assessment that has been made is a gross under-estimation.

I have to go to the people because I was elected by those people. Nearly 60 divisions out of 150 divisions in the City of Madras were submerged. It was knee-deep to neck-deep varies from division to division. For the first time, the Members of Parliament and State Ministers had to go by boats to reach the people. In Madras it is unthinkable of. We used to dream of boats, but we have never used them. For four days, we had to use boats to reach the people. Lakhs of people were marooned. Going by boats and offering them a loaf of bread or one meal is only

an expression of sympathy and solidarity. It can never alleviate their sufferings. For four days, electricity was cut. Why? As a preventive measure they have cut down. There was no drinking water facilities. They could not step out of their houses to go to any grocery shop to buy their essentials. So, the sufferings can be imagined and that cannot be measured in terms of money or put in words. As it is happening every year, I appeal to the House - to all sections of the House. Members of Parliament of all the political parties - that in times of calamity, we have to draw certain lessons and we have to take steps for immediate relief as well as to chalk out a long term perspective to obviate the calamity and to reduce the damage that may occur. We can never imagine to stop and prevent the cyclonic recurrence. It is beyond our limits. A time may come when a scientist may be able to do it. But, not in our life time. So, we have to plan out as to how to prevent and alleviate the sufferings that may be caused. This is nothing new, because we are experiencing this year after year. Bhopal gas leakage and its suffering are extra-ordinary phenomena and it rarely occurs again. But, the floods and droughts are a perennial one and officials know the guidelines as to how to tackle them. Yet, whenever they occur, then only the bureaucrats meet and start discussing as to how to give relief to the people. This departmental approach to the calamities must first be given up.

At the very outset - before enumerating the demands and the sufferings of the people of Madras, the people of Tamilnadu and the people in other parts of India - I want to make an appeal to the brother-Members from other political parties, as in the present context in India, almost all the major responsible political parties are in power in one State or the other; or they share power in some States. Whenever a calamity that strikes one part of this country, should not the other States symbolically contribute and express their solidarity and sympathy for the affected people? Will it not help promote national integration and a feeling of brotherliness? Instead of that, even while making a demand to the Central Government, I was pained and

surprised to see some Members speaking that Tamilnadu had been given undue favour and others had been discriminated against.

Even at the time of crisis, when the people are in tears, we want to take political mileage out of this. I think this approach must be given up. So, you may demand more. I do not want any special grant for Tamilnadu at the expense of my Andhra-brothers or Karnataka-brothers. And aid that may be given by the Central Government should be in proportion to the damage suffered by each and every State and each and every area. We need not discriminate on that. Political considerations need not creep into that.

I am surprised to find here only the Agriculture Minister sitting here and listening to us as if natural calamities concern only with Agriculture Department and all other departments are free from it. We all know that nature's fury never discriminates between this department and that department. It never follows any particular traffic rules. *(Interruptions)* All the Departments have to be concerned about it. *(Interruptions)* I am thankful that some other Ministers are also here today.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri P.M. Sayeed): Hon. Member may address to the Chair. Do not indulge in this. Agriculture Minister is here.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: There are four Ministers sitting here.

SHRI D. PANDIAN: I am thankful for that. My point is nature has affected in such a way that every aspect of life has been affected and disrupted. Particularly in Madras, the coastal road linking between the Madras port and the Madras refinery, fertilizers, the two thermal power stations, is highly eroded and cut out. Every rain cuts out and there is no linkage between these two places. Of course, the crude is carried by pipeline. When the road is disrupted, the lorries get

affected because they carry the fuel. They carry the oil to the other distributing centres. It gets disrupted and it paralyses the entire traffic system throughout the State.

Whenever we approach the State Government, and say: "Soil erosion is there and it is creeping into the city." They say: "It is for the Central Government to look after the coastal line and we do not know." Of course, the Surface Minister must look into that and see that it is permanently prevented because the city is begin eroded and you cannot take an easy approach to that problem.

Similarly, in the city where it is densely populated, the question of evacuation is very difficult. Lakhs and lakhs of people cannot be evacuated. And where they to be put? It is very difficult. Fortunately our scientists must be congratulated in this respect, particularly the Space Department and the Science and Technology Departments. They gave a timely warning - Meteorological Department in particular. Doordarshan and the AIR also served the purpose and they must be congratulated. But correspondingly, the other departments also must take the warning and carry the message to the concerned people particularly the fishermen because the fishermen are, for most part of the lives are on the seas. They do not see the TV or are in a position to hear the Radio. The Fisheries Department must be able to alert them in advance. When it is not done so, fishermen alongwith their boat are lost. You might have read in the papers that some were washed away to Bangladesh and they were in jail. And they had to be rescued through the help of our Prime Minister - not because of their any fault. Bangladesh is not very near Madras. To such a vast distance, it has carried away. At some such places, there must be some coordination between all these departments and Urban Development Department. Unless there is coordination and in-between there is railway over-bridge and that is also damaged and to cross that railway bridge, we have to approach the Railway Department to get permission to lay the road or sub-way or railway over-bridge and all that. So, there must be some coordinated effort between

the Centre and the State and between all other departments put together.

You have to put all your heads together and look at it as a national problem and try to solve, it, give immediate relief and then take long-term perspectives. Long term objectives must be there. All my friends have demanded it. It is not only a question of giving money, not only allotting more and more money. Apart from that, important cities and State capitals and where it is densely populated, to save the lives of the people, the rain-drain canal system must be the concern of the Central Government as well as the State Government. It should not be left to the municipalities. Municipalities cannot afford such a gigantic problem and finance will become very difficult problem. At least we should take a lesson from this.

For the city of Madras as well as for other major cities, this must be the first priority and the drain canal system should take first priority and the Central Government should assist them properly.

As far as rice is concerned, in Tamil Nadu, our rice-growing bowl was Thanjavur. And that was submerged. Adding to our injury, standing crops about to be harvested were damaged. Therefore, it will take another three to four months to cultivate again and start the process. For that process, unless the Central Government comes forward with the supply of seeds, fertilizers and help for the reclamation of the land, it may become very difficult and we will not be able to contribute to national food stock. Hence, in that perspective, I request you not to resort to the cut in the supply as announced earlier from 81,000 to 60,000, but to continue 81,000 tonnes to Tamil Nadu periodically, till we overcome the difficulties and we are able to condition our land for recultivation. Also, please see that the loan is waived or at least re-scheduled in the case of fishermen and farmers. When I say farmers. I would like to add one point in that respect. Let us not go by the criteria of small, marginal and big farmers because nature has punished all. Everybody should be helped. You should render all possible help to the State Government.

On behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government, I am happy to say that we were the first to offer some relief to the Uttar Pradesh earthquake victims. Thereby, we expressed our solidarity and we expect such a solidarity now from all other States. Our Chief Minister has taken extraordinary measures in giving relief to Tamil Nadu people and we hope the Central Government also will be kind enough to come forward with all the help that is necessary.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, under rule 193 the situation arising out of the recent cyclone and floods in the Bay of Bengal is being discussed. It is not the problem of a particular area but it concerns the entire country. In all the States of the North India, whether it is Uttar Pradesh or Bihar and in North Eastern States, the condition of floods is extremely horrible. As soon as the summer months are over and the month of July begins, one welcomes even a single drop of rain as a relief from the scorching heat of the summer months. But at the same time even thought of fury of floods creates panic in the minds of the people. The people living in flood prone areas are aware of the wrath of floods especially by Ganges in Uttar Pradesh. Is the Government unaware of all this? Schemes are formulated, funds are allocated and claims to control floods are also made but the question as to how the floods would actually be brought under control is not given serious thought at all?

There was a Hassanpur dam in the area which I am representing. The dams could not resist the floods in the Ganges and engineers prepared a scheme to raise embankments to prevent floods. The embankments were resist towards east. But there was apprehension of erosion in the north. Embankments were constructed at one place and erosion was taking place on the other. The problem at present is not how to find a solution, problem is whether any solution is possible or not. In this House, I urge upon the Government to find a solution to this grave problem. Let us see the other countries, how they have been able to find a solution to their

[Dr. S.P. Yadav]

problems. Egypt and Isreal have converted their deserts into green fields, China has controlled its furious rivers but in India only schemes are made which remain only on paper. The biggest reason behind all this is the growing corruption in the country. Sir, the corruption is so much deep rooted that the engineers have bungled away crores of rupees in the construction work of Hassanpur dam. I have submitted the Report to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. In our Badaun district there is a small Tehsil known as Gunnaur. In that area the bank of river Ganges was being eroded. At that time, I sent a telegram to the Chief Minister and told him in every way that there is erosion which may result in the loss of life and property. Nobody bothered. No Minister bothers to pay a visit to a place where there was every apprehension of loss of life and property. They believe in feasting and meetings. They do not do proper implementation. What is essentially required is not being done. The Minister of State for Water Resources had said two year years back that Rs. 768 crore are being spent every year to control floods. May I know for how many years this money will continued to be wasted. So much of money has been wasted during the last 25 years and it is not known how much money would be wasted in future and how long the calamity of floods would continue to be a cause of worry for we people. I urge upon the Government in this House that a law providing for relief measures for drought and flavors should be made. There should be a fixed policy to carry out the relief work. Flood Control Corporation or Commission should be constituted. I also urge upon the Government that the floods should be considered a national problem and not the problem of the States. When the Government makes allocation of funds it is guided by the political considerations, i.e., if Uttar Pradesh is ruled by B.J.P. it will get lesser funds, similarly if Bihar is ruled by the Janata Dal Government it will also get less funds. The Central Government should consider this problem seriously. There should be proper and timely maintenance and repairs of bridges and damed. The repairs are undertaken only

when there is erosion and everything is lost in floods while it is known beforehand that there is apprehension of floods. Whenever there are floods in future, nearly one thousand villages of Moradabad and Badaun districts will be affected because of erosion. But the Government does not pay any attention to the repairs of the dam. When there are floods or rains, millions and crores of rupees would be given for the maintenance of the dam but when there is a discussion in the house it is never taken seriously. I would suggest that when there is any discussion in the House, the points should be noted and remedial measures should be taken keeping those points in view. I would suggest that misuse of funds should be prevented and attention should be paid to the area eroded by the floods.

The recovery of land revenue from the people who have been rendered landless because of floods. etc. should be waived. It is observed that land revenue is realized even from those people whose land has been eroded by the floods in the Ganges. Therefore, through you, I would only say that this problems should be considered a national problem and a special legislation may be passed so that this type of severe problem of the country is solved.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO(Dhenkenal):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are extremely thankful to the hon. Minister for Agrilouture for having given his *suo motu* Statement on the cyclone of 12th November which has induced this discussion. In his statement, he has mentioned that he did visit certain States. In his statement, he has mentioned: "There was a heavy to very heavy rainfall over coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Under its influence, widespread rains were experienced in parts of the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra."

The discussion here is on the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and I do believe Orissa and West Bengal are on the coast of Bay of Bengal. I do hope that he will also pay us a visit, although his able Minister of State,

Shri K.C. Lenka, did have an occasion to visit Orissa during the floods of July in spite of the fact that the State administration was not keen that the Minister of State should visit. So, in spite of their advice and after repeated telephone calls, Shri Lenka did visit and till now - although, the floods came in July - not much restoration has been done to communication or to the houses which had been washed away and especially the affected persons were the Weaker sections of the society, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

Sir, in his *suo motu* statement, the hon. Minister for agriculture has mentioned this. "As desired by the Prime Minister, he visited certain States." He has also mentioned this. "Relief work has been left totally under the Chief Secretaries of the States who are competent to decide on all matters connected with the relief expenditure, including the norms of assistance." He also says: "There is a Calamity Relief Fund which was created on the 1st of April, 1990." That was an all fools' day! He expects that States should manage their own relief operations without any help.

I come from a maritiem State that is Orissa. Over the last twentyfive years, as you will bear me out, when we both came here as youngsters, not a single year has passed when we have not, at least twice in a year, discussed the phenomenon of cyclone, floods and droughts. As far as my State, Orissa is concerned, these three phenomena were the constant companion that Orissa had. Therefore, since other hon. Members have highlighted the problems of their States, I would like to confine myself to the cyclone and floods of Orissa. I quote from a copy of a signal sent to the Joint Secretary (Agriculture), Krishi Bhavan by the Additional Secretary (Revenue), Government of Orissa. The message number is 52953. In 1990-91, in floods, the lives lost were 133 human and 29,692 cattle. Private houses damaged were 21,902. The cultivated areas affected were 4,62,000 hectares. The total cultivated land sand cast were 17, 156 hectares. And public properties worth Rs. 18,144 lakh were damaged.

Due to cyclone and hailstorm, the lives lost were, five human and 128 cattle. Private houses damaged were 31,024 and a public property worth Rs. 18 lakh were damaged.

16.00 hrs.

In 1990 also there was a severe floods which was ably initiated by my friend Mr. Gopti Nath Gajapathi yesterday. The then Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar, after visiting the area, had promised to give Rs.50 crores against the damage of Rs. 348 crores. The Government of Orissa also submitted a memoranda in this regard. Rs. 50 crore has yet to reach; that was last year.

This year, when our hon Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, went to Orissa the Government of Orissa and the Revenue Department also submitted a memorandum to Shri Narasimha Raoji. Against the damage of Rs.249 crores, he had promised to give Rs. 35 crores. We are not aware if that amount has reached Orissa. We are grateful, if the hon. minister of State, who is representing his senior Minister here, would enlighten us whether that money has reached; if not, when it will reach. I come from Orissa and Orissa was the last child of development. Orissa kept on fighting the Britishers till the 1803 when the rest of India was capitulated. And therefore the development started only after 1803.

We have 41 per cent population of the SC&ST in a population of 3.19 crores. Our marginal and small farmers constitute about 80 per cent of the population; 75 per cent of the work force depend on agriculture; two-thirds of the State's income comes from the agriculture. So, with a shrinking capital base or tax base, Orissa cannot be expected to tackle such calamities and disasters ;like floods and cyclones and drought which happen simultaneously one after the other in the same year for the last 27 years from 1924.

1954 flood woke up the Government of India and the Parliament; and from 1954, floods have become a national problem. My State, Orissa has been projecting its cases

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

before the Finance Commission; and the Ninth Finance Commission ably led by our hon. colleague Shri N K P Salve did visit Orissa where all the Members of Parliament and the State Government had brought to the notice of the Commission the various formulas, Gadgil Formula, modified Gadgil Formula. consensus, come what may have not been able to bring down the disparity and the imbalance between the developed States and the poor States like Orissa, Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. But, so far, none of these formulas have been able to help Orissa; and this *suo motu* statement of our Agricultural Minister also refers to the Ninth Finance Commission. As a result of these calamities, the relief fund has been created from which a State like Orissa, which has no tax base of its own, is supposed to mitigate the sufferings and to look after the relief works.

It is very interesting to note the all India figures for flood damage., Here I quote from a book - "Forest Environment Tribal Economy" by Indian Social Institute. The total area affected from 1953 to 1981 is 235.6 million hectares; average 8.8 million hectares. The total population involved is 795 millions; and if you see from year to year you will find that the First Five Year Plan, the Central Government's assistance released to the States for floods and other calamities was Rs.5.64 crores; in the second five year plan it was Rs. 7.71 crores; in the Third Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 6.41 crores; in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 239.59 crores; in the Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 130 crores; in the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was Rs.558.39 crores; in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 1027.25 crores; and in the year 1986-87, it was approximately Rs.1200 crores.

At a time when the rain fall pattern is the same, at a time, when the Ministry of Irrigation, the Central Water Power Commission, have taken various steps, have set up various committees, high level committees, extra high level committees, special committees, expert committees, flood commission, national board for flood commission, the entire

gamut, still the fact remains that more and more land is coming under the floods and cyclone more and more relief, which is non-plan in nature is being given out as a dole and yet we have not been able to harness our immense water resources; and because of de afforestation, siltation problem, soil erosion, the same pattern of rain fall, which is going on for the last 30 years, the incidence of floods from 1954 has been on the increase.

The same pattern of rainfall has been going on for the last 30 years but the incidence of floods from 1954 has been on the increased in spite of all these efforts. Therefore, the State Governments, including my State Government, which have been projecting various irrigation projects, medium and major, to husband these water resources, have to be helped and that would go a long way in reducing the incidence of floods because if you train the rivers, if you husband the water resources that will help irrigation.

My State Government has asked for Rs.2237 crores for the eighth Plan.

I would also agree with my friend D. Pandian that the agriculture Ministry should not be the only Ministry concerned with cyclones or floods or drought, because the primary interest of the Agriculture Ministry is food production. The hon. minister for Agriculture gave the statement because he was concerned with food production and agriculture. In floods and cyclones the first victim is agriculture land it because saline and gets sensitised and at the same time the standing crops get damaged.

I do not want to give the various figures. I have already given enough figures food as for thought. The only request that we make to the Agriculture Ministry in this respect is to play a useful and catalytic role. If it can coordinate and get the other Ministries of the Government of India together, it would better because it is a joint responsibility of the Government to see that the various irrigation projects, the various flood control measures, the various anti-erosion measures are given effective and speedy implementation.

Especially for States which have been backward, which do not have a tax base and do not have the base for raising resources for a large individual developmental plan, the Agriculture Ministry should act as a catalyst because it concerns the food scarcity in this country, it concerns the agriculture of this country and it concerns the agricultural output in this country.

Some of the people who were the worst affected are the weaker sections of the society and sufficient funds should be advanced to them. Till now there have been two incidents of floods and cyclones in July and August. I was myself affected because my elections were there during that time and there was no turn out, hardly 50 per cent of the people came to vote because of the cyclone of 12th November. Till now only two or three days' relief has been given to certain villages, real damage, there was no money with the State Government. Where there was no damage, due to certain partisan attitudes of the district or State administration, relief has been given. But I knew that for sure and I speak with all emphasis at my command without any fear of contradiction that for the last three months roads have not been restored, some of the developmental schemes have not been given effect to, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the rural development schemes are not being implemented, roads could not be constructed nor are they repaired. I need not say that when communications are affected the public Distribution System also fails. And in spite of the fact that the Union Government has been giving everything whatever has been demanded by the State Government, yet the things are not reaching the people because the funds are not available for restoration work, whether it is the embankment schemes, or the flood central schemes or the soil conservation schemes. There is no gainful implement and lots of standing crops are damaged and the people do not have any other alternative means of livelihood and they have to migrate. Large scale migration started.

As mentioned by my colleagues yesterday during the Zero Hour and also during

special mentions, these large scale migrations are taking place. The Agriculture Ministry cannot sit tight and say that they are watching the situation. It should not be compared to the saying that while Rome was burning Nero was fiddling. The Agriculture Ministry cannot be a silent spectator. The relief measures are extremely tardes. There is no restoration of the agricultural land, The protection embankments which have been breached have to be strengthened. Some positive measures must be taken like afforestation of the embankments of the dam areas, and the medium and major dam areas, and also expeditious clearance and massive investment to harness and to husband our water resources which are plenty in Orissa, have to be taken.

Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this important matter. It is a national problem. It should not be left to the State Governments alone to try to give relief and to rehabilitate the people. As it is a national problem, it has to be tackled nationally.

The people must be saved from their suffering and misery. And for this, the Agriculture Ministry will have to find the ways and means. And just giving us homily of the type "that we are watching and we have advised the various State Governments" is not going to solve the problem because most of the State Governments, specially the State Governments like Orissa, does not have the capacity even to contribute 20 per cent to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana work. And where will it get Rs.239 crores for flood and cyclone relief when it has not been able to do so when the flood and cyclone relief work was undertaken in 1990? Therefore, we are in a very Catch 22 situation. We want to do some work for the people and the poor and weaker sections of the society require gainful employment. For preventing future floods and future cyclones, the only means is to husband the water resources and to create afforestation because cyclones occur due to low pressure and high pressure winds. Any elementary student of Geography knows this.

Therefore, it is only by having affores-

tation, by soil conservation and by husbanding of water resources, you can minimise the intensity and severity of the floods, you can minimise the incidents of floods and the severity of the cyclone.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are specifically discussing the cyclone and floods of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

We had discussed in this House about Orissa' floods in the last session. When Orissa floods was discussed in this House, I raised a point that after the 9th Finance Commission's recommendations, the Centre has fixed a limit by which the centre gives two third and one third will be contributed by the State. I think, this formula is inhumane. I am saying 'inhumane' because the Central Government is sticking up to this formula and they think that they have no business to see the actual realities as to what has happened and as to how to mitigate the sufferings of the people. And that is why, when Orissa flood was discussed in this House, I raised this point. There are certain calamities, which any State cannot be met within their limit. Therefore, the Centre must contribute and this should be treated as a national calamity. So, treating it as a national calamity, give up the formula given by the 9th Finance Commission. Now that is the real issue which the Government should take note of. I know about the condition of the Orissa people, who were affected during the July floods. Nothing has been done. And the people are still lying under the sky because their lands were sand-casted and nothing has been done. Now, the Prime Minister, who was kind enough to visit Orissa, promised certain extra help. But I think, no help has been given so far. So, the same thing will happen to our brethren in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and elsewhere. So, this "Lakshmana Rekha" should be removed. And whether this has occurred in Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh or Orissa, the actual damage that has caused should be taken into consideration. And the Centre must contribute to them, at least to

establish normal life. If this is not done by the Centre, it is no use of discussing this in Parliament because virtually the discussion only remains a discussion. I have seen that we go on discussing and the Government sticks to certain formulae, does not take people's sufferings into consideration. And the same thing is happening in Uttar Kashi today. I urge upon the Government to see that these formulae should not be the guideline. The real suffering of the people should be taken into consideration. Some formulae should be evolved to help the people in distress.

He has already mentioned that when Shri Chander Shekhar was the Prime Minister, he went to Orissa. He was very much moved and promised an amount of Rs.50 crores. But that Rs. 50 crores never reached Orissa. It was only through some accounting process that it was adjusted. So also the present Prime Minister went to Orissa. He promised an amount of Rs. 35 crores. That is not beyond the formula. But the money has not reached Orissa. These are the things which I want to remind the Agriculture Ministry to do it.

There are certain areas in this country where cyclones have become a regular feature. In this House, a year back, we had discussed the Andhra situation. You know what damages it had done in Andhra. So cyclones have gradually become a regular feature. Last time when it was discussed, I said that there should be some central authority. The areas affected by cyclone should be identified. And once in a private discussion the Prime Minister told me - I agree with that point - that there are States like Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal which are always affected by cyclones and the economy gets devastated. So these areas should be treated as special areas and the central authority should be created. The work of that central authority will be to minimise the affect of cyclone and flood. They should plan out. The Centre should put money with that central authority to see that the affect is minimised. To minimise it many things are required. Take the case of floods. So far as Orissa is concerned, now the rivers

are already silted up and the present protective embankments are not enough to control floods. Either you have to find some new ways or to raise the embankments. The more you raise the embankments, the more the rivers are silted. So that will not solve the problem. So to solve the problem as it stands today, a new understanding is necessary. And that new understanding should be to take the rivers' environmental position and other things into consideration and find out some new ways to control it in order to minimise the affects of it. Otherwise, in the coming days more floods and cyclones will be there.

To sum up, my two points are - the Centre should not stick to the formula. The grants should be made after taking the suffering of the people into consideration. Create a central authority with sufficient funds to minimise the affect of floods and cyclones so that the people will not suffer as they are suffering now.

SHRI B. AKBER PASHA (VELLORE):
Mr. Chairman, before November, the Tamil Nadu was reeling under a very bad situation of no water even for drinking purposes. Though we have been clamouring for water from our beighbouring State, God has given plenty of water but along with came this calamity. Lots of people had put up their houses in canals, in places where water normally used to flow and those houses got totally washed-off. The two places of my Constituency, that is Vellore, were badly affected, that is, Gudiyatnam and Pernambut. Soon after the floods, I joined the convey of Shri G. Vishwanathan, the Minister of Government of Tamil Nadu, the District Collector, the Tehsildar and all other people. They came with Rupees. four hundred for each family, whose houses were washed away, five kgs of rice and some sarees and dhoties. These were distributed. But the plight of the flood was so bad that in Perumbut I could see a vast devastation. The flood was so huge that a bus was completely washed away in the river. It got totally buried under the sand. People were trying to locate where the bus had gone. This much was the calamity.

Yesterday, Shri K.V. Thangka Balu gave about Rs.390 crores as an estimate of damage of crops and the houses that got washed away the roads that got breached and the bridges that gave away in the whole of Tamil Nadu.

Now, I find that the Calamity Relief Fund has sanctioned Rs. 39 crores for Tamil Nadu exactly ten per cent what Shri K.V. Thangka Balu was demanding yesterday. Yesterday, I got a letter from our Prime Minister. On my representation, he was able to write a letter to me in a sealed cover stating that from out of the Prime Minister's Relief fund, he is releasing Rs. 40 lakhs for the whole of Tamil Nadu whereas my estimate for the damages to my Constituency is Rs. 90 lakhs for these two places that is Gudiyatham and Pernambut. But, here he gives about Rs. 40 lakhs for the whole of Tamil Nadu. The total estimated rain during this calamity period is 2800 MM, which is copious rain. I am told we got such rain thirty five years back. After this, we felt happy that drinking water problem will not be felt for another two years. But, for this calamity, we have to appeal to the Government and the Agriculture Minister to take care and see that immediate relief works should be provided.

So many hon. Members spoke about waiving of the loans which the farmers took because they lost all crops. I could not see any crop in some other fields. The sand has taken the place of a crop. This will be a very difficult problem for the agriculturists to remove sand and bring the plot fit for cultivation. When we went in a convoy along with the State Minister of Tamil Nadu along with other persons to so many places, we have to go round and round because the roads were cut. We could not reach straightaway. In some other places, we have to walk as some bridges were cut away. In some places lakes for cut off. The much needed water—on which the farmers depend upon for the whole year for the irrigation purposes—has also been lost. But the dam has to be repaired and we have to wait for monsoon to fill it up. I therefore, request the Government to come forward with more funds

for relief work the 39 crores allow are insufficient. These are very peculiar and very pitiable conditions. Most of the sufferers are very poor people, especially the farmers and the harijans. Most of the harijans have lost their houses. These things have to be taken care of by the Government.

The Government has announced a relief of Rs.39 crores. The amount of Rs 9 crores has already been distributed and the balance of Rs. 30 crores is yet to be distributed. I am told that 25 per cent of the relief is the share of the State Government and the remaining 75 per cent is the share of the Central Government. This has to be released as soon as possible. The more important thing is that the distribution should be properly done.

I will tell one example. After my visit to these affected places, some meetings were held and in those meetings some of the people clamoured that they have not got the money fully. The amount of Rs. 400 which was distributed in a cover was correctly put to those people who got it in the presence of the hon. Minister. But, people who went later to receive the money, got less of it and some portion of it was cut away by the officials there.

I, therefore, request the Government to take care of the distribution measures also and to see that these people get the remedial measures as soon as possible.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, I am very much thankful to the hon. Speaker who has directed the Agriculture Minister to go and visit the flood affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, as a result of which this discussion is taking place today. My senior colleagues, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Shri D. Pandian, Shri Lokanath Chaudhary and other hon. Members have given the detailed report of the three flood-affected States. By and large, they have brought out such things regarding the permanent relief fund, comprehensive insurance policy for crops, cattle,

sheep, poultry etc., Janata insurance, machinery for relief in case of natural calamities etc. I am not going into the details of all those things because these are the main points that are brought out for the consideration by the Central Government as well as by the State Government.

It is an unfortunate situation in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In the year 1989 when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, he and Dr. Chenna Reddy - Who was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh - visited Machilipatnam when severe cyclone has completely damaged the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh. At that time the hon. Prime Minister declared that it should be treated as a natural calamity and he had sanctioned Rs. 84 crores.

Sir, I may mention that when natural calamity like drought occurred in Rajasthan, Bihar and other places, for three years it was treated as natural calamity and whatever was the expenditure that had to be incurred, was completely borne by the Government of India. But in the case of Andhra Pradesh, after the grant of Rs. 84 crores, not even a single naya paisa was sent by the Central Government. All of a sudden, in November last, the flood and cyclone have affected the farmers of the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh in a very bad way.

Sir, even Mr. Chenna Reddy has visualised a plan that whatever may be the case, either the Central Government or the State Government may bear the subsidy, but the farmers should get it. We have to give a minimum of Rs. 685 per hectare as subsidy to the affected farmers of any area in Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu. But that also has not been paid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddaiah, you may please resume your seat for a moment because there is going to be a Statement by the hon. Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan on the restructuring of Governmental set-up in Delhi.

16.30 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Restructuring of Government set-up in
Delhi**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Government of India had set up a Committee in December, 1987, to go into the issues connected with the administration of Union Territory of Delhi. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1989. The Government have decided to retain Delhi as a Union Territory with Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers and with appropriate powers and status broadly on the lines of the recommendations of the Committee. The Government is keen to implement the decision on the future Governmental set-up for Delhi. Towards this end, I propose to introduce and get passed, if possible, the necessary Constitution Amendment Bill and the legislation to bring in the new Governmental set-up for Delhi in Parliament during the current session. Every effort will be made to hold elections to the new legislative body in about 6 to 8 months after the enactment of necessary legislation and on the basis of fresh delimitation of constituencies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADANLAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The hon. Minister may announce the date. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khurana, after the Statement there is no question to be asked. Now, Mr. Reddaiah may continue.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, I rise on something else, not about the Statement.

I raised it in the morning and the Home Minister should apprise us as to when the discussion on Meghalaya has to be taken up in this House because the other day we were told that they would be awaiting a report from the Governor and therefore, discussions could not be held that day. I have seen the reports in the press quoting the Governor as having told some of the M.L.As. who met there that he has already sent a report, on Ist.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, we have received the report of the governor this morning. I have got the copy of the Governor's report this morning, but since the Prime Minister of Nepal is visiting India on an official visit and the Prime Minister is busy, I will have to put the report before the Council of Ministers and seek their instructions. Thereafter, we can bring it before this house. (*interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, they are thinking that they are having some credit for it. But the credit should go to the Government because the Committee was appointed in 1987 by the Congress Government and the decision has also been taken by the Congress Government. (*interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The convention of this House is, after any statement by the Minister, there is no discussion on it. Now, what is before us is discussion on the flood situation and cyclone.

Mr. Reddaiah will continue now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKADAS (Karol Bagh): I Would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which year's census would be the basis for elections. (*Interruptions*) Will the constitution also be amended? (*Interruptions*) The census figures are not available yet. Will there be any constitution amendment? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Home Minister has given a statement. We should thank him. When the Minister makes a statement, it is not discussed further.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: May I know whether constitution could be amendment on the basis of census of 1991. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be seated please.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not a new Member of this House. You are an experienced Member. There is a practice in the House that no discussion is held after the Ministers statement. It is not good to ask questions after giving thanks or congratulations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Many a time a statement has been followed by clarification. We can see the record of the proceedings of this House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): The People of Delhi have continuously been demanding a Legislative Assembly for Delhi for the last so many years. The BJP had extended support to the Governments of Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Morarji bhai also. In spite of persistent demands, they failed to give Legislative Assembly to Delhi. I would congratulate the Central Government and the hon. Home Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: The Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi had formed a committee. *(Interruptions)*

What your Government could not do it in one and a half year we have done in six months. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am standing, you should resume your seat. He has already in his statement said that he is going to

bring forward a Constitutional Amendment Bill. You have every scope to say anything about it at the appropriate time. Now, let us continue with the Discussion under rules 193.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKSANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Member who is praising the Government on behalf of the Congress Party about the committee which was set up. When was it set up and by whom it was set up and whether this Government is accepting the recommendations of the committee set up by the V. P. Singh Government. *(Interruptions)*

You are completely mistaken. You have little understanding about the Committee which has been finalised and set up by the Janata Dal Government during Shri V. P. Singh regime. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now if you go on speaking, I will say that it will not go on record.

16.41 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Flood situation caused by recent cyclonic storm in Bay of Bengal—
CONTD.**

[English]

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: During the first cyclone, the Central Government has not paid anything except Rs. 84 crores and crores and unfortunately the second cyclone has devastated all the standing crops in Andhra Pradesh. By 18th November, nearly 20 per cent of the standing crops were cut and another 80 per cent of the standing crops are completely damaged or partially damaged. *(Interruptions)* Innumerable losses have been faced by the farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

I want to bring it to the notice of the Central Government for its indulgence to advise the State Government. Although the Central and the State Government have said that the funds are limited, the cyclones are definite. Therefore, we have to find out a via media and some remedial measures. State Governments should also take responsibility in maintaining the irrigation and drainage systems.

In this connection, through you, I want to specifically bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that during 1990-91 under the Chief Ministership of Dr. Chenna Reddy, Andhra Pradesh, he has obtained Rs. 700 crores for drainage works from the World Bank. One year has already passed. He has spent nearly Rs. 120 crores in the first year and this agreement with the World Bank is for three years. In coastal districts, all the Rs. 700 crores is to be spent in three consecutive years. What happened to it? Andhra Pradesh is facing severe drought, flood situation and in Krishna and Godavari and coastal districts, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is reluctant to give water for the second crop. The reason given by the Andhra Pradesh Government is that the World Bank insisted and put a condition that no second crop should be allowed in Krishna and Godavari during this year I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister Shri Mulappaly Ramachandran to advise the State Government in this regard.

If the Government of Andhra Pradesh is permitting the farmers to have to second crop by the end of February, the second crop will be over. By this, 2.5 lakh acres will be irrigated in second crop and each acre will give 30 bags of paddy which costs a definite amount of Rs. 150 crores which will accrue to the farmers of Krishna district alone. The reason for not allowing the farmers to have to second crop given by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is that if we give the second crop, we may not be able to complete the drainage works in this season. As per the World Bank condition, during the third year also we can complete the rest of the drainage works. Therefore, only to misuse the funds of the World Bank, the engineers colluded with the politicians. They want to

contain the farmers' right to give the second crop water in Krishna and Godavari districts.

In this connection, I have also the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Irrigation Minister, and the Chief Secretary and I have also addressed letters. If they give the second crop, March-April-May-June will be the working season for executing the drainage works. During these four months, the balance of the drainage work can be executed simultaneously. After all, for Krishna District alone they are spending Rs. 38 crores in this season for drainage works. We will be losing paddy worth Rs. 150 crores in these two months if they do not allow water for the second crop as far as Krishna District is concerned. Therefore, you can understand the tragedy of these farmers because of the inefficient Government of Andhra Pradesh. About this point, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Balram Jakhar to advise the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has come. Moreover, I will have to accommodate three or four speakers. So, you please suggest the measures required.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: This is a point where the farmers are on a war-foting against the State Government. What I want to stress is that the Central Government should advise the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to provide water for the second crop till February-end and then start this drainage work with the World Bank funds after March or April or May. With a sum of Rs. 38 crores the drainage work in respect of the drains Gunderu, Dudameru, Polaraj and Uppeteru can be completed in one month. If we think of Rs. 38 crores, then we have to lose paddy worth Rs. 150 crores.

Now, I want to give some suggestions to the Central Government. Wherever the coastal Districts are there along the coastal belt right from Orissa, Bengal up to Madras, some machinery should be created whereby permanent dredging can be done at the end of the rivers and drains where the water flows and fall into the sea. So, a permanent dredging division should be created so that this

phenomenon can be avoided. When floods occur, all the lands will be flooded. If we do some permanent relief measures, the heavy losses can be stopped on account of floods.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI
(Hindpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, natural calamities in any form are becoming a regular feature of our area. Half of the time, our region i.e. the Rayalseema region in Andhra Pradesh will be under severe drought. This time it is under the floods caused by the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal.

Sir, in the last Session, we asked for relief measures as our district was under severe drought. In this Winter Session, we are again on our feet voicing the impact of floods in our area. In either case, ultimately the sufferers are the peasants who have no other way of livelihood. So, you can imagine that if for two seasons continuously agricultural operations cannot be taken up what will be the position of farmers and agricultural labourers who live on day-to-day basis.

In this Winter, India is shivering. I learned through newspapers how the people of Uttarakashi are suffering and how they are passing through this harrowing time in this severe winter without proper shelter and enough clothing. In our area also 20 per cent of the houses collapsed and I have seen how people are suffering without proper shelter. They are living in small temples, School-buildings, in community-houses in my District. I have seen how people are suffering without any shelter in my constituency. It is really heart-moving. Approximately, more than one lakh houses have collapsed in my district itself. They are mostly mud-houses, thatched roof houses belonging to poor peasants and agricultural labourers who are the victims of this calamity. My State Government is giving Rs. 250/- only for partially-damaged house and Rs. 500/- or fully-damaged house.

Sir, in these days of double-digit inflation what can the sufferers do with this meagre amount? When I referred this matter to our Chief Minister, he expressed his inability to extend further monetary help and desired to include sufferers in the housing programme. But under this housing scheme victims must have their own sites with layout Plans. With this technical point, housing scheme cannot be extended to sufferers.

Hence, I request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and extend support to the State Government in giving amount of Rs. 3000/- to partially damaged houses and Rs. 6000/- to fully damaged houses.

Floods is another area on which maximum impact has been felt. Minor irrigation and storage facilities, water breaching of irrigation canals and tanks are all very serious things which require immediate attention of the Government.

In spite of the best intentions, the scope of it is very limited due to meagre funds. Hence I request the Central Government to release necessary amount and help the State Government in facing this problem.

With these few words, I conclude.

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI
(Srikakulam): I thank you very much for giving this opportunity to speak on this very important subject. My friends have touched many aspects of the problem relief.

I measure after natural calamity congratulate the Central Government for giving fixed allocation to the States to deal with the calamities immediately where they occur. The fixed amount is not at all sufficient in the majority of the cases since these calamities are very frequent especially in coastal areas.

In my State of Andhra Pradesh, we have been facing either cyclone or flood or drought every year. All these come under this calamity. If one area is affected by floods the other area is affected by drought. Unless the

cyclone comes the drought-prone areas do not get regular water. So, for all these things, in addition to the amount allocated, some part of it must be spent for the permanent works especially in the case of floods you must have some provisions for this. Just as in the case of cyclones you have cyclone warning centres, the same way for floods you must have flood warning centres along the course of the river so that people can feel it and they will be evacuated from the affected areas.

Since river conservation is the part of the Central Government. They have identified some of the rivers. But no work has been taken. When you compare today's position to that of the position which prevailed ten years back, the rivers have lost their depth and even a two-feet high flood is becoming a great havoc to the persons living there. I also request that this conservation must be a continuous process and also the source must be strengthened and the people living in the low-lying areas must be shifted gradually to safer places.

The other point I would like to stress is about the protection of villages. The Protection to those villages which are along the side of rivers, is very much needed. The villages must be protected. Also, along the course of the river just like for big tanks and reservoirs, you can provide surplus weirs so that the surplus weirs can take away the water and also reduce the flood level. The surplus weir can be located just below the river, where the river receives the tributaries.

In the coastal areas, the Government had provided cyclone shelters which are being used only during the cyclones. As they are not being used constantly, they are facing disuse and atrophy. And in those days when they are flooded, they are being collapsed resulting in another calamity being added to it. Instead of that, all those who need it, they must be given cyclone proof or resistant houses. Unless we take these permanent measures to protect the fishermen colonies, this relief from year to year will increase and the demand also increases.

[Translation]

*SHRI H. K. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar):
 Mr. chairman Sir, Since Yesterday we are discussing the havoc created by the recent severe cyclone in the Southern States. At the outset I want to express my gratitude to the Government of India for releasing immediate financial assistance to the people who are severely hit by the storm of Bay of Bengal. Karnataka Government has also released funds for taking up relief measures. Our Honourable Minister of Agriculture Shri Balram Jhakar visited the worst hit areas of Kolar and Bangalore districts to find out the extent of damage due to flash floods. But I would like to inform him that the 27 crore rupees financial assistance released by the Centre to Karnataka is not at all sufficient. Kolar, Bangalore Chitradurga and Tumkur districts have been affected by the Sudden Storm. The destruction of cyclone is more severe in Kolar and Bangalore districts including Bangalore city. The heavy rain poured round the clock on 28th, 29th and 30th of October, it repeated again on 17th and 18th of November. The estimated loss due to cyclone faced by Karnataka State is more than 200 crores of rupees. About 70 thousand houses have been damaged and 20 thousand houses have been completely destroyed in Kolar district alone. Most of the roads in this district are damaged and it requires atleast ten crores of rupees to repair them. Sixteen tanks in one of the Taluks and 26 tanks in the entire district have been damaged. The rain fall during this cyclone is the highest in the district since 55 years i.e. since 1955. In fact in Bangalore it was record rainfall of the century. In my constituency of Kolar ten thousand families have lost their houses. Most of them are living in some schools and chouse rice at present. Their future is gloomy I therefore, appeal to the Government of India to construct pucca houses for these desperate families through HUDCO and other agencies. Temporary arrangements do not solve the problems of the people. My senior colleague Shri V. Krishna Rao and I have requested the honourable Minister of Rural Development Shri Uttam Bai Patel to visit our constituencies. He has readily agreed to

[Sh. H.K. Muniyappa]

visit Kolar and Chikkaballapura on 7th and 8th of this month. Crops worth 40 crores of rupees have been destroyed.

Kolar district Farmers do not have money to sow the seeds They have no houses to live. Honourable Minister of Agriculture has seen the miserable condition of the people there. I therefore, appeal to Shri Balam Jhakkhar and Shri Uttam Bhai Patel to release special financial assistance to the cyclone affected areas of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondichery.

The farmers in Kolar district have nothing of their own They are not getting any help from banks . Hence the centre should direct the banks in these areas to provide interest free loans to farmers. Earlier, few months ago, while speaking on the Budget I was narrating drought situation in Kolar district and in many parts of Karnataka. Now we are discussing as to how to rescue the people whose future is gloomy on account of cyclone.

17.00 hrs

As I had said during the Budget discussion we have to find out permanent solutions for these perennial problems. Ganga and Kaveri rivers have to be linked The water of Mahanadi has to be flown to the southern states. Then, the problems of Kaveri dispute, Telugu Ganga dispure, Krishna river water dispute etc. would be solved automatically. This would also pave way for people to live live brothers instead of indulging in frivolous disputes.

Our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi had shown us the path to find out permanent solution to all these problems. We have to take up projects which can solve the problem once for all. We have to stop spending thousands of crores of rupees on temporarily relief measures. The farmers should get water for irrigation. Unemployment problem should be solved Banks should provide interest free loans to farmers. Then only the life of farmers can improve. They can grow more and more commercial crops

and improve their financial condition. Irrigation facilities would enable the farmers to grow more food grains. I therefore, once again request the Government of India to give a serious thought to this problem and to make all efforts to flow the water of mahanadi towards Southern States.

The people of four districts who are reeling under severe cyclonic condition should be taken care of by the centre and State Governments on war footing. Kolar is the worst affected district and the estimated loss exceeds 70 crores of rupees. The total amount needed for the relief measures in Karnataka is over 200 crores of rupees. I am confident that Shri Balam Jhakkhar and Shri Uttam Bai Patel would come to the rescue of the suffering people. More money should be released from Prime Ministers relief fund and it should reach people directly for whom it is meant. While Providing Some temporary relief measures the major chunk of the money goes to the contractors. This has to be avoided completely. Beaucrats also should not be allowed to misuse the funds. Only the needy and right persons should get the assistance. These aspects were given the utmost importance while implementing the Twenty point Programme and other revolutionary programmes of our late Prime Minister Indiraji.

I have seen with my own eyes how the funds are being wasted on temporary relief measures. I have observed this not only in my constituency but in the entire State of Karnataka. Crores and crores of rupees are being spent with out any future plans. If an amount of 500 crores of rupees is spent this Year there will be demand for another 500 crores or even more in the next year this is a never ending process. That is why I am repeatedly stressing that Government should go in for permanent projects. Pacca houses have to be constructed. More and more Irrigation facilities have to be provided to the farmers. Ganga and Kaveri rivers should be linked and this project should be taken up at the earliest. The water of Mahanadi should be flown towards Southern States without any further delay. Then only the unemployed persons get jobs. The farmers can grow

commercial crops and the economy of the country can improve.

I hope that the Government would consider these suggestions seriously and help farmers and other cyclone affected people in alleviating their sufferings. Koiar Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitradurga should get more assistance as they are yet to recover from the shock of cyclone.

Sir I think you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Respected Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much and I assure you that I will be precise and brief, knowing the time constraints.

At the very outset, I convey the heart-felt thanks and gratitude of the people of Tamilnadu to the Government of India for its timely help—both financial and administrative in the matter of remedial measures taken on war-footing. I also congratulate the Government of India for its functional sincerity and its vigilant monitoring in the remedial measures taken by the Government of Tamilnadu.

Mr. Chairman, the recent relentless and heavy rains and the cyclonic storm that crossed the Eastern coast between Cuddalore and Karaikal have caused extensive damage in the South Arcot District and some other districts of Tamiinadu. Due to the natural calamity, several people were killed; thousands and thousands of people were rendered homeless, paddy crops in over 50 thousand acres of land have been damaged in my district, roads in many parts of the district were damaged, all the villages are almost inundated. All the tanks and lakes were over-flowing.

The Veeranam lake, the lake built by the Chola king has developed breaches. So also, The perumal lake has developed breaches. The sea water entered the coastal

villages of Cuddalore and thousands and thousands of fishermen were badly affected. Traffic is disrupted following land slide in Kalvarayan hills. Even the highways and railway tracks were inundated. The district is mostly affected. The district administration is in full swing, taking preventive measures and ameliorative action. The Government of India has to step in and assist the State in its relief measures and also to assist the affected people directly.

The Government of India has done a lot. However, I urge upon the Government of India to send a study team to assess the extent of damage caused to Tamiinadu. The financial help rendered is not sufficient. Hence I request the Government of India to release Rs. 500 crores to Tamiinadu for flood relief. I urge upon the Government of India to advise the nationalised banks situated in the affected areas to grant housing loans, crop loans and also consumption loans to the people identified as affected by the recent cyclone and floods. Further I urge upon the Government of India to advise the banks to write off the loans due from the persons affected by the recent natural calamity.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have taken note of the anguish and sufferings highlighted by the hon. Members in the House. In the face of such difficulties what can one do except expressing sympathy for the sufferers. I want to that spot and was totally moved to see the scene there. Wherever, I went heartending scenes were witnessed. House and standing crops, ready for harvesting were washed away and completely destroyed by the sudden calamity. I visited the villages where kuchha house were collapsed and the people were devoid of shelters. It was difficult to wipe the tears of affected persons. But what can one do except saying a few words of sympathy.

The Hon. Prime Minister on 23rd visited the area and called a meeting of all the officers which was also attended by me. The Hon. Prime minister advised to take emergent

[Sh. Balam Jakkhar]

steps and mobilise resources to meet the present situation. He also suggested to contemplate the measures to be taken to face such calamities in future. One more suggestion having far-reaching implications was also given by him. He said that if houses, factories and vehicles can be insured then why can't crops.

At present the insurance facility is available to the extent of the loans given by the banks that is upto Rs. 10,000. Under the scheme insurance equal to the amount of loan was permissible but that scheme too has not succeeded. Now as per his advice I have constituted a committee. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members towards the issue and request them to give suggestions on how to make the scheme successful. They are welcomed to give good suggestions. So that different insurance schemes could be formulated for different calamities like cyclones, drought and hail-storms in hills which destroy crops in the fields. Different calamities have different affects on various crops and so are to be dealt with separately. For it, I would like to request all the hon. Members to give suggestions so that the Government arrive at a conclusion beneficial for all and can also protect farmers from difficulties in future.

It is not possible for the Government to fully compensate the loss for lack of resources. Whichever Government may come to power and howsoever powerful and financially sound it would be it will not be able to fully compensate the loss. The Government can just endeavour to somehow rehabilitate the sufferers through nominal compensations, in order to again make them stand on their own feet and also to help them forget the agony and sufferings.

Meteorological Department responsible for making forecast has excelled even this time. Many hon. Members have given good suggestions. It has been alleged that on an earlier occasion a great loss was suffered because of incorrect information but this time it is not so because this time continuously

advance warning was given and the loss of life and property was minimum. While in case of cyclone in Andhra for lack of forecasting thousands of people lost their lives. Persons living there were shifted in advance. It had struck Pondicherry most violently but even in Pondicherry no lives were lost as people were shifted in advance and the loss was restricted to only property and belongings. This time safety measures were taken in advance.

Secondly, there is shortage of funds. That's why problems and difficulties are faced. Till March, 1990 Central teams used to visit affected area to make on the spot assessment of loss and on the basis of its recommendations grants used to be sanctioned by the Centre. Ninth Finance Commission in consultations with and on pursuance of the State Governments recommended that the funds set apart for natural calamities may be put at the disposal of the states instead of Central Government. This recommendation has since been accepted. State Government and Chief Secretaries have been entrusted with the task of formulating policies and norms for disbursing funds on the basis of requirements of various areas. After the Ninth Finance Commission Centre does not have any financial powers in this regard and all powers have been given to States. All the funds are disbursed in 4 instalments.

That's all the Government can do. Recently, I visited Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. If the instalments due to them had not been released earlier, these should be released now. Not only this, we have released future instalments and one instalment of even next year. This much has been done.

17.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides these, many other issues which need attention are also under consideration like making funds available from NABARD or Housing Bank. In view of the present situation what else could

be done except giving more assistance and declaring it a national calamity. I will do my best in this regard. I have given my report and the consultations on the issue are being held with others. On my visit to Andhra Pradesh I had a meeting with the Chief Minister and officers there. Subsequently on my visit to Tamil Nadu, I had cordial discussions with the Chief Minister of the State. I was told of the sufferings faced by the people there. I also appreciate the work done by them in this direction. As per the figures furnished by them they had suffered a loss of Rs. 390 crores. They gave many other informations. Then on my visit to Pondicherry and Karnataka, Lt Governor and Chief Minister of Pondicherry, and Agriculture and Revenue Ministers of Karnataka told me of their own sufferings. I informed them what all could be done by the Centre. I also suggested that to give relief they can convert short term loans into long term loans, they can write off loans or interest thereon. I gave these suggestions to them on the relief measures. In addition, I also assured that Centre will provide all possible help. It will provide seeds. This area is cyclone prone. This year cyclone struck two times and last year it struck one time. So why not long term measures be taken for the future, like selection of crops which can withstand effectively the onslaught of cyclone. I had discussions to explore the Possibility of starting horticulture and plantation of mango trees in the area so that losses suffered by the farmers could be minimised.

During discussion we also talked about seeds. I also suggested to make provision of new varieties of seeds of oilseeds, like sunflower etc. This way we should adopt new methods there.

Just now a few hon. Members were referring the name of Kolar. On my visit to Kolar, I saw the damaged houses of poor in the affected villages and even in these difficult circumstances, I saw a ray of hope for the better future in the area. For years the wells in Kolar had dried up and there was no water in them but now these wells have water again. Therefore, I suggested that since the rains had been good, so the loss must be

compensated by taking full advantage of the circumstances. To improve the plight, seeds fertilisers and other essential things must be made available to make the persons of the area stand on their own feet.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that recently Rs. 200 to 300 have been given to repair damaged houses—

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have not given.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: This has been stated in the report which is available in the library. I mean to say that atleast the amount disbursed should be enough to provide immediate relief. Otherwise, the amount of relief, of Rs. 200 to 300, is most likely to be misused and defeat the purpose.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: All these things are taken care of by the State Governments. State Governments are in charge of disbursement of funds as per the requirements. The Central Government allocates funds in lumpsum and other powers have been given to the Centre. Subsequently, I had submitted my report to the Hon. Prime Minister. Only after the matter is taken up in the Cabinet meeting a new formula is likely to be evolved.

Some hon. Members have suggested amending the present set up because what all is disbursed as per the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission is insufficient. Then, how it all should be decide? Till now a decision has not been taken about declaring Andhra Pradesh calamity as a national calamity. Whole things is possible only through reopening of the case. I am bound by rules and so have certain limitations. Rules cannot be flouted till the amendments are made. I have got my own limitations. I can only express my sympathy. I can do what all is possible within the rules and wait for the future. I can try what all is possible. Make both seeds and fertilisers available. I will try level best to make maximum assistance available to my brethren. Sufferings do not make any distinction between me and the farmers and cause. Similar agony. Suf-

has been damaged to certain extent.

fering can be shared and must not be taken lightly. All efforts must be made to remove the sufferings. What ail is within my powers will definitely be done. To make the people move, I will put my oratory to the fullest use. Economic crunch is well known. But whatever is possible within the resource constraints will be definitely done. All these matters are under my consideration.

World Bank has a aid programme for Andhra Pradesh. It can also take advantage of that. On these lines Karnataka and Tamil Nadu can also be helped. Issue of Pondichery does not come within the purview of the Finance Commission but is looked after in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Already a grant of Rs. 1.07 crore have been sanctioned and if the need be, request for more funds can be made to the Ministry. For the states, I have already prepared a report and other reports about losses are pouring in and will be compiled. For additional funds I will submit the report to the Hon. Prime Minister and also place it before the Cabinet. One thing I would like to submit definitely that present structure needs to be amended to enable the Government to take up permanent measures in cyclone prone areas.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for participating in the debate and assure that I will try my best in the matter.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): The Government has issued instructions to FCI to procure paddy damaged upto 20 per cent. In Andhra Pradesh farmers have suffered more loss to their crops. So, the farmers of the State are not going to be benefited by the Government's decision. Paddy crop has suffered more than 50 per cent damage. So, who will procure such paddy?

(English)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That relaxation has been granted by the Food Corporation. I have got it done. I have got the orders passed to purchase the paddy which

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): That relaxation has been granted only upto 20 per cent. But in East Godavari West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, more than five lakh hectares have been affected and the paddy has been totally damaged. The damage is more than 50 to 70 per cent.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: After procuring such damaged paddy, we cannot dispose it of. We can go only upto a certain extent.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: When the Union Government procures the grains in goods years, but and when there is a bad crop, the Union Government must stand by the farmers. I say this because the total crop is damaged and the farmers are in district.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion was scheduled to be over yesterday and it is continuing even today. It is not in good taste if question are asked even then.

SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Sir our expectation of giving additional money for the relief work has not been fulfilled. I would like to urge upon the Minister, since the Department is under his control, that the calamity control fund may be released immediately for the State of Tamil Nadu. I would request you to impress upon the Cabinet and the Prime Minister to release Rs. 522 crores to the State of Tamil Nadu, otherwise we will be in a great difficulty.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, last time when we discussed the flood situation in Orissa, we raised certain matters. The Prime Minister visited our State and assured that Rs. 35 crores extra will be given to the State of Orissa. The same assurance was also given by the hon. Minister in the House. But that amount has not been released so far. So,

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I

requested the Hon. Minister and also to the Government of India to consider this as a national calamity.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to repeat it.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker Sir, floods, drought and excessive rainfall ruin the crops of the farmers of our country. Is this Central Government making any law to compensate the farmers?

[English]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, there is nothing more to add except about one point regarding the State of Orissa. If the former Prime Minister promised something but did not fulfill that promise then I cannot say anything about that.

As far as I am concerned, I will look into it. I cannot take the guarantee for the earlier Government but I am ready to agree the suggestions made by you.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, my request is that it should be considered as a national calamity.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There are no norms for that. That has to be decided. If that is the case then you may be knowing that the first Andhra Pradesh cyclone has not been declared a national calamity so far. This is in the Straightjacket. They can take the power from the Centre and utilise it for their own standing. The Chief Secretary is the Chairman of the Committee. Whatever I can do, I will do. I will convey your feelings to the proper authority.

I think the best thing that has come out of this discussion is the Prime Minister's anxiety to have the Crop Insurance Scheme. It will cover all the commodities.

17.28 hrs

INDIAN SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL — *CONTD.*

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we move on to the next item on the Agenda. The time allotted for this was one hour and the time consumed is 41 minutes. The remaining time at our disposal is 19 minutes. I hope that we shall have to pass this Bill today itself, otherwise, we will not be able to take up other matters which are listed for tomorrow.

Shri V. N. Patil was on his legs.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erando): I congratulate the Minister for having brought this legislation. In Parliament we discussed a legislation about maintenance of law and order. We have passed so many laws.

MISA is there. TADA is there. Law against drug trafficking is there. This is a part of the social legislation. There are many irritants in the marriage laws.

The personal laws of different religions need change with the changing times. I am glad that the Parsi community has come forward to make this change and that is why this Amendment in the Indian Succession Act of 1925 has been brought.

Parsi community is an enlightened community. It is highly educated and a highly educated and a highly progressive community. I hope, similarly, the other communities will also give consent for bringing in such types of social legislations which is the need of the hour.

Some people are very touchy when we think of social legislation, change in the personal laws of the people belonging to different religions. But what we see now-a-days is that there should be some law regarding control of population also. It will be a

[Sh. Vijay Nayal Patil]

part of the social legislation. It will be part of the economic legislation. You very well know that when you were the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, the State Government had brought a law for family planning.

But unfortunately, the President could not give his consent because of the pressures - social and political - at that time. But such types of social legislations are required and whatever has been brought today is the tip of the iceberg. I know that in future, the Minister will come forward with different types of social legislations, relating to different religions for the betterment of the society and for maintaining the national integration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the way the Bill has been brought but there are some drawbacks in it. The Parsi community was governed in India under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. But sections 50 to 56 provided that if the mother passes away, both her son and daughter would get the equal share of property but in case the father dies, the widow should get the share and when the widow dies, the son would get the double share than what the daughter would get. You have brought this bill here to end this disparity. Similarly under section 118 provided that if a person dies and if he has a cousin or relative, his property can not be given to any religious institution. It was their demand that this section be deleted and if one wishes, one can give one's property to any religious institution. The hon. Minister has brought this bill on these two points. This discrimination was against the Article 14 of the Constitution. It should have been brought in 1990 itself. It was introduced by the then Minister, Shri Dinesh Goswami. It has been brought a little late but I think it is quite justified.

The astonishing fact is that the Parsis are well-educated but this disparity continued in this society for so many years that a girl

should get only half of the share of the property. It shows that the women in India are despised while women have always been venerated in the country. This is the country of Durga and Sita. When one pronounces Sita - Ram and Radhey-Shyam, the names of the women come first. It is surprising that the women are not being given due regards. I submit that the women should get the share of property in succession without any difficulty. There should be an amendment in law to the effect that she need not go to courts. Since the question of successorship right of a woman arises in the event of her husband's death, she has to face many problems including attending courts frequently.

Mr. Speaker Sir, it is necessary for the intentions, with which this Bill has been brought, that women get their right, no matter if the Civil Marriage Code has to be amended. So far as the word, Hindu is concerned, it is quite comprehensive as many castes such as Christians and Parsis are also covered by it. I demand a uniform civil code which should be made applicable to all Indians. On the basis of that in any caste in India if the husband dies, the widow should get the share and when the widow dies, the son and the daughter should get equal share otherwise one casts will have this right while the other will be deprived of it. Therefore I submit to the Hon. Minister that the amendment for the Parsi community is welcome. Therefore I demand that a uniform law should be formed which can be applicable to all.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill as it stands. I support the Bill wholeheartedly. Since a lot of discussion has already taken place here and there, I do not want to go into the details. It is a Minor amendment. In this connection, I want to point out one thing to my friends on the other side of the House and on the other side of the House that the question of uniform civil code was first raised by the Nationalist organisation. It is an all India Women Conference where all of us once worked. There the question of uniform civil code was raised. We still stick to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not prepare a model uniform code and publish it?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I understand that it is a complicated question. My feeling is that we shall have to prepare for it.

MR. SPEAKER: You will find it very difficult to do it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That is why it was not taken up so long. With the difficulties that are coming among women of different communities some time or the other, it has to be done. But without being either adventurous or too conservative.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I stand to support the Bill which seeks to amend the Indian Succession Act of 1925 which was already passed by Rajya Sabha. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Parsi community for this measure to amend the Indian Succession Act that is being taken to confer equal rights to women in the parental property.

Though I am also for a common civil code for all Indian citizens of the country I feel sad when I think of our sisters who are given equal rights and protection by laws, are still living in a situation which certainly cannot be said as a happy situation.

We do not lack good laws in this country; and our law makers have tried to confer equal rights to women and tried to plug all loopholes as and when required for this; but when it comes to implementation, then those people who have got so-called progressive ideas developed cold feet.

The declining sex ratio even in places where the socio-cultural roots are not attributable to this, needs serious investigation for reasons such as illiteracy, poverty, mortality and morbidity, etc.

Sir, though this is a different subject, this also relates to equal rights to women. In this country where women are discriminated against even before birth, they are being

eliminated before birth by the misuse of scientific innovations like foeticide. Therefore, this measure taken by the Government in bringing this Bill is certainly a welcome measure. But legislation alone is not enough. I would like to urge upon the Minister that it should be effectively implemented, not only in respect of the elite and educated people of the cosmopolitan cities but also for women who are living in the countryside or villages.

Before concluding I would like to urge upon the Government that they should realise the need to activate the non-governmental organisations and the government agencies to strengthen the basic legal framework under which today's Indian women live in the villages. They should be able to extend to help on legal aspects promptly and efficiently, as and when needed.

With these words, I congratulate the Minister and also the Parsi community for the Bill that is brought.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good Bill. It is meant for equal right for ladies and gentlemen.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all I am thankful to Dinesh Goswamiji who introduced this Bill in Rajya Sabha and who is no more now. Then I want to offer my thanks to the Parsi community before I thank the Government. I offer my thanks to the Parsi community which has brought about a revolution and which has awakened the Government demanding from it equal rights for women. Now I am thankful to Kumaramangalamji who has brought this Bill, though a bit late.

Sir, I would like to make a suggestion that this Bill has been brought in Hindu community and after the enactment of law it gives us equal rights but the people, belonging to the high section of society have converted it into dowry system. As a rights, if the daughter is not given property, she should be given dowry. As a result, there were two

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

faces of law, good and bad. Therefore I heartily support this Bill but I suggest that this law should be given proper publicity so that the women in our society may awake and realise her right and is able to fight for her rights.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASHAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker Sir, I fully support the Bill which has been brought here. The significant thing about it is that the Parsis have accepted it. We are thankful to them for it. Secondly, we are thankful to the Law Commission which has stated that there should be no difference between a son and a daughter. All these things are good. Just now the hon. Member has rightly said that previously the people used to think that the share of the daughter should be given to her in the form of dowry as she will go to some other house after her marriage. When the people continued to do so, this practice culminated into sorry state of affairs. Today the Bill which has been brought in the House, is in favour of women particularly widows. Earlier in Bihar when a woman became widow, she could not get anything for her living from her husband's property except petty amount for her maintenance but some days earlier the Supreme Court had given a decision relating to Bihar in which it was stated that if a woman became widow having nobody to look after her, then she would become the owner of her husband's entire property. Though the decision of the Supreme Court was applicable to Bihar but generally it is seen that the widows do not get the full share of their husband's property. With the result they have to face lot of difficulties in living.

Therefore I fully support the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill which has been brought in the House. Since long the fight for equal rights for women was going on. Voices in this regard were being raised in this House. But the women were not given due honour. Now after the passage of this Bill, the women will be benefited and the

dowry system will come to an end. With these words, I support the Bill and thank you.

[English]

17.46 hrs.

SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a laudable Bill. Though it is late, a right decision has been taken to redress some of the anomalies which are existing at the present stage.

The Parsi community, as a matter of fact, is a very advanced community in the society. It is very strange that such anomalies are existing so far to date.

I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill at least at this stage and I am sure that equal rights will be established and the Parsi community will become a part of the Indian Succession Act.

SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support and welcome this highly commendable Bill. And this Bill is meant to eliminate some discriminations in the Parsi community against women and also to provide daughters equal share of the property of their parents dying intestate.

Any step to ensure equal rights for women is most praiseworthy and highly desirable.

I would like to point out one aspect through you, Sir, which the honourable Minister may kindly take note of.

There are certain case law in the Indian Succession Act leading to conflicting decisions. One example is the obscurity regarding the applicability of the Act in certain areas of the country. In the former Travancore Cochin area of Kerala, I would like to ask, whether the Christians are still governed by the Travancore Christian Succession Regulation of 1916 or the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

The Supreme Court has directed that

from 1951 onwards the Indian Succession Act 1925 is only applicable. Travancore Cochin and Madras High Courts have passed many judgements upholding the Travancore Cochin Regulation Act as applicable in their areas. If it is applied from 1951 onwards with retrospective effect, all the transactions made on the basis and trust of the High Court decisions and rulings and of the Kerala law Will become invalid. Endless litigations regarding the transactions during the last 35 years will ruin the unity and perpetuity of the Christian families. The Christian families in Kerala with their strong stability and solidarity are supposed to be very well-knit families.

So, if this is applied with retrospective effect, this would shatter the State of the whole family. Therefore, I request the Minister, through you, Sir, to bring a legislation which will deal with the irregularity in this aspect.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I must at the outset thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and for the support they have extended to this Bill.

Though the amendment is a very small one, it is a momentous one. It is momentous in the sense that even in a highly educated community there was a problem of discrimination which they themselves have come forward and sought that the discrimination should be removed.

Some Members especially the hon. Member from Pali, Justice Lodha, who, spoke, had gone a little further saying that why this is not being done with regard to other communities. But what is interesting is that this is not only limited to minorities but even in the majority community this problem does exist. Under the Hindu Succession Act, it is unfortunate that the surviving co-parcener is the person who really gets the property on survivorship. We cannot forget that situation. In certain States amendments have been

made. But on a national basis, it is possible only if a community comes forward as a whole. I think, one should take this opportunity to appeal to all communities, whether they are minorities or majority community, to come forward as community leaders and people belonging to those communities to insist upon the equal share is available to both men and women. It is important from that point of view.

Government has, as a policy, very clearly stated not only this time but often before that insofar as minorities are concerned, we will not amend their personal laws unless the communities themselves come forward and request because otherwise the minorities may feel that the guarantee of protection in the Constitution is being whittled by other means which is not fair. We are sure that as the time passes, they will come forward. But one thing is certain that before we criticise the minorities, it is necessary to look into what is the law in the majority community. That is the only point I wish to make for the moment.

Regarding the question of National Commission for Women, Girijaji raised this point very strongly. Though this is out of the purview of the Bill, I may tell that she is aware that there has been a statement from the Prime Minister's Office in this regard and lady MPs specially would like to meet the Prime Minister for its clarification. They will, I am sure, be able to discuss the Matter with him and clarify whatever doubts they have. I would not like to say more than that at the present moment.

With regard to uniform civil code and Article 44 of the Constitution, it is one of the guiding lights. It is not only a guiding light for the State but it is a Directive Principle of State Policy. But at the same time, I am sure, it is time that all of who participate in public life, bring it to the notice of all concerned that this is one of the cardinal Principles that are enshrined in our Directive Principles of State Policy which all should voluntarily accept and it is not a matter of imposing it on anybody. It is a welcome situation. But that can come about only when all communities

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

come forward and say that this is what they want. Otherwise, instead of solving the problem, we might end up creating a communal crisis.

I would like to submit that the other issues that have been raised insofar as Section 118 of the Act is concerned, we have brought this amendment essentially on the request of the Parsi community. It would not be fair at all for us today to say no to them in any manner. There is an amendment here before us which will come up soon where an hon. Member has suggested that only the time limit be reduced from 12 months to six months and from six months to three months. But basically that is not the basis on which we brought the amendment. The Law Commission recommended it. The Parsi community demanded it. We have accepted it. I think, the House would normally respect the community's feeling which is being further strengthened by the law Commission.

I have nothing more to add. I would request that the House unanimously pass the Bill as presented to the House. The best values are always upheld.

MR. SPEAKER: The questions is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were Added to the Bill

Clause 6

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment to Clause 6 by Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava. Are you moving?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I am not moving

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was Added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was Added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title Stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were Added to the Bill

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: what is the next item?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, if the Opposition Members also want to complete the business today, we do not mind sitting.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, we are giving notices for matters to be raised during the Zero Hour and those notices are to be given before 10' O Clock. But, all the Members do not get an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: That type of matter is not raised here. The matters relating to Legislature Secretariat are not raised here.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am not questioning anything. Those Members who could not raise some matters today, they should be given a chance on the following day. It is nothing to do with the Secretariat's functioning.

18.00 hrs

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, Shri Mukul

Wasnik has raised a point on the question of conflict of certain decisions with regard to two laws dealing with succession among Christians. There was a varied situation. I missed to answer on this point. I understand that this has been sorted out. I shall write to the hon. Member explaining in detail how the matter has been sorted out.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I submit that on the matter of succession, the Procedure should be simplified with regard to issue of succession certificate. The present Procedure is a cumbersome one and it is costly and also time-consuming. Therefore, the people who are rendered helpless after the death of the head of the family, should be helped by the simplification of the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 6, 1991/ Agrahayana 15, 1913 (Saka)