

# **LOKSABHA DEBATES**

**TENTH SERIES (VOL.III No.30)**

**AUGUST 22, 1991**

**TENTH SESSION**



**TENTH LOK SABHA**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

## CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. III, First Session, 1991/1913 (Saka)]

No. 30, Thursday, August 22, 1991/Sravana 31, 1913 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:		
*Starred Question Nos.	508 and 510 to 513 .....	1—20
Written Answers to Questions:		
Starred Question Nos.	509 and 514 to 527 .....	28—45
Unstarred Question Nos.	3818 to 3835, 3837 to 3875, 3877 to 3940, 3942 to 4019, 4021 to 4033 and 4035 to 4048 .....	47—241
Papers Laid on the Table .....		254
Central Excises and Customs Laws, (Amendment) Bill.—Introduced .....		257
Matters Under Rule 377 .....		258
(i) Need to provide television facilities to people of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg dis- trict, Maharashtra		
Shri Sudhir Sawant .....		258
(ii) Need to set up a bench of Kerala High Court and also one more Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum		
Shri A. Charles .....		259
(iii) Need to ban unauthorised lotteries con- ducted by private organisers on behalf of State Governments		
Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan .....		259
(iv) Need to retrieve the Budha statue from the lake and install it in the midst of the Hussain Sagar lake in Hyderabad		
Shri Dattatraya Bandaru .....		260
(v) Need to introduce a new train between Gaya and Delhi and also to regularise Delux Express on this route		
Shri Chhedi Paswan .....		261
(vi) Need to review the proposal to increase duty on paper rolled <i>bidis</i>		
Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri .....		262
(vii) Need to ensure admission of deserving candidates in professional courses		
Shri Moreshwar Save .....		262
(viii) Need to take steps to solve drinking water problem in Ajmer, Rajasthan		
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat .....		263

\* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92 .....	264—372
<b>Ministry of Industry</b>	
Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam .....	266'
Shri Sukh Ram .....	267—271
Shri H.D. Devegowda .....	272—280
Prof. Prem Dhumal .....	281—285
Shri Chhedi Paswan .....	285—288
Shri Suraj Mandal .....	288—295
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari .....	295—302
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh .....	302—305
Shri Bheru Lal Meena .....	305—309
Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik .....	310—317
Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah .....	317—321
Shri Haradhan Roy .....	321—330
Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye .....	330—332
Shri Ratilal Varma .....	332—336
Shri Sunil Dutt .....	336—342
Dr. Jayanta Rongpi .....	342—345
Shri K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam .....	345—350
Shri Ram Nihor Rai .....	351—357
Kumari Frida Topno .....	357—358
Shri Vijay Naval Patil .....	358—362
Shri P.C. Thomas .....	362—366
Prof. K.V. Thomas .....	366—372
Shri Ram Kapse .....	372

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

---

### LOK SABHA

---

Thursday, August 22, 1991/Sravana 31,  
1913 (Saka)

---

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Solution of Punjab Problem

+

\*508. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO  
DESHMUKH:

DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any fresh initiative has been taken by the Union Government for the solution of the Punjab problem; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Government is committed to make sincere efforts to solve the Punjab problem and is willing for this purpose to take whatever new initiatives that are required to find a solution. It is also committed to striving for a comprehensive settlement on all outstanding issues. The required efforts will also be made to ensure that the misguided youths present in the ranks of the militants return to the main stream of socio-economic activity and eschew violence and terrorism. The Govt. offers to hold negotiations with all those who

are prepared to accept the frame-work of the Constitution of India and not endanger the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Punjab problem was raised by many hon. Members during the Ninth Lok Sabha also. The Members of Ninth Lok Sabha or the Tenth Lok Sabha have been drawing the attention of this House. It hardly matters as to which party was in power. Whether it was Congress or anyone else. But the problem is still vexed. When we raise the issue we receive a stereo-type reply. The Government says that steps are being taken and they are committed to solve it but all these things remain on paper and when it comes to implementation, nothing is done. I want the hon. Home Minister to give a reply in this regard. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to destroy the training camps of militants and their hideouts which have been established by Pakistan across the border? If so, the time by which it would be done. Another question relates to the one kilometre long security belt in the "no man's land" on the border. What is the latest position in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Regarding the training centres across the border, the Government is aware of the training centres across the border and discussions were held at various levels to see that these camps are destroyed. Even a special emissary of the previous Prime Minister of Pakistan Ms. Benazir Bhutto came here and had discussion on this. And the Home Secretaries of both the States had also discussion on this. Regarding the second part of the

question which he has asked, efforts are continuing to see that no training centre flourishes across the border to endanger the security and safety of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: I want to ask another question in this connection. Is there any proposal to rehabilitate Ex-servicemen in these border areas and if so, the details thereof?

Secondly, I would like to ask whether those, who have been displaced and have migrated from Punjab to Delhi and other states, would be provided security cover if they are asked to return to their homes in Punjab. If a detailed statement is made in this regard it would be helpful to us because generally things remain on paper only.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that Shri Deshmukh. You are making a speech. You please put your question.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: My question is whether there is any scheme to rehabilitate Ex-Servicemen in the border areas.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: My second supplementary is whether any security arrangement has been made for the migrants of Punjab who have settled in Delhi and in other states but want to return to their homes?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: This Government is always willing to provide settlement for the ex-Army men. But the question which the hon. Member has asked is whether we can settle them along the border. At the moment, there is no particular scheme, where the ex-Army men are taken into the force, along the border. There is only one country in the world, as I know, where a security belt was created and trained people were posted and that is Israel. Such a small country can practice this. But, for a large country like India, although it is really a matter of serious concern, I do not think, there is any possibility now. But, anyway, the Government has not taken any final view on this.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): May I supplement to this. It is about the photo identity card system that has been introduced in 210 villages along the border of Punjab and Pakistan.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what steps they have taken to implement the Rajiv-Longowal accord of 1985. This august House welcomed Rajiv-Longowal Accord but, not a single item has been implemented. I would like to know from the Minister, what steps they have taken to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab? What steps they have taken, for the solution of Sutlej-Yamuna-Link canal, which is a dispute, and what steps they have taken for the prosecution of those, who engineered the riots against the Sikhs in 1984? What steps have you taken to give compensation to the riot victims?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So far as the Rajiv-Longowal accord is concerned, now it is a problem as to whom we should talk to in Punjab. I think, the whole matter will be considered when a popular Government comes in Punjab and thereafter, all these issues can be settled. (Interruptions)

DR. SUDHIR RAY: You have to win over the confidence of the people. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, not like this. He has asked a question and the Minister is replying. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When the Minister is replying, it is not correct to get up and ask questions. Mr. Minister, have you completed?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The statement that I was just making is that it is rather difficult to discuss Rajiv-Longowal accord. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: With whom you want to discuss it?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If you go on interrupting me like this, then, I will not be able to complete my statement at all. You must have the patience, to at least listen to what I have to say in the matter. You cannot impose your views on me. It is a very strange situation, that you even do not allow me to make a statement. What I am saying is that we are

committed to Rajiv-Longowal accord. We propose to implement the same. But, the present position is, in order to implement this accord, I must have some parties with whom I can talk to. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What parties?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You can ask a separate question on this. Why do you intervene in between? I do not know, why, for everything that is being said here, you go on commenting upon it. I cannot possibly say anything. My only point is.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He thinks that you are addressing him. If you address the Chair, then it will be all right.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am sorry, Sir. We are committed to Rajiv-Longowal accord and we certainly want to implement the same. But the present position is, unilaterally at this stage, even about this SYL canal or other pending cases, certainly we have to have some kind of representative Government there, so that we will be able to make them responsible for the implementation of the same. Rest of the things will definitely be implemented provided we have a representative Government there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he wants to take fresh initiative in the matter of finding a solution to the Punjab problem? He has referred to the fresh initiative. I believe the Government is interested to take fresh initiative. May I know from the hon. Minister in this context whether the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, referring the water dispute to the Supreme Court, evolving a suitable mechanism to solve the territorial dispute between Haryana and Punjab and convening of a meeting of the inter-State Council which has been constituted will be done as one of the ways of taking fresh initiative, as has been referred to in his reply?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Though the Government is prepared to take fresh initiative in the matter, yet these are very controversial things. In the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, something was stated about Chandigarh and in lieu of Chandigarh something was to be given

to Haryana. Now the whole thing is in such a situation that unless we have a representative Government, we cannot possibly negotiate with the Governor of Punjab. We will have to have some one who has a specific responsibility and thereafter all these pending issues will have to be discussed and an amicable solution will have to be found. Merely going to the inter-State Council at this stage is not going to help.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I think the Minister has rightly emphasized time and again that there has to be some kind of a representative Government—not some kind of, but a real representative Government, a popular Government. I am asking a positive question whether the Government feels that in the normal course of time—may be in another two-three months, by November or December—the Government will make every possible effort, talking to all the political parties and other parties, so that the elections can be held in Punjab. Can the Home Minister give a definite assurance that in the next two-three months there will be a possibility of holding elections and having a popular Government?

Secondly, when the emissary of the former Prime Minister of Pakistan Mrs. Benazir Bhutto came here and had a talk, was there any positive response? After that negotiation with Pakistan has there been any positive response from them that no more new training camps will be opened there and they will not help the militants?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the last part of the question is a little different; it may not be answered.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: About the first part, every effort is going to be made to see that a popular Government comes to Punjab. The Government will definitely discuss all these issues with the Members of the Opposition parties and thereafter come to a conclusion. But as things stand today, the entire matter is under consideration.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Even to ensure that the democratic process to instal a popular Government succeeds, you have to unilaterally

reiterate that you are committed to the implementation of Rajiv-Longowal Accord. Even for the peaceful holding of elections, you have to create the congenial atmosphere and win over the confidence of the people. For that we all along have been suggesting and you have no objection to that, that at the village level the people's vigilance committees should be formed and they will have interaction and coordination with the administration also, so that the attack of the terrorists can be countered. There are people in Punjab who are ready to undertake that work. I want to know what concrete actions have been taken on the ground in this regard.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN:** Sir, my Government is more interested in having elections in Punjab as early as possible. About the Committees and other things, it can take some more time. But, immediately we will have to discuss with the Leaders of the Opposition and tell them as to on what line the Government is thinking in the matter. We will start this initiative very soon, discuss matters and come to a definite conclusion.

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak. My question has three parts. First is, the amount of monthly pension that has been provided to the widows of those who were killed by the militants and second is the amount of monthly pension that is provided to the widows of 1984 riot victims.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, No. Not this.

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. Has there been any increase in the monthly pension of widows in Punjab. If so, the amount of increase that has been made. I have been told that the increase has been made on paper alone and they have not got it. Besides, 5 per cent market tax was imposed on carpenters who worked in the border districts, before the elections.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are coming from general to specific. I will disallow you, if you continue like this.

[Translation]

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has badly affected two and a half lakh carpenters. Many delegations from Punjab have met-----

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, the question is disallowed. Both parts of the question are disallowed. I have disallowed that. Now, Shri Reddaiah.

[Translation]

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Mr. Speaker Sir, you had allowed the first question. Let the reply come.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not do like that. There are other Members who want to ask questions. I specifically allowed her to ask a question. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not like this. I have disallowed this question. Shri Reddaiah.

**SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** Sir, to solve the Punjab problem, we have experimented so many trial and error methods. To win over the Sikh brothers, as a first step—without any negotiation with any party—will the Government of India hand over Chandigarh to Punjab, so that the Sikh brothers.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please ask some other question. That question is asked already. There are other Members who want to ask questions. I have to allow them.

**SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** Will the hon. Home Minister consider the proposal and is the Government prepared—without going into negotiations with any party—to hand over Chandigarh to Punjab, so that the first step is started for solving the Punjab problem?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That question has already been asked. Now, Shri Jena.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the Prime Minister had announced that the Congress party would participate in the elections in Punjab. In view of that, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of cancelling the election process and initiating a fresh election process.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN:** As I stated

earlier, the entire matter is under the consideration of the Government.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** As the hon. Minister rightly pointed out, there has to be a representative Government to have a dialogue as per the Punjab accord. The Congress party has boycotted the last election and until and unless the Congress party participates in the election process, there cannot be a representative Government in Punjab.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you asking this question to the party or the Government?

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** The Congress party always had a very strong representation in Punjab. That is why I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that in the absence of participation of the Congress party in the last election, would the hon. Minister examine and decide whether the whole process has to be cancelled and fresh election ordered?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN:** Sir, the Congress party had boycotted the elections on the issue of secessionism.

That is why we are thinking in terms of having a dialogue with the leaders of the Opposition as to whether we can possibly think in terms of introducing a new factor in the Representation of People Act either by amendment to the Constitution or by amending the provisions of the Representation of People Act to see that secessionism is also one of the conditions. In fact, every candidate will have to announce that he does not believe in secessionism. So, that is one of the issues which is receiving the attention of the Government. We propose to discuss this issue also with the leaders of the Opposition.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Sir, there was a talk of erecting barbed wire fencing along the border, creating no man's land—one kilometre wide—along the border and destroying the centres along the Pakistan border where these militants get training, arms and ammunition. I would like to know about these three important points.

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** Regarding the first part of your question about the barbed wire fencing, the fencing of 356

kilometres is complete and flood-lights on 382 kilometres have been provided to protect the border.

Regarding no man's land, at the moment, Government has not created no man's land as such.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** The third point was about destroying the centres along the Pakistan border.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Minister has already answered.

**SHRI M.R. KADAMBER JANARTHANAN:** The Minister has mentioned in the written answer that efforts will be made to ensure that the misguided youths present in the ranks of the militants return to the mainstream of socio-economic activity and eschew violence and terrorism. But contrary to the answer, today, I find a headline 'Many Hindu boys join militants'. Easy money is one of the attractions for that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Janarthanan, please ask the question.

**SHRI M.R. KADAMBER JANARTHANAN:** What are the new programmes of employment for the Punjab youths with adequate payment so that easy money cannot be an attraction to them to indulge in terrorism?  
[Interruptions]

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** Recently, the new Governor has taken charge. The new Governor is chalking out a programme to provide employment for youths in Punjab.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question No. 509.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya. They have written a letter saying that they will not put the question.

Then, Question No. 510.

[Translation]

**Platinum Deposits in Nainpur**

\*510. **SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM:** Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of Platinum near Nainpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken for its exploitation;

(c) whether any team of Mineral experts has been sent there;

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be sent; and

(e) whether the Government have declared this area as restricted area?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Sir, I seek your protection: In reply to my question the hon. Minister said that the question does not arise. I would like to know the basis for this reply. Was there any survey or was any team sent there or has the hon. Minister simply said that such a question does not arise.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: The Geological Survey of India conducted a survey in Nainpur in Mandla district during 1987-88 and 1989-90 and found only granite deposits there. There were no platinum deposits at that time in the area.

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Sir, will another survey be conducted through experts? The nearby Balaghat district has abundant deposits of copper, manganese and mica. May I know which other minerals are found in that area.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: As far as platinum is concerned, the Indian Bureau of Mines has informed that there is no possibility of finding platinum deposits there. Atomic Minerals Department there has also done work in this direction and come to the conclusion that there are no platinum deposits in that particular area.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether platinum deposits were found at any other place in Madhya Pradesh during the survey.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, this requires some time because information has to be sought from the Atomic Mineral Department.

### Armed Battalions of States working under Union Government

\*511. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Armed Battalions of various States working under the Union Government;

(b) whether some States Governments have apprised the Union Government of the difficulties being faced by them due to such deployment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which those Battalions are likely to be sent back to their respective States?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Union Government has sent 28 coys. of certain State Armed Police Battalions on deployment to various States/UTs in the Union.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Sir, the police forces in the States are facing an acute shortage of manpower. Till when will the Central Government go on borrowing manpower to meet this shortage and why are the battalions of C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. not being increased?

MR. SPEAKER: Is your question directed at the Central Government?

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Till when will the Central Government go on borrowing manpower from the States to meet the shortage of manpower in the police forces? This creates a problem in the States because they are not able to mobilise enough manpower when the need arises. Why are the more battalions of C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. not being raised?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the hon. Member must have slightly misunderstood the mechanism of providing forces to various States. If forces are required in a particular State,

then the Central Government usually suggests to the neighbouring State or to some other State to provide battalions to the respective State. So, it is not a permanent borrowing from the State Government to absorb all the forces out of the State. Any State requiring additional forces are provided from the CRPF also as and when they are required.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Sir, I am on a point of order;

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during the question hour.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Sir, the reply to this question is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a supplementary.

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Sir, the reply is not correct. The hon. Minister is not differentiating between battalions and companies. My question was on the number of battalions but the hon. Minister has given the figure of 28 companies in his reply. Further it has not been stated as to the number of battalions of Rajasthan on deputation to the Centre.

I say this from personal experience as D.I.G. of police in Jaipur when communal riots occurred in November, 1969. Two battalions of the Rajasthan Police were on deputation to the Centre and their presence would have immensely helped in controlling the riots. As it is the State of Rajasthan . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: In this way battalions from Rajasthan are sent on deputation on a number of occasions. There have been many cases where the members of such battalions have lost their lives and no compensation has been paid till now.

MR. SPEAKER: So will compensation be paid?

[English]

Those who have died in action will be paid compensation or not is the question.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is up to the

Rajasthan Government to decide about the compensation to be paid in action.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Sir, I think the concept of the original question has changed. The hon. Member is asking about the number of armed battalions in various States.....

MR. SPEAKER: If he has no complaints why are you worried?

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Is it true that some battalions of the State Government have been deputed to the Centre for the latter's needs?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, if the hon. Member is wanting to know about a particular State, then probably the question should be as to how many battalions are taken out of the State by a particular State and how many are given to the State.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He wants to know whether the Central Government has taken any battalions from the State for Central Government's purposes.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: No Sir, it is not for the purposes of the Central Government.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the number of battalions from each State deputed to the Centre? (Interruptions) .....What is the amount due from the Centre to the States in this respect?

MR. SPEAKER: The reply to that question has been given just now?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The reply has not been given. There is a lot of money due to the RAC?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Central Government has provided the battalions to various States. Four battalions have been taken out from India Reserves in Madhya Pradesh. In Chandigarh, six battalions have been taken out. 20 PAC battalions have been taken from Uttar Pradesh....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I may make it clear that it is not for purposes of

Central Government. These battalions are provided to other States.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I mentioned earlier. This exactly is the confusion.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the number of battalions demanded by the Central Government from State Governments for its own purposes and the names of the states?.....(Interruptions).....There is a large amount of money of R.A.C. outstanding against Central Government. May I know the reasons thereof?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied the question in negative.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. KANITHI VISWANATHAM: Sir, In Andhra Pradesh, we have not so far been able to control the extremist movement. I would like to know whether there is any demand from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for installing the Central Forces to control the extremist movement in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: We require notice Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker I believe that the question asked by the hon. Member.....

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, if he does not complain, why do you?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He has.

MR. SPEAKER: No he doesn't have any complaint.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If he does not have any complaint, I have one. He has asked the question—the number of armed battalions of State Governments are working under the Central Government? It has been replied as—Central Government has despatched 28 companies of Armed Police Battalions of some States to be posted in various States/Union Territories. Question is something else and the reply is altogether different, so, may I know from the hon. Minister.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make it a court where arguments are advanced. Please ask a question. Anyway, the Central Government has not taken anything for its purpose.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The question is, whether it is a fact that the Central Government has taken some police battalions from States under its own control? It has been replied as—Central Government has taken some. That is why I say that.... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, the hon. Member who asked the question has no objection. Please do not argue. Put a question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether the question that I have asked is correct or not? The Hon. Minister may please reply whether the basic question is based on truth?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Whatever has been said in reply, is correct.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is not a fact that compensation has not been paid to the personnel of the companies or R.A.C. deputed by the Central Government to Chandigarh and Tripura, despite of the casualties suffered by them? If so, the time by which the compensation would be paid?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose you need notice for this.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Yes Sir. We have to look into it. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the personnel who have killed in Punjab were from R.A.C.....(Interruptions)...but no compensation is given....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, Not like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Whether the battalions of R.A.C. are destitute? Please make it clear; In Punjab many

personnel of R.A.C have been killed, but the Government does not give any compensation....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You need not speak for each other.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Are you satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister? (Interruptions)  
[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand that every Member is wise enough, intelligent enough, has a very powerful language at his disposal and is able to defend himself. So, please don't take up others causes.

### Vijayanagar Steel Plant

\*512. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has chosen ESSAR Gujarat as the Joint Sector partner for setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government is likely to clear the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) to (c) M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Ltd. (KSIIDC), a State Government Undertaking of the Government of Karnataka, has selected M/s. Essar Gujarat Ltd. as their joint sector partner for setting up of an integrated steel plant in Bellary District of Karnataka. The proposed capacity of the Plant, at completion, is estimated to be 3 MTPA. The product mix will include low carbon, medium carbon, low alloy, medium alloy, high alloy, flat products in the form of strips, sheets and coils and special steel in the form of Bars and Rods and Structural.

In view of the recently announced changes in the industrial policy, a licence is not necessary for setting up this project by KSIIDC.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Sir, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi

laid the foundation stone of Vijayanagar Steel Plant in the year 1971-72 but even after 20 years no progress has been made with regard to this plant. Now, a joint sector has come forward to take up the work. May I know from the Government, whether they are going to set up this Vijayanagar Steel Plant in the 8th Plan at least and see that it is completed within a stipulated time?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is a fact that the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indiraji laid the foundation stone of this Plant but subsequently due to constraint of funds, this particular project was not started. Now, under the new Industrial Policy which the Government of India has announced in July, 1991, there is no need of getting any licence from the Central Government and neither the Central Government is of the opinion to set up any public sector steel plant.

The Government of Karnataka has sponsored ESSAR Gujarat as the Joint Sector partner for setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. We shall extend whatever help is necessary from our Ministry to the Government of Karnataka and I am sure that the State Government will see that it is started immediately.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: I would like to know what was the estimated cost at the time of laying the foundation stone and what is the estimated cost of this plant today, that is what is the escalation.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, since this project is not with us, I cannot give the exact figure but in the year 1970, the projected cost was about Rs. 1000 crores. I am sure escalation will be there due to this devaluation and change of technology. Only yesterday I got a letter from the Hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri. Bangarappa. As it has come only yesterday, we are examining it and we will give a suitable reply.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I would like to know whether setting up of Vijayanagar Steel Plant was originally included in the Plan programme; if so, what has made the Government to take it out of the plan programme now because just now the Minister said that due to the

change in the Industrial Policy, anybody is free to set up the plant.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, it is a fact that it was not included in any Plan. It was thought that it should be a public sector undertaking. Not only this, there is also another plant in Orissa.

In 1991, a proposal was made to the Cabinet. The Cabinet decided that in view of the constraint of funds, no public sector steel plant will be sponsored in any part of the country but the Government will give all necessary help, if the concerned State Governments start joint sector companies.

As per this new proposal, the ESSAR Group will be there. Meanwhile, there will also be a change in Policy. But as per this Policy, it is up to the State Government to take necessary action ... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked whether it was originally included in the Plan proposal or not.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have told you that it was included in the Plan proposal but adequate allocation was not made. So, it was not taken up.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total number of applications received for setting up these Plants in the joint sector? Out of this, the Karnataka Government have preferred ESSAR Group to set up these plants in the joint sector. May I know whether the technology which has been adopted by the ESSAR Group, that is the Chinese technology, has been approved by the technical experts of the Government of India?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is a fact that the technology which is thought of for this particular Plant, is based on Chinese technology. Our Ministry has supported it. Now, it is up to them to take necessary action.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in Andhra Pradesh, in Kakinada, the ESSAR Group has already acquired 600 acres of land and paid the amount... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not like that.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will the Minister take this fact into consideration that when the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone of this Steel Plant, it was an agreed demand on behalf of the people of Karnataka that after having given full consideration that a new Steel Plant has to come in that part of the country and also taking into account the large scale availability of iron-ore in Karnataka. Now the Minister is saying that if the State Governments take initiatives by way of joint sector Steel Plants, they will provide all help.

Will the Minister take into consideration that if joint sector steel plant comes up, the Government of India will also make its financial contribution for that plant? It should not only be limited to just giving clearance for foreign exchange but will the Government of India consider— if they are not going to have any Steel Plant in the public sector and if they have taken a policy decision— them to become the partners in the joint sector steel plants?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is no such proposal received from the Karnataka Government and I do not think there is any possibility regarding this also.

#### Crops Covered Under Crop Insurance Scheme

\*513. PROF. UMMA REDDY  
VENKATESWARLU:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) the Crops covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the Crop Insurance Scheme to all the Crops in different States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) and (c) Presently, wheat, paddy,

millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). There is no proposal to extend the CCIS to all the crops in different states. However, demands have been made in the past for including more crops under the CCIS. These demands are in respect of fruit & horticulture crops, cotton, coconut,

sugarcane, betel leaves, jute and some vegetable crops. Since the Central and State Governments are incurring heavy losses in running the Scheme and in view of operational difficulties such as multipicking, absence of reliable yield data, it has not been found feasible to include other crops under the CCIS for the Present.

### STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	Name of the crops covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Bja, Maize, Ragi, Korra, Red Gram, Black Gram, Green Gram, Horse Gram, Groundnut, Castor and Gingelly.
2.	Assam	Winter Paddy, Autumn Paddy, Rape & Mustard, Wheat, Summer Paddy, Matikalai.
3.	Bihar	Paddy, Maize, Gram, Masoor, Red gram, Rape & Mustard and Wheat.
4.	Goa	Paddy, Ragi and Groundnut.
5.	Gujarat	Paddy, Bajra, Maize, Red Gram, Groundnut, Wheat, Gram and Rape & Mustard.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Paddy, Maize and Wheat.
7.	Karnataka	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Red gram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Wheat, Gram, Safflower.
8.	Kerala	Paddy.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Red gram, Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean, Kodakodki, Wheat, Gram, Rape & Mustard and Linseed.
10.	Maharashtra	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra Red Gram, Groundnut, Sesamum, Sunflower, Niger, Wheat, Gram, Safflower and Linseed.
11.	Manipur	Paddy.
12.	Meghalaya	Sali Paddy, Ahu Paddy, and Rape & Mustard.
13.	Orissa	Paddy and Groundnut
14.	Rajasthan	Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Rapeseed and Mustard.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Groundnut, Sesamum and Sunflower.
16.	Tripura	Aman Paddy, Aush Paddy and Boro Paddy.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Urad, Groundnut, Soyabean, Wheat, Gram, Peas Masoor, Rape Mustard and Til.
18.	West Bengal	Aman, Paddy, Boro Paddy, Wheat, Mustard, Linseed, Gram, Red gram and Green gram.
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	Paddy, Wheat, Rape and Maize.
20.	A & N Islands	Paddy.
21.	Delhi	Paddy, Bajra, Wheat and Mustard.
22.	Pondicherry	Paddy.

PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Under the comprehensive crops Insurance Scheme only certain food crops, as mentioned by the hon. Minister, have been included. The most valuable crops like cotton, tobacco, chilli, sugarcane, turmeric and several other crops have not been covered particularly those crops which are highly investment intensive crops. The farming community particularly in coastal Andhra has been suffering losses

year after year particularly during floods, cyclone, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Will that be included?

PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Government consider bringing all these cash crops at least — I am not asking for all the crops — which I have already

mentioned above under the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme keeping in view the heavy losses suffered by the farming community in coastal Andhra during the cyclones of 1969, 1977, 1983, 1986 and 1990 and also the suicide committed by the cotton farmers earlier.

A Committee had been set up a year ago for inclusion of these crops. Has it submitted its recommendations; if so, what are the salient features of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): If you have studied the answer, you will find that the Crop Insurance Scheme was envisaged in 1987 and we specified there and then that it will be a sort of an experimental scheme for the time being; and specified crops were put under this scheme.

As far as other crops are concerned, I must draw your attention to this that whosoever insures his crop, he is bound to come under that scheme if he wants to opt for it; and the maximum amount for that scheme is only Rs. 10,000. But for other crops, as we have already explained in the answer, it has not been found possible to determine how to operate it on a very feasible basis. The whole problem is that there has been no fixed policy or a scheme under which we can guarantee and protect the farmers. I myself have been engaged in this exercise since 1973 to find a way out, but, so far nothing tangible has come out. The minimum amount for this scheme was Rs. 150; now it has been brought down to Rs. 100. The maximum amount is Rs. 10,000. The actual working result has been that Rs. 94 crores have been received as premium and the claims made are around Rs. 700 crores. It is only for loanee farmers. If we were to extend it to other crops and other areas, then we have to find a way out; and I think I will have to ask for the opinions of the hon. Members also how to make it feasible. The question is: can the farmers be able to pay that minimum premium or not? This is a question which has to be viewed in that context.

I have also studied and tried to study from all over the world also whether any scheme which is workable or is existing

as on today is there or not; to my knowledge, it is not there. So, I will have to re-examine the whole thing. I would like to have the cooperation of all the Members how to make it feasible, because farmers will not be able to pay that much of premium which will make it feasible. Otherwise, all the insurance companies are viable. This is the only scheme which is unviable. So, that is the problem.

PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: If I am not going in for a correction in the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, I think the scheme had come into existence right from 1985 onwards and not 1987. The hon. Minister has very rightly pointed out that this scheme has turned out to be a credit insurance scheme rather than a crop insurance scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many who want to ask questions on this. So, please let there be a pointed question.

PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: It has become a credit insurance scheme, rather than a crop insurance scheme. The scheme is being extended to those who are availing institutional finance from the credit institutions. For all the farmers who want to pay their premium and insure their crops, the insurance agencies are not coming forward to accept. Will the hon. Minister extend this facility to all the farmers, even at least for those crops which are not covered to avail this particular scheme? And the second part of the scheme is.....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go to the scheme. Please come out with the question.

PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: This scheme is being operated when the losses are suffered over vast areas, whether it is a tahsil or a Samiti. But the losses are being suffered only in certain pockets, that is, the villages. Can this computation of the losses be allowed only keeping the village as a unit but not a wider area?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The problem

is the same. I wish that I could extend the scheme to all the farmers. But the only question is the viability. That is the crux of the problem. And I would like to have the opinion of all the Members here, how to operate it and how to determine the losses, how much input is to be there, how much should be there for pest control and plant protection, how much for watering, how much yield is expected and also, how to determine what sort of indemnity bond is to be there and so on. That is the problem. It has not been solved to my satisfaction, nor to anybody's satisfaction. We have to evolve something which we can hold to and benefit the farmers. If I put it that we insure it, from the Government's side, that is not possible. Already there are Rs. 700 crores involved in it. I will put it to all. There have been bunglings and some complaints are there about the assessment problem. How do we assess it? We pick cotton three times or four times and after three times you can do it. That is what they do. That is the problem we have to sit together and find a viable via media, a scheme which can help and be of some benefit to the farmers. That is what we want.

PROF. UMMA-REDDY VENKATESH-WARLU: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it is not feasible to have a village only for computation.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: One of the best cotton growing countries is India but our farmers are not getting competent rates. Sometimes they are susceptible to failures of crops which result in losses, as also some crop-diseases, etc. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal with the Government to form a cooperation to come to the rescue of the farmers like the Coffee Board so that some export-oriented crops can be grown and which would assist the farmers? Is there any such proposal?

MR. SPEAKER: This is about crop insurance scheme.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We would

always like to encourage exports and help the farmers. The Cotton Corporation of India is there for it.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Paddy, bajra, maize, groundnut and grams come under the CCIS in Gujarat. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Gujarat Government has sent any demand for including more crops such as cotton under the scheme?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The hon. Member must see that I have already replied that question. It is the same thing. It applies to cotton also.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you want that information and take time?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We have to take another look, how to make it workable. That is the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agriculturists are being provided loan for fertilisers and seeds through co-operatives. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the loan provided for the purchase of fertilisers and seeds is given from the premium of Crop Insurance Scheme. Can crop insurance be provided on a large scale. The Government may consider this point.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Premium is not so much. It is realised at the rate of Re 1/- per cent out of which fifty per cent is contributed by the farmer and 50% by us.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: If it is feasible, why not to implement it? In Bihar State, the loan is realised by deducting from the premium and people join the Crop Insurance Scheme.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is not feasible that is why the whole problem is there.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has referred about the losses. Is it not a fact that the losses are due to the misuse of the scheme in some northern States? Is it also not a fact that the present comprehensive insurance scheme covers only standing crops?

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in Krishna District along seashore, nearly 15,000 acres of paddy harvested and stocked were literally washed away by the tidal waters during May 1990 cyclone. I want to know whether the Government will bring necessary changes in the comprehensive scheme so that the harvested crop is also covered and the interest of the farmer is protected....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been answered. The Minister gave a very comprehensive answer to this.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, that is different.

MR. SPEAKER: It covered that also. Okay, come out with a question.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, let the Minister say so.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, I have already replied to this. It is not feasible and it is not workable so far... (Interruptions)

[Translations]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I would like to know from the hon. Agriculture Minister, it is a matter of pleasure that he is associated with agriculture....

MR. SPEAKER: Time is limited, if you want a reply please ask the question, a long introduction is not required.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am asking the question. Crop Insurance Scheme is not an ordinary task. How it will be invested, what will be the returns, are the points to be considered. Fortunately, the Agriculture Minister is himself an agriculturist. Will the government constitute a committee so that the Insurance Scheme is rightly applied to agriculturists which can give a right opinion after proper study which can be helpful in the long run?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am inviting suggestions and I am very much concerned about finding any such source which may be helpful in this so that the scheme runs smoothly. No such resource or scheme has come our way till today. You may suggest.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: In Gujarat, the balance is outstanding under Crop

Insurance Scheme, with the result they are losing faith on Crop Insurance Scheme. By what time the remaining balance would be paid?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The claims are mostly from Gujarat, some are disputed and are resolved. It is under process.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, what I want to know from the hon. Minister is this. Particularly, the crop insurance scheme is only applicable when a farmer is taking loan from the bank. In case other farmers, who are in the same block, are not taking loan... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already replied to this questions.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### People of Indian origin in Fiji

\*509. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin in Fiji who have left that country so far;

(b) the number of them who have since settled in various countries, country-wise; and

(c) the number of persons of Indian origin who are still living in Fiji?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of persons of Indian origin estimated to have left Fiji after the coups in 1987 is approx. 20,000.

(b) No precise figures are available. However, there are sizeable migrant communities of Fijians of Indian origin in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom and United States of America.

(c) According to information published by the Fiji Bureau of Statistics in December, 1989, approx. 3,37,557 persons of Indian origin were living in Fiji.

**Flood-Control Scheme of Maharashtra**

\*514. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for control of floods in the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The flood management schemes costing more than Rs. 60 lakhs individually are required to be submitted to the Centre for techno-economic appraisal and investment clearance. No scheme on flood management has been received in the Central Water Commission from Maharashtra for examination and clearance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Irrigation Potential in Uttar Pradesh**

\*515. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

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

(b) the target fixed for creation of irrigation potential in the State during 1990-91; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) As per Land Use Statistics (1987-88 Provisional), against the total net sown area of 17135 thousand hectares in Uttar Pradesh, the net irrigated area was 10043 thousand hectares thereby leaving an area of 7092 thousand hectares unirrigated.

(b) and (c) Against the target for creation of irrigation potential of 1220.85 thousand hectares in the State during 1990-91, the anticipated achievement is reported to be 1229 thousand hectares.

[English]

**Integrated Fisheries Development in Himachal Pradesh**

\*516. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to Himachal Pradesh for Integrated Fisheries Development during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has spent the entire amount sanctioned therefor during the last financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b) No amount has been sanctioned by National Cooperative Development Corporation to Himachal Pradesh for Integrated Fisheries Development so far.

(c) No proposal has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

**Lok Dhara Edible Oil**

\*517. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board propose to introduce "Lok Dhara", a new brand of blended edible oil;

(b) if so, the ratio of blending and the likely price of the edible oil; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the sale of adulterated edible oils which are marketed in 16 kg. tins?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ratio of blend and likely price of the blended oil can be determined after receipt of the notification permitting blending to be issued by Department of Health and after the allotment of imported oil to NDDB by Government of India.

(c) The Department of Health of the Government of India has urged the concerned authorities of State Government and Union Territories to keep a vigil on the quality of edible oils sold in the market.

[Translation]

**Freedom Fighters Pension**

\*518. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS  
VARMA:  
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN  
SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension received upto July, 1991 from various States, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications disposed of and pending finalisation, State-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of pending applications;

(d) the amount being spent on such pension annually;

(e) whether the existence of bogus freedom fighters have come to the notice of the Government from any State; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A Tabular statement is enclosed.

(c) In respect of part (c) of the Question, it is stated that the applications pending disposal have been received after expiry of last date prescribed for receipt of applications i.e. 31.3.1982. Delayed applications are liable for summary rejection unless they are accompanied with documentary evidence from official records in support of the claimed suffering. Special drives are launched from time to time to clear the pending applications.

(d) The amount spent on pensions during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 61,94,77,000/-, Rs. 64,37,43,000/- and Rs. 93,04,01,000/- respectively.

(e) and (f) Some cases of non-genuine persons applying for freedom fighters' pension on the basis of fabricated forged documents have come to the notice of the Government. Such cases are got investigated through the state Governments and Central Agencies. After investigation, if the applicant is not found genuine, and/or eligible for pension under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, pension is cancelled.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise break-up of applications received, their disposal and pendency as on 31-7-1991*

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Applications received	Applications Disposed of	Applications pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	26,886	26,813	73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39,133	33,525	5,608
3.	Bihar	1,15,171	1,14,748	423
4.	Gujarat	6,838	6,720	118
5.	Goa	3,357	3,346	11
6.	Haryana	6,287	6,242	45
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4,179	4,129	50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,735	10,708	27
9.	Karnataka	20,448	18,783	1,665
10.	Kerala	52,470	52,412	58
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4,747	4,747	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	39,748	39,017	731
13.	Manipur	688	688	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	159	159	Nil
15.	Mizoram	8	8	Nil
16.	Nagaland	22	22	Nil
17.	Orissa	15,936	15,878	58
18.	Punjab	29,784	29,722	42
19.	Rajasthan	5,087	5,082	35
20.	Tamil Nadu	22,521	22,426	95
21.	Tripura	3,483	3,446	17

1.	2	3	4	5
22.	Uttar Pradesh	40,181	40,075	106
23.	West Bengal	79,135	79,108	27
24.	Chandigarh	152	141	11
25.	Delhi	5,321	5,272	49
26.	Pondicherry	1,918	1,901	17
27.	A. & N. Islands	98	91	7
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	41	Nil
TOTAL		5,34,503	5,25,230	9,273

[English]

**Agro-based Industries**

\*519. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to each State/Union Territory for setting up of agro-based industries during the last three years;

(b) the number of agro-based industries sanctioned and established, State-wise during the above period;

(c) whether any State Government has sought additional financial assistance from the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) There is no scheme of financial assistance to States/Union Territories by the Central Government except on a limited scale, mainly for the Boards and Corporations set up by the Government for promotion of these industries. Some assistance of this kind has been given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation

(NCDC), Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, during the last three years, as per details given in the attached Statements I, II and III.

(b) Majority of agro based industries are set up in the small scale and tiny sectors. They do not require any sanction or licence for this purpose. Their registration is done at the level of State Governments. As per information available with Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, number of such units, set up during three years upto 1988-89 is given in the attached Statement-IV.

(c) and (d) NCDC has received request from 11 States for additional financial assistance of about Rs. 36.75 crores for 20 agro-processing projects which includes 8 Sugar factories, 7 oilseed mills and 5 other processing projects. An additional assistance of Rs. 20.77 crores has already been sanctioned against these proposals. Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Department of Small Scale & Rural & Agro Industries Departments, who also deal with such assistance did not receive any proposals for additional assistance.

**STATEMENT—I**

Financial Assistance given to each State/UT's by NCDC during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	State/UT	Years		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	548.372	322.375	2361.977
2.	Assam	640.825	175.787	701.400
3.	Bihar	—	5.776	—
4.	Gujarat	13.285	42.000	—
5.	Haryana	45.450	708.25	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.00	0.365
7.	J & K	78.260	63.264	106.836
8.	Karnataka	1097.900	280.365	1379.105
9.	Kerala	925.650	748.863	1439.068
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1983.948	899.781	1481.142

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Years		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
11.	Maharashtra	604.725	2034.51	3483.193
12.	Manipur	—	—	4.438
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	173.095	94.055	97.30
16.	Punjab	2106.438	1284.864	599.476
17.	Rajasthan	925.874	2098.057	814.930
18.	Tamil Nadu	283.765	645.510	699.240
19.	Tripura	—	—	2.654
20.	Uttar Pradesh	555.912	1615.505	2199.70
21.	West Bengal	148.051	6.984	—
22.	Other UT's	—	100.2	2.131
TOTAL		10131.730	11128.146	15803.380

**STATEMENT—II**

Industry-wise Disbursement made by KVIC to State/Union Territories etc. during 1989-90 for Agro-based & Food Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry	Grant	Loan
1. Beekeeping	57.33	55.33
2. Chani Oil	40.34	359.87
3. Cane Gur & Khandsari	11.18	174.30
4. Palmgur	72.58	234.44
5. Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry	39.19	465.75
6. Forest Plants and Fruits	1.14	52.65
7. Fruit Processing	6.00	176.76
8. Fibre	64.63	382.50
TOTAL	292.39	1901.60

**STATEMENT—III**

Sanctions released during the year 1990-91 under the Fruit and Vegetable Processing Sector

- Grant-in-aid to Modern Food Industries (India-Ltd.) for research and development in fruit and vegetable processing under the Research & Development Scheme. Rs. 2.5 lakhs
- Grant-in-aid to Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of training centres and upgradation of community training centres. Rs. 13.20 lakhs
- Grant-in-aid to Government of Uttar Pradesh for Training and Visit Programme. Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- Grant-in-aid to Central Food Technology and Research Institute, Mysore for research and development in fruit & Vegetable processing under the research & development scheme. Rs. 2.5 lakhs
- Grant-in-aid to Food Research & Analysis Centre for the purchase of equipment for upgradation of the food testing laboratory at New Delhi. Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- Grant-in-aid to Food Craft Institute for the cost incurred towards research & development work for mushroom recipes. Rs. 4000
- Grant-in-aid to All India Food Preservers Association for giving publicity to mushroom products and recipes by producing and printing 10,000 recipe booklets on art paper and 50,000 on ordinary paper. Rs. 1,80,000
- Sanction to National Productivity Council to incur an expenditure towards study on performance improvement for fruit & Vegetable processing industry in the home scale sector. Rs. 2,82,000
- Sanction to Association of Food Scientists and Technologist (India) to organise national conference on Processed Food on Rural Economy and Nutrition. Rs. 25,000
- Grant-in-aid to Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., for Mushroom processing and infrastructure development. Rs. 2,41,000
- Grant-in-aid to Government of West Bengal for marketing assistance for marketing of fruit & Vegetable produce of small and cottage units to Teesta Fruit & Vegetable Processing Ltd. Rs. 3.68 lakhs

12.	Grant-in-aid to Orissa Agro Industries Corporation for Dehydration, Pickling and Canning of Mushroom grown in the nearby areas.	Rs. 21,14,940
13.	Grant-in-aid to Government of Himachal Pradesh for assistance in mushroom processing sector the Lahoul Potato Growers Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Ltd.	Rs. 19.00 lakhs
14.	Grant-in-aid to Government of Karnataka, for Marketing assistance to the Shimoga District Industry Supply & Marketing Society and the Chickmagalur District Industry Supply and Marketing Society.	Rs. 2.20 lakhs
15.	Sanction to Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., for establishing a grown centre-cum-nursery for Mango and Orange Planting material for meeting the raw material requirements of fruit processing unit at Jeerang and Ganjam district.	Rs. 18.50 lakhs
16.	Sanction to Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., as Equity Capital for setting up/strengthening of fruit and Vegetable processing plant at Babai, district Hoshangabad.	Rs. 45.00 lakhs
17.	Sanction to Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., as Equity Capital for setting up and strengthening of fruit and Vegetable processing unit near Kochi.	Rs. 6.375 lakhs
18.	Sanction to Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., as Equity Capital for modernisation of fruit and Vegetable processing Plant at Murthal (Haryana).	Rs. 65.38 lakhs
19.	Sanction to Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., to incur an expenditure towards advertising and publicity of Mushroom Production.	Rs. 47,000
TOTAL		Rs. 214.38 lakhs

**STATEMENT—IV**

Number of new agro-based units established in SSI Sector

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4898	4638	6952
2.	Assam	324	254	361
3.	Bihar	1336	1316	1275
4.	Gujarat	975	1175	1108
5.	Haryana	1280	864	802
6.	Himachal Pradesh	972	512	544
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	156	163	127
8.	Karnataka	2835	2014	1954
9.	Kerala	2267	3173	3471
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2359	2016	1747
11.	Maharashtra	3306	2620	2350
12.	Manipur	71	34	65
13.	Meghalaya	35	68	170
14.	Nagaland	339	345	429
15.	Orissa	17609	26115	21567
16.	Punjab	878	1052	1053
17.	Rajasthan	644	523	407
18.	Sikkim	29	8	19
19.	Tamil Nadu	1299	2554	2594
20.	Tripura	165	133	118
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7185	7287	8176
22.	West Bengal	7772	8153	8508
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	15	12	7
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	26	27
25.	Chandigarh	2	1	3
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	4	2
27.	Goa	5	5	87
28.	Mizoram	40	11	8
29.	Pondicherry	40	41	46
TOTAL		56882	65147	63977

**Telecom gateway facility to Calcutta**

\*520. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where the latest international telecommunication services have been provided; and

(b) the reasons for not providing telecom gateway facility to Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Sir, the international telecommunication services are provided by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) from Four Gateway exchanges in India at Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Calcutta.

International Subscriber Dialed (ISD) Telephone service is available to telephone users with STD facility from over 1100 cities/towns in the country to 210 countries in the world. International Telex Service (IXSD) is available to 214 countries and is accessible to all the telex subscribers in the Indian telex network. International Telegraph facility is available to nearly the whole world from all the public telegraph offices in the country.

(b) The question does not arise. The International gateway telephone exchange at Calcutta is already operational since 3rd June, 1991.

#### **Statement on J&k in House of Commons**

\*521. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statement on Jammu and Kashmir was made recently in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the UK; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Parliamentary under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the UK, Mr. Mark Lennox-Boyd had made a Statement on Kashmir in the course of a debate in the House of Commons of "Pakistan and Kashmir" on 25th July 1991. The text of the statement is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

I note carefully what my hon. Friend said about Kashmir. We share his concern, that of the House and many other people in this country about the situation in Kashmir, not least the tension that it has caused between India and Pakistan, both good friends of Britain and

concerns that have been expressed about human rights.

I assure the House that, far from sitting on the fence and ignoring the problems of Kashmir, we have been active in encouraging India and Pakistan to find a peaceful solution to the dispute. Both sides have appreciated our efforts. We welcome, in particular, efforts being made by India and Pakistan to reduce tension and reach agreement on various confidence-building measures through a series of regular talks between their senior foreign affairs officials. That is a process which we earnestly encouraged both sides to pursue in spring 1990. Both bilaterally and with our European Community partners, we have reiterated our concerns about tension between India and Pakistan, about the activities of terrorist groups and those who support them and about human rights abuses.

We are aware of Indian claims, and Pakistani denials, that Kashmiri extremists are receiving support from Pakistan with training and supply of weapons. We have indicated to the Pakistan Government the concern that it would cause in Britain if official support were to be given.

My hon. Friend referred to some of the historical background to the Kashmir problem and to the United Nations resolutions on Kashmir in 1948 and 1949. Those resolutions, which were agreed to by India and Pakistan and supported by Britain, envisaged troop withdrawals on both sides and a plebiscite under United Nations auspices of all the inhabitants of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir on whether to accede to India or Pakistan. non-implementation of the resolutions was due, at least partly, to the failure of both sides to implement the provision on troop withdrawals.

Pakistan maintains that the status of Kashmir can be decided only by a plebiscite in line with United Nations resolutions. We believe that it is for India and Pakistan to decide how to resolve their dispute over Kashmir, one element of which involves disagreement over whether Kashmiries have been able to express their wishes fully already, or

whether a further test of opinion should be held. It is not for us to attempt to prescribe how the problem should be resolved, but the difficulties of holding the plebiscite envisaged in the United Nations resolutions are obvious. The fact is that the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir is now, in effect, split into several district parts. It has been divided de facto between India and Pakistan by the line of control and another part has been ceded to China.

India argues that the 1947 accession of the former princely state to India was legal, that ratification of the accession in 1954 by the elected Kashmir constituent assembly fulfilled its commitment to a test of popular opinion and that Pakistan had failed to implement the basic provision of a complete withdrawal of forces.

Our position on the status of Kashmir remains that this should be settled by peaceful agreement between India and Pakistan, in accordance with their agreement in 1972 at Simla, under which both countries "resolved to settle their differences through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed between them". This agreement also looked forward to a "final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir".

I welcome the terms in which my hon. Friend raised the problem of the continuing violence in Kashmir. We share the widespread concern about this. We have consistently condemned those who use violence for political ends, and we support the Indian Government in their efforts to deal with the serious challenge from terrorist violence in Kashmir. At the same time, we continue to encourage the Indian Government to exercise the greatest restraint in dealing with the serious problems facing them. The maintenance of law and order in the face of violent challenge from certain Kashmiri extremist groups is clearly difficult. Abuses have certainly occurred on both sides. I assure the House that, in our contacts with the Indian Government, we have made clear the importance that we attach to human rights being respected.

We have emphasised the importance of allowing independent investigations by

human rights organisations, such as Amnesty International, and of being seen to bring to justice members of the security forces who may have misbehaved. The Indian Government have told us that allegations of abuses are thoroughly investigated, that they are concerned to bring to book those responsible for wrongdoing and that action has already been taken against a number of security force personnel.

I assure the House that we will continue to watch the situation in Kashmir closely and to encourage India and Pakistan to find a peaceful solution to this dispute. We remain ready to help, if both sides would like us to do so. We hope that the process of confidence-building between India and Pakistan will continue and that this will help to create the right conditions to bring an end to the violence and lead to a lasting settlement of a dispute which threatens political stability in India and Pakistan and has blighted the lives of many in the sub-continent".

*[Translation]*

#### **Copper and gold deposits in Keonjhar, Orissa**

\*522. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for exploration of minerals in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether big reserve of copper and gold have been discovered there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Telephone Exchanges in East Delhi**

\*523. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in East Delhi and the capacity of each of those exchanges;

(b) the number of persons of the waiting list for telephone connections for

the last ten years in those exchanges;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of those telephone exchanges during 1991-92 in order to clear the waiting list;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Code	Capacity in lines
1.	Laxmi Nagar-I	224/221/220	28000
2.	Laxmi Nagar-II	222	6000
3.	Shahdara Remote Line Unit-I	228	7000
4.	Shahdara Remote Line Unit-II	229	6000
5.	Mayur Vihar	225	5000

(b) 136 persons are on the waiting list for telephone connections for the last 10 years in the trans-Yamuna areas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Sir, The telephone exchange areas in Delhi are not co-terminus with the administrative division or electoral constituencies. The trans-Yamuna areas of East Delhi are served by 5 digital electronic exchanges, as given below:

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposed commissioning programme of telephone exchanges in the above areas during 1991-92 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange Remote Line Unit	Capacity
1.	Mayur Vihar Remote Line Unit	Expansion by 3000 lines. (Already commissioned in June, 1991)
2.	Laxmi Nagar-II	Expansion by 4000 lines.
3.	Shahdara Remote Line Unit-II	Expansion by 2000 lines.
4.	Yamuna Vihar Remote Line Unit	4000 lines.

(e) The waiting list as on 1.4.1991 in these areas is expected to be mostly cleared by 31.3.1995.

[English]

**Organisations registered under FCRA**

\*524. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) so far;

(b) the organisations and institutions obtaining foreign contributions at present;

(c) the total foreign contributions received by these organisations during 1989 and 1990, year-wise, state-wise; and

(d) the purpose(s) for which this money was received by these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) As on 31.3.1991 the number of registered associations under FC (R) Act, 1976 is 13,370.

(b) Approximately 9,000 associations were in the receipt of foreign contribution.

(c) and (d) Computerised data of the foreign contribution is available only upto the year 1988.

**New Judicial Commission to Inquire into assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi**

\*525. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new judicial commission to inquire into the conspiracy behind the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time schedule has been fixed for the commission to submit its findings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The notification appointing the Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 is being issued. The Commission would be asked to submit its report within six months from the date on which the notification is issued.

[Translation]

**Conversion of telephone exchanges into Electronic exchanges in U.P.**

\*526. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges in Shahjahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh and the number of electronic exchanges out of them; and

(b) the details of exchanges in that district proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Nineteen; out of which five are electronic exchanges.

(b) Two electro-mechanical exchanges at Khudaganj and Miranpur-Katra are planned to be converted into electronic exchanges during the current year (1991-92).

[English]

**Dairy and Poultry Development Schemes**

\*527. SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are implementing dairy and poultry are supplied to poor women in backward,

development schemes for the benefit of weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total investment made on these schemes during the last two years; year-wise;

(d) the States where these schemes are in operation; and

(e) the extent to which these schemes have helped the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the enclosed statement

(d) The schemes are operative in all the States / Union Territories.

(e) Under these programmes, the estimated number of beneficiaries are 7,25,732 and 6,78,845 in 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

#### STATEMENT

The dairy and poultry development schemes for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society are as under:—

(1) *Special Livestock breeding Programme with objectives to:—*

(i) involve the small / marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in livestock production; and

(ii) generate additional employment and income for them.

The Special Livestock Breeding Programme has two components.

Under rearing of calves, the rate of subsidy is provided at the rate of 50% to small / marginal farmers and 66 2 / 3% to agricultural labourers.

Subsidy is provided for setting up of poultry (layer as well as broilers Units), sheep and pig production Units at the rate of 25% to small / marginal farmers and 33.33% to agricultural labourers.

30% of the beneficiaries should come from SC / STs. In both components, the maximum subsidy per beneficiary is Rs. 3000/-, whereas for scheduled tribes, the ceiling is Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary.

(2) *Establishment of backyard poultry production Units*

Under this scheme, small poultry units

tribal and other remote areas.

The cost (subsidy) of each unit is Rs. 500/-, which is provided over a period of two years (Rs. 375/- during the first year and Rs. 125/- during the second year) for the purchase of birds, one coupe (night shelter) and feed.

(3) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*

IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programme. Its objective is to enable selected families in rural areas to cross the poverty line. At least 50% of the

assisted families should be drawn from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In the field of dairying & poultry development, the following sub-programme under IRDP are being implemented:—

To improve (i) the productivity of milch animals by rearing heifers and (ii) to set up poultry production Units by IRDP beneficiaries. Assistance is given as indicated below:—

(i) Small and marginal farmers	50%	subject to ceiling of Rs. 3000/-per family.
(ii) Agricultural labourers	662/23%	subject to ceiling of Rs. 3000/-per family.
(iii) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families	50%	subject to ceiling of Rs. 5000/-per family.

The total investment made on Special Livestock Breeding Programme and establishment of backyard poultry units are Rs. 1190.63 lakhs and Rs. 1351.15 lakhs for 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Besides this, investment has also been made for milch cattle and poultry units under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

**Export of Milk Products**

3818. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk products are exported to Sri Lanka, Algeria and some European Countries;

(b) whether EEC countries which used to supply milk powder to India as gift have stopped the supply;

(c) if so, the total quantity of milk powder which was earlier supplied as gift annually;

(d) whether the Government propose to stop export of milk products to make up the shortfall; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The information is being

collected and Will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Gift supply of skimmed milk powder was not received from the European Economic Community (EEC) under Operation Flood-III (OF-III) Programme during 1990-91 and during 1991-92 (upto July, 1991).

(c) The quantity of skimmed milk powder earlier supplied by EEC as gift for the Operation Flood-III Programme during 1987-88 to 1989-90 is given below:—

Year	Quantity in MT
1987-88	12,000
1988-89	17,990
1989-90	14,991
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,981</b>

(d) & (e) A decision has been taken that the National Dairy Development Board would not export milk powder any further due to the shortage of fresh milk in the country. Other dairy products like ghee and butter are being exported when conditions permit.

**Training of Militants by Pak**

3819. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of militants including women militants trained by Pakistan Army for purpose of sabotage and subversion in India during last three years;

(b) the number of such militants crossed over to India during the above period;

(c) the number of Kashmir and Punjab militants among them separately; and

(d) steps taken to contain the crossing over of militants to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (c) According to the information available with this Ministry an estimated 2,500 Sikh militants and 10,000 Kashmiri youths have been trained by Pakistan in the last 4-5 years. There are no confirmed reports of women terrorists having undergone training. In the year 1990, it is estimated that approximately 200 Sikh extremists and 8,000 Kashmiri youths may have returned to India after training.

(d) With a view to check infiltration in the Punjab sector, fencing in 236 Kms. and flood lighting in 382 kms. in Punjab sector and 58 kms. of fencing and 61.8 kms. of flood lighting in Rajasthan sector has been constructed along the border. Further fencing in 144 kms. and flood lighting in 175 kms. in Rajasthan has been sanctioned. Besides, vigil on the border by BSF has been increased, additional companies of BSF have been deployed in the vulnerable areas, wide gaps between the Border Observation posts have been narrowed by establishing additional BOPS. Observation towards have been erected along with border, patrolling parties have been provided with Jeeps/Motor-cycles/Night Vision Devices/Binoculars/Hand held Search Lights and Intelligence set up of the BSF has been geared up. In Jammu & Kashmir, dusk to dawn curfew

has been imposed within 5 kms. from the Line of Actual Control. In addition, strict vigil is kept on the borders to make border crossings more hazardous and risky. Intelligence set up has been beefed up. Disturbed Areas Act and Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act have been enforced in the border districts. Operations against infiltration are conducted by the Army, Para military Forces and the State Police in close coordination.

**Graphite Reserves in Ernakulam**

3820. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for locating graphite in Kallorkad and Muvattupuzha areas of Ernakulam district in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for its exploitation?

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

(b) Detailed survey has been conducted by Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project (KMEDP) of Government of Kerala. Investigations have proved 598,000 tonnes of graphite ore at Vadakode in Kallorkad village of Muvattupuzha taluk and 748,000 tonnes of graphite ore with 7.3% graphite at Nagapuzha in Ernakulam District.

(c) A sum of Rs. one lakh has been incurred so far by Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project (KMEDP) of Government of Kerala.

(d) Project report for developing graphite deposits of Vadakode proposed by Kerala Special Refractories Limited, a State Government Undertaking is under scurting by Government of Kerala.

[Translation]

**Czech Pistol Deal**

3821. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed the investigation relating to the Czech pistol deal and submitted its report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) The matter is still under investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

[English]

Visits by President, Vice President and Prime Minister

3822. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister separately during 1990-91;

(b) the dates, duration and nature of each visit;

(c) the actual expenditure on the visits, separately for each dignitary, during 1990-91;

(d) the dates of the last visit by the Heads or Deputy Heads of the State and the Head of the Government of those countries to India; and

(e) the names of countries proposed to be visited by the President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister during the current year and the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The information is contained in the attached Statements I, II and III.

#### STATEMENT-I

Details of Visits of the President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister during 1990-91

Dignitary	Country visited	Dates	Duration	Nature of visit	Actual expenditure incurred (In Rupees)		
President	Portugal	31.3.90	3.4.90	4 days	State visit	2,34,09,594	
	U.K.	3.4.90	7.4.90	4 days	-do-		
	Malta	7.4.90	10.4.90	3 days	-do-		
	Japan	11.11.90	13.11.90	3 days	For Coronation of Emperor of Japan.		1,22,29,706
Vice President	Seychelles	9.3.91	10.3.91	2 days	Official visit to attend Independent Day Celebrations of Mauritius	15,48,737	
	Mauritius	11.3.91	13.3.91	3 days			
Prime Minister	Maldives	14.3.91	16.3.91	3 days	Official visit	86,30,334	
	Malaysia	1.5.90	5.5.90	5 days	To attend G-15 Summit and Bilateral visit		
	Maldives	22.6.90	24.6.90	3 days	Bilateral visit		7,92,920
	U.S.S.R.	23.7.90	26.7.90	4 days	Bilateral visit		1,09,19,602

Dignitary	Country visited	Dates	Duration	Nature of visit	Actual expenditure incurred (in Rupees)	
	Maldives	21.11.90	13.2.91	3 days	To attend SAARC Summit	11,36,259
	Nepal	13.2.91	15.2.91	3 days	Bilateral Visit	6,88,690

**STATEMENT-II**

*Details of Visits of Foreign Heads/Deputy Heads of the State and Heads of Government*

Country	Dignitary	Dates of visit
U.K.	Queen Elizabeth	November 17-26, 1983
	Prime Minister	April 13-14, 1985
Malta	Prime Minister	January 7-13-1989
Portugal	Nil	Nil
Malaysia	King of Malaysia (Private visit)	December 27-28, 1988
	Prime Minister	January 29-February 1, 1987
Maldives	President	June 15-16, 1991
U.S.S.R.	President	November 18-20, 1988
	Prime Minister	November 20, 25, 1987
Japan	Prime Minister	April 29-May 1, 1990
Nepal	King of Nepal	September 29-30, 1988
	Prime Minister	November 24-26, 1990
		(Also visited from May 23-25, 1991 to attend the funeral of Late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi)
Seychelles	President	September 24-26, 1990
Mauritius	Governor General	November 10-25, 1988
	Prime Minister	July 23-26, 1991.

**STATEMENT-III**

*Proposed visits abroad of The President, The Vice President and the Prime Minister during 1991-92*

Dignitary	Country	Likely time of visit	Purpose
President	No visits proposed		
Vice President	Bhutan	October 1991	Bilateral official visit
Prime Minister	Germany	September 1991	For Festival of India and Bilateral Visit
	Zimbabwe	October 1991	For High Level Appraisal Group Meeting in Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.
	Venezuela	November 1991	For G-15 Summit
	Sri Lanka	November 1991	For SAARC Summit

**Support Price for Copra**

3823. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala requested the Union Government to has increase the support price of Copra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No request has been received from the Government of Kerala to increase the support price of Copra after its minimum support prices were announced for 1991 season.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Central Allocation for Irrigation and Flood Control Projects in Bihar**

3824. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to Bihar for the implementation of irrigation and flood control projects during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent out of the allocated amount and the amount surrendered, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) For the implementation of irrigation and flood control projects, the amount allocated under State plans and spent by Bihar Government during the last three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount Allocated	Amount spent
1988-89	437.50	373.27
1989-90	429.12	391.37
1990-91	429.44	405.75
		(Anticipated)

The savings are utilised by the State Government in other development sectors of their State Plan.

[English]

**Area Under Cultivation**

3825. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land under cultivation in each State / Union Territory;

(b) the area of land being cultivated by marginal and small farmers in each State / Union Territory along with their numbers; and

(c) the average consumption of fertilizers by marginal and small farmers in each State / Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Statement-I giving total cultivated area as

per land use statistics 1987-88 (latest available) for different States / Union Territories is attached.

(b) Statement-II showing number of operational holdings and net cultivated area in respect of marginal and small farmers as per agricultural Census 1985-86 is attached.

(c) Statement-III giving the quantity of fertilizers (N+P+K) applied per hectare (in kgs.) during 1981-82 by marginal and small farmers-Statewise is attached

**STATEMENT—I**

Total cultivated area as per land use Statistics 1987-88 (latest available) for different States/Union Territories. ..

State/Union Territory	('000 hectares)	
	Total	cultivated area
Andhra Pradesh	13615	
Arunachal Pradesh	196	
Assam	2794	
Bihar	9458	
Goa	134	
Gujarat	10339	
Haryana	3761	
Himachal Pradesh	621	
Jammu & Kashmir	818	
Karnataka	11678	
Kerala	2259	
Madhya Pradesh	20135	
Maharashtra	18682	
Manipur	140	
Meghalaya	244	
Mizoram	248	
Nagaland	276	
Orissa	6574	
Punjab	4235	
Rajasthan	16654	
Sikkim	99	
Tamil Nadu	7139	
Tripura	267	
Uttar Pradesh	18330	
West Bengal	5798	
A & N Islands	36	
Chandigarh	3	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	
Delhi	54	
Daman & Diu	3	
Lakshadweep	3	
Pondichery	30	
ALL INDIA	154648	

**STATEMENT—II**

*Number of Operational Holding and Net Cultivated area in respect of Marginal and Small farmers as per Agricultural Census 1985-86*

(No. in thousand)  
(Area 000 ha.)

S.No.	States/UTs	Marginal farmers (Below 1ha.)		Small farmers (1-2 ha.)	
		No. of Holdings	Net Cultivated Area	No. of Holdings	Net Cultivated area
<b>STATES</b>					
1.	Andhara Pradesh	4412	2007	1714	2356
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	7	16	16
3.	Assam	1444	531	546	705
4.	Bihar	7622	2797	1327	1553
5.	Goa	58	20	10	13
6.	Gujarat	793	413	737	1072
7.	Haryana	502	223	265	378
8.	Himachal Pradesh	447	156	155	160
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	829	277	187	207
10.	Karnataka	1788	845	1293	1835
11.	Kerala	3993	702	282	349
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2643	1118	1613	2166
13.	Maharashtra	2420	1137	2104	2899
14.	Manipur	67	35	48	64
15.	Meghalaya	59	32	51	68
16.	Mizoram	21	15	19	28
17.	Nagaland	8	3	19	22
18.	Orissa	1855	918	910	1271
19.	Punjab	256	133	208	309
20.	Rajasthan	1340	554	920	1152
21.	Sikkim	13	5	10	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	5335	1999	1260	1751
23.	Tripura	211	89	70	101
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13373	4876	2964	4011
25.	West Bengal	4343	1710	1175	1677
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	Neg	2	2
2.	Chandigarh	2	1	Neg	Neg
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	3	4	5

S.No.	States/UTs	Marginal farmers (Below 1ha.)		Small farmers (1-2 ha.)	
		No. of Holdings	Net Cultivated Area	No. of Holdings	Net Cultivated area
4.	Daman & Diu	13	1	2	1
5.	Delhi	15	6	5	7
6.	Lakshadweep	4	1	Neg	1
7.	Pondicherry	24	8	5	6
ALL INDIA		53899	20625	17922	24198

Note: 1\* In the case of marginal farmers, having operational holdings below 0.02 ha., have been excluded.

Note: 2 Totals may not add up due to rounding off.

### STATEMENT—III

Quantity of Fertilizers (N+P+K) applied per Hectare (in Kgs) by Marginal and Small Farmers, as per input survey 1981-82 (latest available)

States	Quantity applied per hectares (in Kgs) by	
	Marginal Farmers (size class below 1.00 hectares)	Small Farmers (size class 1.00-1.99 hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	70.9	55.2
Assam	2.5	2.3
Bihar	15.3	22.2
Gujarat	41.4	42.2
Haryana	36.7	33.7
Himachal Pradesh	20.5	29.9
Jammu & Kashmir	29.4	32.0
Karnataka	36.5	32.9
Kerala	38.1	47.5
Madhya Pradesh	8.4	8.2
Maharashtra	74.6	56.2
Manipur	10.7	10.6
Meghalaya	16.9	22.0
Nagaland	1.1	0.7
Orissa	17.7	14.9
Punjab	84.8	100.5
Rajasthan	0.9	0.9
Sikkim	5.2	6.0
Tamil Nadu	87.4	75.5
Tripura	18.5	16.7
Uttar Pradesh	41.3	35.8
West Bengal	37.3	42.6
Union Territories	54.8	31.2
ALL INDIA	40.8	37.5

#### Pest Attack on Jowar

3826. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

- whether there is large scale pest attack on Jowar crops in the country; and
- if so, the steps taken by the

government to develop technology to control the menace of this Pest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a)

and (b) there are no reports of large scale pest attacks on Jowar crop in the country. The State Government of Maharashtra has, however, reported low incidence of shootfly pest on Jowar crop. Necessary technology of pest control in Jowar crop has already been developed in the country by National Research Centre for Sorghum (ICAR) Hyderabad and State Agricultural Universities. As per the technology developed to control shootfly pest the farmers are advised to adopt soil application with pesticides namely Carbofuran or Phorat. The Government of Maharashtra is taking steps on these lines, in addition to giving subsidy to small and marginal farmers for purchase of pesticides.

#### **Scarcity of milk and Milk Products in Delhi**

3827. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity of milk and milk products especially DMS Ghee in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) have maintained the levels of supply of liquid milk though the fresh milk procurement was lower than in the last year. This was done by reconstitution of skimmed milk powder and white butter. Milk products including ghee are manufactured to the extent of surplus milk fat available.

(c) The Delhi Administration have issued orders banning the production of milk products until August, 1991 in order to increase availability of liquid milk in the city. The State Cooperative Dairy Federations of neighbouring States have been contacted for augmenting supplies and daily supply of milk to DMS has since been increased.

#### **Kashmiri Migrants in Madhya Pradesh**

3828. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons migrated to Madhya Pradesh from Jammu and Kashmir during last two years due to terrorism;

(b) whether any assistance has been provided to such migrants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the assistance provided to Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) : (a) to (d) As advised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh 274 Kashmiri migrants have taken refuge in Madhya Pradesh and the State Government is paying Rs. 200/- per head per month besides arrangement of blankets during winter season. They have also waived the condition of Madhya Pradesh Domicile for admission of the Kashmir students in Engineering and Medical colleges.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has not asked for any assistance in this regard.

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in Rajasthan**

3829. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during 1991-92;

(b) the amount allocated therefore; and

(c) the number of STD and ISTD connections provided in Ajmer district of Rajasthan during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) **Post Offices:** The information is furnished in the Statement—I.

**Telegraph Offices:** No specific target has been fixed for opening telegraph offices in Rajasthan District-wise. It is, however, proposed to upgrade six

existing combined offices into independent telegraph offices in the following districts:—

Jaisalmer (one), Barmer (two), Chittorgarh (one), Tonk (one) and Bundi (one).

**Telephone Exchanges:** About fifty new Telephone Exchanges are likely to be installed in Rajasthan during 1991-92. District-wise break-up is given in Statement-II

(b) **Post Offices:** Allocation of funds for expansion of postal network is done

on All-India basis. An outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been approved for the current year (1991-92).

**Telecommunications:** Vote on account lumpsum allotment of Rs. 27 crores so far has been made to Rajasthan Telecom Circle for the period from April 1991 to September 1991.

(c) a total of 174 new connections with STD and ISD facility were opened during 1990-91 in Ajmer district. In addition, 28 PCOs with STD and ISD facility were also opened during 1990-91.

### STATEMENT—I

District-wise number of post offices proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during 1991-92. This will, however, be subject to justification.

Name of District	Post offices	Name of District	Post Offices
Ajmer	4	Jodhpur	6
Alwar	6	Jaisalmer	1
Barmer	10	Jhunjhunu	9
Bhilwara	5	Kota	2
Bikaner	1	Jhalawar	3
Jalore	1	Baran	5
Sirohi	1	Bundi	5
Swai-Madhopur	1	Tonk	1
Chittorgarh	7	Sikar	4
Dholpur	2	Pali	5
Dungarpur	7	Sriganganagar	1
Baranwara	3	Nagaur	12
Dausa	8	Udaipur	3
Jaipur	8	Rajsamand	4
			Total 125

### STATEMENT—II

District-wise Number of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during 1991-92

A total of 50 Telephone Exchanges are planned to be set up in Rajasthan during 1991-92. Based on the list of probable locations, the district-wise number works to following:

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of telephone Exchanges	Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Telephone exchanges
1.	Ajmer	2	12.	Jaisalmer	1
2.	Alwar	1	13.	Jhunjhunu	4
3.	Baranwara	2	14.	Jodhpur	3
4.	Barmer	1	15.	Kota	2
5.	Bharatpur	1	16.	Nagaur	4
6.	Bikaner	2	17.	Pali	2
7.	Chittorgarh	4	18.	Rajsamand	3
8.	Churu	2	19.	SawaiMadhopur	3
9.	Dausa	2	20.	Sikar	5
10.	Dungarpur	1	21.	Sriganganagar	2
11.	Jaipur	3			

[English]

**External assistance for irrigation projects in Orissa**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

**3830. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:**

(a) whether some irrigation projects in

Orissa are being implemented with external assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upper Indiravati Project assistance from OECF, Japan—3.744 billion yen. Upper Kolab Project assistance from OECF, Japan—3.769 billion yen. World Bank assisted National Water Management Project-7 project proposals estimated to cost a total of Rs. 32.15 crores cleared for preparation of detailed project reports. World Bank assisted Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project—Orissa component Rs. 73.71 crores.

#### **Suram Palem Reservoir Project**

3831. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Suram Palem Reservoir Project in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. Suram Palem Reservoir Project in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh has not been received at the Centre.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Flood-Control Schemes in Tripura**

3832. SHRIMATI BIRJU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes for control of floods in Tripura are pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which those are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There is no flood control scheme at present in Central Water Commission for clearance.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Central assistance for construction of Sea-Wall in Kerala**

3833. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to extend financial assistance for the construction of sea walls to prevent sea erosion in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A Statement giving details of financial assistance rendered for the construction of sea walls to prevent sea erosion in the State is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Details of financial assistance rendered to the State Government of Kerala for the construction of sea walls to prevent sea erosion in the State.*

Considering the financial constraint and urgency, the Central Government has been extending Central loan assistance to Kerala since 1972-73. For Phase I programme comprising construction of 320 km. of new sea walls and reformation of 70 km. of damaged sea walls in critical areas. Out of total expenditure of Rs. 94.74 crores upto March 1991. Centre has contributed Rs. 49.05 crores as per agreed norms. Nearly 97% of new works and 61% of reformation works have been completed. In addition, the State Government has now come up with phase II comprising construction of about 128 km. length of new sea walls and approximately 54 km. of reformation works at an estimated cost of Rs. 156 crores, seeking assistance on the existing pattern.

The State Government has been requested to come up with scheme-wise detailed project reports for phase II works supported by the approval of State Technical Advisory Committee, as per guide-

lines issued by the Central Water Commission.

### Grant of lease for extraction of Granite in Rajasthan

3834. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the locations in Rajasthan where the leases have been granted for extracting granite;

(b) the names of lease holders and the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant more extracting lease to the State; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

### Cost of Cultivation of Crops

3835. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per hectare cost of cultivation of Sugarcane, Rice, Wheat, and Maize, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): A statement showing State-wise cost of cultivation (C2) per hectare of Sugarcane, Paddy, Wheat and Maize for the latest available year is enclosed.

### STATEMENT

Statewise latest available Cost of Cultivation (Cost C2) per hectare of Sugarcane, Paddy, Wheat and Maize.

State	Year	Cost of Cultivation (Cost C2) (Rs./Ha)
(i) Sugarcane		
Andhra Pradesh	1987-88	14134.33
Bihar	1987-88	6338.09
Haryana	1986-87	5805.15
Karnataka	1986-87	9684.74
Maharashtra	1989-90	18612.90 (19679.95)
Uttar Pradesh	1987-88	7476.61
Tamil Nadu	1987-88	13204.42*
(ii) Paddy		
Andhra Pradesh	1987-88	7121.10*
Assam	1986-87	2511.57
Bihar	1987-88	3384.55*

State	Year	Cost of Cultivation (Cost C2) (Rs./Ha)
Haryana	1988-89	5575.98
Karnataka	1986-87	4551.22
Madhya Pradesh	1987-88	2878.85
Orissa	1986-87	3169.16
Punjab	1988-89	7684.71
Tamil Nadu	1987-88	5478.58*
Uttar Pradesh	1987-88	4661.94*
(iii) Wheat		
Haryana	1988-89	4967.86
Madhya Pradesh	1986-87	2465.22
Punjab	1989-90	6991.52 (7413.31)
Rajasthan	1987-88	4271.59
Uttar Pradesh	1986-87	4205.03
(iv) Maize		
Madhya Pradesh	1987-88	2021.87
Rajasthan	1985-86	2363.36

\*Provisional

Figures in brackets indicate corresponding cost C3 in respect of estimates for the year 1989-90 onwards following the decision on the recommendations of Expert Committee for Review of Methodology of cost of production of crops—

- (i) by evaluating labour at casual labour rate/statutory wage rate whichever was found to be higher; and
- (ii) by raising the total cost, thus arrived at, by 10 per cent to account for management input of the farmers.

### Commemorative Postal Stamp on Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar

3837. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to release a commemorative Postal Stamp in the memory of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar during his birth centenary year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to release a Stamp on Pandit Vidyasagar. A Stamp has already been issued on the personality on 26th September, 1970.

Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Traffic Signal Light on Road Crossings in Delhi**

3838. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road crossings in Delhi where traffic police have been deployed;

(b) the number of road crossings in Delhi where the facility of traffic signal light has been provided;

(c) the reasons for not providing this facility at every crossings in Delhi;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide this facility at every crossings in Delhi; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Traffic police has been deployed at 260 road crossings in Delhi.

(b) Traffic signal light has been provided at 405 inter-sections.

(c) to (e) Before taking a decision to instal a traffic signal a feasibility study is carried out keeping in view the warrants laid down by the Indian Road Congress. These relate to (i) minimum vehicular volume; (ii) interruption of continuous traffic; (iii) minimum pedestrian volume; and (iv) past accidents experience.

[English]

**Solution of Ethnic Problem in Sri Lanka**

3839. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the important issues concerning Indo-Sri Lanka relations;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to initiate a discussion at the official level to bring out a political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The fallout of the on-going ethnic conflict in North-East Sri Lanka has been a matter of continuing concern to the Government of India. It has led to a refugee influx to India and a

deterioration in the security environment in the area.

Discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka, both at the official and ministerial levels, have focused on the need to find a politically negotiated solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, with the participation of all concerned, which would meet the legitimate aspirations of the Tamil community.

We have also urged the Government of Sri Lanka to take steps to create conditions for the early and voluntary return of about 210,000 Sri Lankan refugees presently on the Indian soil.

The other issues discussed related to the need to give impetus to bilateral economic, commercial and cultural relations.

**Wheat and Maize Production**

3840. SHRI R. K. G. RAJULU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of "VL-616" variety of Wheat and "Parvati" variety of Maize during 1990-91; and

(b) the quantity of these Crops exported during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The variety-wise estimates of production of wheat and maize are not compiled. However, as per the current assessment, the total production of wheat and maize during 1990-91 is likely to be 54.0 to 54.5 and 9.4 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The quantity of wheat and other coarse cereals including maize exported during the last 3 years is given in the table below:

QUANTITY EXPORTED

Year	Wheat (Lakh Tonnes)	Other coarse cereals including maize ('000 tonnes)
1988-89	0.16	8.13
1989-90	0.12	5.95
1990-91	1.34	7.32

**Setting up of new sponge iron plants**

3841. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under consideration of the government for setting up of new sponge iron plants in Public/Private Sector in various States and particularly in Orissa during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Setting up of sponge iron projects in the Private Sector does not require Government approval. In so far as the Public Sector is concerned, Government have sanctioned preparation of detailed project report for a sponge iron plant to be jointly set up by Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. However, no investment decision on the project has so far been made and the location of the project has also not been finalised.

**Setting up Indian Telephone Industries unit in Garhwal Region**

3842. SHRI BHUJWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a unit of the Indian Telephone Industries in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Anti-Social Activities of Inter-State Mafia Gangs in Delhi**

3843. SHRI V.S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-social activities of inter-state mafia gangs operating in Delhi, Noida and Ghaziabad are increasing; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) The registration, investigation and detection of crimes of all categories in States is the responsibility of the State Governments. As far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, no such inter-state mafia gang is reportedly operating in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, strict vigil is being maintained in Delhi to avoid any such activity.

[Translation]

**Enquiry into the Functioning of C-DOT**

3844. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of enquiry Committees have been set up to look into the functioning of C-DOT Organisation and its former Advisor;

(b) if so, the findings of these Committees and outcome thereof;

(c) whether as a result a number of talented scientists have resigned and gone to foreign countries; and

(d) whether indigenous Rural Telephone Exchanges developed by this Institute have resulted in saving of adequate foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) No enquiry Committees have been set up. However, an expert Committee was set up by the Government in January, 1990 for assessment and evaluation of C-DOT. The Committee's report is under consideration of the Government.

(c) A number of engineers have left the C-DOT. Whether they have gone to foreign countries is not known to the Department.

(d) A number of rural telephone exchanges developed by C-DOT have been deployed in the network. Development of indigenous technology for rural exchanges by C-DOT has resulted in saving of foreign exchange that would have been required in the event of import of equipment or technology for rural exchanges.

**Indian Citizenship to Bangladesh Refugees living in Pilibhit, U.P.**

3845. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some migrated persons

from Bangladesh are living in Pilibhit District of Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the number thereof;
- (c) whether all such refugees have been granted Indian Citizenship;
- (d) if not the number of such refugees who have not been granted Indian Citizenship so far; and
- (e) the time by which they are likely to be granted Indian Citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e) According to the information available 113 applications for grant of Indian Citizenship from persons who are residing in the Pilibhit District of Uttar Pradesh and who had come earlier from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) have been received. Out of these, 111 persons had been granted Indian Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

#### **Production of Wool in Rajasthan**

3846. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of total wool production in the country being produced in Rajasthan;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government for increasing wool production; and
- (c) the assistance provided by the Union Government to the Government of Rajasthan for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) About 40 percent of total wool produced in the country is being produced in Rajasthan.

(b) Following steps have been taken for increasing wool production:—

- (1) Upgrading of indigenous sheep through selective breeding and cross breeding with superior exotic germplasm.
- (2) Production and distribution of superior rams of exotic inheritance for large scale cross breeding in fields.
- (3) Assisting the State Governments to

strengthen the infrastructures in their sheep breeding farms.

- (4) Providing assistance for marketing of wool through State Government agencies.

(c) The financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the Government of Rajasthan for this purpose during 1990-91 is Rs. 32.50 lakhs.

#### **Alleged conspiracy to kill Chief Election Commissioner**

3847. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any conspiracy has been unearthed for the killing of the Chief Election Commissioner;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the persons identified therein;
- (c) whether the Government have made any security arrangements for the Chief Election Commissioner and the other employees of the Commission;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) As per an unconfirmed report received in early July, 91 two Babbar Khalsa activists had been sent to Delhi in green Maruti to make an attempt on the life of Chief Election Commissioner.

(c) to (e) Adequate security arrangements have been made for the Chief Election Commissioner and other employees of the Election Commission on the basis of the threat perception in their cases. On receipt of the unconfirmed report, Delhi Police were sensitized and security arrangements were further strengthened.

[English]

#### **Decontrol of Fertilizer Prices**

3848. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to decontrol fertilizer prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The consumer prices under the Fertiliser Control Order, 1985 of different fertilisers was last revised and notified on 14th August, 1991. Certain low analysis fertilisers such as Ammonium Chloride, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate whose price was earlier controlled have been freed from price control w.e.f. 25th July, 1991. There is no proposal at present to decontrol, any of the existing fertilizers, whose price has been notified on 14th August, 1991.

[*Translation*]

#### **Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

3849. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in the country according to the latest Census; and

(b) the population of men and women separately among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, according to the 1991 Census, is not available as the tabulation of Census data is in progress. Accordingly, the break-up of men and women is also not available.

[*English*]

#### **Population dependent on Agriculture**

3850. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population dependent on agriculture at the end of First Five Year Plan and the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring down this percentage; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to

be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The statistics about economic classification of workers is collected under the population Census conducted every 10 years. As per the population census of 1961 and 1981 (Latest Available) the percentage of workers dependent on agriculture were 69.5 and 66.5 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government is trying to reduce the dependency on agriculture by promoting other sectors particularly small scale and agro-based industries in rural areas. Higher rates of growth are envisaged particularly in sectors other than agriculture through planned development which is likely to attract more workers from agriculture and rural sectors.

#### **Abduction of foreign tourists**

3851. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreign tourists abducted and killed by terrorists / extremists / anti-social elements in the country during 1991 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): The registration, investigation and detection of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations. Information regarding the number of foreign tourists abducted killed by terrorists extremists / anti-social elements in the States is not separately compiled by Central agencies.

#### **Fixation of rent for houses hired by C.R.P.F. in Srinagar**

3852. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the criteria laid down by the Government for fixing the rent for the houses hired by the Central Reserve Police Force personnel in Srinagar for their use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): The accommodation to CRPF is being provided by the Government of J&K.

In regard to hiring of private accommodation, the Government of J&K has set up a rent assessment Committee comprising of the following:

- (i) Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar.
- (ii) SSP, Srinagar.
- (iii) S.E., P.W.D., Srinagar.
- (iv) Executive Engineer, PWD, Srinagar.

Government of J&K has informed that the rent assessment will depend in case of hotels on the basis of their category of registration with the Tourism Department; and in other cases on the type of accommodation, the year of construction and relevant rules which govern assessment of rent as per PWD norms of 1983.

#### **Status of Darjeeling**

3853. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Greater Nepal; Ghising's New Card" appearing in the Telegraph dated July 14, 1991; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government do not have confirmed information regarding the reported move for creation of 'Greater Nepal'. Nevertheless the Government do not recognise such demands coming from whatever source.

#### **Construction of tubewells in Uttar Pradesh**

3854. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tubewells set up in Uttar Pradesh especially in Azamgarh

and Mau districts with the assistance for the World Bank;

(b) the number of tubewells out of those which are functioning and the number of such tubewells which are out of order;

(c) the time by which those out of order tubewells are likely to become operational; and

(d) the number of tubewells proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92 with World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are 80 tubewells in Azamgarh and 64 tubewells in Mau districts of Uttar Pradesh constructed with the assistance of World Bank.

(b) and (c) At present there are no tubewells lying out of order permanently. Due to mechanical or electrical or hydraulic problems a few tubewells were out of order temporarily which were repaired immediately and put into use.

(d) Recently Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal for construction and Modernisation of 3000 tubewells in phase III for World Bank assistance.

[English]

#### **Telephone exchange at Osmanabad, Maharashtra**

3855. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a new electronic telephone exchange at Osmanabad, Maharashtra, if so, when it is likely to be installed;

(b) the total capacity of the present exchange and number of persons on the waiting list for new connections; and

(c) whether the Government also propose to expand the capacity of the present exchange in order to clear the waiting list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir, a new Electronic telephone exchange is planned to be installed at Osmanabad by March '93.

- (b) Status as on 31.3.1991;  
Capacity— 500 lines  
Waiting list—336

(c) Yes Sir, by 300 lines.

#### Management of Agra Canal

3856. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the management of that part of Agra Canal to Haryana which provides irrigation facility to the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Transfer of management of that part of Agra Canal System to Haryana which provides irrigation facilities to Haryana has been under discussion between the Government of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. With a view to resolve this issue meetings were convened by the then Union Minister for Agriculture & Irrigation in January, 1975 and April, 1981 and Inter-State meeting was also convened by the Union Secretary, Water Resources in October, 1987. The Chief Ministers of the two States also met in May, 1989 which was followed by meeting of the Secretaries of the two States in June, 1989. No consensus on the issue has been arrived at between the two States so far.

[Translation]

#### Scheme to ensure larger share to vegetable growers

3857. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to ensure a large share to the vegetable growers out of the price paid by the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is implementing a Pilot Project to provide a direct link between vegetable

growers and consumers by marketing their produce directly to the consumers at reasonable price through 166 retail outlets in Delhi. NDDB at the instance of the Government is conducting a pre-feasibility for preparation of an Integrated Project to modernise and strengthen the procurement, transport, storage, processing and marketing of fresh and processed horticulture products linking important production areas with six major urban centres namely Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Cochin, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Madras. Besides, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is implementing a post-harvest Management Scheme for helping the vegetable growers to get a larger share of the consumer price. Under the scheme, NCDC provides hundred per cent assistance way of loan to the fruit and vegetable growers cooperatives and subsidy is provided by National Horticulture Board.

#### Setting up of automatic telephone exchanges

3858. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automatic telephone exchanges proposed to be set up by the Government in the country during 1991-92; and

(b) the details thereof and the amount allocated therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 4550 Nos. of automatic Telephone exchanges are planned to be set up during 1991-92.

(b) The details of exchanges are as follows:—

(i) The number of large automatic exchanges — 110 Nos.

(ii) Number of small & medium sized exchanges / exchange units—4440. The budget amount estimated for establishing these exchanges alongwith the associated external plant and other infra-structure in 1991-92 is Rs. 2385 crores.

[English]

**Gold Deposits in Purulla, West Bengal**

3859. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge reserve of gold has been discovered in Purulia district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for its exploitation?

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

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

[Translation]

**Irrigation Projects in Bihar Affected by Inter-State Disputes**

3860. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects of Bihar affected due to inter-State water disputes; and

(b) the irrigation and hydro-power generation potential of those projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Clearance of none of the irrigation projects of Bihar is affected due to inter-state water disputes. However, in respect of two projects namely Kanhar, reservoir and Kadwan reservoir, the State Government is required to obtain concurrence from Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for submergence of areas in their territories respectively. Also, Zamania Pump Canal Scheme requires concurrence of Government of Uttar Pradesh in fixing location of Pump house and alignment of feeder canal. In respect of Tilaiya Dhadhar and Konar Irrigation Schemes, resolution of the issue of extra land acquisition in Maithon and Panchet reservoirs of Damodar Valley Corporation for creating additional storage capacity is the pre-requisite.

(b) The irrigation and power potential envisaged in these projects is Kanhar 56430 ha., Tilaiya Dhadhar 35460 ha., Konar irrigation 62830 ha., Zamania Pump Canal 30060 ha., and Kadwan Reservoir (6×75) 450 MW apart from stabilising irrigation under existing sone command.

[English]

**Indians in Iraqi Jails**

3861. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians in Iraqi Jails; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for their early release?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) While the Iraqi authorities, when approached, have maintained that at present there are no Indian nationals in Iraqi jails, a recent report contains a reference to 13 Indian nationals under detention in Iraq. This is being verified, as well as taken up with the Iraqi authorities.

**S.T.D. Facility in Arunachal Pradesh**

3862. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to expand the communication facilities in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the places where S.T.D. facility has been extended till date;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend S.T.D. facility in some more areas in the State during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Plan proposals for this year 1991-92 provide for local switching capacity addition of 2500 lines, 1000

new telephone connection and 40 long distance public telephones.

(c) Tawang, Bomdila, Seppa, Ziro, Aiong, Anini, Itanagar, Nahariagan, Tezu, Khonsa and Passighat are having subscriber trunk dialling facility.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Subscribe trunk dialling facility is planned to be extended to Daporiza and Changlang during the current year.

[Translation]

**Service conditions of extra Departmental employees**

3663. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the service conditions of the Extra Department Postal Employees and the amount paid to them as salary;

(b) whether their salary is covered under the minimum scale of pay; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to revise their scale of pay and provide other facilities at par with the other postal employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The broad service conditions of Extra Departmental Agents and the amount paid to them are given in the attached statement.

(b) The Extra Department Agents, are not regular employees of the Department. They are paid a consolidated monthly allowance based on their workload. The allowances paid to them are not covered under any pay scale.

(c) As the Extra Departmental Agents are part-time employees of the Department, and are paid a monthly consolidated allowance, the question of revision of their scale of pay and provision of other facilities at par with other full time regular postal employees does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

A. Broad service conditions of the Extra Departmental Postal Employees:

The Extra Departmental system is mainly intended to provide postal facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country where a regular departmental post office can not be opened for want of adequate workload and on cost consideration. They are not regular full time employees of the Department, but are only part-time employees. They are the local residents of the area in which the Extra Department Post Offices exist. They are required to have some independent source of livelihood and the allowances they earn are meant to supplement their basic income which they derive from other sources. Depending upon the workload, the duration of their duty varies from two to five hours per day. The holders of the Posts of Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters and Extra Departmental Sub Postmasters are required to make available accommodation for functioning of the post offices and in lieu thereof they are paid an office maintenance allowance of Rs. 25 per month. They are entitled to a maximum of 180 days leave without allowances. The normal age of superannuation is 65 years. Subject to their fulfilling the prescribed conditions of eligibility with regard to recruitment to regular Group 'D' and Postmen cadres, they are given first preference against outsiders quota of vacancies and thereafter become eligible for all benefits at par with regular postal employees.

B. The amount paid to the Extra Departmental postal employees as allowance: The extra Departmental Agents are paid allowances ranging between a certain minimum and a maximum based on the workload of each category of Extra Departmental Postal employees as indicated below:

(1) Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters	Minimum Rs. 275	Maximum Rs. 440
(2) Extra Departmental Sub Postmasters	Rs. 385	Rs. 620

Other Extra Department Agents:—

(1) For less than two hours work	Rs. 240/-	
(2) For two hours and above.	Rs. 270/-	Rs. 420/-

Apart from the above, the Extra Departmental Agents of all categories are also paid Dearness Allowance at the same rate and frequency at which the regular employees are paid. The ED Agents are also paid Productivity Linked Bonus (PLB) on the basis of their actual emoluments.

[English]

**Indo-Bangla Dispute over some Island and Tin Bigha Corridor**

3864. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between India and Bangladesh over some islands and Tin Bigha Corridor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the dispute?

THE MINISTERS OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Bangladesh has laid claim to the Indian Island of New Moore in the Bay of Bengal over which India has and continues to exercise

effective sovereignty. This issue has figured in bilateral discussions in the past.

There is no dispute between India and Bangladesh on Tin Bigha. We are committed to leasing Tin Bigha to Bangladesh in pursuance of the past agreements. Necessary measures to arrange this as early as possible are underway.

[Translation]

**New Telephone Exchanges in Bombay**

3865. SHRI HOMAN VISHNU RAWLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new telephone exchange, likely to be set up in Bombay; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Information is given in the statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of Telephone Exchanges Likely to be Set Up in Bombay from 8.8.1991 to 31.3.1992*

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Main Extension	Capacity	Likely to be set up during
1.	City-4	Main	18,000	February, 1992
2.	Cuffe Parade RLU	Extension	1,000	November, 1991
3.	Cooperage-6	Main	2,000	March, 1992
4.	Mazgaon-3	Extension	3,000	August, 1991
5.	Mandvi RLU	Main	19,000	October, 1991
6.	Gandevi RLU	Extension	5,000	February, 1992
7.	Malabar Hill-3	Extension	5,000	December, 1991
8.	Byculla -4	Extension	4,000	January, 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Main Extension	Capacity	Likely to be set up during
9.	Byculla RLU	Main	4,000	January, 1992
10.	Prabhadevi-2	Extension	4,000	October, 1991
11.	Mumbra RLU	Main	1,000	August, 1991
12.	Mankhurd-2	Mian	4,000	December, 1991
13.	Chembur RLU	Main	10,000	December, 1991
14.	Ghatkopar-3	Extension	1,000	February, 1992
15.	Powai RLU	Extension	1,000	February, 1992
16.	Bandra-1	Extension	13,000	December, 1992
17.	Vile Parle-3	Extension	1,000	September, 1991
18.	Khar-3	Extension	1,000	December, 1991
19.	Andheri-3	Extension	1,000	December, 1991
20.	Kandivili-3	Main	16,000	February, 1992
21.	Bhayandar	Extension	3,000	February, 1992
22.	JNPT RLU	Main	1,000	January, 1992
23.	Uran RLU	Main	1,000	March, 1992
Total Gross			119,00.	
Old equipment to be scrapped			67,684	
Net Addition			51,316	

*II. Programme for addition of capacity during the years 1992—95*

*Addition of capacity*

Year	Gross Lines	Net-Lines
1992-93	169,000	110,400
1993-94	124,000	88,600
1994-95	141,000	113,000

*[English]*

**Subsidy on Tractors**

3866. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount allocated to each State as subsidy for purchase of tractors and ancillary equipment under the new scheme to provide farmers with subsidised agricultural machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): There is no approved new scheme in the Ministry of Agriculture for subsidy on tractors and therefore no State wise allocation has been made for such a subsidy.

**Shortage of Armourers in Delhi Police**

3867. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of armourers in Delhi Police;

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

(c) whether Delhi Police has sufficient staff for the maintenance of arms and ammunition; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Delhi Police has undergone rapid expansion during the past decade. A large number of posts have been sanctioned for various units of Delhi Police. The Delhi Police/Delhi Administration are considering augmenting the strength of the armourers. Presently, the work is being managed by internal adjustment.

[Translation]

**New Branch Post offices and Sub Post Offices in U.P.**

3868. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new post offices and Sub Post offices were decided to be opened in Bareilly and Badaun districts of Uttar

Pradesh during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the places where those Post Offices have started functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

**STATEMENT**

*New branch post offices and Sub Post offices decided to be opened in Bareilly and Badaun district of U.P. during 1990-91*

Sl.No.	NAME OF THE POST OFFICE		District
1.	Himatpur	Branch post Office	Bareilly
2.	Narharpur Gaurikhera	"	"
3.	Bhura Bahadurpur	"	"
4.	Haroliya	"	"
5.	Kaimua	"	"
6.	Simaria	"	"
7.	Hurhuri	"	"
8.	Tanda	"	"
9.	Kunwarpurbanjaria	"	"
10.	Rakhas	"	"
11.	Narkhera	"	"
12.	Jijonda	"	Badaun
13.	Marauni	"	"
14.	Karoti	"	"
15.	Gangoli	"	"
16.	Deorijeet	"	"
17.	Ikhkhera	"	"
18.	Meoly	"	"
19.	Tara Pahakpur	"	"
20.	Rajender Nagar	Sub Post Office	Bareilly

All the above post offices have started functioning, except Rajender Nagar Sub Post Office.

[English]

**Restoration of Sorting Sections in R.M.S.**

3869. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Communications appointed in July 1987 on the restoration of sorting sections in R.M.S. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Summary of recommendations of the sub-committee are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

**STATEMENT**

*Summary of Recommendations*

*Sl. No. Nature of Recommendations*

01. More transit sections connecting major Rail routes should be introduced.
02. Some sorting section on crucial lines wherever advantageous should be resorted
03. Close coordination between the Department of Posts and Ministry of Railways for providing stable & satisfactory mail services should be maintained.
04. The role of RMS should be fully recognised and a flexible & realistic stand in regard to questions relating to sorting & transmission of mails should be followed.
05. There is a need for placing the mail monitoring organisation in a stronger position and to learn from the causes which led to the abolition of old RDMs Scheme.
06. An effective machinery for systematic & periodical review and revision of mail arrangements in the field offices should be evolved.

07. There is a need for thorough, scientific reassessment of the entire system of collection and analysis of statistics to make them more rational and realistic.
08. There is a need to upgrade the post of DDG (MO) and to place the entire RMS work in the country under him combining all internal/international mail services including Speed Post.
09. There is a strong case to establish at least one separate RMS Division in each Postal Circle like Himachal and particulary RMS Units need to be placed under the control of the same circle
10. It is necessary to establish at the National Level a Hill area Mail Monitoring Organisation to pay attention to the Special features governing mail movement in such areas.
11. There is a need to re-examine thoroughly the District Pattern of Sorting keeping in view the natural geographical and communication links and more importantly delivery benefits.
12. Annual meeting by the Hon'ble Minister (C) with Chief Ministers or his nominees handling Transport & Minister of Railways, Minister for Surface Transport and Minister for Civil Aviation for proper coordination should be organised
13. State Level Councils at field levels with the Transport Agencies like Airlines and Surface Transport/State Govts. should be convened.
14. The Question of evolving a system in which the PIN Code is integrated with the addressing system of mails, should be studied. It may be considered if the PIN Code can be loaded with additional data for easy recognition of delivery beats.
15. It is necessary to re-examine the principles underlying the PIN Code system to fit in with the pattern of Sorting adopted by the Deptt.
16. There is a need to have different colours of envelopes for I & II Class Mails.
17. A further study is needed to evolve a programme of linking National Capital with the Distt. HQ of the country to provide National Mails Grid.
18. There is a need to change the present pattern of exchange of mail bags to have better linkages.

19. There is a need to restore Sorting sections where the DAK system has suffered and where there is an element of delay due to revised system and where the mails depend only on Mail/Road services.
20. There is a justification for the restoration of previous direct bags which were suspended after new pattern was adopted Head Offices of neighbouring Distt. but in different States should have direct bags, in view of common community of interests.
21. There is a need for better staff amenities.

#### **Import of Iron and Steel Products under OGL**

3870. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to allow the import of all prime iron and steel products under the Open General Licence (OGL); and

(b) of so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Indian Prisoners of War in Pakistan Jails**

3871. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Prisoners of War (POWs) who have died in Pakistan jails during the last three years;

(b) the total number of such P.O.Ws still in Pakistan Jails;

(c) the efforts made by the Union Government for their early release; and

(d) the number of P.O.Ws exchanged between India and Pakistan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) 54 mission Indian defence personnel are believed to be in Pakistani jails. Government have repeatedly taken up with the Government of Pakistan the question of their repatriation to India. The Government of Pakistan, however, maintains that there are no Indian defence personnel in its custody. We are continuing to press Pakistan on this issue.

[English] —

**Crop Insurance Scheme**

3872. DR. K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount

collected as premium under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme and compensation actually paid to the farmers during 1990-91, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): A State-wise Statement showing the premium collected and compensation actually paid to the farmers under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) during 1990-91 is attached.

**STATEMENT**

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Premium collected	Claims actually paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.94	—
2.	Assam*	6.59	—
3.	Bihar*	58.87	—
4.	Goa	0.13	—
5.	Gujarat*	305.06	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	NEG
7.	Karnataka	20.68	23.16
8.	Kerala	12.17	NEG
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	43.45	—
10.	Maharashtra	178.74	9.06
11.	Meghalaya	0.01	NEG
12.	Orissa	53.58	—
13.	Tamil Nadu*	146.66	21.71
14.	Tripura	0.63	—
15.	West Bengal	88.37	333.30
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.13	—
17.	Pondicherry	1.86	—
Total		1112.90	387.23

NEG: Negligible amount.

\* Claims for Kharif 1990 of these States are under examination.

**Opening of Long Distance Public Call Offices**

3873. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose

to open more local and subscriber dialling long distance public call offices in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other new telecom services proposed to be introduced during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. A large number of public telephones are proposed to be opened both in Urban and Rural areas.

(b) During the year 1991-92, it is planned to open more public telephones (PTs), as under:—

Local Public Telephones —	16,250
Trunk Public Telephones —	1,250
STD Public Telephones —	7,500
Long Distance Public Telephones (Rural) —	12,000

(c) An important new service proposed to be commissioned during the current year will be the Packet Switched Public Data Network.

#### **India's Relationship with East European Countries**

3874. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the changes that are taking place in East European countries have any effect on India's bilateral relations including trade with those countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effects on Indian students undergoing studies in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The political and economic liberalisation taking place in these countries offer further opportunities to strengthen and diversify on-going cooperation with them.

(c) The impact of economic liberalisation including inflation has been felt by all section including Indian students there.

#### **Agricultural Production**

3875. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEE-RAPPA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of agricultural crops produced, crop-wise during 1990-91; and

(b) the share of it in Gross Domestic Product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The value of agricultural crops produced, crop-wise during 1990-91 has not been compiled as the final estimates of production are yet to be received from some of the States. However, a statement giving crop-wise value of output from agriculture produce at current prices for 1988-89 and 1989-90 (latest available) is enclosed

(b) Separate estimates of contribution of agricultural crops to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is not compiled. However, the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP, which includes crops, livestock, livestock products etc. for 1989-90 as per quick estimate of C.S.O. is 28.4 per cent.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Value of output from Agriculture produce at Current Prices*

		(Rs. crores)	
	Name of the crop	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Cereals	41894	43707
1.1	Paddy	23681	25805
1.2	Wheat	11685	10773
1.3	Jowar	2446	3105
1.4	bajra	1327	1186
1.5	barley	318	290
1.6	maize	1749	1946
1.7	ragi	480	606
1.8	small millets & other cereals	208	195
2	Pulses	7859	7470
2.1	gram	3069	2682
2.2	arhar	1510	1581
2.3	urd	931	964
2.4	moong	1184	986
2.5	masoor	401	394
2.6	horse gram	190	225

	Name of the crop	1988-89	1989-90
2.7	others	584	629
3	Oilseeds	12061	11673
3.1	linseed	235	246
3.2	sesamum	482	617
3.3	groundnut	5101	4831
3.4	rapeseed & mustard	2469	2322
3.5	castor	235	272
3.6	coconut	2156	1678
3.7	niger and	115	139
3.8	safflower	229	228
3.9	sunflower	194	398
3.10	Soyabean	754	852
3.11	others	91	91
4	sugars	6300	8245
4.1	sugarcane & gur	6292	8235
4.2	others	8	10
5	fibers	3757	4935
5.1	kapas	3295	4294
5.2	jute	393	562
5.3	sannhemp	17	16
5.4	mesta	49	60
5.5	others	3	4
6	indigo, dyes & tanning material	4	5
7	drugs & narcotics	2288	2811
7.1	tea	758	1174
7.2	coffee	498	356
7.3	tobacco	582	768
7.4	others	450	503
8	condiments & spices	3596	3369
8.1	cardamom	96	195
8.2	chillies	1444	801
8.3	black pepper	190	135
8.4	dry ginger	223	290
8.5	turmeric	333	330
8.6	arecanut	364	483
8.7	garlic	381	655
8.8	coriander	122	98
8.9	others	443	382
9	fruits & vegetables	11912	11710
9.1	banana	1188	1189
9.2	cashewnut	214	213
9.3	potato	1790	1866
9.4	sweet potato	152	157
9.5	topioca	438	923
9.6	onion	454	445
9.7	others	7676	6916
10	other crops	3012	3185
10.1	rubber	344	463
10.2	gaur seed	230	169
10.3	miscellaneous crops	2438	2553
11	by products	9345	9670
11.1	straw & stalks	8653	8952
11.2	others	692	718
12.	value of output: agriculture	102028	106782

[Translation]

### Setting up of Mini Steel Plants

3877. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

SHRI NURUL ISLAM:

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of mini steel plants in various states and particularly at Gazipur district in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** (a) and (b) At present, there are no proposals under the consideration of Government for setting up of mini steel plants. Earlier, application were received for industrial licence for setting up of such steel plants in various States including one at Ghazipur District in U.P. However, under the new provisions, industrial licences for setting up such plants are no longer required except in certain restricted locations.

[English]

**Modernisation of IISCO at Kulti**

**3878. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:** Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for modernisation of IISCO at Kulti; 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.

[Translation]

**Ban on Transfer of Fish Seeds**

**3879. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is ban on transfer of fish seeds from Orissa and West Bengal to Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to lift the ban as it is likely to affect the livelihood of fishermen in those states?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

**Vegetables and Fruits Production**

**3880. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:**

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the vegetables and fruits produced during 1990-91; and

(b) the per acre consumption of different varieties of fertilizers in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) As per the estimate from Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), total fruits and vegetables production for 1990-91 is 80 million tonnes.

(b) The per hectare consumption of different varieties of fertilizers i.e. nitrogen, phosphate and potash during 1989-90 was 17.29, 7.06 and 2.74 kgs respectively in the country.

[Translation]

**Scheme for Checking Soil Erosion in Bihar**

**3881. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for checking the soil erosion caused by the river Ganga in Begusarai district of Bihar is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER, RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b) Comments on the scheme for checking bank erosion near Chak village of Begusarai district costing about Rs. 160 lakhs received from State Government in April 1991 were sent in May 1991. Replies to the comments sent have not been received so far. The concurrence of the scheme will be given after modifications have been carried out and a communication is received from the State Government.

[English]

**Supply of Low Ash Content Coal to Steel Plants of SAIL**

**3882. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has recommended for use of 30 to 50 per cent low ash content coal in the integrated steel plants of SAIL;

(b) the quantity of such coal imported by SAIL and the amount spent on it during the last three years; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to make available sufficient quantity of indigenous low ash content coal to SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recommended use of 50% imported low ash coal in blend in SAIL plants instead of 10-30% use prevailing in 1987-88/1989-90. It has also recommended increase in use of imported coal in blend from 30-50%, as a post-modernisation measure in SAIL plants, for increasing efficiency and productivity.

(b) Quantity and approximate C&F value of 'Low Ash Metallurgical Coking Coal' imported by SAIL during the last three years are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (Million tonnes)</i>	<i>Approx. C&amp;F value (in Rupees)</i>
1988-89	3.740	329.2 crores
1989-90	3.748	426.8 crores
1990-91	4.493	543.8 crores

(c) Every year all the quantities of coking coal indigenously produced are consumed in the steel sector; imports being resorted to meet only the balance requirement both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Efforts are constantly made to augment the production and washing of the raw coking coal indigenously. Government closely monitors the production of raw coking coal, washed coal and timely despatches to the plants with a view to ensuring that supplies are effected as planned.

#### **Economic sanctions against South Africa**

3883. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that apartheid policy is still being followed in South Africa despite the formal abolition of the 'Pillars of apartheid' in that country;

(b) whether the Government propose to raise this issue at the international level so as to prevent withdrawal of economic sanctions against South Africa;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken note of the protest by the African National Congress over the lifting of economic sanctions by the US against South Africa; and

(e) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the forthcoming meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa to be held in New Delhi in September 1991, the Government intends to take the stand that it would be premature to lift economic sanctions at this stage and to act in concert with the ANC to clearly spell out conditions under which that can be done.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government is in sympathy with the African National Congress, which considers the lifting of economic sanctions by the US against South Africa as premature.

#### **Illegal Mining**

3884. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining of different mines is on constant increase; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Sporadic instances of illegal mining of some minerals do come to notice from time to time. As and when instances of illegal mining come to notice, appropriate measures are taken by the State Governments.

#### **Waiting list for New Telephone Connections in Agra**

3885. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Agra till date, category-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections allotted during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 category-wise;

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared;

(d) whether there is any scheme to increase the capacity of existing telephone exchanges or install new exchanges in Agra in near future in order to clear the long waiting list; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of persons on waiting list for telephone connections in Agra as on 31-7-1991 are as under:-

OYT	NON-OYT		TOTAL
	General	Special	
517	9353	1075	10945

(b) The number of telephone connections allotted during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:-

	OYT		Non-OYT
	General	Special	
1988-89	17	100	5
1989-90	11	237	48
1990-91	109	801	61

(c) The waiting list is planned to be cleared by 1995.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The following scheme has been drawn to increase the capacity of existing telephone exchanges or install new telephone exchanges in Agra in near future:-

5000 lines crossbar type exchange and 3500 lines electronic exchange are planned to be commissioned in 1991-92.

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Postmen in Delhi

3886. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of postmen in each zone of Delhi several postal Divisions;

(b) if so, the measure taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the number of distribution areas for which complaints regarding non-distribution of dak in-time have been received; and

(d) the action being taken for the proper distribution of dak?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are approximately 89 vacancies in Postmen cadre in Delhi Postal Circle which have mostly arisen on account of creation of 86 posts of postmen in 1990-91.

(b) Action is under way to fill up the vacancies.

(c) 10 (Ten).

(d) Most of these areas are newly developed colonies situated in the outlying areas. The delivery arrangements in these areas have been strengthened and delivery work is subjected to constant monitoring.

[English]

#### Conference on Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

3887. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are approaching the U.N. for a fresh initiative to hold the Conference on Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not mooted any fresh initiative in this matter. India has consistently asserted that the purpose of the proposed UN Conference should be to implement the 1971 UN Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (IOZOP) and that the objective of the Conference is to secure the elimination of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean. Accordingly, the participation of the Great Powers and the

major maritime users is essential for the convening of the Conference.

#### Telephone Booths to Blind Persons

3888. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind persons allotted telephone booths (P.C.Os) in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of blind persons on the waiting list for allotment of P.C.Os till date; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Six blind persons were allotted telephone booths (P.C.Os) in Delhi during the last three Years.

(b) Seven blind persons are on the waiting list till date.

(c) The waiting list will be cleared on completion of the formalities by the six applicants. In one case the telephone will be given as soon as the space for booth is available.

[Translation]

#### Persons killed during Elections

3889. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed during the elections to the Tenth Lok Sabha and number of persons arrested in this regard;

(b) the number of persons arrested alongwith arms and ammunition in a bid to capture polling booths; and

(c) whether the Government propose to set-up special courts for speedy trial of persons arrested in connection with booth capturing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) The information is being obtained from all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Detention under NSA

3890. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under National Security Act during the last two years in each State; State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether detention of people under NSA has helped to reduce violence in these States during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) "Public Order" is in the State list of the VII Schedule of the Constitution. It is thus, primarily, the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain law and order. Preventive detentions are made under the National Security Act, 1980 by the State Government Authorities, when considered necessary.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of persons actually detained under the National Security Act, 1980 during the last two years i.e. 1989 and 1990 in each State, Statewise and yearwise*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of persons actually detained	
		1989	1990
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Bihar	14	20
4.	Gujarat	4	335
5.	Haryana	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
7.	Karnataka	2	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	236	204
9.	Maharashtra	233	322
10.	Manipur	6	6
11.	Meghalaya	—	—
12.	Nagaland	—	—
13.	Orissa	21	11
14.	Punjab	35	23
15.	Rajasthan	23	6
16.	Tamil Nadu	13	59
17.	Tripura	—	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	152	537
19.	Sikkim	—	—
20.	Goa	2	1

1	2	3	4
21. Mizoram	—	—	—
22. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—
23. Chandigarh	—	—	—
24. Delhi	—	10	10
Total		752	1535

Note: The National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir. The State Governments of Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and U.T. Administrations of Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli have not invoked the provisions of the Act.

— indicates 'NIL'

[Translation]

### Financial conditions regarding Teesta Barrage Project

3891. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had agreed to provide financial assistance for the Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal at the time of approval of the Project; and

(b) whether the financial conditions made between the Union Government and the Government of West Bengal relating to this Project have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) While giving approval to the Teesta Barrage Project, the Planning Commission has not made any mention for providing financial assistance. Irrigation projects are planned, financed and executed by the State Governments from their own resources as per *inter se* priority. The Central Assistance to the States is given in the form of block grants and loans and are not tied to any project or sector of development.

[English]

### Facilities to Extra Departmental Agents

3892. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 538 on August 9, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the grant of pro-rata wages, increase in the amount of ex-gratia gratuity, and extension of the Group Insurance Scheme to Extra

Departmental Agents have been implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter relating to grant of pro-rata wages, etc., is still under examination by the Government.

[Translation]

### Minimata Major Irrigation Project

3893. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Minimata Major Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh started;

(b) if so, since when, the initial estimated cost, present estimated cost and irrigation potential of the project;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance for the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present position of the Project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA): (a) to (e) A statement giving details of Minimata (Hasdeo Bango) Major Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh is attached.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Minimata (Hasdeo Bango) Major Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh*

Construction work on Minimata (Hasdeo Bango) Major Irrigation Project was started in 1977. The project was approved in 1980.

Initial approved estimated cost of the project was Rs. 115.30 crores. Present estimated cost as per Annual Plan 1991-92 of the State Government is Rs. 692.88 crores and irrigation potential of the project is 3,92,000 hectares.

Hasdeo Bango Project (Minimata) was included in the World Bank Aided M.P. Major Irrigation Project (CR.

1177-IN) which was operative from 4/82 to 6/91 for an assistance of US \$ 220 Million. An amount of US \$ 187.9 Million has been reimbursed upto 3/91 for the credit as a whole. The position of progress of the project as on 3/91 is as under:

*I. Physical Progress*

- (i) *Earth dam*: About 93% of the earth work in saddle dam I, II and III has been completed.
- (ii) *Rockfill dam*: About 95% work has been completed.
- (iii) *Masonry dam*: The work of construction of masonry dam including raising of R.C.C. pier over spillway has been completed. The spillway gates have been fabricated.

*Canals*

*Right Bank Main Canal* (48 Km.) about 95% work completed.

*Left Bank Main Canal* (50 Km.) upto 32 Km. earth work (98%) and structure (100%) completed. In balance reach earth work 65% completed.

*II. Financial Progress*

Latest estimated cost	Rs. 692.88 crores
Expenditure upto VII Plan	Rs. 300.17 crores
Expenditure during 1990-91	Rs. 41.00 crores
Outlay recommended by the Working Group of Planning Commission.	Rs. 50.00 crores

*III. Potential*

Ultimate potential	3,92,000 hectares
Potential created upto VII Plan	1,01,000 hectares
Anticipated achievement 1990-91	12,000 hectares

The project is scheduled to spillover beyond 1995.

[English]

**Inquiry into Meham Incident**

3894. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been instituted to probe into the violence that took place during Meham Assembly bye-election; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission was to make an inquiry with respect to the following matters:

- (a) the circumstances immediately preceding and resulting in the death, during the night of 16th/17th May, 1990 of Shri Amir Singh, one of the candidates in the bye-election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly from Meham Constituency;
- (b) facts relating to the violent incidents in village Madina and the role of the police authorities therein; and
- (c) any other matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

**Construction of Barrage over Ganga at Kanpur**

3895. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has since submitted to the Union Government the modified project report relating to construction of barrage over Ganga at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The modified report for construction of barrage over Ganga at Kanpur has not been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in Central Water Commission. While the barrage will enable water supply to Kanpur city, cooling water supply for power house and dry weather flow along the ghats of Kanpur, the details and the cost can be quantified after the modified proposal is formulated.

[English]

**Cotton Production**

3896. SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR

JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of cotton in cotton producing States during 1990-91;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the support price of cotton; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimates of cotton production for major producing States for 1990-91 are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the CACP on the subject have been received. The Government is likely to announce its decision shortly.

#### STATEMENT

*Estimated Production of Cotton in Cotton Producing States during 1990-91*

State	Estimated Production (in thousand bales of 170 kgs each)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1250
2. Gujarat	1390
3. Haryana	1050
4. Karnataka	654
5. Madhya Pradesh	381
6. Maharashtra	1880
7. Punjab	1909
8. Rajasthan	918
9. Tamil Nadu	530
10. Others	38
All India	10,000

#### Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

3897. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Maharashtra, district-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the waiting list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) The expansion plans have been drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively by March 1995.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of persons on waiting list district-wise in Maharashtra as on 31.7.1991*

S No.	Name of District	Waiting List
1.	Ahmednagar	6867
2.	Amravati	4439
3.	Aurangabad	11404
4.	Akola	3467
5.	Bhandara	1867
6.	Buldana	1344
7.	Bood	1213
8.	Chandrapur	2563
9.	Dhule	2622
10.	Gadchiroli	66
11.	Jaigaon	5779
12.	Jalna	1570
13.	Kalyan	29644
14.	Kolhapur	10946
15.	Latur	2506
16.	Nanded	3076
17.	Nagpur	24978
18.	Nasik	12437
19.	Osmanabad	632
20.	Parbhani	952
21.	Pune	46925
22.	Raigad	1987
23.	Ratnagiri	1978
24.	Sindhurg	477
25.	Satara	5141
26.	Sangli	5276
27.	Solapur	7123
28.	Wardha	1112
29.	Yavatmal	1097
30.	Bombay excluding Thane and Bhyander	214036
31.	Thane and New Bombay in Thane District	29219
32.	New Bombay area in Raigad District	1320
Total		444063

[Translation]

#### Rehabilitation of Indians Leaving Abroad

3898. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians who had to leave the country where they were residing for several years during the last two years, country-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate those Indians in those countries itself?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Irrigation Facilities

3899. DR. LAL BAHADUR PAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the agricultural

land for which irrigation facilities are available, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the irrigation potential that is not being utilised in various States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

(In thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Gross Sown Area	Area covered under irrigation facilities (as on 31.3.1991)	% of Col. 4 to Col. 3	Utilisation	Unutilised potential (Col. 4—Col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11693	6407.97	54.80	5950.05	457.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	59.33	29.52	55.07	4.26
3.	Assam	3644	815.53	22.38	662.11	153.42
4.	Bihar	10432	8452.00	81.01	7294.00	1158.00
5.	Goa	130	28.77	22.13	29.07	—
6.	Gujarat	10962	3096.80	28.25	2667.00	429.80
7.	Haryana	5661	3598.10	63.56	3292.50	305.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	983	139.31	14.17	120.43	18.88
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1026	515.79	50.27	487.79	28.00
10.	Karnataka	11821	2836.87	24.00	2699.80	137.07
11.	Kerala	2870	1160.33	40.42	1086.22	74.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22214	4862.40	21.88	4073.20	789.20
13.	Maharashtra	19838	4506.25	21.71	3501.85	1004.40
14.	Manipur	189	109.72	58.05	94.49	15.23
15.	Meghalaya	206	47.24	22.93	40.22	7.02
16.	Mizoram	71	10.27	14.46	8.96	1.31
17.	Nagaland	191	63.93	33.47	55.00	8.93
18.	Orissa	9270	3008.32	32.45	2759.50	248.82
19.	Punjab	7217	5926.24	82.11	5763.20	163.04
20.	Rajasthan	17640	4284.81	24.29	3826.75	458.06
21.	Sikkim	134	24.12	18.00	19.35	4.77
22.	Tamil Nadu	6508	3387.17	52.04	3357.82	29.35
23.	Tripura	408	95.51	23.40	128.11	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25198	25181.85	99.93	22423.70	2758.15
25.	West Bengal	8211	3871.88	47.15	3465.60	406.28
26.	Union Territories	202	106.49	52.71	96.72	9.77

Note: As per Land Use Statistics, 1986-87.

[English]

#### Train Passengers Killed in Punjab by Terrorists

3900. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists attacked passengers of two trains in Punjab and killed a large number of them on June, 16, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents and the number of passengers killed;

(c) whether the Government have paid any compensation to the families of the victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) According to information available, some terrorists fired on a passenger train on June 15, 1991, near Railway Station Badawal on the Ludhiana-Ferozepur section killing fifty passengers. On the same day another group of terrorists fired on a train at Railway Station Kila Rai Pur on the Ludhiana Takhal section killing 25 passengers.

(c) (e) The State Government have paid on ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50,000/- to the next of kin of 23 persons killed, and is making payment to the legal heir of one other victim on receipt of details. In 25 other cases, the victims belonged to other States and the State Government are ascertaining particulars about their legal heirs from the District Magistrates concerned. 17 persons killed were Punjab Government employees and payment of ex-gratia and other relief under the service Rules are being made by the respective departments concerned. The remaining 9 persons have not been identified.

[Translation]

**Temporary Workers in Telephone Department**

3901. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary workers employed in the Telephone Department;

(b) the number of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the number of years for which those workers have been working in the Department;

(d) whether the Government have any scheme to make them permanent in the Department;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) The information is being

collected from field units and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir, on availability of requisite number of Group 'D' posts.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

**Outcome of talks held during Maldives meet of SAARC**

3902. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of establishment of Nuclear Free Zone in South Asia was discussed during the recently concluded SAARC Standing Committee of Foreign Secretaries Meet at Maldives;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Foreign Secretary held any talks with his Pakistani counterpart during the Meet; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The two Foreign Secretaries discussed bilateral issues, including the schedule of meetings leading to the Fifth Round of Foreign Secretary level talks. India's Foreign Secretary expressed concern about Pakistan's propaganda on the Kashmir issue and its efforts to internationalise it. It was also pointed out to Pakistan that its assistance to terrorism directed against India continued unabated. India's Foreign Secretary touched upon but did not discuss in any substantive details, the Pakistan Prime Minister's recent proposal for a five nation conference to discuss nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

(See 197-A to 197-C)

**Meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers at Maldives**

3903. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Ninth Session of the SAARC Council of Ministers recently held at Maldives;

(b) whether the issue of regional free trade was initiated by India during the meet especially in the context of changed perspective following Gulf War;

(c) if so, the response of the other member countries thereto and the specific decisions taken thereon;

(d) whether any recommendations made by the SAARC in the field of environment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Among the important outcomes of Ninth Session of SAARC Council of Ministers at Male from July 3 to 4, 1991, were the decisions to set up a Technical Committee on Tourism to promote cooperation in this field and a High-Level Committee on Economic Cooperation to promote regional cooperation in Trade, Manufactures and Services.

(b) and (c) The possibility of moving towards a regional free trade was mentioned by India and supported by some other SAARC countries in the Ministerial-level statements made at the 9th Session of the Council of Ministers. The decision taken on this subject was to set up a High-Level Committee on Economic Cooperation to examine the recommendations of the Study on Regional Cooperation on Trade, Manufactures and Services carried out by an Expert Group, identify measures for immediate action and oversee their implementation. The Study recommends a general freeing of trade in the region through the application of standstill on tariff and non-tariff barriers and their gradual roll-back.

(d) and (e) SAARC is presently engaged in completing two Studies one on the Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters and the protection and preservation of the Environment and the other on the Greenhouse Effect. These Studies, which are to be completed soon,

will contain recommendations for regional action in this field. In addition, it has been decided to observe 1992 as the SAARC Year of Environment.

#### **Merger of Departments of Posts and Telecommunications**

3904. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications into a single Department;

(b) whether separation of Posts and Telecommunications at Board and Department level was suggested by the Department of Administrative Reforms or any other Expert Committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A high power Committee "Committee on Telecommunications" constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri H.C. Sarin in 1981 made the following recommendations in this regard which were implemented in 1985.

—the telecommunication branch may be reorganised into a separate Government Department of Telecommunications with its own separate Telecommunication Board which should have the necessary delegated powers for its efficient functioning. The Postal Wing after separating may be suitably reorganised into a separate Government Department of Posts. Both Departments should function under a common Ministry of the Government of India which should be the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

—the Department of Telecommunications would be headed by Secretary Telecommunications who should also function as the Chairman of the Telecommunications Board. The Department of Posts would be similarly

headed by Secretary Posts with similar functions and responsibilities.

**Telephone Connections on Priority Basis in Gurgaon**

3905. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections sanctioned on priority basis in Gurgaon Telephone Exchange during January 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991;

(b) the total number of telephones out of them installed so far in Gurgaon;

(c) the reasons for delay in installing the remaining telephone connections in Gurgaon; and

(d) the time by which all such connections will be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 519 telephone connections were sanctioned on priority basis in Gurgaon during the period.

(b) Out of these, 69 telephone connections have been installed so far.

(c) and (d) While action to provide these telephone connections was under way, some cases of fake out-of-turn sanction orders were brought to the notice by Telecom. Field Units. An investigation by Vigilance Branch was ordered in May 1991 to detect fake cases and action to provide telephones on out of turn sanctions was therefore, withheld pending completion of investigation. Further action is possible only on receipt of the investigation report. However, in respect of recommendations made by Hon'ble M.Ps against their quota, further action for provision of telephones has been initiated separately. These will be installed progressively on priority subject to technical feasibility.

**Kidnappings in Delhi**

3906. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of kidnappings that took place in Delhi

during this year along with the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) 384 cases of kidnapping have been reported in Delhi during the period from 1.1.1991 to 31.7.1991. Of these cases 112 have been cancelled and 11 have been filed as untraced. Of the remaining 261 cases, 30 are pending trial and 231 are pending investigation.

(b) Among the measures taken are surveillance of known criminals, increased patrolling, proper investigation of reported cases and offering of rewards in some cases. Raids are also conducted in areas of ill repute to trace out kidnapped girls.

**Trifurcation of N.W. Telecom. Circle**

3907. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision had been taken to trifurcate the erstwhile N.W. Telecom. Circle comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh with headquarters at Chandigarh, Ambala and Shimla;

(b) if so, whether the orders for shifting the headquarters of Punjab Telecom. Circle from Ambala to Chandigarh have not been executed so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the process is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The orders for Trifurcation of N.W. Telecom. Circle were ordered in April, 1986 to the extent as under:—

(i) Formation of an independent Telecom. Circle for the State of Punjab.

Formation of an independent Telecom. Circle for the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(iii) The residual N.W. Telecom. Circle was renamed as Haryana Telecom. Circle for the State of Haryana.

(iv) The headquarters of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab Telecom. Circles were ordered to be located at Ambala initially.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Headquarters will be shifted as and when the proposal to construct the Departmental Office building materialises.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Aluminium Plant in Bihar**

3908. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for setting up of an Aluminium Plant in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Commemorative Postal Stamp on Late Shri Chithirathirunal Maharaja**

3909. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the Government of Kerala for release of a commemorative Postal Stamp in the memory of late Shri Chithirathirunal Maharaja, Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. No such requests have been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Modernisation of Irrigation Drainage and Flood-control Project in Andhra Pradesh**

3910. SHRI G. M. C. BALA YOGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain schemes for modernisation of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects in Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Three Modernisation of Irrigation Schemes including some provision for drainage and flood control works namely Modernisation of Godavari Delta System, Modernisation of Krishna Delta System and Modernisation of Pennar Delta Irrigation System were received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for Techno Economic Appraisal. These have been returned to the State Government for submitting modified proposals as per Central Water Commission Working Group Guidelines for Modernisation Schemes, in June 1991, December 1988 and August 1991 respectively.

[*Translation*]

#### **Construction of Dam over river Sharda**

3911. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the construction of a dam over river Sharda at Lakhimpur district of Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of a dam over river sharda at Lakhimpur District for techno-economic appraisal in Central Water Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Cyclone in Mizoram**

3912. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether assessment has been made on the damage caused to property and crops by cyclonic storm in Mizoram during April, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government of Mizoram has sought additional assistance from the Union Government therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a)

& (b) Government of Mizoram has reported damage to property and crops due to the cyclonic storm in April, 1991 as per details given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the present scheme of financing relief expenditure in operation from 1.4.1991, a Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, 75% of which is contributed by Central Government and 25% by State Government. The State Government is required to meet all expenditure on relief operation in the wake of natural calamities, utilising the Calamity Relief Fund. The request of the State Government for additional central assistance has not been acceded to.

**STATEMENT**

*Extent of Damage to Crops and Property due to Heavy Rains / Cyclonic Storm in April, 1991 in Mizoram*

<i>Items</i>	<i>Extent of Damage</i>
1. Loss of human lives	6
2. Cropped area affected	2800 hectares
3. Value of damaged crops	Rs. 1.20 crores
4. Number of houses damaged	12,928
5. Number of PWD installations damaged	
(a) Buildings	699
(b) Road	300 KM
(c) Bridges	85
(d) Culverts	79
(e) Retaining walls	164
6. Cost of Electricity installations damaged	Rs. 505 lakhs
7. Water Supply Scheme damaged	188
8. Medical installations damaged	
(a) Major hospitals	6
(b) Community health centres	2
(c) Primary health centres/medical centres	137
9. Food and Civil Supplies Department Godowns damaged	42
10. Buildings, barracks, etc., of Police Department damaged	298

In addition some installations of other State Government Departments also suffered damaged of varying degrees.

**Stock of Foodgrains**

3913. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated stock of foodgrains

grain-wise;

(b) the actual import and export during 1990-91, grain-wise;

in the country as on April 1, 1991,

(c) the estimated consumption during

1990-91, grain-wise; and

(d) the estimated per-capita consumption, on the basis of estimated mid-year population during 1990-91, grain-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) the estimated stock position of rice, wheat and coarse grains with public agencies on 1st April, 1991 is as follows:

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

Rice	112.39
Wheat	58.05
Coarse grains	2.27

(b) The Import and export of grains during 1990-91 are:

(in lakh tonnes)

Commodity	Import(P)	Export
Wheat	0.66	2.01
Rice	0.66	5.56
Other Cereals	0.16	0.57
Pulses	7.92	—

P: Provisional.

(c) and (d) The data on consumption for 1990-91 are not available. Net availability can, however, be indicative of likely consumption of foodgrains although it is not strictly representative of the actual level of consumption especially as it does not take into account any change in stock in possession of traders, producers, and consumers. The latest data on net availability available for the year 1990 are as follows:

Commodity	Net availability (in lakh tonnes)	Per capita Net availability (Kgs./Year)
Rice	669.9(P)	81.0(P)
Wheat	390.7(P)	47.2(P)
Other Cereals	261.9(P)	31.7(P)
Pulses	110.4(P)	13.4(P)

P : Provisional.

### Commemorative Postal Stamps on Late Shri C. Kesavam

3914. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a commemorative postal stamp on former Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin Late Shri C. Kesavam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Provision of S.T.D. and Public Call Offices in Kerala

3915. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of STD booths and Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Kerala during 1991-92;

(b) the number of applications pending for allotment of STD booths and Public Call Offices in Kerala;

(c) the number of Post Offices in Kerala where such facilities are proposed to be provided during 1991-92; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 300 STD Booths and 300 Local Public Telephones (Public Call Offices) are proposed to be opened in Kerala Circle during 1991-92.

(b) The number of applications pending for allotment of STD booths is 1250 and for Local PTs (Public Call Offices) 505.

(c) and (d) 7 Local PTs in Post Offices have already been provided during the period 1.4.91 to 31.7.91 and there is no further proposal in this regard during the remaining part of the year.

### Development of Fisheries in Kerala

3916. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of Kerala has submitted to the Union Government schemes for the development of fisheries and welfare of the fishermen of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(d) The funds proposed to be provided for those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala has submitted a number of schemes/proposals for development of fisheries as well as for the welfare of Fishermen. Some of the important schemes/proposals are:

- (i) Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project Phase-III at a block cost of Rs. 6707.90 lakhs to be implemented by the Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development (MATSYAFED) and by Primary Fishermen Development and Welfare Cooperative Societies Ltd. The National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 3560 lakhs on 12.8.91.
- (ii) Project on Prawan Culture at an estimated cost of Rs.1377.50 lakhs to be implemented by MATSYAFED and Primary Fishermen Development and Welfare Cooperative Societies Ltd. was posed by National Cooperative Development Corporation to the EEC for funding. The EEC have expressed their inability to consider the project for funding.
- (iii) Proposal for construction of a fishery harbour at Chombal with an estimated cost of Rs.333 lakhs was received on 21.7.1991. Ministry of Agriculture, on examination of the proposal, advised the State Government to send the proposal after getting approved by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), which is necessary for such a proposal.
- (iv) Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act/Rules. A centrally sponsored scheme has been formulated for strengthening marine enforcement facilities of all Maritime States including Kerala.

(v) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Welfare of Fishermen such as Development of Model Fishermen Village, Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen and Savings-cum-Relief for Marine Fishermen have been approved for implementation in various States including Kerala in 1991-91.

#### **Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Adoor District in Kerala**

3917. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to expand and provide STD facility in various telephone exchanges in Adoor district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Adoor in Kerala is not a District, but a Taluka of Pathanamthitta district. There are 5 exchanges in Adoor Taluka, namely, Adoor, Ezhamkulam, Kadambanadu, Kodumon and Pandalam. At present Adoor has STD facility. There are no immediate plans for providing STD facility to the remaining exchanges.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assistance to Foreign Missionaries in Bihar**

3918. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Ministers of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance received by the foreign missionaries in Bihar from the foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) whether it is obligatory on the part of donor to furnish information about these funds to the concerned State Government or the Union Government;

(c) whether the Government have received any information about the misuse of these funds during the said period; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 regulates receipt and utilisation of Foreign Contributions received by associations/organisations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes, etc. Foreign Missionaries-wise information is not maintained.

(b) Under the provisions of the Act, it is not obligatory on the part of the donor to furnish information about funds to the concerned State Government or the Union Government.

(c) No instance of misuse has come to notice during the said period.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Bonds Executed by Kuwait Refugees of Indian Origin**

3919. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the decision taken by the Government in regard to the bonds which were got executed by the Kuwait refugees of Indian origin when they were brought to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH

SOLANKI): The Government of India vide Gazette Notification dated 20th March, 1991 has waived the recovery of repatriation charges from the Indians who were evacuated from Kuwait to India during the period commencing on 2nd August, 1990 and ending with 14th March, 1991. Therefore bonds executed by them are not enforceable.

#### **Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra**

3920. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether feasibility studies regarding those projects have been conducted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the ongoing irrigation projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e) A statement giving status of appraisal and details of ongoing irrigation projects of Maharashtra is attached.

### **STATEMENT**

(A) Status of Appraisal of Irrigation Projects

S.No.	Status of clearance	No. of Major	Projects Medium
1.	Techno-economic examination completed, found acceptable by the Advisory Committee and referred to Planning Commission for clearance after compliance of observations of Advisory Committee.	2	1
2.	Techno-economic examination completed and found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to compliance of certain observations by the State Government.	10	17
3.	Techno-economic examination completed ready for consideration of the Advisory Committee.	1	—
4.	Under correspondence with the State Government for establishing their techno-economic viability.	2	4
Total		15	22

For laying down comprehensive guidelines for preparation of project reports, the Central Government had constituted a Working Group in 1977-78. The Working Group after deliberation, prepared guidelines in 1980 for

preparation of detailed project reports on irrigation and multipurpose projects. The guidelines include the types of investigations and studies to be made for establishing the techno-economic viability of the proposal. The guidelines have

been circulated to all the State Governments for use in preparation of project reports keeping in view the guidelines, the State Governments prepare the detailed project reports and submitted to the Central Water Commission for techno-economic

appraisal. Before recommending the project for investment clearance, the Central Water Commission ensures that various planning studies have been conducted by the State Authorities justifying the investment proposed.

## (B) Details of ongoing Major and Medium Projects

## (i) Financial

(Rs. in Crores)

Category	No. of Projects	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure upto 3/90.	Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91	Outlay for 1991-92 as re-commended by Working Group
<b>MAJOR</b>					
Approved	28	5587.82	2212.00	189.33	285.80
Unapproved	10	990.11	98.36	6.06	—
<b>MEDIUM</b>					
Approved	43	686.36	153.20	56.01	69.83
Unapproved	23	204.34	20.91	11.97	8.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7468.63</b>	<b>2484.47</b>	<b>263.37</b>	<b>364.08</b>

## (ii) Physical

Thousand Hectares

Category	No. of Projects	Ultimate Potential	Potential created upto and end VII Plan	Anticipated achievement for 1990-91 Potential	Target for 1991-92 Potential
<b>MAJOR</b>					
Approved	28	1740.53	513.02	24.20	29.00
Unapproved	10	311.86	—	—	—
<b>MEDIUM</b>					
Approved	43	241.92	44.13	6.4	13.35
Unapproved	23	86.66	4.62	0.1	0.5

**Development of Agriculture in Maharashtra**

3921. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new schemes for the development of agriculture in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c): Schemes for creation of infrastructural facilities for extension training programme, establishment of composite farmers agro-service centre and popularisation of improved agricultural implements have been sanctioned for implementation in

1991-92. Schemes for development of coconut, cashewnut, spices and vegetables have also been sanctioned for 1991-92.

**Credit to Fishermen Cooperative Societies**

3922. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide credit to fishermen cooperative societies for acquiring fishing boats, nets and for creation of infrastructure facilities to produce advanced Carp fingerlings; and

(b) if so, the measure taken/proposed to be taken to assist the fishermen cooperative societies in Orissa?

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

(b) National Cooperative Development

Corporation (NCDC) has sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 441.69 lakhs to fishermen cooperative in Orissa of which an amount Rs. 62.1 lakhs has been released so far. The sanction includes an assistance of Rs. 356.82 lakhs towards purchase of boats, nets, creation of marketing infrastructure etc. under the Integrated Fisheries Development Project involving an outlay of Rs. 413.57 lakhs in Chilka lake area.

NCDC has tentatively earmarked an outlay of Rs. 109.00 lakhs for assisting the various programmes of fishermen cooperative in Orissa during 1991-92.

#### **Central Assistance for Irrigation Potential in Kerala**

3923. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of Central assistance proposed to be provided to Kerala for creation of irrigation potential during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular sector of development or project. The Working Group of Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 99.10 crores to Kerala for irrigation sector during 1991-92.

#### **Fishing Harbour Projects of Kerala**

3924. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the Fishing Harbour Projects of Kerala pending with the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): No fishing harbour project of Kerala is pending with the Union Government. The proposals for the construction of fishing harbours at Mopla Bay and Chombal, estimated to cost Rs. 505.00 lakhs and Rs. 393.00 lakhs respectively, are pending with the State Government for want of obtaining clearance from Environment Protection Act/Rules.

[Translation]

#### **New Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan**

3925. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new telephone exchanges likely to be installed in Rajasthan during 1991-92; and

(b) the time by which these exchanges will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A list of exchanges likely to be installed in Rajasthan during 1991-92 are as per attached Statement.

(b) These exchanges are planned to start functioning by March, 1992.

### **STATEMENT**

*It is planned to install 50 exchanges in Rajasthan in 1991-92. The list of probable locations is given below:*

District	Name of Place	Equipped capacity proposed
Ajmer	1. Dhundhari	25 lines
	2. Ramgarh	25 "
Alwar	3. Neemrana	25 "
	4. Naharpura	25 "
Banswara	5. Chanduji Ka gura	25 "
	6. Gandhav	25 "
Bharatpur	7. Dehra	25 "
	8. Bajju Khalsa	25 "
Bikaner	9. Nal	25 "
	10. Chikarda	25 "
Chittorgarh	11. Bhinota	25 "
	12. Rood	25 "
Churu	13. Salamgarh	25 "
	14. Lachadsar	25 "
	15. Mehroran Upadhiyan	25 "

District	Name of Place	Equipped capacity proposed
Dausa	16. Chjandiawas	25 "
	17. Bajjupura	25 "
Dungarpur	18. Manda	25 "
	19. Jamua Ramgarh	128 Port, C-DST
Jaipur	20. Raithal	25 lines
	21. Marwah	25 "
Jaisalmer	22. Bhaniyana	25 "
	23. Bangri	25 "
Jhunjhunu	24. Bakhtawarpura	25 "
	25. Chapoli	25 "
Jodhpur	26. Dulania	25 "
	27. Gajainghpur	25 "
Kota	28. Gagan	25 "
	29. Khejadila	25 "
Nagaur	30. Seemalia	25 "
	31. Anushakti	512 Port ILT
Pali	32. Pachwa	25 lines
	33. Sanjoo	25 "
Rajaamand	34. Noowa	25 "
	35. Rohandi	25 "
Sawaimadhopur	36. Siriyali	25 "
	37. Falka	25 "
Sikar	38. Ghore Ghati	25 "
	39. Gaguli	25 "
Sringanganagar	40. Piloda	25 "
	41. Gilloond	25 "
Sikar	42. Ajnoti	25 "
	43. Haroti	25 "
Sikar	44. Churoli	25 "
	45. Sewad Bari	25 "
Sikar	46. Nagwa	25 "
	47. Bwai	25 "
Sikar	48. Bajor	25 "
	49. Najrana	25 "
	50. 19 Z	25 "

### Kidnappings By Terrorists In Punjab

3926. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of kidnapping of men, women and children registered during the last three years in Punjab;

(b) the number of persons rescued out of them; and

(c) how many of them were killed by terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Rolling Mills in Assam

3927. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rolling mills

lying closed in Assam and since when.

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of capital blocked and the number of persons rendered unemployed as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken for their revival and the time by which those mills are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### Membership of NAM and SAARC

3928. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on

maintaining India's membership of NAM and SAARC including staff for the purpose; and

(b) whether the political and economic gains to the country are in commensurate with such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) As a member of SAARC India is required to make a contribution to meet the expenses of the SAARC Secretariat, including its expenses on staff. The annual expenditure on this account has been Rs. 18.04 lakhs, Rs. 11.93 lakhs and Rs. 31.25 lakhs during financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. India does not incur any expenditure on maintaining membership of NAM.

(b) We believe that the political and economic gains to the country are commensurate with such expenditure.

#### **UNDP Assistance for Aluminium Silicon Alloy Project in Orissa**

3929. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sought UNDP assistance for the proposed Aluminium Silicon Alloy Project and the Aluminium Rolled Product Project in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India have availed of UNDP assistance for determining techno-economic feasibility of Industrial Scale electro-smelting of Aluminium-Silicon Alloys in Orissa based on pilot technological testing of Indian raw materials. The UNDP input allocated for this project of National Aluminium Company Limited is US \$ 3,28,000. Draft of the final report has been received from UNDP.

Government have not sought any UNDP assistance for an aluminium rolled product project in Orissa.

[Translation]

#### **Assistance to Bihar to meet Natural Calamities**

3930. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the funds allocated to Bihar during last three years to meet the situation arising out of Natural Calamities in the State; and

(b) the funds actually utilised by the State Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Details of amount allocated by the Central Government for meeting the situation arising out of natural calamities in the State of Bihar during last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount Allocated
1988-89	Rs.33.75 crores in Margin Money including a ceiling of Rs 24.31 crores approved for expenditure on relief on account of earthquake.
1989-90	Rs.33.75 crores in Margin Money.
1990-91	Rs.35.00 crores in Calamity Relief Fund (Rs.26.25 crores Central share and Rs. 8.75 crores State share)

(b) Information is being collected.

[English]

#### **Bomb Explosion at Indira Gandhi International Airport**

3931. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb explosion took place at the Indira Gandhi International Airport shortly after midnight on June 24, 1991;

(b) the number of persons apprehended in this connection so far; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure safety at this Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One person has been arrested so far.

(c) The measures to ensure safety at the Airport include intensified checking; deployment of extra pickets; instructing visitors not to touch suspicious articles;

thorough checking of all incoming and outcoming vehicles near the Airport, etc.

**Rates for STD calls made after 11 P.M.**

3932. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the rates for STD calls made between 11.00 P.M. and 4.00 A.M.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the new Stations proposed to be connected with STD during 1991 in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The following stations in Maharashtra are proposed to be provided with the STD facility during the remaining part of the year i.e. upto 31.12.1991, subject to the availability of the equipment—

Paithan, Murtizapur, Chalisgaon, Savda, Katol, Nagothane, Karjat, Bhuij, Pen, & Igatpuri.

**Migration of Hindus from Pakistan and Bangladesh**

3933. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from Bangladesh and Pakistan during 1989, 1990 and 1991 so far, separately alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to stop such migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) Bangladesh nationals including Hindus, who have entered India after 25th March, 1971 without valid travel documents, are treated as infiltrators. Since they enter surreptitiously and go underground, it is not possible to determine how many such persons have come to India. There are standing

instructions to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to detect and deport infiltrators.

According to the reports received from the various State Governments and the concerned agencies, there is no significant migration of Hindus from Pakistan. Hindus, like other Pakistani nationals, visit India with valid travel documents. While some of them return to Pakistan, others apply for long term stay facilities in India. No separate statistics of Pakistani Hindus visiting India on valid travel documents has been maintained.

**Closure of Indian Embassy in Kuwait**

3934. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Kuwait remained closed for some time during the Gulf war;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has since started functioning;

(d) if so, since when;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any reduction in the number of Indians working in the Embassy after the Gulf war; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir because the Iraqi occupation authorities made its normal functioning impossible.

(c) to (e) following the liberation of Kuwait, the Indian Embassy in Kuwait, resumed functioning from March 28, 1991.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The details are as under:

**Pre-occupation:**

India based : 31

Local based : 24

**Past-Liberation:**

India based : 9

Local based: 13

The strength of the Embassy is determined by functional consideration and reviewed from time to time.

**Application for Mining Lease by BALCO**

3935. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited in Khur-khuri Dadar (Amarkantak) has applied for another mine;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the location of the mine applied for;

(c) whether the location of the mine comes under forest land;

(d) whether the company has complied with all the terms and conditions in regard to leased mine taken previously; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a decision on the application?

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

(b) The Company applied for another mine, namely Hazaridadar, in the Amarkantak area and has been granted a mining lease on 20-4-77 for 987 hectares of land for a period of 30 years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Company was provisionally permitted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to mine in 10 hectares of land out of the total area. However, permission to mine in the remaining area under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has not been granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

**Processing of Copper Ore**

3936. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper ore extracted from Malanjhand in Madhya Pradesh is sent to Rajasthan for processing;

(b) if so, the quantity of copper ore

sent to Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the cost per tonne on its transportation and the total amount spent as freight during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) Copper ore from Malanjhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh, after beneficiation into concentrates, is sent to Khetri Copper Complex, Rajasthan for further processing. The quantity of concentrates sent to KCC, the cost per tonne on transportation and the total amount spent as freight during the last three years is indicated below:—

Year	Quantity (in dry metric tonnes)	Rate for transportation per dry metric tonnes (Rs. per tonne)	Total freight paid (Rs. lakhs)
1988-89	47965	541.65	259.80
1989-90	63342	592.64	375.39
1990-91	42062	918.69	386.42

[Translation]

**BALCO in Khur-khuri Dadar, M.P.**

3937. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the period of lease of the Bharat Aluminium Company at Khur-khuri Dadar in Madhya Pradesh and since when this Company has been functioning there;

(b) whether all the terms and conditions of lease are being complied with by the Company; and

(c) the royalty paid by the Company during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The Bharat Aluminium Company has been functioning in khur-khuri Dadar in Madhya Pradesh since 1969. The period of mining lease is 30 years w.e.f. 12.6.1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Royalty paid by the Company for Amarkantak Mine (Khur-khuri Dadar) for the last three years is as follows:—

1988-89	—	Rs. 2198290
---------	---	-------------

1989-90 — Rs. 1916610  
 1990-91 — Rs. 1376780

#### Abduction by ULFA

3938. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:  
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
 pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons abducted  
 by the United Liberation Front of Assam  
 terrorists during the last two years; and

(b) the amount extracted as ransom  
 by the ULFA terrorists from the  
 abducted persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
 AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
 THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
 (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) As per the  
 report of the State Govt., number of  
 persons abducted by the United  
 Liberation Front of Assam  
 since 1989 are as under:

1989	1990	1991 (upto 18.8.91)
16	146	83

(b) No confirmed report is available on  
 the amount of money extracted as  
 ransom in respect of the abducted  
 persons as they generally do not furnish  
 such details to the authorities out of  
 fear.

#### Bank Robberies in Delhi

3939. SHRI RAM NARIAN BERWA:  
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
 pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies  
 committed in Delhi during the last three  
 years;

(b) the number of persons killed and  
 the amount looted in such incidents;

(c) whether the Government propose  
 to provide any financial assistance to the  
 families of the persons killed in those  
 incidents;

(d) whether the Government have  
 provided employment to any of the  
 persons belonging to the families of the  
 deceased;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
 AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
 (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) 5 cases of  
 bank robberies have taken place in  
 Delhi during the period from 1.1.88 to  
 31.7.1991.

(b) 5 persons were killed and  
 approximately an amount of Rs.  
 12,71,179/- was looted in these cases.

(c) to (f) The concerned bank has  
 paid cash relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh each to  
 the next of kin of all the five persons  
 killed. The bank has assured to offer  
 compassionate appointment to the  
 eligible family members of the deceased  
 employees.

#### Constitution of State Security Commissions

3940. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:  
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Police  
 Commission had suggested in its  
 second report to constitute a State  
 Security Commission in each State so  
 that police investigation may be  
 conducted on the principles of justice;

(b) if so, whether such Commissions  
 have been constituted in some States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Union  
 Government propose to issue directives  
 to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
 AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
 THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
 (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) 'Police' being a State  
 subject it is for the State Governments  
 to implement the recommendations of  
 the National Police Commission  
 including those concerning the  
 constitution of a State Security  
 Commission.

#### Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on Agricultural Development

3942. PROF UMMAREDDY

VENKATESWARLU:

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:

SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
 pleased to state the steps taken by the

Union Government to implement the recommendations of the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on Agricultural Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Action has been initiated to finalise Government views on the recommendations of Bhanu Pratap Singh's Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programmes in consultation with concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

#### Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

3943. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers covered

under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during 1990-91, State-wise; and

(b) the target fixed for 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) A Statewise statement showing the number of farmers covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) during 1990-91 is enclosed;

(b) The CCIS is a voluntary Scheme. Implementing State/UTs are free to implement it in any area. Accordingly, no State-wise targets are fixed under the Scheme. However, at the National level a target of covering 52 lakh farmers has been fixed for 1991-92 under the CCIS.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No	State	No. of farmers covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,90,164
2.	Assam	21,797
3.	A & N Island	262
4.	Bihar	1,34,708
5.	Goa	1,141
6.	Gujarat	5,90,355
7.	Himachal Pradesh	180
8.	Karnataka	41,056
9.	Kerala	23,612
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,12,877
11.	Maharashtra	7,24,002
12.	Meghalaya	36
13.	Orissa	1,81,128
14.	Pondicherry	1,413
15.	Tamil Nadu	2,47,397
16.	Tripura	1,657
17.	West Bengal	2,58,679
		27,30,464

#### Sub-Institutes of Central Hindi Training Institute

3944. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Hindi Training Institute has set up sub-institutes during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Sub-Institutes of the Central Hindi Training Institute were set up during 1990-91, one each at Madras (Tamil Nadu) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

[English]

#### Telephone Connections in Kangra and Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh

3945. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in

Kangra and Chamba districts of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which new electronic telephone exchanges are expected to be commissioned and telephone connections are likely to be provided to all applicants on the waiting list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) Number of applicants on waiting list (as on 31.7.91) for telephone connections is:

(i) In District Kangra — 1129

(ii) In District Chamba — 308

(b) During 1991-92 three new Electronic Exchanges are expected to be commissioned in Chamba district and ten in Kangra district. More Electronic exchanges will be commissioned progressively during 8th Plan period. Expansion plans have been drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively by March 1995.

#### **New Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh**

3946. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for setting up of new telephone exchanges in Alampur, Sansai, Barot and Rajhun in Palampur Sub-Division of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir, at Alampur only.

(b) 25 Lines Automatic exchange at Alampur is planned to be opened by March, 1992.

(c) At present, there is no registered demand for opening of exchanges at Barot, Rajhun and Sansai. However one Public Call Office (PCO) at Sansai from Chadhar exchange has been planned for installation by March, 1992.

#### **Move by European Parliament Against Sardar Sarovar Project**

3947. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "EC urged against Narmada loan" appearing in the Indian Express (Bombay edition) dated July 15, 1991 wherein it has been stated that the European Parliament has urged the member-states of the European Commission (EC) to refuse approval of any further application to the World Bank for loans to individual sub-projects forming part of the Sardar Sarovar Project or for the next major Narmada Valley Project till a comprehensive resettlement programme was submitted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The European Commission, which is the executive authority of the European Parliament, has clearly stated that according to the information available with them the Project is well thought of and, therefore, needs to be supported. In view of this, Government does not propose to respond to the resolution.

#### **Capacity Utilisation of DMS Milk Plants**

3948. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of the Delhi Milk Scheme plants during the last three years and upon June, 1991, year-wise;

(b) the progress made in modernisation/renovation of these plants and equipments; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the benefits of better capacity utilisation and modernisation reach the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) The capacity utilisation of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) plants during the last

three years and upon June, 1991 is as follows:—

Year	Capacity utilisation
1988-89	95.5%
1989-90	107.1%
1990-91	110.7%
1991-92	94.1%

(April, 1991 to June, 1991)

(b) The progress made in modernisation / renovation of plants and equipments is as follows:—

1. Bottling plants have been replaced with new Polypack Machines.
2. Two Milko-Scans for quick and accurate testing of Fat and SNF contents have been installed.
3. Elecster Plant has been installed to process and pack sterilised flavoured milk in polypacks.
4. Old Milk Pasteurisers have been replaced with new ones.
5. Two Silo Tanks of One Lakh litres capacity each have been installed and two more Silo Tanks of same capacity are being installed.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme is a public utility Organisation. All measures to improve its capacity utilisation and modernisation of plant and equipments benefit the consumers.

#### Supply of DMS Milk

3949. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR  
KANODIA:

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received between January—June, 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 MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) 907 complaints were received by the DMS. These related to irregular timings in opening depots and unauthorised bulk sale of milk.

(b) The complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken including

cancellation of agencies and removal of errant staff.

#### World Bank Assistance for Purchase of Telecom Components

3950. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have requested the World Bank for providing financial assistance for the purchase of telecom components;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has sent a two member team to India in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d) Discussions were held in September 1990 with World Bank for possible funding of the procurement of components to meet the telecom sector requirements. World Bank suggested a telecom sector study to cover status of plans, indigenous technology development and production constraints, if any. Government accepted this proposal and a group of experts from World Bank have carried out the study during the period February to May, 1991. Report of the World Bank is still to be received.

[Translation]

#### Commemorative Postal Stamp "Shaheed Birsa Adivasi"

3951. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a commemorative postal stamp on "Shaheed Birsa Adivasi"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. A commemorative postage stamp has already been issued on "Birsa Munda" on 15th November, 1988.

(b) Does not arise.

### Telephone Facility in Post Offices of Orissa

3952. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh districts in Orissa where telephone facility is not available at present; and

(b) the time by which telephone facility is likely to be provided in all the above Post Offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of Post Offices where Telephone facilities are not available at present are as under:

<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices without Telephone Facilities</i>
1. Keonjhar	284
2. Mayurbhanj	593
3. Sundergarh	307

(b) The Department has planned to provide Telephone Facilities in all village Panchayats during 1991—95. These Telephones will be located at Post Offices, Panchayat Offices, Grocer's Shop or other suitable places with public Access.

[English]

### Integration of Intelligence Agencies

3953. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to integrate the functioning of the various intelligence agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an office of Chief of Intelligence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Introduction of Commercial Data Service

3954. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commercial data Service has been introduced in the country;

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

(c) whether terminal for this service have since been installed at some places in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(e) whether this service will help development of rural areas;

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

(g) whether some more terminals are to be installed in the country in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The commercial data service has been introduced with the commission of Remote Area Business Message Network (RABMN). This is a satellite based Data Network comprising of Master Earth Station co-located with Delhi Earth Station at Sikandrabad (UP) & users' owned Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) installed at their premises.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 77 VSATs have been installed so far at different user premises throughout the country. The present unit cost of VSAT is about Rs. 5.2 lakhs.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The introduction of this network will provide direct data communication facilities to remotely located project sites, mines, industries in rural areas which will help in enhancing the socio-economic conditions of rural areas.

(g) Yes, Sir.

### STD Facility in U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan

3955. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided STD facility to cities/towns having an estimated population of 1,00,000 or above;

(b) if so, the names of such cities/towns in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which have not so far been provided with STD facility;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the action proposed to be taken to extend STD facility to each town of these States;

(e) whether cities/towns having population of less than one lakh have been provided with STD facility; and

(f) if so, the details of such cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir; except a few.

(b) In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh all cities/towns having population of more than one lakh (as per 1961 Census) have been provided with STD facility.

But in U.P. four such cities i.e. Amroha, Farukhabad, Jhansi and Sambha have not been provided with S.T.D. facility.

(c) Due to the non-automatisation of the manual exchanges at these places and in addition non-availability of transmission media for Amroha and Sambal consequent to the shortages of equipment.

(d) S.T.D. facility to each town of these States would be provided as per Eighth Plans objectives. Eighth Plan objectives in regard to the provision of STD facility are as follows:—

- i) All the DHQs not covered in the Seventh Plan period.
- ii) All sub-divisional headquarters, equivalent Tehsil/Block Development headquarters.
- iii) All telephone exchanges of capacity 500 lines and above as on 1.4.90.
- iv) All tourist centres, industrial growth centres, pilgrim centres.
- v) Other automatic exchanges justified by traffic and subject to feasibility.

(e) No, only partly provided.

(f) The details are given in the attached Statement.

#### STATEMENT

*The following Cities/Towns in U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan having population of less than one lakh as per 1961 census have been provided with S.T.D. facility:—*

#### Uttar Pradesh—(124)

Almora, Amethi, Anandnagar, Anpara, Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Badohi, Bakshi Ka Talab, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Bansgaon, Barabanki, Barausa, Baraut, Barhalganj, Basti, Beejpur (Rihandnagar), Bhatparrani, Bijnore, Biswara, Campierganj, Captainganj, Chatta, Clement Town (Dehradun), Dadri, Deoband, Deoria, Dewasharif, Dhanpatganj, Dostpur, Etah, Fatehpur, Gauriganj, Ghazipur, Gokul, Golabazar, Gonda, Gopeshwar, Gopiganj, Hamirpur, Handla, Hardoi, Hamahi, Hathras, Jagdishpur, Jagdishpur Ind. Area, Jamo, Jaswantnagar, Kadipur, Kannauj, Kasganj, Kashipur, Kasia, Kauriram, Khamria, Khurja, Kichha, Koeripur, Kosikalan, Kurebhar, Kurebhor, Lakhimpur-kheri, Lalitpur, Lambhua, Loni, Maharajganj, Mahmoodabad, Mainpuri, Malihabad, Mankapur, Mathura-refinery, Mauaima, Maunathbhanjan, Modinagar, Mohanlalganj, Mugalsarai, Musafirkhana, Mussoorie, Naini (Allahabad), Nainital, Nandganj, Narora, Nautanwa, Nawabganj, Noida, Orai, Padrauna, Pauri, Phaphamau-Allahabad, Phulpur, Phulpur (Allahabad), Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Premnagar (Dehradun), Raebareilly, Raja-Ka-Talab, Rajpur (Dehradun), Ramganj, Ramnagar, Raniganj, Ranikhet, Foorkee, Rudrapur, Salempur, Sandila, Sardarnagar, Shahjandwa (Gorakhpur), Shaktinagar, Shergarh, Shikohabad, Shukalabazar, Sidharthnagar, Simiri, Siswa Bazar, Sitapur, Soorajpur, Sultanpur, Tundla, Ujhani, Unnao, Vrindaban.

#### Madhya Pradesh—(34)

Adampur, Ambikapur, Berasia, Balaghat, Bhind, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Damoh, Dhamtari, Hoshangabad, Itarsi, Jaora, Jagdalpur, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandsaur, Mhow, Morena, Mandideep, Mandla, Misrod, Nagda, Obedullaganj,

Pithampur, Rajnandagaon, Raigarh, Raisen, Satna Sehore, Seoni, Sanawada, Vidisha.

**Rajasthan—(28)**

Abu Rond, Bauswara, Baran, Barmer, Behror, Bhiwadi, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Madanganj, Mandore (Jodhpur), Nagaur, Palimarwar, Phalodi, Pitani, Pokaren, Reni, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi, Sumerpur, Tonk, Hanuman Garh.

**New Passport Office Building in Delhi**

3956. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a new and modern building for passport office in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Opening of Telegraph Offices in Azamgarh District of U.P.**

3957. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to open telegraph offices in Thekma, Burdhe, Mohammadpur and Gosai-Ki-Bazar under Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to open telegraph offices at the above places; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) Telegraph facilities are already available at Thekma, Bardah (There does not appear to be any place by the name Burdhe), Mohammadpur and Gosai-Ki-Bazar from the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices. The current telegram traffic does not justify opening of independent Telegraph Offices at these places.

**Residential Accommodation for P&T Employees in Mau and Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh**

3958. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to construct Government quarters for the employees of the Department of Posts and Telegraph in Mau and Azamgarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of quarters to be constructed, with locations thereof and by what time; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for providing Government accommodation to all the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) *Department of Posts—No, Sir. Department of Telecom—Yes, Sir.*

(b) *Department of Posts—Not applicable.*

*Department of Telecom.*

The following No. of quarters proposed for construction:

(i) Azamgarh (Microwave compound)

8 Type II  
& Already sanctioned.

1 Type III  
likely to be completed during 1992.

(ii) Mau (Staff Quarter Compound)

12 Type I &  
18 Type II Planned for

6 Type III construction.  
likely to be completed during 1992.

(c) *Department of Posts*

The policy relating to provision of staff quarters to postal employees is kept under constant review and satisfaction level suitably raised depending upon availability of resources etc. The Department is making efforts to achieve overall satisfaction level of about 15% at present.

*Department of Telecommunications*

As per policy of the Department 20% staff satisfaction is to be met during 8th plan period.

**Linking Gurgaon with Delhi by STD 3959.** SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link Gurgaon, Taoru, Sohna, Nun, Ferozpur Jhirka, Hathin and Punhana with Delhi by S.T.D.; and

(b) if so, the time by which S.T.D. facility is likely to be provided in those cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gurgaon is already linked with STD facility. The rest are planned to be provided with STD facility progressively by 1994-95.

**Temporary Telephone Connections on Medical Grounds**

3960. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary telephone connections provided on medical grounds during the last one year;

(b) the number of applications received during the last one year and the number of applications out of them found fake and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the temporary telephone connections are likely to be provided to the remaining applicants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) No separate record of applications for temporary telephone connections on medical grounds is maintained. Therefore, it would not be possible to furnish the information.

(c) Temporary connections are given immediately subject to technical feasibility.

*[English]*

**Fruit and Vegetable Project of NDDB**

3961. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Delhi where the retail

outlets of Fruit and Vegetable Project of NDDB are functioning;

(b) the profit earned by NDDB from those outlets last year;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open similar outlets in other housing colonies of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The places where NDDB Fruit and Vegetable retail outlets are functioning is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) The project does not maintain separate account of profit earned from these outlets.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The details are given in the attached Statement-II

(e) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT—I

*Detail of F & V Project Retail Outlets in Operation in Delhi City*

<i>Retail Outlet No</i>	<i>Location</i>
1002	Greater Kailash—Part-I
1004	Kalkaji
1005	Chitaranjan Park
1006	Lajpat-Nagar—National Park
1007	Lajpat Nagar—Police Station
1009	Defence Colony
1014	Haus Khas
1015	Sarvodaya Enclave
1016	Andrews Ganj
1017	Krishna Market
1018	Malviya Nagar
1019	Panchsheel Park
1021	Govind Puri
1022	East of Kailash
1024	Nav Jeevanvihar
1028	Gulmohar Park
1031	Jangpura Extension
1034	Masjid Moth
1036	South Extension Part—II
1038	Friends Colony
1040	Saket
1042	Dakshinpuri
1043	Dakshinpuri Extension
1044	Giri Nagar
1045	Mehrauli Badarpur Road Complex Sector-I
1050	Sadiq Nagar
1053	Greater Kailash—Part-II
1054	Sunlight Colony
1059	Sheikh Sarai
1063	Mehrauli Badarpur Road Complex Sector-III
1064	Madangir

<i>Retail Outlet No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1065	Alaknanda
1066	Sukhdev Vihar
1067	Sidhartha Extension
1068	Sarita Vihar
1070	Saket
1071	Khal Gaon
1072	Kalkaji Extension
1104	R.K. Puram Sector-IV
1106	R.K. Puram Sector-VIII
1107	R.K. Puram Sector-XII
1109	Munirka
1112	Vasant Vihar
1113	Saadarjung Enclave
1117	Saadarjung (Opp. Kamal Cinema)
1119	Nanak Pura
1120	Delhi Cantt
1121	Delhi Cantt (Gopinath Bazar)
1124	R.K. Puram Sector-I
1126	South Moti Bagh
1127	R.K. Puram Sector-9
1129	Vasant Kunj
1130	Munirka Vihar
1131	Vasant Kunj, Pkt.-1 Sector-C
1132	Vasant Kunj, Pkt.-8 Sector-C
1133	Vasant Kunj D3D4
1134	Katwaria Sarai
1201	Lodhi Colony
1202	Kidwai Nagar
1205	Moti Bagh
1210	Pandara Road
1211	Baba Kharak Singh Marg
1215	Jor Bagh
1217	Bengali Mkt
1218	South Avenue
1220	Laxmibai Nagar
1221	Kaka Nagar
1222	Gole Market
1224	Chanakya Puri
1228	Netaji Nagar
1229	Sarojini Nagar
1232	Lodhi Colony
1233	Kali Bari
1301	Naraina Vihar
1303	Ranjit Nagar
1304	New Rajinder Nagar
1305	West Patel Nagar
1308	South Patel Nagar
1309	Old Rajinder Nagar
1319	Ranjnas Road
1323	Subadhras Colony
1332	Inder Puri
1410	Ram Nagar
1412	Minto Road
1501	Ashok Vihar
1504	Ashok Vihar
1505	Wazirpur II
1506	Lawrence Road, Block B-2
1510	Kehan Garj
1513	Kamala Nagar
1515	Mukerjee Nagar
1516	Model Town
1518	Rana Pratap Bagh
1520	Timar Pur
1521	Dhaka Colony
1527	Jehangir Puri
1528	Lawrence Road, Block C-7
1536	Ashok Vihar
1537	Shalimar Bagh

<i>Retail Outlet No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1538	Gulabi Bagh II
1544	Pitampura, Block-SU
1545	Pitampura Dakshini
1546	Pitampura Uttari
1547	Prashant Vihar
1601	Rajouri Garden
1604	Janakpuri, Block-B
1605	Janakpuri, Block-C
1607	Kirti Nagar
1611	Tagore Garden
1614	Madipur
1320	Inderlok
1616	Rajouri Garden
1617	Janakpuri, Block-C4-E
1622	Subhash Nagar
1627	Vikasuri
1634	Janakpuri, Block A3
1636	Shakur Pur
1638	Mangolpuri, Block-I
1639	Mangolpuri, Block-K
1640	Sultan Puri
1643	Rani Bagh
1645	Paschimjuri, Block-C
1646	Rajouri Garden (Hari Nagar)
	Shopping Centre G-8 Area
1647	Nangal Raya
1648	Raghubir Nagar
1651	Rajouri Garden, Block-J
1652	Paschim Vihar
1653	Saraswati Vihar
1654	Paschim Vihar
1655	R.B.I. Colony
1656	Pushperjali Enclave
1657	Lok Vihar
1658	Rohini Convenient Shopping Centre, Sector-VIII
1659	Rohini Convenient Shopping Centre, Sector-VII
1660	Rohini Sector-II
1661	Avantika Rohini
1662	Rohini Sector-III
1663	Vikas Puri
1664	Kasturba Apartments
1667	Rohini Sector-V
1668	Rohini Sector-VIII
1669	Rohini Sector-VII
1702	Geeta Colony
1706	Vivek Vihar
1711	Nand Nagari
1712	Khichri Pur
1715	Krishna Nagar
1723	Preet Vihar
1725	Trilok Puri
1726	Dilehad Garden
1730	Gagan Vihar
1731	AGCR Enclave
1732	Yamuna Vihar
1733	Trilokpuri (Pkt. III, Mayur Vihar)
1734	Anand Vihar, Block-A
1801	Noida Sector XII
1802	Noida Sector XV
1803	Noida Sector XX
1804	Noida Sector XIX
1805	Noida Sector XXVII
1806	Noida Sector XXXVII

Retail Outlet No.	Location
1807	Noida Sector XXI
1808	Noida Sector XXII
1809	Noida Sector XXVI

Retail Outlet No.	Location
1810	Noida Sector XXIX
1811	Noida Sector XXXXV
Total = 166 Retail Outlets in Operation	

### STATEMENT—II

Details of F & V Project Retail Outlets under Construction Commissioning in Delhi City

S.No.	Retail Outlet No.	Location
1.	1069	Sarita Vihar
2.	1644	Punjabi Bagh
3.	1663	Vikas Puri
4.	1665	Rohini
5.	1666	Rohini
6.	1670	Rohini
7.	1727	Fazalpur Mandavali
8.	1728	Fazalpur Mandavali
9.	1729	Fazalpur Mandavali
10.	1737	Suraj Mal Vihar
11.	1763	Loni Road
12.	—	Local Shopping Center, Gujjarawala Town
13.	—	Local Shopping Center, Shalimar Bagh
14.	—	Convenient Shopping Center, Pitampura V Poorvi
15.	—	Convenient Shopping Center, Ameenabad, Rajasthan Cooperative Housing Society
16.	—	Local Shopping Center, Pamposh Enclave
17.	—	Convenient Shopping Center, Sheikh Sarai, Phase-I (Near MIG, Retired Persons Housing Society)
18.	—	Shopping-Cum-Community Facilities Center, Kalkaji
19.	—	Convenient Shopping Center, Vasant Kunj, Pkt-P8, Sector B
20.	—	Mayur Vihar, Pocket-II Phase-I
21.	—	Local Shopping Center, Patparganj (Cooperative Housing Building Society), Mayur Vihar, Phase-I
22.	—	Mayur Vihar, Pocket-IV, Phase-I
23.	—	Local Shopping Centre, Mayur Vihar, Phase-II (22 Societies)
24.	—	Community Centre, Vikaspuri
25.	—	Paschim Vihar GH-13, Category II Housing
26.	—	Convenient Shopping Centre, Site-II, Paschimpun, GH-5 & 7 (G-17 Area)
27.	—	Swasthya Vihar (Cooperative Housing Building Society)
28.	—	Ministry of Health Curzon Road

#### Bansagar Dam Project

3962. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOUR-  
CES be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule fixed for  
completion of the inter-State Bansagar  
Dam Project;

(b) the present position of the Project;  
and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER  
RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN  
SHUKLA): (a) As per the decision of  
the 10th meeting of the Bansagar

Control Board held on 11.8.1990, the schedule of completion is as follow:—

- (i) Dam upto crest level— June, 1992  
(ii) With gates — June, 1995

(b) About 95% work on the Masonary Dam, 85% work on the Rock Fill Dam and 69% work on the Saddle Dam has been completed upto June, 1991.

(c) The time of completion depends on agreement on rehabilitation and resettlement policy and provision of commensurate funds for implementation of the works.

[*Translation*]

#### **New C-Dot Exchanges in M.P.**

3963. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether new C-Dot exchanges have been set up and manual exchanges replaced by such machines in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be set up?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below:—

<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>New Exchanges</i>	
Karmadi	Rattam
Gangarua	Seoni
Gorgeon	Khandwa
Pakhanjur	Bastar
Betubezar	Betul
Neelud	Bhopal

<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>District</i>
-------------------------	-----------------

#### *Manual Exchanges be Placed*

Dantewada	Bastar
Harpalpur	Chhattarpur
Rajgarh	Dhar
Bhitarwar	Gwalior
Saraipalli	Raipur

(c) The remaining manual exchanges could not be replaced due to non-availability of C-Dot exchange equipment.

(d) The remaining manual exchanges are planned to be replaced by 92-93 except Neemuch which will be replaced in 1993-94.

#### **Operation Flood-III Programme for Dairy Development**

3964. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to the each State under "Operation Flood-III" programme for dairy development during the last three years;

(b) whether the desired results have not been achieved by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement indicating the financial assistance provided to various states under Operation Flood-III Programme during the last three i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 is given in the annexed Statement.

(b) and (c) Reasonable progress has been achieved by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under Operation Flood Programme. The progress achieved upto March, 1991 is high-lighted below:—

<i>Key Items</i>	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>
(i) Dairy Cooperative Societies organised	3965	4914
(ii) Farmers Members (Lakh)	1.5	3.4
(iii) Average milk procurement during 1991. (Lakh Kg. per / day)	2.57	3.67
(iv) Milk Processing capacity (Lakh litre / day)	8.1	9.00
(v) Milk marketing (Lakh Lt. / day)	2.79	1.34
(vi) Cattle Feed Plants capacity (Mt. Tonnes per day)	200	400

**STATEMENT**

*Finance Assistance provided to various States under Operation Flood-III programme during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	535.29	464.56	627.63
Assam	101.49	25.67	16.37
Bihar	209.09	269.69	179.87
Goa	8.41	10.87	8.81
Gujarat	780.82	390.01	1119.01
Haryana	56.94	97.43	140.49
Himachal Pradesh	4.06	9.01	7.85
Karnataka	797.04	656.20	456.94
Kerala	291.35	131.68	106.27
Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.13	—
Madhya Pradesh	277.64	6.22	287.62
Maharashtra	399.46	81.09	126.43
Manipur	—	—	0.36
Mizoram	—	—	—
Nagaland	1.24	0.27	—
Orissa	65.43	65.46	64.73
Pondicherry	14.34	12.02	10.63
Punjab	358.37	216.02	892.67
Rajasthan	451.03	127.29	70.94
Sikkim	0.16	0.22	1.42
Tamil Nadu	96.28	221.26	430.51
Tripura	0.25	0.08	0.80
Uttar Pradesh	703.85	142.12	347.13
West Bengal	19.30	25.19	296.00

*[English]***Armed Forces Special powers act in Arunachal Pradesh**

3965. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enforced the 'Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958' in the State of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be withdrawn from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) In view of the continuing insurgent activities by some secessionist organisations in the region, the whole of the area of five kilometres along and extending upto the international boundary adjoining the State of Nagaland and the Tirap and the Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh has been declared as 'disturbed area'

under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The present situation in the area does not warrant the withdrawal of the Act.

*[Translation]***Shifting of Office of Post Master General in Rajasthan**

3966. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103 on January 3, 1991 and state:

(a) the reasons for not shifting the Post Master General's Office from Jaipur to Ajmer in Rajasthan so far; and

(b) the time by which the office is likely to be shifted and start functioning there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The orders for shifting the office of the Postmaster General, Eastern Region, Rajasthan from Jaipur to Ajmer with effect from 1.2.91 were issued on 10.1.91 and in compliance thereof Postmaster General, Eastern Region

Rajasthan and Director of Postal Services Eastern Region started functioning at Ajmer with effect from 1.2.91. However, the Bharatiya Postal Administrative Offices Employees Union, Jaipur filed an application in the Central Administrative Tribunal Jodhpur Bench against the orders of transfer of officers/officials of the office of Postmaster General, Eastern Region from Jaipur to Ajmer. The Central Administrative Tribunal, Jodhpur Bench passed an adinterim order against the transfer of officers/officials from Jaipur to Ajmer and also allowed the officers/officials who had already joined at Ajmer to re-join in Jaipur. The matter being sub-judice, it is not possible to shift the headquarters of Postmaster General, Eastern Region from Jaipur to Ajmer.

(b) Since the matter is sub-judice, it is not possible to indicate how much time it will take to shift the headquarters of the Postmaster General, Eastern Region, Rajasthan from Jaipur to Ajmer.

[English]

**Radio Telephone service in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra**

3967. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to instal radio telephone services in the hilly areas of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof including name of the villages; and

(c) the time by which the telephone exchange will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has a proposal to install public telephones on Radio Medium in hilly district of Ahmednagar in Maharashtra.

(b) The names of Village Panchayats which are planned to be provided with above public telephone facility are given in the attached Statement.

(c) Telephone exchanges are already working at Akola and Sangamner tehsil headquarters. Public telephones in

village Panchayats will start functioning progressively during 1991—95.

### STATEMENT

The names of Village-Panchayats planned to be provided with Public Telephones.

#### *Ahmednagar District*

##### 1. AKOLA TEHSIL:

1. Sugaon BK
2. Parkhatpur
3. Manoharpur
4. Wasare
5. Kalas BK
6. Kalas Kd
7. Kumbhofal
8. Sugaon Kd.
9. Dhamangaon Awari
10. Unchalhadak BK
11. Aurangpur
12. Mahanduri
13. Mahaidevi
14. Nimbral
15. Nilvande
16. Sherankhal
17. Indori
18. Ambad
19. Vithe
20. Jamgaon
21. Chitalvede
22. Pangri
23. Mihgras
24. Shelad
25. Padaline
26. Dhamangaon Pat
27. Chinchavane
28. Pimpalgaonkhand
29. Savargaonpat
30. Tahakari
31. Kumbhaland
32. Khirvire
33. Shenit
34. Ekadare
35. Padoshi
36. Sangvi
37. Kelimrambhanwadi
38. Mahalungi
39. Muthane
40. Dongargaon
41. Hivargaon
42. Pimpalgaon Nipani
43. Virgaon
44. Dholkari
45. Takali
46. Unchalhadak Kh.
47. Gardani
48. Dholewadi
49. Ambhol
50. Palthan
51. Ghoti
52. Shilwandi
53. Palvande
54. Abitkhind
55. Keltotur
56. Nachanthev
57. Tale
58. Lavkalloti
59. Karandi

60. Jachkwadi
61. Jambhale
62. Badgi
63. Lahit Kh.
64. Khilyachiwadi
65. Lahit BK
66. Waghapur
67. Bori
68. Manyale
69. Chas
70. Pimpaldari
71. Katamb
72. Kohandi
73. Kelungan
74. Malegaon
75. Kanad BK
76. Roadani
77. Babhutwandi
78. Wanjulshot
79. Titavi
80. Shelvihini
81. Pimpalgaon Nakvinda
82. Manoochi
83. Gondosni
84. Pari
85. Tanjare
86. Ghatghat
87. Shendi
88. Ghire
89. Murshet
90. Chinchondi
91. Waki
92. Malhere
93. Mutkhal
94. Shircumje BK
95. Savarkute
96. Ambit.
97. Cachealai
98. Udevale
99. Terungan
100. Dogaon.

## II. SANGAMNER TAHSIL:

1. Shirasgaon
2. Pengiri
3. Savarohal
4. Nimgaon Kd.
5. Nimgaon BK
6. Nandunmdumala
7. Mirzapur
8. Kauthe Dhandarphal
9. Nimaj
10. Vadgaon Landega
11. Pimpalgaon
12. Chikhali
13. Volhale
14. Nimgaon Bhojapur
15. Chikani
16. Savkhindi
17. Karhe
18. Pimple
19. Paregaon Kd.
20. Paregaon BK
21. Paleakheda
22. Sanewadi
23. Wadzari
24. Kesaha
25. Nemdhavan
26. Chorkandhe
27. Lohori
28. Mirpur

29. Sonishi
30. Tigaon
31. Vadzari Kd.
32. Pratappur
33. Chinchapur
34. Sadatpur
35. Rurangapur
36. Umbari Balapur
37. Konchi
38. Konkangaon
39. Manoli
40. Bazar Kd.
41. Rahimpur
42. Malegaon Havali
43. Kothewadi
44. Ramanapur
45. Kuran
46. Pokhari Haveli
47. Nilwande
48. Karule
49. Zole
50. Hivargaon Pavasa
51. Nimgaon Tambhi
52. Kolwade
53. Rankhambwadi
54. Hivargaon Pathar
55. Shirapur
56. Jambut BK
57. Mandave BK
58. Warvandi
59. Kavthe Malkapur
60. Shindodi
61. Khambe
62. Kharshine
63. Ghangaon
64. Khali
65. Karekathi
66. Pimprioke
67. Nandur Khandarmal
68. Akalapur
69. Kurkutwadi
70. Ambi Dumala
71. Mhaswandi
72. Kukundi
73. Bhojdari
74. Ambi Khalsa
75. Malegaon Pathar
76. Sawargaon Ghule
77. Sawargaon Tad
78. Javale Baleshwar
79. Pokhari Baleshwar
80. Pimpalgaon Matha
81. Dolesane
82. Kunjule Pathar
83. Mahahwadi
84. Kamthe Khed.
85. Kauthe BK
86. Vankute
87. Warudi Pathar
88. Shibalapur
89. Panodi
90. Digras
91. Malunje
92. Ambhore
93. Hangewadi
94. Shedgaon
95. Kankanpur
96. Ozar BK.
97. Pimpare
98. Jakhan

99. Kanoli
100. Waghapur
101. Nimbale
102. Deogaon
103. Ghulewadi
104. Sukewadi
105. Maldad
106. Khandgaon
107. Gunjalwadi
108. Kasare Dumala
109. Ravare
110. Ravlewadi.

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra**

3968. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide electronic telephone exchanges in Pamer, Kopargaon Shirampur, Jamked, Newasa and Sangamner in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the Electronic exchanges Planned for installation during 1991-95 are given below:-

Name of Exchange	Capacity	Lines
Pamer	200	..
Kopargaon	1,500	..
Shirampur	3,000	..
Jamked	384	..
Newasa	384	..
Sangamner	1,500	..

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

**New Telephone Exchanges in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra.**

3969. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra and the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared;

(b) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Ahmednagar district; and

(c) the towns in Ahmednagar which are being connected with STD facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Waiting list for telephone connection as on 30.6.91 was 6645. The expansion plans have been drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively by March 1995.

(b) 18 new telephone exchanges are planned to be installed during 1991-92.

(c) STD facility is planned to be provided at Shirdi. National Subscriber Dialling facility is already available at Ahmednagar. Ahmednagar MIDC, Pravaranagar, Shirampur and Taklibhan. Point to point STD facility is also already provided from Kopargaon to Bombay.

**New post offices in ahmednagar district of Maharashtra**

3970. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to open new post offices in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A target for opening of 6 extra departmental branch offices in Ahmednagar district has been fixed for the current year, subject to satisfaction of norms laid by the Department.

(b) and (c) Since proposals are still under formulation, it may not be possible to furnish the details thereof at this stage.

[Translation]

**Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing Companies**

3971. SHRI MOHAN VISHNU RAWLE:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone apparatus manufacturing companies owned by the

Union Government; and

(b) the manufacturing capacity of each of those companies and the actual production achieved?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There is only one Central Public Sector Undertaking, viz, M/s Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore which manufactures Telephone Instruments.

(b) M/s ITI have three units manufacturing telephone instruments, at Bangalore, Naini and Srinagar. The manufacturing capacity and production achieved in respect of three Units during 1990-91 is indicated in the following table:

Unit	Manufacturing capacity	Production achieved	Year
Bangalore	4.0 lakhs	3,72,386	1990-91
Naini	4.5 lakhs	3,62,500	1990-91
Srinagar	2.0 lakhs	42,725	1990-91

[*English*]

#### Ken Irrigation Project

3972. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be to state:

(a) whether the modified project report regarding the Ken Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh has been received by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The modified report on Ken Irrigation Project has not been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for techno-economic appraisal in Central Water Commission. The details about benefits and cost could be quantified after the modified proposal is formulated.

[*English*]

#### Short Term Loans for purchase and distribution of Agricultural Inputs

3973. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the short-term loans advanced to each State for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Short term loans are advanced to State Governments for Kharif and Rabi seasons separately for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. A statement indicating the amount of short term loan sanctioned to States for Kharif, 90 and Rabi, 90-91 seasons is enclosed.

### STATEMENT

*Short term loans advanced to States during 1990-91*

(*Rs. in crores*)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Short term loans advanced		
		Kharif 90 season	Rabi 90-91 season	Total 1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.85	11.65	33.50
2.	Karnataka	11.50	3.85	15.35
3.	Kerala	2.00	1.25	3.25
4.	Tamil Nadu	9.10	8.85	17.95
5.	Gujarat	NIL	12.95	12.95
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11.25	5.90	17.15
7.	Maharashtra	19.30	6.40	25.70
8.	Rajasthan	8.60	9.20	17.80
9.	Haryana	5.45	5.20	10.65
10.	Punjab	8.10	6.75	14.85
11.	Uttar Pradesh	17.65	17.95	35.60
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1.45	1.30	2.75
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	1.70	1.70

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Short term loans advanced		
		Khariif 90 season	Rabi 90-91 season	Total 1990-91
14.	Assam	3.40	1.90	5.30
15.	Bihar	16.40	13.90	30.30
16.	Orissa	8.90	3.05	11.95
17.	West Bengal	17.80	20.35	38.15
18.	Tripura	NIL	0.60	0.60
19.	Manipur	0.50	0.31	0.81
20.	Meghalaya	0.15	0.11	0.26
All India		163.40	133.17	296.57

[Translation]

### Import Of Oilseeds and Pulses

3974. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Quantity and value of Oilseeds and Pulses imported during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

#### Pulses

Import of pulses during the last three years is as under:-

(Quantity : '000 tonnes)  
(Value: Rs. Crores)

	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)	1990-91 (Provisional)
Quantity	827	429	792
Value	383.50	227.86	473.24

#### Oilseeds

As per the prevailing policy of Government of India, import of edible oils and oilseeds for recovery of vegetable oils can be done through the State Trading Corporation and the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation. Neither of these organisations imported any oilseeds during the past three years. However, a small quantity of other oilseeds was imported, the value of which was as follows:-

Year	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Value (in Rs.Crores)	7.61	3.49	6.42

### Production of Electronic Telephone Exchange Equipments

3975. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide telephone service to each village before the end of this decade;

(b) the number of electronic telephone exchanges required therefor;

(c) the number of electronic telephone exchange equipments expected to be produced by I.T.I. units during this period; and

(d) whether the remaining electronic telephone exchanges would be provided by I.T.I. by opening new units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, It is planned to provide each of nearly 5.76 lakh villages with at least a public telephone by the 2000 AD. To achieve this, connections will be given from the nearest telephone exchange. There is adequate capacity available with I.T.I. and other manufactures to meet the demand for small size electronic exchanges. Plans have also been drawn to achieve adequate production capacity within the country for large exchanges which includes upgradation of existing facilities of I.T.I. but no new Unit of I.T.I. is proposed at present.

### Production of Electronic Telephone Exchange Equipments

3976. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units set up by Indian Telephone Industry to manufacture Electronic Telephone Exchange equipments;

(b) the cost incurred thereon and the target fixed for production and the total production thereof;

(c) the measures being adopted to bring the production of these units at the level of their target; and

(d) the details of loss suffered and profit made in respect of each unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Four, Sir. These are at Bangalore (including Electronic City), Palghat, Man- kapur and Rae Bareli.

(b) The investment proposed for man- ufacture of Electronic Exchange Equip- ments for the Four locations, actual ex- penditure up to 31.3.1991, targets and production achieved for the year 1990-91 are indicated in the following table:

Name of the Unit	Project invest- ment cost (Rs in Crores)	Actual experi- diture in 31.3.91 (Rs in crores)	Produc 1990-91 (Kilo: lines)	
			Target	Achieved
Bangalore (including Electronic city unit)	46.38	18.79	275	218.5
Man- kapur	219.36	193.11	500	48.3
Rae Bareli	19.35	4.49	16	6.1
Palghat	67.57	55.62	107.6	32.7
			+45 kilo circuits of Digital TAX	+45.7 kilo circuits of Digital TAX

(c) Measures being adopted to im- prove production include:

- Introduce new incentive schemes based on quality, delivery and cost.
- Improve productivity at all levels.
- By upgradation of technology.
- By adopting standardisation in pro- cess and components.
- By better materials planning.

(d) The details of loss suffered and profit made in respect of each unit during the year 1990-91 are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Unit	Profit for 1990-91 (provisional)	Loss
Bangalore (Includ- ing Electronic city unit)	7.75	—
Palghat	0.06	—
Man- kapur	46.20	—
Rae Bareli	0.05	—

[English]

**Increase in Price of EC grade Aluminium**

3977. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation in con- nection with hike in price of EC grade aluminium;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) A representation has been re- ceived from the Cable and Conductors Manufacturers Association of India, which states *inter-alia* that indigenous prices of all non-ferrous metals must be pegged at the old price for at least nine months and that import of Aluminium should be liberalised with reduction in the customs duty.

(c) There is no Government control over prices of Aluminium including EC grade Aluminium. With the announce- ment of the New Trade Policy, aluminium can now be imported through Exim Scrips. The customs duty on import of Aluminium has been fixed after taking into account various factors including in- digenous availability.

**Mineral Deposits in the Country**

3978. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI :  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :  
SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of various mineral deposits in various States, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of each of these minerals excavated during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the plan, if any, for their commercial excavation in the near future, State-wise;

(d) the quantity of each of these minerals exported during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise; and

(e) the target fixed for export of these minerals during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF 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.

**Self-sufficiency in Edible Oil Production**

3979. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing level of production of oilseeds, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for attaining self-sufficiency in production of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The State-wise production of Oilseeds during 1989-90 and 1990-91 was as follows:

State	(Production in '000 tonnes)	
	1989-90	1990-91 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	2248.5	3074.0
Assam	146.2	209.0
Bihar	140.1	184.0
Gujarat	2486.9	2076.0
Haryana	428.8	691.0
Himachal Pradesh	5.2	6.0
Jammu & Kashmir	28.5	38.0
Karnataka	1415.4	1378.0
Kerala	18.4	13.0
Madhya Pradesh	2242.0	2982.0
Maharashtra	1835.1	1805.0
Orissa	830.1	899.0
Punjab	107.2	211.0
Rajasthan	1845.2	2503.0
Tamil Nadu	1305.7	1279.0
Uttar Pradesh	1181.3	1332.0
West Bengal	418.3	438.0
Others	66.6	81.0
<b>All India</b>	<b>16749.5</b>	<b>19099.0</b>

(b) To attain the self-sufficiency in edible oils in a given time frame, a mission approach has been adopted through the Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses. Different programmes have been taken up to tackle the problem from all angles i.e. development of production and processing technology, input support services to the farmers and marketing support. The input support service is provided to the farmers through the implementation of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), which provides finan-

cial support on production and distribution of seeds, rhizobial culture, plant protection chemicals and equipments improved farm implements and gypsum and pyrites distribution.

**Linguistic Minorities**

3980. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the list of linguistic minorities, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken for the promotion

and development of languages of linguistic minorities; and

(c) the States to which directions have been issued in this regard under Article 350-A of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) : (a) The list of Linguistic Minorities State-wise, is given in the 27th Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities which has been placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 29th July, 1991.

(b) The Government has appointed Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India under Article 350-B of the Constitution. The Commissioner submits Annual Report to the Government recommending *inter alia* various steps for the promotion and development of languages of linguistic minorities. Necessary action is taken by State Governments (and the Central Ministries/Departments wherever concerned) on the recommendations of the Commissioner.

(c) The Ministry of Welfare has not issued any direction to any state under Article 350-A of the Constitution.

[Translation]

#### **Inclusion of Millet under SFPP**

3981. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to include millet under Special Foodgrain Production Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Special Foodgrains Production Programme on Maize & Millete is under implementation since 1990-91 in 13 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & U.P. For implementation of the programme districts have been selected such as, Maize (59 districts), Jowar (68 districts), Bajra (49 districts) and Ragi (31 districts) to increase the production and productivity. An outlay of Rs. 20 Crores have been provided in 1991-92.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Fodder Banks**

3982. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up fodder-banks in the country; and

(b) if so, whether these fodder-banks are likely to be set up in the capitals and the district headquarters of each State?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Hoisting of National Flag at Jaipur Office of RFC**

3983. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Flag was hoisted at the Jaipur office of the Rajasthan Finance Corporation of the Republic Day this year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan have informed that on every Republic Day, the National Flag is unfurled with ceremonies at Udyog Bhawan, Jaipur, where the Head Office of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation is located. Officers and employees of Rajasthan Financial Corporation's Jaipur Offices alongwith the employees of its Head Office are required to attend the main ceremonial function held at Udyog Bhawan.

#### **Construction of Shallow Tube Wells/ Dug Wells under SFPP**

3984. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for providing assistance to States for construction of shallow tube wells/dug wells under Special Foodgrains Production Programme;

(b) the assistance provided to States so far under this programme;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested to the Union Government for extending this programme to all the districts in the State; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) :

(a) The criteria followed for providing assistance to States for construction of Shallow Tube Wells/Dug Wells (S.T.W./D.W.) under Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) is based on following consideration :

- i) Presence of rich ground water aquifers;
- ii) States having predominantly wheat and rice crop rotation districts with adequate ground water potential for exploitation;
- iii) States to make firm budgetary provisions for matching the Central Grant-in-aid; and

iv) Encouraging conjunctive use of ground and surface water to check problems of drainage and salinity.

(b) Information is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of Rajasthan has made a request for extending the Programme in the State.

(d) The request of the State Government has been considered and the State Government has been intimated that Central allocations for the year 1991-92 have already been made to the existing States being a continued scheme from Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, it is not possible to include Rajasthan under the said Programme during the current financial year. It has been further intimated that Government of India may consider the proposal from 1992-93 while revising the EFC Memorandum for the Programme for Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### Statement

State-wise and Year-wise Central Funds released for implementation of Centrally sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Construction of Shallow Tube-Wells/Dug-Wells (STW/DW) for special foodgrains production programme during 1988-89 to 1991-92.

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States	Central Funds released under programme during			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (1st instalment)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	620.88	321.40	600.00	118.75
2.	Assam	122.22	86.50	175.00	31.25
3.	Bihar	1598.64	1248.38	2158.89	612.50
4.	Gujarat	32.40	48.85	188.85*	12.50
5.	Haryana	100.50	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Karnataka	450.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Madhya Pradesh	450.00	720.01	925.00	168.75
8.	Maharashtra	391.10	75.00	50.00	Nil
9.	Orissa	723.54	75.00	229.70	98.75
10.	Tamil Nadu	100.50#	40.50	336.29**	50.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3182.62	3958.11	4577.60	1280.00
12.	West Bengal	919.10	156.75	546.36	125.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8891.50</b>	<b>6828.50</b>	<b>9787.49</b>	<b>2482.50</b>

\*Includes Rs. 13.85 lakh for 1989-90.

\*\*Includes Rs. 36.29 lakh for 1989-90.

#The funds were surrendered by TN Govt. since the State Govt. did not implement the programme during 1988-89.

Funds have not been released to Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra as they have sufficient unspent balance of Central funds out of the release of previous years.

[English]

**Economic Measures for Combating Insurgency in Tripura**

3965. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura has submitted any package of economic measures for training and employment to the insurgent youth in order to combat insurgency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) A tripartite agreement was signed on 12th August, 1968, with the Government of India, Government of Tripura and the representatives of Tripura National Volunteer (TNV). This Accord, *inter alia*, provided for training and employment for the tribal youth of Tripura. Progress of implementation is reviewed from time to time jointly with the State Government and TNV.

**Influx of Bangladeshis in the Country**

3966. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial influx/infiltration from Bangladesh into our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such persons who came during last three years, year-wise and States where they settled;

(c) the number out of them having valid documents;

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to check such influx/infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) There are reports of influx/infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into India.

(b) and (c) Since most of the Bangladeshi Nationals enter surreptitiously and go underground or fail to get themselves registered in the cases of those having valid documents, it is not possible to determine how many such persons are living in India.

(d) and (e) The matter had been taken up with the Bangladesh Government on various occasions but without much effect.

Various measures have been taken to tackle the problem including intensification of patrolling by B.S.F. and other agencies. As and when infiltrators are intercepted, they are pushed back to Bangladesh. Border roads are being constructed for better communications. Mobile Task Force have been constituted for detection of infiltrators. Moreover, the State Governments have standing instructions to expel/push back Bangladeshi infiltrators as soon as they are detected. The State Government have also powers to prosecute them under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

**Kakadavu Irrigation Project**

3967. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the initial estimated cost of the Kakadavu Irrigation Project in Kerala and the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(b) the present position of the Project and the irrigation potential likely to be created on completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) At the request of the State Government, the Kakadavu Irrigation Project of Kerala was taken up for exhaustive restudy by the Expert Committee due to the objections of the people in the submergence area in 1963. The project, therefore, stands returned to the State Government for modification since September 1965. The modified project

report has not been received in Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal.

The estimated cost of the Kakadavu Irrigation Project as originally received in Central Water Commission in 1974 was Rs. 13.36 crores. According to State's 1991-92 Annual Plan document, the State Government has incurred expenditure of Rs. 1.84 crores upto end of March, 1991. As per original report, the project envisaged irrigation of an area of 41,760 hectares annually.

#### **Telephone to Village Panchayats in Karnataka**

3988. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a plan to instal phones in all village panchayats in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of village panchayats in Karnataka likely to be provided with telephones;

(c) the total expenditure involved therein; and

(d) the number of villages in Karnataka likely to be provided with telephone facility during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Out of 8305 total Village Panchayats, 3373 are already provided with telephone facility. The remaining Village Panchayats are planned for provision of telephone facility during 1991-95.

(c) Rs. 50 crores (approximately).

(d) 270 Village Panchayats are Planned to be provided with telephone facility during 1991-92.

#### **Horticultural Projects in Karnataka**

3989. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted proposals for horticultural development in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposals cleared by the Union Government; and

(d) the steps taken to implement those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (d) The Government of Karnataka have submitted the following proposals:—

(A) *Foreign Assistance*

(i) Integrated Development of Horticulture in Karnataka for increasing production/productivity of horticultural crops and developing marketing and processing facilities with World Bank assistance. The World Bank has advised to include this proposals under the Integrated Development of Tropical Horticulture Project.

(ii) Development of Coconut Plantation in Karnataka for increasing production/productivity of coconut with EEC assistance. The State Government has been advised to resubmit the proposal on EEC format.

(B) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of fruits and floriculture and one for assistance to processing units during the year 1991-92 have been received from the State Government in July, 1991. The Central Sector Plan Schemes for 1991-92 have already been finalised and the schemes now suggested cannot be included during the current year.

#### **Development of Watershed Projects in Karnataka**

3990. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau Mission visited India in 1989 to explore the possibility of funding the selected agricultural development projects in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Karnataka had submitted some watershed projects to the Union Government for clearance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether those proposals were approved by the Mission and the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (e) Karnataka Government submitted an Integrated Watershed management Project recently in July, 1991 for 10 watersheds located in the districts of Kolar, Mysore Mandya and Hassan to cover an area of 114956 ha. at a cost of Rs. 654.2 millions for being sponsored to Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufan.

**National Research Centre for Oil Palm**

3991. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Research Centre for Oil Palm in Shimoga district of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the time by which Centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) and (b) Sir, there is a proposal to set up a National Research Centre for Oil Palm but the final decision regarding to location and establishment has not yet been taken.

[Translation]

**Smuggling along Indo-Bangladesh Border**

3992. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale smuggling and incidents of theft and dacoities are taking place on Indo-Bangladesh Border;

(b) if so, the details of the articles seized and persons arrested during the last three years;

(c) the number of incidents of theft of cattle reported during that period; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) Government is aware that some incidents of thefts and smuggling are taking place on Indo-Bangladesh Border.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

(d) Patrolling/Nakaz have been intensified. Observation Towers have been erected for better observations and increased vigilance along the International Border. Binoculars, twin telescope, PNV Binoculars and hand-held search lights have been provided for ensuring better vigilance on the border. Mobile patrolling by border patrols mounted on jeeps/Motor Cycles has been introduced for increased vigilance, effective surveillance and quick reaction.

**STATEMENT**  
**I-DETAILS OF SEIZURES ON THE INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER DURING 1989, 1990 AND 1991 (UPTO JUNE '30)**

S. No.	Name of Items	1989		1990		1991 (upto June '30)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Gold+Ornaments	233 Gms	Rs. 4,12,823/-	2,066 Kgs	Rs. 6,79,922/-	1,408 Kgs	Rs. 5,08,948/-
2.	Indian Currency		Rs. 7,49,824/-		Rs. 13,36,769/-		Rs. 6,02,770/-
3.	BD Currency		Rs. 36,27,579/-		Rs. 40,41,007/-		Rs. 17,12,593/-
4.	Handon	1,410 Kgs	Rs. 2,21,050/-	1,793 Kgs	Rs. 8,89,532/-	2,968 Kgs	Rs. 18,94,150/-
5.	Other narcotics		Rs. 40,465/-		Rs. 7,87,237/-		Rs. 2,61,050/-
6.	Cattle Heads	12875 Hds	Rs. 1,26,94,319/-	15262 Hds	Rs. 2,37,04,207/-	7966 Hds	Rs. 1,69,04,235/-
7.	Cloth		Rs. 3,33,18,364/-		Rs. 4,44,42,871/-		Rs. 2,27,33,989/-
8.	Forest Products		Rs. 33,89,942/-		Rs. 96,76,923/-		Rs. 31,29,799/-
9.	Milk/Milk Products		Rs. 3,08,563/-		Rs. 1,32,889/-		Rs. 15,380/-
10.	Fish/Poultry/Meat		Rs. 20,73,379/-		Rs. 31,72,910/-		Rs. 8,94,874/-
11.	Condiments		Rs. 8,77,034/-		Rs. 21,60,033/-		Rs. 7,42,269/-
12.	Salt	215500 Kgs	Rs. 3,28,377/-	563902 Kgs	Rs. 7,35,439/-	310468 Kgs	Rs. 4,55,747/-
13.	Sugar	725063 Kgs	Rs. 42,87,509/-	939400 Kgs	Rs. 71,48,185/-	332813 Kgs	Rs. 26,60,500/-
14.	Rice	225373 Kgs	Rs. 8,84,219/-	316667 Kgs	Rs. 12,11,453/-	206794 Kgs	Rs. 10,03,874/-
15.	Alta/Wheat	8068 Kgs	Rs. 24,409/-	78366 Kgs	Rs. 1,49,436/-	12942 Kgs	Rs. 55,940/-
16.	Paddy	79836 Kgs	Rs. 1,68,821/-	168177 Kgs	Rs. 2,50,023/-	41313 Kgs	Rs. 1,24,544/-
17.	Pulses	79673 Kgs	Rs. 3,52,201/-	25790 Kgs	Rs. 2,47,103/-	50292 Kgs	Rs. 3,93,647/-
18.	Metals (Brass/Copper)		Rs. 7,47,009/-		Rs. 19,28,289/-		Rs. 5,28,139/-
19.	Bidi/Its Products		Rs. 4,08,249/-		Rs. 7,15,223/-		Rs. 5,38,889/-
20.	Betal leaves/nuts		Rs. 2,43,919/-				Rs. 4,38,561/-
21.	Electronics goods	380 Nos.	Rs. 2,18,08,455/-		Rs. 12,94,599/-		Rs. 40,36,073/-
22.	Books (Country/Motor)		Rs. 24,14,167/-	907 Nos.	Rs. 54,44,536/-	211 Nos.	Rs. 12,83,600/-
23.	Other Misc Items		Rs. 2,68,60,433/-		Rs. 2,95,35,827/-		Rs. 2,66,97,647/-
<b>G. Total</b>			Rs. 11,62,44,332/-		Rs. 15,16,86,064/-		Rs. 6,76,86,210/-

**II-Details of apprehension/interception of smugglers/militarists trans-border criminals**

Apprehension/interception III The number of incidents of theft of cattle reported Number of incidents	1989		1990		1991 (upto 30th June)	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1991	1991
	35,582	50,165	35,582	35,307		
	149	153	149	153	1911 (upto 31.7.91)	133

**Plantation of Mango Trees in Bihar**

3993. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake the plantation of new varieties of mangoes in the forest areas of Santhal Pargana and Chhotanagpur in Bihar to increase the production of mangoes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDAN):

(a) There is no specific proposal to undertake the plantation of new varieties of mangoes in the forest areas of Santhal Pargana and Chota Nagpur in Bihar to increase the production of mangoes.

(b) Does not arise.

**Extradition Treaty with Dubai**

3994. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating for an extradition treaty with Dubai in regard to extradition of criminals.

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Upper Tapti and Bargi Dam Projects**

3995. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Upper Tapti and Bargi dam Projects has started;

(b) if so, since when and the time by which the projects are likely to be completed; and

(c) the irrigation potential likely to be created on completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construc-

tion work on Upper Tapti Project Stage-I of Maharashtra and Bargi Multipurpose Project of Madhya Pradesh were started in IV Five Year Plan. While Upper Tapti Project Stage-I is scheduled for completion in 1995, Bargi Multi purpose Project is scheduled to spill over beyond 1995.

(c) Ultimate irrigation potential of Upper Tapti Projects Stage-I and Bargi Multipurpose Project is 55,140 hectares and 2,19,800 hectares respectively.

[English]

**Request by Amnesty International to visit India**

3996. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Amnesty International to visit certain parts of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Amnesty International has requested for permission to visit Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(c) These requests are under consideration by the Government.

**New Equipment to Gauge the Water Flow in Cauvery**

3997. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ordered for the installation of a new equipment to gauge the exact quantum of water flowing through the river Cauvery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of water flowing in Tamil Nadu as per the existing equipment?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Central Government have not ordered new gauging equipment for use in the Cauvery basin. The Central Water Commission

*maintains a network of 16 gauges and discharge stations in the Cauvery basin. Out of these, 6 stations are located on the main stem of the Cauvery river. The discharge observation is done with the help of current meters and no new equipment is considered necessary.*

(c) During the water year commencing from 1st June, 1991, the quantity of water that has been gauged at Billigundulu station on the Cauvery near the border between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu works out to be 3832 million cubic metres upto 16th August, 1991.

#### Relationship with ASEAN Countries

3998. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have a close and formal relationship with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN);

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives taken in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the ASEAN thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) India has always attached importance to close linkages with ASEAN as a grouping, in addition to the existing friendly relations between India and individual ASEAN countries.

(b) and (c) Consultations are underway on a proposal for India to start a "Sectoral Dialogue" with ASEAN.

#### Market Intelligence Centres

3999. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up Market Intelligence Centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the places where such Centres have been set-up;

(c) the objectives of setting up these Centres;

(d) whether a study has been conducted into the functioning of these Centres and their utility to the farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

**MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Market Intelligence Centres are located at Lucknow, Calcutta, Patna, Bhopal, Jaipur, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Shillong, Bangalore, New Delhi, Trivandrum and Bhubneshwar.

(c) The objectives of setting up of Market Intelligence Units were (i) to undertake regular tours of markets in their respective regions by the staff, (ii) to impart on the spot guidance to the primary reporting agencies of the State Governments about collection of market intelligence, (iii) to furnish periodical reports on current price and market situation, crop prospects and outlook, (iv) to maintain liaison with the concerned departments of the State Governments connected with crop production, food and civil supplies administration, economics and statistics bureaus, land records and agencies connected with procurement of various agricultural commodities and (v) to undertake periodical studies on various aspects of marketing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The study has shown that collection and reporting of price data by these Centres have enabled the Government to frame the price policy, prevented the distress sale by the farmers and enabled the farmers to get the remunerative price of their produce. Dissemination of market intelligence by mass media in the rural programmes and crop intelligence fortnightly reports at times not only helped the farmers but also Government to take corrective measures as and when needed. In addition the study has recommended that these units should be strengthened by providing more staff.

[Translation]

#### Speed Post Service in Rajasthan

4000. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the cities in Rajasthan where Speed Post Service facilities are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): Speed Post

facilities in Rajasthan are available in the following cities/towns:

**UNDER NATIONAL NET WORK**

Jaipur

**UNDER POINT TO POINT SERVICE**

(i) Jaipur (ii) Ajmer (iii) Jodhpur (iv) Udaipur (v) Kota (vi) Bikaner and (vii) Pali.

[English]

**Kuriyarkutty-Karappara Multipurpose Project**

4001. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kuriyarkutty-Karappara Multi-purpose Project in Kerala is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The revised irrigation component of Kuriyarkutty-Karappara Project of Kerala estimated to cost Rs. 60.16 crores was received in the Central Water Commission in June, 1990. The modified power component of the project estimated to cost Rs. 131.03 crores was received in the Central Electricity Authority in January, 1991. The Screening Committee of the Central Water Commission after examination found that the irrigation component of the project has not been prepared keeping in view the decisions of the Expert Committee. As the compliance would have materially affected the project proposal, the project was returned to the State Government in June, 1991 for modifications. The Ministry of Environment and Forests refused permission to the State Government to carry out detailed investigations in the area falling under Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary. Therefore, the State Government is not in a position to complete detailed investigation for power component.

**Special Foodgrains Production Programme**

4002. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Kerala covered under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme;

(b) the progress made so far under the programme in Kerala;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to bring more districts in Kerala under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Five districts in Kerala are covered under the Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD).

(b) Under the Programme of 1991-92, so far, 5791 quintals of certified paddy seeds, 685 kg. herbicides, 235 kg. pesticides and 43 sprayers have been provided to the farmers on subsidised cost. Besides, field demonstrations on improved rice production technology have been organised over 112 ha. on the farmers' holdings.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal so far, to bring more districts in Kerala under this scheme.

**Sponsor of Indian Students for higher studies in Australia**

4003. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private agencies are sponsoring Indian students for higher studies in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government are aware of reports of cheating of students recruited by these agencies in Australia; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to regulate the activities of these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Information on the subject is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Strengthening Intelligence Agencies to Forewarn Communal Riots**

4004. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps contemplated by the Government for strengthening the Intelligence Agencies to warn to State Governments before the out-break of any communal riots/acts of terrorism in the State;

(b) whether the Government propose to organise conventions/seminars, etc. promoting communal harmony in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Public order is a State subject. However, the Central Government has from time to time issued guidelines to the State Governments to promote communal harmony which, inter-alia, include the role of intelligence agencies. The Central Government also shares its intelligence with the concerned State Governments for prevention of communal violence.

Similarly, whenever there is information regarding terrorists activity, the infor-

mation is shared with the concerned State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) Under the National Integration Council Scheme, the Government gives grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations/ institutions who come forward to organise seminars, group discussions, cultural shows and inter-community celebrations of national days/festivals, etc. for the cause of promoting communal harmony and national integration.

**Ongoing Irrigation Projects in West Bengal**

4005. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing irrigation projects in West Bengal;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided therefor during the last three years; and

(c) the time by which those projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c) A statement giving details of appraised on-going Major and Medium irrigation projects of West Bengal is attached.

(b) No Central assistance has been provided to any project during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

## STATEMENT

## Details of Ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project and Status of approval	Districts Benefitted	(Rs. Crores/Th. Ha.)									
			Latest estimated cost	Expenditure end of 3/90	Expenditure to date 1990-91 (Anticipated)	Ultimate Potential	Potential created by 6/90	Anticipated Potential 1990-91	Plan of completion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<i>I. Major Projects:</i>												
1.	Kangasabai Reservoir Project (A)	Bankura, Hooghly Midnapore	154.98	122.97	11.00	401.68	398.00	1.00		VIII Plan		
2.	Teesa Barrage Project (A)	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, West Dinajpur and Malda.	695.00	319.62	20.00	526.82	13.20	16.00		Beyond VIII Plan		
<i>II. Medium Projects</i>												
1.	Hinglow (A)	Birbhum	8.77	6.15	0.50	12.36	12.36	—		VIII Plan		
2.	Sail Diversion (A)	Bankura	3.18	2.09	0.25	2.27	2.04	0.05		-do-		
3.	Sail Reservoir (A)	Bankura	1.70	1.37	0.10	0.59	0.50	0.01		-do-		
4.	Barabhum (A)	Purulia	2.32	2.10	0.10	2.73	2.21	0.25		-do-		
5.	Taiko (A)	Purulia	5.32	2.46	0.50	2.48	1.45	0.10		-do-		
6.	Paitoi (A)	Purulia	2.10	1.34	0.10	2.16	1.70	0.10		-do-		
7.	Beko (A)	Purulia	2.90	1.61	0.17	1.59	1.10	0.05		-do-		
8.	Liparitajore (A)	Purulia	2.19	1.46	0.25	1.59	1.59	—		-do-		
9.	Montrojore (A)	Purulia	1.90	1.24	0.35	1.08	1.05	—		-do-		
10.	Golamarjore (A)	Purulia	1.60	1.04	0.20	1.00	0.89	0.05		-do-		
<i>Other Projects (New Projects)</i>												
<i>I. Major Projects:</i>												
1.	Subamerakha Barrage (B)	Midnapore	226.82	4.47	6.00	130.00	—	—		Beyond VIII Plan		
<i>II. Medium Projects:</i>												
1.	Hanumata (A)	Purulia	2.80	1.58	0.27	2.78	2.45	0.05		VIII Plan		
2.	Ranchandrapur (A)	Purulia	4.63	3.10	0.27	2.56	2.23	0.03		-do-		

NOTE: 'A': Approved by Planning Commission.

'B': Techno-economic appraisal completed in Central Water Commission.

**Production of Marine Fish**

4006. DR. SUDHIR RAY:

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of marine fish?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The important steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to increase the marine fish production include implementation of the following schemes:—

- (i) Motorisation of traditional craft
- (ii) Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on High Speed Diesel Oil used by fishing vessels below 20 M. Length;
- (iii) Exploitation of offshore pelagic fishery resources by the introduction of non-trawler type FRP fishing boats of 12—15 Metre length;
- (iv) Introduction of plywood fishing craft as substitute to canoes and catamarans;
- (v) Financing Maritime State Governments to procure patrol boats for effective implementation of Marine Fishing Regulation Act in the Territorial Waters; and
- (vi) Encouraging deep sea fishing through joint venture, allowing leasing of second hand foreign fishing vessels, extension of credit for purchase of vessels etc.

**Progress of C-DOT**

107. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT);

(b) whether the technology developed by C-DOT have been accepted by other countries; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for further growth of C-DOT and to tap the international market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) C-DOT has designed a family of digital switching systems consisting of Private Branch Exchange, Rural Automatic Exchange, Main Exchange, Integrated Local and Transit Exchange Development of Vendors for components, sub-assemblies and other materials required for manufacture of the designs was also undertaken by C-DOT. The production technology including development of tools, testers and manufacturing processes has been evolved. Support, training, documentation and assistance for deployment of these products has also been provided. C-DOT is, currently, engaged on a number of projects for developing switching and transmission products for Department of Telecommunications.

(b) C-DOT has received enquiries from a number of countries for its technology and products. C-DOT licensees are also getting proposals directly.

(c) C-DOT has been established as a permanent institution. Government is supporting C-DOT by making available adequate funds for its technology/Products development programme. C-DOT is making efforts to boost exports through international exposure. The Department is also promoting export of telecom products and services.

**Gold and Silver Obtained from Mines**

4008. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold and silver obtained from the various gold mines during the last three years;

(b) whether mining of the Kolar Gold Fields have been stopped;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have any scheme to tap gold and silver from unexplored areas of the country; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Quantity of gold and silver obtained from various gold mines and as bye-products in the country dur-

ing the last three years is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, due to depletion of ore and uneconomic operations, the mines at Kolar Gold Fields are

being phased out.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:

(e) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*Gold and Silver produced by various mines during the past 3 years.*

Name of Company/ Mine	Production of Gold and Silver (in Kgs)					
	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
I. <i>Bharat Gold Mines Ltd</i>						
(i) KGF group of mines including heap leaching and old Bisanatham Mine.	732.72	58.01	589.15	44.40	479.60	35.33
(ii) Chigargunta Mine	79.63	6.47	76.94	6.27	169.87	14.17
(iii) Yeppamana Mine	130.84	8.35	107.26	6.51	114.78	7.63
Total (BGML)	943.19	72.83	773.35	57.18	764.25	57.13
II. <i>Hutti Gold Mines Co Ltd</i>						
Hutti Mines, Distt. Raichur (Karnataka)	965.00	52.54	875.00	38.36	1049.00	56.32
III. <i>Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)</i>						
(i) Produced as bye-product at Indian Copper Complex, Ghatshila (Bihar)	100.00	1025.00	101.00	954.00	75.00	866.00
(ii) Received from Toll Smelting of reverts and anode slimes from abroad	—	—	407.00	5780.00	202.00	2387.00
Total (HCL)	100.00	1025.00	508.00	6734.00	277.00	3253.00
IV. <i>Hindustan Zinc Ltd</i>	—	37748.00	—	33679.00	—	31589.00
Grand Total	2008.19	38838.37	2156.35	40508.54	2090.25	34955.45

NOTE 1 : Only BGML and HGML are mining and producing primary gold. Gold is produced as a bye-product by all other companies.

NOTE 2 : There are no dedicated Silver mines. Silver is produced as a bye-product only.

[Translation]

#### Agricultural Universities

4009. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agricultural Universities in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such Universities; and

(c) if so, the States where such Univer-

sities are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, there are 26 State Agricultural Universities in the country.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal to establish a Central Agricultural University with headquarters in Manipur and Campuses in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

**Development of HYV Seeds**

4010. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the High Yielding Varieties of seeds developed by Scientists of ICAR during the last three years; and

(b) the notable benefits derived by the farmers after sowing these HYV seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sir, High Yielding varieties of different crops evolved during the last three years are given in the attached Statements.

(b) As a result of the use of seeds of high yielding varieties farmers were able to achieve higher productivity and earn more profits.

**STATEMENT**

*High Yielding Varieties released during last three years*

**(1) Food Crops:—****Rice**

Suraksha, Shaltiman, VIBHAV, Pusa Basmati-1, Kasturi, Annada, Heera, Vanaprabha, Kalyani, Salivahana, Dharitri, Pranava, Gayathri, Tulsi, Savitri, Phalgunna, Nalini, Pranava, CSR 10, Aditya, Govind, Tul.

**Wheat**

PBW 154, HD 2428, HD 2270, HD 2402, HI 977, UP 1109, HD 2380, HS 240, HS 207, Raj 3077, PBW 226, PBW 175, HI 1077 (Mangla), WH 416, HDR 77, HD 2501, KRL 1-4.

**Maize**

Ganga 11, Sartaj, VL 42, Parbhat, Dhamal, Harsha, Mansar, Pusa Comp I, Pusa Comp II, VL 88, Surya, Deccan 1, Deccan 105, Varun, Madhuri.

**Sorghum**

SPH 504, SPV 913, SSV 84, SPH 468.

**Barley**

Karan 16, K 409, DL 472

**Pulses :—**

- (a) **Chickpea**  
BG 256, PBG-I, phule G-5, H 82-2, phule G-12.
- (b) **Pigeonpea**  
ICPL 151, ICPH-8 (Hybrid)
- (c) **Mungbean**  
Vampan-1, PDM-54.
- (d) **Fieldpea**  
Malviya Matar, Pant Matar-2, VL Matar-3.
- (e) **Blackgram**  
PDU-1 (Basant Balar), Vampan-1.
- (f) **Mothbean**  
Moth-880.
- (g) **Rajmash**  
Malviya Rajmash-15.
- (h) **Cowpea**  
GC 82-7.
- (i) **Frenchbean**  
Sel-9.
- (j) **Wingedbean**  
AKWB-1.
- (k) **Horsegram**  
Marukulthi-1.

**Pearl Millet**

HHB-60, RHRBH 8609, HHB-67, MBH-136, VBH-4, ICMP-8203, MP-155, Pusa safed, Mallikarjuna, Mukta, CO-7, RCB-IC-9.

**Guar**

RGC-936, Gaug-34.

**Grain Amaranth**

GA-1.

**Guayule**

HG-8.

**Finger Millet**

CO-13, OUAT-2, VL-124, VL-149.

**Kodo Millet**

GPUK-3, JK-74.

**Foxtail Millet**

S-114, (Niachal)  
AK 132-1.

**Baryard Millet**

KE-12 (Chandan), VL-21, VL-29.

**Proro Millet**

L 5224 (Nagarjuna)

L 1387 (Sagar)

**(2) Oilseed Crops****Groundnut**

ICGS-44, ICGS-76, ICGS-37, ICG (FDRS)-10, Girnar-1, TAG-24, VRI-2, VRI-3, MH-4, RG-141, Somnath, ICGS-1.

**Rapeseed-Mustard****(a) Mustard:—**

RL-1359, NDR-8501, RH-8113 (Saurabh), RH-781, DIRA-367, DIR-247, RSK-10 (GM-I).

**(b) Toria**

TL-15, TH-68.

**(c) Tarmira**

TMH-52.

**(d) Yellow Sarson**

PYS-842.

**Safflower**

JSI-7, JLSF-88 (Girna), BSF-168-4 (Sharda).

**Linseed**

Kiran (Seed), Janaki (Seed), Nagarkot (KL-31), LCK-8528.

**Niger**

Bhabani, Shiva.

**Sunflower**

LSH-1, LSH-3, MSFH-17, SS-56.

**Sesame**

Rajawari, RT-46, Improved Sel-5, OMT-11-6-3, JLT-26.

**Soybean**

JS 80-21, JS 71-05, MACS-58, PK-564, Pusa-16, Pusa-24, Pusa-20, Shivalik, VL Soya-2.

**(3) Commercial Crops Cotton:—**

LH-1134, Pusa-31, LH-886, RST-9, G-Cot. Hyb-9, G.Cot Hyb.-8, NHB-12, MCU-11, JK-1119, Abadhita, DDH-2, NA-920.

**Tobacco:—****(a) FCV Tobacco**

Bhavya, Hema.

**(b) Chewing Tobacco**

Pusa Tobacco-76

**Sugarcane:—**

COLK-8102, CO Pant-84211, COC-91081.

**[English]****Average Population Served by Post, Telegraph and Telephone Facilities**

4011. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of posts, telegraphs and telephone facilities are considered as an essential service to the people;

(b) if so, the average population served by each post office including branch and rural post offices, each telegraph office and each public telephone as on April 10, 1991 for the country as a whole and for each State;

(c) whether the objective of reducing disparity among various States/Union Territories in terms of the average population served is kept in view while working out the annual programme for expansion of post, telegraph and telephone facilities; and

(d) if so, the average population likely to be served as per the programme of action drawn for 1991-92 State/Unions Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Postal and Telecom Services Constitute an essential infrastructure for the socio-economic development of the society.

(b) Average population served by each post office, Telegraph office and Public Telephone as on 31.3.1991 were as follows:

Post Office	-	4607
Telegraph Office	-	20405
Public Telephone	-	8190

(c) A post office is not sanctioned only on the basis of population consideration but other factors such as distance from the nearest post office terrain and financial viability are also taken into account. On the whole, when post offices are opened as per Annual programme, it is

going to favourably affect the population ratio as a whole.

The objective kept in view for expansion of telegraph and telephone facilities is to increase access to these networks and meet the demand.

(d) The average population likely to be served after execution of the postal and telecom programmes for 1991-92 is indicated in the attached Statement I & II respectively.

## STATEMENT—I

Sl. No.	STATE	Average population likely to be served on execution of programme for 1991-92 (1981 census)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3282
2.	Assam	5182
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2331
4.	Bihar	6060
5.	Goa	3875
6.	Gujarat	3877
7.	Haryana	5061
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1635
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3775
10.	Karnataka	3819
11.	Kerala	5145
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4729
13.	Maharashtra	5199
14.	Manipur	2284
15.	Meghalaya	2824
16.	Mizoram	1390
17.	Nagaland	2719
18.	Orissa	3333
19.	Punjab	4405
20.	Rajasthan	3423
21.	Sikkim	1839
22.	Tamil Nadu	4020
23.	Tripura	3006
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5639
25.	West Bengal	6452

## Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1832
2.	Chandigarh	7526
3.	Delhi	11248
4.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2728
5.	Daman & Diu	4387
6.	Lakshadweep	2683
7.	Pondicherry	5812
	All India	4640

## STATEMENT—II

Average population likely to be served by 31.3.1992 by each Telegraph Office/Public Telephone

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom Circle	Telegraph Office	Public Telephone
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16310	4980
2.	Assam	47841	10630
3.	Bihar	29864	15200

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom Circle	Telegraph Office	Public Telephone
4.	Gujarat including Daman, Diu, Nagar Haveli & Dadra	22830	5080
5.	Haryana	40090	4570
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7270	4600
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19640	7390
8.	Karnataka	11310	4350
9.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	14360	4870
10.	Madhya Pradesh	19320	7510
11.	Maharashtra including Goa	30510	5100
12.	North East	44350	8520
13.	Orissa	11530	8080
14.	Punjab including Chandigarh	33600	4650
15.	Rajasthan	25308	7980
16.	Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry	9730	2930
17.	Uttar Pradesh	20600	10600
18.	West Bengal including Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43100	9170
19.	Delhi	139850	980
20.	All India	19960	8030

[Translation]

## Acquisition of Land for Setting up of Industries in Bihar

4012. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired/taken on lease for setting up of industries like black stone, bauxite, mica, coal and iron ore in the hilly areas of Bihar;

(b) Whether the said land has been given back to the land owners on expiry of lease period/closure of any industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which land is likely to be given back to the owners?

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

[English]

**Opening of Telegraph and Post Offices in Pune District of Maharashtra**

4013. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for opening of telegraph and post offices in Pune District of Maharashtra during 1990-91;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of telegraph and post offices likely to be opened during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A target of 4 Telegraph offices and 6 Post Offices was fixed for Pune District for the year 1990-91.

(b) One Telegraph Office and 5 Post Offices have been opened. The delay in opening the remaining offices has been due to non-availability of suitable accommodation.

(c) It is proposed to open 3 Telegraph Offices and 10 Post Offices in Pune District during the year 1991-92.

**Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronics in Pune**

4014. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electronic and other telephone exchanges in Pune, Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert all the exchanges into electronic one;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are 15 exchanges in Pune, out of which 5 are electronic exchanges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Because all the non-electronic exchanges are not due for replacement.

**Mechanisation and Automation of Postal Operations**

4015. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to mechanise and automate the postal operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and States and Union Territories which will be covered under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There is a proposal to instal counter machines in selected Post Offices. There is also a proposal to instal mail sorting machines in Bombay.

(b) The list of selected Post Offices is not yet finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Opening of New Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh**

4016. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the proposals for opening the new branch post offices and upgrading the existing branch post offices into sub post offices in Himachal Pradesh during 1990-91; and

(b) the details of those proposals cleared so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) The detailed information is furnished in the attached Statement.

**STATEMENT**

Details of Proposals for opening the new Branch Post Offices and upgrading the present branch Post Offices into Departmental Sub Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh during 1990-91.

**New Post Offices**

Sl. No.	District	Name of the proposed Post Offices
1.	Bilaspur	Janail
2.		Ser
3.	Hemirpur	Berdh
4.	Kangra	Nachhr
5.		Gadhiera
6.		Mandshad
7.	Una	Batuhi
8.	Mandi	Khalchriana
9.		Dohag
10.		Lower Ghaneala
11.		Bag
12.		Kot
13.	Shimla	Chaily
14.		Erra
15.	Sirmour	Misserwala
16.		Gwell
17.		Radl
18.	Solan	Koti
19.		Bhood
20.		Kaliberi
21.		Matera
22.	Kullu	Sechni
23.		Neoli
24.	Chamba	Taragarh
25.		Krwangl

All these proposals have been cleared and Post Offices opened.

**Upgradation**

No proposal to upgrade any branch post office into Sub Post Office was received during 1990-91.

[English]

**Subsistence Allowance to Extra Departmental Employees**

4017. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Extra Departmental Employees under put-off-duty for more than forty-five days as on March 31, 1991;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide them subsistence allowance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) The issue whether the Extra Departmental Agents are entitled to the payment of subsistence allowance during the put-off duty period is pending judicial scrutiny in the Supreme Court of India. The whole matter is thus subjudice.

**Agro-Based Industries**

4018. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have submitted proposals to the Union Government for setting up of Agro-based Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Bihar**

4019. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in Bihar;

(b) the progress made on those projects as on June 30, 1991; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) A statement giving details of appraised on-going major and medium irrigation projects of Bihar is attached.

## STATEMENT

Details of Ongoing Major and Medium Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project and Status of approval	District Benefitted	Latest Estimated Cost	Expend- ture to end of VII Plan	Anti- paid during 1990-91	Recom- mended outlay 1991-92	Ultimate Potential	Potential created of VII Plan	Anti- paid during 1990-91	Target during 1991-92	(Rs. Crores/Th.Ha.)	
											Plan of completion	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>I. MAJOR PROJECTS</b>												
1.	Subarnarekha Multi-purpose (B)	Singbhum	1429.80	464.16	77.31	100.00	209.30	0.20	9.00	14.00	Spilling beyond VII Plan	
2.	Begmati Multi-purpose (A)	Sikarhi	314.67	33.95	4.00	6.00	101.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-	
3.	Western Kosi Canal (A)	Mechubani, Durbanga, Sarnasipur Palamau (Aurangabad)	357.41	169.95	11.00	20.00	299.30	60.60	2.00	2.00	VIII Plan	
4.	North Kosi Reservoir (B)	Rohitas Munger	475.00	306.53	25.00	30.00	131.00	78.40	0.00	0.00	-do-	
5.	Durgamdi Reservoir (A)		147.40	60.08	9.00	15.00	36.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-	
6.	Barnar Reservoir (A)		102.38	24.28	3.16	10.00	22.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	Spilling beyond VII Plan	
7.	Konar Diversion (B)	Hazaribagh	225.40	64.48	5.00	11.00	62.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	VIII Plan	
8.	Tilaha Diversion (B)	Nalanda	121.33	6.67	0.95	0.00	46.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-	
9.	Bakshazaihan Pump Phase I (A)	Bhagalpur	136.67	15.54	0.64	7.00	25.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	Spilling beyond VII Plan	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10. Banerjee (Dam Share) (A)				140.00	49.26	8.50	12.00	-No				
11. Aity Storage at Shikla (B)				138.11	53.20	8.00	10.00	40.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	VII Plan -do-
12. Auranga Reservoir (A)				257.00	8.09	2.00	10.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Spilling beyond VII Plan -do-
13. Purnea Reservoir (B)				145.00	27.41	1.50	8.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
<b>B. MEDIUM PROJECTS</b>												
1. Debrajula Pump				79.57	39.61	3.00	5.00	17.20	9.00	0.00	0.00	VII Plan
Phase I (A)												
2. Omi Reservoir (A)				32.74	23.12	4.50	5.02	9.60	5.00	1.00	3.00	-do-
3. Bahadurabad				24.23	4.72	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
Pump Phase II (A)												
4. Bhalu Reservoir (A)				12.02	5.21	2.50	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	-do-
5. Buhane (A)				34.77	25.08	2.50	6.50	8.50	6.00	0.00	2.09	-do-
6. Tonal Reservoir (A)				58.18	13.97	0.88	5.50	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
7. Gurnari Reservoir (A)				59.42	20.18	2.50	4.00	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
8. Kana Reservoir (A)				18.40	9.69	1.00	2.00	3.30	1.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
9. Jhapra Reservoir (A)				24.50	48.50	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
10. Subrigall Pump (A)				8.14	5.97	1.00	1.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	1991-92
Pargana												
11. Shikheri Res. (A)				21.95	5.04	0.04	2.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	VII Plan
12. Sona Reservoir (A)				37.46	17.91	4.00	6.00	5.34	1.50	2.00	1.00	-do-
13. Sura Reservoir (A)				14.66	2.68	0.45	2.00	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
14. Laxmi Res. (A)				41.98	33.42	2.12	7.00	10.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	1991-92
15. Debrajula Pump				11.98	5.43	0.00	1.00	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	VII Plan
Phase II (A)												
16. Bhakra Res. (B)				25.08	5.84	3.50	4.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	-do-
17. Keshu Res. (B)				16.83	2.67	2.50	2.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
18. Parichhara Res. (B)				16.85	4.15	2.75	5.00	2.80	0.00	1.00	0.50	-do-
19. Naldi Res. (A)				16.99	8.42	3.00	5.00	2.32	0.00	1.00	0.50	-do-
20. Surangi Res. (A)				17.55	8.64	0.60	2.00	2.14	0.00	1.00	0.50	-do-
21. Kanjore Res. (A)				25.75	12.98	4.00	6.00	7.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	-do-
22. Upper Sanbh Res. (A)				29.22	6.86	2.00	4.00	7.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	-do-

Note: 'A' : Approved by Planning Commission.  
 'B' : Techno-economic appraisal completed in Central Water Commission.  
 Res. Reservoir.

**Cabrets in Delhi Hotels**

4021. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of restaurants and hotels in Delhi having licences for cabarets;

(b) the number of restaurants and hotels that are having cabarets on the "stay" order issued by the Court; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take action to stop such cabarets going in the name of "stay" order issued by the Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) (a) The Delhi Police has issued licences to one hotel and two restaurants to hold floor shows.

(b) and (c) There are two restaurants which are holding floor shows on the basis of the order of the court that they may not be prosecuted till their applications for the grant of licences to hold floor shows are decided. Directions have been issued to the Delhi Police for the expeditious disposal of their applications.

[Translation]

**Identity Cards to Persons Living in Border Districts of North Eastern States**

4022. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to issue identity cards to the persons living in the border districts of the North Eastern States on Bangladesh border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to implement a scheme of issuing identity cards in the States of Mizoram, Tripura and Dhubri districts of Assam. Funds have been

provided and guidelines given to the State Governments this year for taking up the scheme. Preliminary work in this regard has already started.

**Speed Post Service in Uttar Pradesh**

4023 SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh where speed post service is available at present;

(b) whether the speed post service proved economically viable in Kanpur; and

(c) if so, the average yearly income earned by the Government from this service since its inception in Kanpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) (a) Speed post service is available in following cities/towns.

**(i) Under National Network**

Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Moradabad.

**(ii) Under Point to Point Service**

Lucknow, Mussoori, Bareilly, Dehradun, Nainital, Mathura, Jhansi, Aligarh, Saharanpur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The average yearly income earned is Rs. 12 lakhs approximately.

[English]

**Irrigation Projects in Orissa Affected by Inter-State Water Disputes**

4024. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects in Orissa affected due to inter-state water disputes; and

(b) the irrigation and hydro-electric potential of those projects projects-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No irrigation project of Orissa is held up due to inter-state water dispute.

(b) Does not arise.

### Installed Production Capacity of Iron Ore

4025. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the installed production capacity of iron ore as on April 1, 1990 and actual production during 1990-91;

(b) the quantity utilised internally and exported during 1990-91;

(c) the per unit foreign exchange earning during 1990-91 and the average price in the international market;

(d) whether any long term agreement has been made with foreign countries for export of iron ore; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the quantities involved and the price escalation clause if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The installed production capacity of iron ore of the mines of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) as on April 1, 1990 is 33 million tonnes. Information relating to private sector is not maintained by Indian Bureau of Mines.

The production of iron ore in the country during 1990-91 was 54.7 million tonnes.

(b) The quantity utilised internally during 1990-91 was 22.3 million tonnes of iron ore. The quantity exported was 31.1 million tonnes.

(c) The per unit foreign exchange earning during 1990-91 is as follows:

MMTC: Rs. 368.70 per tonne.

KIOCL: Rs. 288.00 per tonne of concentrates.

Rs. 634.00 per tonne of pellets.

The average international market price is dependent on various factors like shipping facilities, ocean freight etc. and therefore there is no average international price for iron ore.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The following long-term agreements/MOUs have been concluded:

#### (i) MMTC

Country	Period	Quantity (Million tonnes per annum)
Japan (iron ore)	5 years from 1st April, 1991.	8.5 to 10.5
S. Korea (iron ore)	4 years from 1989-90	3.55
Pakistan (iron ore)	Oct. 1987 to August, 1992	4.80 million tonnes for the year 1990-91.

#### (ii) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.

##### (a) Concentrates

Japan	1991-95	2.75 to 2.85.
Iran	about 25 million tonnes over a period of 15 years.	Quantity & Price to be settled every year.

##### (b) Pellets

Australia	1991-1994	0.3
Japan	1991-1995	0.28 to 0.4
Hungary	1991-1994	0.6
Indonesia	1990-1994	0.2 to 0.3

Prices are settled annually.

#### Allocation for Development of Telephone System in Kerala

4026. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government for the development to telephone system in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the progress made in this regard during those years;

(c) whether more development works in the field of telephones are proposed for Kerala during 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The expenditure year-wise is as follows:—

1988-89	Rs.118.09 crores
1989-90	Rs.183.87 "
1990-91	Rs.170.17 "

(b) The progress made during these years is as under:—

1988-89	The switching capacity lines added 28525.
	—The net telephone connections provided 24114.
	—Stations connected to TAX network 17.

- 1989-90 The switching capacity lines added 21813.  
—Net Telephone connections provided 22558.  
—Stations brought under NSD/ISD network 15.
- 1990-91 The switching capacity lines added 35417.  
—Net telephone connections provided 28819.  
—Stations brought under NSD/ISD network 25.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Plans for the year 1991-92:—

- Switching capacity lines to be added 77403.  
—Net telephone connections to be provided 40445.  
—Stations to be provided with STD facility 40.

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance to Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi (Bihar)**

4027. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantum of assistance sought and given under the 'Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities' to Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, The details of funds asked for and amount released to Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Bihar during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Demand	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1988-89	Nil	14.105
1989-90	Nil	32.00
1990-91	Nil	35.00

**Plantation of Oil Palm Trees**

4028. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee had identified certain areas in the country for plantation of Oil Palm trees in 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the areas identified;

(c) the steps taken by the Government

to encourage plantation of Oil Palm trees at Konkan region; and

(d) the schemes formulated for plantation of high yielding Oil Palm trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Committee identified 5.75 lakh ha. in nine States suitable for oil palm cultivation. The details are as follows:

State	Area (Lakh Ha.)
Andhra Pradesh	2.50
Assam	0.10
Karnataka	2.50
Kerala	0.05
Maharashtra	0.10
Orissa	0.10
Tamil Nadu	0.25
Tripura	0.05
West Bengal	0.10
Total	5.75

(c) and (d) The Government of India jointly with Government of Maharashtra has launched the oil palm demonstration project in the Konkan region (Sindhudurg district) of Maharashtra to demonstrate the feasibility of oil palm cultivation under irrigated conditions over an area of about 1000 ha. Oil palm nurseries have been established with elite, high yielding hybrid seeds both from imported and indigenous sources. The total field planted area is about 700 ha. so far and the remaining area is being field planted during this monsoon.

[English]

**Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan**

4029. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the ongoing irrigation projects in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement regarding major/medium ongoing irrigation projects of Rajasthan is attached.

## STATEMENT

Position of ongoing major/medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan as per state annual plan 1991-92  
(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest Cost	Expenditure up to 7th Plan	Anticipated Expenditure 1990-91	Schedules of Completion
<b>A. Major &amp; Multipurpose Projects</b>					
1.	Bisalpur Stage-I (UA)	425.00	15.34	9.00	Beyond VIII Plan.
2.	Sidhmukh (A)	103.00	20.18	1.00	Beyond VIII Plan.
3.	Nohar(A)	40.60	0.00	0.05	Beyond VIII Plan.
4.	Raising of Kota Barrage (UA)	10.55	0.33	0.20	Almost completed. Only liabilities are remaining
5.	Mahi Baja Sagar Unit I & II (A)	362.56	176.03	22.46	Unit I & II Stage-I during VIII Plan. Likely date of completion of Unit-II & Stage-II not available.
6.	Indira Gandhi Stage-I (A)	255.00	264.63	4.20	VIII Plan.
7.	Indira Gandhi Stage-II (A)	1430.00	455.00	66.25	Beyond IX Plan.
8.	Jalkham (A)	74.48	56.34	3.50	VIII Plan.
9.	Gurgaon Canal (A)	30.55	14.49	1.25	VIII Plan
10.	Oldha Barrage (A)	2.27	0.20	0.20	1991-92.
11.	Narmada (UA)	54.80	2.63	0.50	Beyond VIII Plan
12.	Chambal Lift Scheme (UA)	24.52	5.58	0.75	VIII Plan
	Sub-Total	2823.33	1010.75	100.36	(A)
<b>B. Medium Irrigation Projects</b>					
13.	Meja Feeder (A)	24.11	24.93	0.15	Report completed by end of VII Plan Only liabilities are remaining.
14.	Wagon (A)	12.20	11.75	0.20	-do-
15.	Basai (A)	9.37	9.32	0.20	-do-
16.	Som Kamla Amba (A)	96.45	41.30	9.60	VIII Plan.
17.	Kothari (A)	10.54	10.57	0.10	Report completed by end of VII Plan Only liabilities are remaining.
18.	Som Kapdar (A)	21.53	18.65	1.95	VIII Plan.
19.	Pacherna (A)	30.56	19.80	3.00	VIII Plan.
20.	Bhim Sagar (A)	19.53	16.16	0.20	VIII Plan.
21.	Bilas (A)	12.00	8.46	1.50	VIII Plan.
22.	Chappi (A)	36.12	4.99	2.00	Beyond VIII Plan
23.	Parwan Lift (A)	13.88	3.11	0.40	Beyond VIII Plan
24.	Swan Bhadon (A)	15.45	11.44	2.20	VIII Plan.
25.	Harish Chandra Sagar (UA)	17.93	5.93	1.50	VIII Plan.
	Sub. Total	319.67	196.41	23.00	(B)
<b>C. MODERNISATION PROJECTS</b>					
26.	GangCanal (UA)	225.96	18.15	2.75	Beyond VIII Plan
27.	Jaisam and Udaipur (UA)	15.09	1.93	0.03	Beyond VIII Plan
28.	Moral (UA)	27.61	2.35	0.05	Beyond VIII Plan
29.	Moshi (UA)	3.13	1.53	0.05	Beyond VIII Plan
30.	Gudha (UA)	7.39	2.11	0.05	beyond VIII Plan
31.	Alania (UA)	2.77	1.39	0.05	Beyond VIII Plan
32.	Parwan (UA)	2.61	1.07	0.03	Beyond VIII Plan
33.	Gawbhiri (UA)	16.71	4.40	0.20	Beyond VIII Plan
34.	Meja (UA)	4.90	3.13	0.40	Beyond VIII Plan
35.	11 Deferred Projects	52.53	10.01	0.74	Beyond VIII Plan
	Sub. Total	356.72	46.07	4.35	(C)
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OF A+B+C :</b>	<b>3601.72</b>	<b>1243.23</b>	<b>136.71</b>	

NOTE: A — Approved; UA — Unapproved.

**Production of Iron Ore in Orissa**

4030. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of iron ore in different mines of Orissa during the last three years;

(b) whether some iron ore mines have been closed down in Orissa;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to re-open those mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As reported by the Indian Bureau of Mines, the production of iron ore in the State of Orissa during 1988 to 1990 was as under:—

	(In '000 tonnes)
1988	7485
1989	7276
1990	7959

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

[Translation]

**Illegal Mining of Precious Stones**

4031. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an enormous loss of revenue due to the illegal mining of the precious stones in Bihar; and

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

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

**News-Item Captioned "Adalat Ke Nirdesh Bhi Nahi Manti Delhi Police"**

4032. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn, to the news-item captioned "Adalat Ke Nirdesh Bhi Nahi Manti Delhi Police" appearing in 'Jansatta' dated August 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) There was a news-item in "Jansatta" on 1st August, 1991 alleging arrest of some innocent Sikh boys and the defiance of Court Orders by the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police have reported that four persons mentioned in the newspaper, namely Jasvinder Singh, Rajvinder Singh, Veer Singh and Jagjeet Singh were arrested on 29th July, 1991. Three of them were in illegal possession of arms and the fourth was found in illegal possession of a grenade. A criminal case was registered separately against each of them. The Delhi Police have also reported that *habeas corpus* petitions moved on behalf of Jasvinder Singh and Rajvinder Singh were dismissed by the High Court.

**Verma Inquiry Commission**

4033. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Verma Commission constituted to inquire into the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has extended the period for giving statements in this regards; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M JACOB): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The time limit for submitting statements of facts was extended by Verma Commission of Inquiry in view of several requests received from various quarters particularly concerned Government Departments and officials.

[English]

#### Introduction of Fax Machines in Post Offices

4035. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install FAX machines in post offices on experimental basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for popularisation of Electronic mail service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Electronic mail has not yet been introduced.

[Translation]

#### Alleged Irregularities in Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut

4036. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of irregularities in Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut have been brought to the notice of the Union Government,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The complaints relate to alleged irregularities in execution of civil works, furnishing of official residence, use of official vehicle, etc.

(c) the complaints on detailed exami-

nation were found to be untenable and without evidence. Consequently no further action was taken.

[English]

#### Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges in Orissa

4037. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges in Orissa and the number out of them likely to be converted into electronic exchanges during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and

(b) the steps the Government propose to take to expand the telecommunication network in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are 477 telephone exchanges in Orissa as on 31.7.1991. out of these 128 are likely to be converted into electronic exchanges during 1991-92 and about 100 during 1992-93.

(b) The broad proposal to expand the telecom network in Orissa telecom circle during 1991-92 envisage, installation/expansion of over 90 electronic exchanges with a net addition of 11770 exchange lines and providing 9589 new telephone connections extension of Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility to 50 places.

#### Setting up of River Board

4038. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a River Board

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main objectives of setting up of such Board; and

(c) the time by which such Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) A Statement regarding setting up of River Board is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The River Board Act, enacted in 1956 provides for establishment of a river board on a request received from the interested Government in this behalf for

advising in such matters like planning, regulation or development of inter-State river or river valley or in a specified part thereof.

The Functions envisaged for River Boards to be constituted under this Act are as under:

(a) advising the Governments interested on any matter concerning the regulation or development of any specified inter-State river or river valley within its area of operation and in particular, advising them in relation to the co-ordination of their activities with a view to resolve conflicts among them and to achieve maximum results in respect of the measures under-taken by them in the inter-State river valley for the purpose of —

- (i) Conservation, control and optimum utilisation of water resources of the inter-State river;
- (ii) promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply or drainage;
- (iii) promotion and operation of schemes for the development of hydro-electric power;
- (iv) promotion and operation of schemes for flood control;
- (v) promotion of afforestation and control of soil erosion;
- (vi) promotion and control of navigation;
- (vii) prevention of pollution of the waters of the inter-State river;
- (viii) such other matters as may be prescribed;

(b) preparing scheme, including multi-purpose schemes, for the purpose of regulating or developing the inter-State river or river valley and advising the Governments interested to undertake measures for executing the scheme prepared by the Board;

(c) Allocating among the Governments interested the costs of executing any scheme prepared by the Board and of maintaining any works undertaken in the execution of the scheme;

(d) Watching the progress of the measures undertaken by the Governments interested;

(e) any other matter which is supplementary, incidental or consequential to any of the above functions.

In performing its functions under this Act, the Board is required to consult the Governments interested at all stages and endeavour to secure, as far as may be practicable, agreement among such Governments.

Uptill now, River Boards Act, 1956, has not been operated upon because no request has been received from any State Government to this effect.

### **Dowry Deaths**

4039. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths reported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of cases registered in this regard, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of persons convicted, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of persons awarded death penalty, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the State-wise figures of dowry deaths reported during 1988, 1989 and 1990, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The registration, investigation and detection of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments. Information regarding the number of persons convicted and the number of persons awarded death penalty is not compiled by the Central Government agencies.

**STATEMENT**

Number of dowry death cases registered during 1988 to 1990.

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988	1989	1990
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>STATES:</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99	320	344
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—
3.	Assam	2	18	24
4.	Bihar	NA	228	243
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	32	51	125
7.	Haryana	93	151	126
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	18	21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	7	8
10.	Karnataka	179	175	216
11.	Kerala	6	16	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	192	282	397
13.	Maharashtra	294	690	858
14.	Manipur	—	—	1
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	23	42	64
19.	Punjab	50	78	103
20.	Rajasthan	107	130	166
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	75	122	86
23.	Tripura	7	9	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	777	1364	1516
25.	West Bengal	155	402	420
<b>UNION TERRITORIES:</b>				
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	2	1	—
28.	D & N Haveli	1	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	103	109	102
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	2	—

Note: 1. Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.  
2. NA stands for 'Not Available'.

**Measures to tone up Delhi Police**

4040. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has not been able to apprehend the culprits responsible for Okhla Bank robbery and attack on the life of Director General, Doordarshan despite broad claims and bandobast; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to tone up the working and functioning of the Delhi Police and to restore confidence amongst the Delhites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Despite all endeavours, the police have not been able to apprehend the culprits responsible for Okhla Bank robbery and attack on the life of Director General, Doordarshan.

(b) The measures taken to tone up the functioning of the Delhi Police include covering of all vulnerable banks by mobile/foot patrolling and pickets including Police Control Room Vans; close rapport of the police with bank managers; checking of the bank guards and the alarm system; stationing of Police Control Room Vans at strategic points; increased surveillance; coordination meetings with the officials of the neighbouring States; externment proceedings against the known criminals; etc.

**Construction of Buildings for Telegraph Office**

4041. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new buildings for Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi and Telegraph Office, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the present stage of the projects, separately; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) There is a proposal to construct a new Central Telegraph Office building at New Delhi. There is no such proposal for Calcutta.

(b) (i) New Delhi Central Telegraph Office: Preparation of drawings completed. Approval of Delhi Urban Arts Commission is awaited.

(ii) Calcutta Central Telegraph Office: Not applicable.

(c) (i) New Delhi Central Telegraph Office: It is observed that encroachment has been made by some J.J. Dwellers on this land proposed to be utilised for con-

struction of building. DDA (Slum Wing) has been approached for getting eviction of encroachment. Construction of building will take three years after eviction.

(II) Calcutta Central Telegraph Office: Not applicable.

#### **Pension to Extra Departmental Employees**

4042. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal to grant pension to the Extra Departmental employees as is being given to the agricultural workers, old aged and other weaker sections in the different States like Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the orders in force at present, pension is payable only to regular full time Government employees subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down by the Central Government in this regard from time to time. The Extra Departmental Agents, being part time employees, are not eligible for payment of pension under the existing rules of the Government.

#### **Pazhassi Irrigation Project**

4043. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Pazhassi Irrigation Project in Kerala;

(b) the original estimated cost and the irrigation potential of the project; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The details of Pazhassi Irrigation Project of Kerala are given in the attached statement.

#### **STATEMENT**

Pazhassi Irrigation Project in Kerala envisaging construction of a barrage across river Valapattanam was given clearance by the Planning Commission in 1964 for an estimated cost of Rs. 4.42 crores to irrigated 32,400 hectares annually with Culturable Command Area of 22,256 hectares. The first revised estimate for Rs. 14.82 crores and second revised estimate for Rs. 42 crores envisaging no change in scope of the project were also accepted by the Planning Commission in 1975 and 1981 respectively. According to the latest information received from the State Government in June, 1991, the Culturable Command Area and irrigation potential of the project stands revised as 11,530 and 23,050 hectares respectively. The potential created and utilized upto end of 7th Plan has been reported to be 11,460 hectares.

Latest estimated cost of the project as indicated by the State Government in the Annual Plan document is Rs. 81.12 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 71.12 crores has been incurred upto March, 1990 and anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs. 2 crores. Outlay recommended for 1991-92 by the State Government is Rs. 3.40 crores. The State Government has programmed to complete the Project in 1992-93.

#### **Police of Commissioner system in Delhi**

4044. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to scrap the Police Commissioner system in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received against the functioning of the Police Commissioner system in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) No

such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) and (d) A letter was received from a former Member of Parliament in July, 1991 that the Police Commissioner system in Delhi should be abolished as with its introduction there had been an increase in crime. The letter also stated that the Police Commissioner system conferred unlimited powers on the police which had resulted in corruption.

[Translation]

#### Life Span of Big Reservoirs

4045 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the life span of the big reservoirs including the Rihand Dam assessed at the time of their construction, reservoir-wise;

(b) whether the life span of those reservoirs has decreased considerably due to the deposit of excessive silt

therein

(a)

(c) if so, the reasons for the deposit of excessive silt in the said reservoirs; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The major reservoirs in the country have been planned for a life of 100 years. Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon and provisions are made in the capacity of the reservoir for accommodating the silt. In respect of Rihand Dam unexpectedly high loss in the storage due to siltation has not been reported. In other dams also, where siltation has been reported, generally the loss in storage due to siltation has not been unduly high. The life expectancy of some of the major reservoirs in the country has been assessed as follows:—

Name of Dam/Reservoir	Estimated life of Reservoirs	% of capacity lost	
		Live Storage	Period
1. Mathon (Bihar)	246 Years	14.0	24 Years(1955—79)
2. Pong (Himachal Pradesh)	100 years	3.35	12 years(1974—86)
3. Tungabhadra (Karnataka)	200-300 Years	14.84	32 Years(1953—85)
4. Gandhi Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	100 Years	2.3	16 Years(1960—76)
5. Gorna (Maharashtra)	100 Years	7.2	14 Years(1965—79)
6. Hirakud (Orissa)	400 Years	14.5	27 Years(1957—84)
7. Bhakra (Punjab)	180 Years	5.78	29 Years(1957—87)

(c) and (d) The rate of siltation depends upon the factors like storage capacity of the reservoir in proportion to the annual-flow of water, physiographical features, climate and the land use pattern in reservoirs catchment areas. Afforestation works, water-shed management projects and soil conservation measures in the catchment areas are taken up by the State Government to reduce the silt flow.

[English]

#### Misuse of Dish Antennas

4046. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the dish antennas for reviewing of foreign programmes are being misused; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) The operating licences to establish, maintain or work the dish

antenna and associated front end converter used or capable of being used for the reception of television programme from the Indian satellite only is being issued by the various field units of Department of Telecommunications. There have been reports that these can be used for receiving television programmes from foreign satellite also. The dish antenna are licenced for Indian Satellite. There are reports that the antenna are being used for receiving foreign programme also. The regulatory policy on dish antenna capable of receiving television programmes from foreign satellites is now under active consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Judicial Rights and Powers to Nyaya Panchayats**

4047. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide judicial rights and powers to the Nyaya Panchayats in rural areas to dispose of the general offences under the Indian Penal Code; and

(b) If so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

[*English*]

**Fish Products Processing Units in Coastal Areas**

4048. PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Tiger Prawn" culture has made tremendous strides in coastal Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether a "Prawn hatchery" is also proposed to be set up at Saryalanka in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh under Marine Products Export Development Authority;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to

start fish products processing units in Coastal area to facilitate further development of exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation have sanctioned establishment of a prawn seed hatchery at Saryalanka in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, during December, 1989, at a total estimated cost of Rs.210.80 lakh. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development'. This hatchery, on completion, will be in a position to produce about 25 million tiger prawn seed per annum.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to start new fish processing units in the coastal areas.

(*Interruptions*)

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Borpur): Sir, you were good enough to say that I will be allowed to raise today the question of the reinstatement of the dismissed railway employees. But yesterday the hon. Railway Minister had made an announcement. I only hope that you will ensure that they will keep their commitment. Therefore, I do not wish to take the time of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a news item published in the newspapers regarding the attempt on the life of our ambassador to Romania Shri J.F. Roemerio. It has created a sense of panic. Before this incident, Shri Mehatre, attach to our High Commissioner in London was also killed. I would like to know the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard. I would also like to know whether the Government propose to take steps to provide security to our diplomats abroad if so, the details thereof?

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the situation where the students who are selected for admission into First Class under category III into the Central Schools could not be admitted because of the inordinate delay that is taking place in according approval for admission from the Government of India. In nearly 300 Central Schools this situation is prevailing because of which several thousands of children could not be admitted and their parents are suffering a lot of agony. Therefore, I request the Minister of Human Resources Development to look into the matter and accord necessary approval for admission of the students into First Class under Category III and decentralise the procedure so that such type of inordinate delay does not take place in future.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the Planning Commission that the long coastal line of Tamil Nadu has become more sensitive border equal to the sensitiveness of the Himalayan area. We request the Planning Commission to include the Sethu Samundram Project in the Eighth Plan in view of its importance from of the defence as well as from navigational point of view. It is the wish of the Tamil Nadu people that Sethu Samundram Project should be included in the Eighth Plan.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as reported in the newspapers the heroic brave people of Soviet Union have restored the democracy. I request that unanimously this House, the largest democracy in the World, should congratulate the people of the Soviet Union for restoring democracy and goodwill to the Soviet Leader, Shri Mikhail Gorbachev.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, the House should convey our greetings on behalf of the people of India to the people of Soviet Union and President Shri Mikhail Gorbachev on their victory against undemocratic forces.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We also condemn the forces which were supporting the people who have brought in the coup... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are on a different point, Mr. Bhakta. Yes, Jaswant Singh Ji....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bhartiya Janata Party and I personally hail the defeat of the undemocratic croup in the USSR. We further hail the restoration of the authority of the Soviet Parliament and the restitution to office of President Gorbachev. This is a momentous development. It is a development in the correct direction and it is of much greater global importance than the original Revolution of Perestroika and Glasnost. It is the will of the Soviet people that has triumphed. We hail the democratic spirit and the commitment of all men and women of the USSR to democracy. We greet them in this hour of their great triumph and the triumph of democracy.

The moral and physical courage of all those thousands that stood on the barricades led by the Russian President Boris Yeltsin is a very moving saga... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I will say.....

(Interruptions).

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will conclude, Sir, but I have to make my observations on this momentous event... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this is welcome and you are welcome but...

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: But while welcoming, I have to make my observations and place them on record, Sir. While obviously not commenting on the discomfiture of my friends in the CPI(M), I do not wish to say... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the occasion is being spoiled by my friend. Why is he unnecessarily trying to have a dig at us? We have our commitments. We also greet the people of USSR. We know that the wish of the people has triumphed. People wanted

this and they have got it. But this is not the way, Sir... *(Interruptions)*. A very good friend of mine is talking of democracy and the triumph of the people in Soviet Russia but what he is and his party is doing for the people of this country, let us not forget that...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, this is the unanimous opinion of the House from all sides. Let us do it with grace...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please Lokanathji...  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Momentous events are taking place. Let us be very very careful in saying and let us do it in such a fashion that we do not enter into controversy in the House...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I proceed further, Sir. I, however, wish to say that the conduct of our policy by the Government of India on as vital an issue as Indo-Soviet relations, marked by the statement that was made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs can only be categorised as blinkered with timidity and ineptitude. This statement itself which is on record of the Parliament...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has started the debate, Sir,

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am making my observations. I welcome the transformation that has taken place...*(Interruptions)*. I welcome the transformation that has taken place in the Congress benches...*(Interruptions)*. The Government responded to a situation of grave importance. Indo-Soviet relations were involved and the Government did respond with ineptitude blinkered with timidity. It responded in a situation where it appeared that the Government's response was grooved in yesterday's clichés. We have there on record not just that statement but an observation by the Prime Minister, lilted with the unnecessary homilies, that reformists must be careful. It is reported in the newspapers that our Ambassador in Moscow has made some observations on the coup that took place. Now, if these observations are correct as they are reported.....

MR. SPEAKER: Well, Jaswant Singhji, this is a very very delicate issue.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is why I am raising it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please....  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not yielding. Let me conclude. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am only requesting Shri Jaswant Singh to conclude.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If the reports appearing about what our Ambassador in Moscow has said are correct, then that is inefficient and insufficient information being handled ineptly. If they are correct, then the Government must make amends immediately, because what is involved are Indo-Soviet relations. If it is incorrect, then, yet again, the Government must make amends immediately because what is involved are Indo-Soviet relations.

MR. SPEAKER: Jaswant Singhji, these are very very delicate matters. Do not jump to conclusions.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not jumping to conclusions. I am saying both. If they are correct, then one conclusion follows and if they are incorrect, then another conclusion follows. I demand that the Government must come forward with a statement on the issue. Either way the Government must come forward with an authoritative statement inside the House and not comment on these events outside the premises of Parliament. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri George Fernandes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, please allow me. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me handle it. I will allow you. I will allow Buta Singhji.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I am very sure that all of us understand the delicacy and the intricacy and the momentousness of

the events that are taking place. My only request to the hon. Members is to put the facts in a correct perspective so that our foreign policy becomes an instrument for creating conducive conditions throughout the world. Yes, Shri George Fernandes.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I urge this House to congratulate the brave people of Soviet Union for the commendable role they played during the hour of crisis when dictatorship was being thrust upon them. ....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, I would also like to state that whatever we witnessed in the last 48 hours in Russia, it proves that in today's world, if somebody attempts at destroying the individual's freedom or the citizen's freedom, he would not succeed in his endeavour. I do not want to enter into any argument nor do I wish to initiate any discussion yet I regret to point out that our Government should have been aware that the changes brought about by Gorbachov were basic and radical and were liked by the people there very much. We had thought that like our country there was politics of courtiers (Darbari Politics) in Soviet Union also.....(Interruptions)..... What we have experienced and seen is that the democracy of Russia is not confined to Courtiers only. In Soviet Union there is democracy of the people in true sense and the people of Russia succeeded in foiling the sinister designs of those who attempted to bring dictatorship in the country.....(Interruptions)..... The Minister of External Affairs is present in the House. I was present on the day he made a statement in this House. I want to interrupt him at that time but the delicacy, to which you referred just now.....

MR. SPEAKER: I still maintain it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree that there is any delicacy in it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us wait.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is no delicacy when people are standing on the barricades.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no delicacy in it. Gorbachov was an elected leader and an attempt was made to overthrow an elected leader. It was the duty of the Government to support Gorbachov on behalf of people of the country who have always championed the cause of human rights.....(Interruptions)..... Had our Government tried a bit to understand the power of Boris Yeltsin, Russia and the Russian Republic, we would have saved ourselves from this embarrassing situation before the people of Russia.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all those people who supported the people of Soviet Union despite the changed attitude of our Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request you to congratulate Shri Gorbachov, Mr. Boris Yeltsin and the people of Russia on behalf of the country.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katra): Sir, it has been proved again that the people are the only determining force of the developments of history and nothing sustains against the will of the people. We wish well for the people of Soviet Union. It is very good that bloodshed has been averted and we, the people of Third World Countries, look forward to the Soviet Union to help the struggle in these countries as they did before. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't have any cross talking.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, we have always the best relationship with the USSR and our country definitely wants to continue it. There is no doubt about it. As far as that is concerned, Sir, we are afraid that American imperialism is getting strengthened, but then I do not want to pass any judgment. I only wish that in their wisdom the Soviet people will emerge victorious and the destiny of the Third World countries will be fully protected.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just a few days back the developments in

Soviet Russia have perturbed crores of people throughout the world.

Sir Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev is not only the President of the USSR, but he is a person who is loved among several countries, the peace-loving people, and he has almost become a symbol of peace and the recent historic Agreement with George Bush has raised several hopes among several countries regarding the future of the world.

Sir, we are very happy and we join along with you and all our colleagues in congratulating the people of Soviet Russia in bringing back Mr. Gorbachov as President, and ultimately they have proved that the people in Soviet Russia have really taken to Glasnost and Perestroika, which has been initiated by Comrade Gorbachov for the first time in the history of the Communist World.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has taken place in the Soviet Union is momentous and epoch-making, and this whole process has started. But I share your view that the matter is still delicate. It is delicate in the sense that the development in the Soviet Union is still their internal affair. We have so far good relationship with the Soviet Union. And no doubt Soviet Union's contribution to Third World countries to keep their independent economy is innumerable. But, when the matter is unleashing itself at this stage, we also know that any attempt to take power by coup is condemnable. The American imperialism has intervened in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that it is a delicate matter.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It applies to both the sides.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I am saying about the American imperialism and especially the role of Mr. George Bush. At the time when the Soviet people were to decide their fate, the intervention of any Government in any quarters in the internal affairs of a country is also condemnable. We should express that also. We, no doubt, think that the Soviet people would emerge ahead and their collective will will work. But, at the same time,

we must also take into consideration the negative developments that are taking place in the world. That is why the Government of India giving any opinion at this stage will be delicate and we will have to watch till the condition is stabilised.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a momentous development; there is no doubt about it. But the sovereign people of the Soviet Union have got the inalienable right and ultimate authority to choose their own way of life, to fashion their own economic policy and to formulate their own foreign relations. They are independent, they are sovereign and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the party of the people of the Soviet land. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has got its own policy and programmes. On the basis of the support of the membership and the general people, they have taken up their policy and programmes. We have got no right to interfere in that. Every political party has got the right to formulate its own policy and programme of action. I feel the CPSU, at this particular momentous period, will take the right direction and bring about political stability in the Soviet Union. So far as Indo-Soviet relations are concerned, the people of India, for ages together have been nursing the friendship between the two great people. I think the Government of India would continue that policy which it has been pursuing for so long and the people of India will be happy to see that the Government of India do not depart from that policy.

Sir, I hope, I believe, I trust and I am convinced that the Soviet people who have got the revolutionary legacy would continue to struggle for the re-establishment of socialism in Soviet Union and for peace and democracy in the world.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the concern expressed by all the parties on the development in Soviet Union is something very natural. I urge that instead of discussing this issue by rising above party lines, the leader of the House should express his views on

behalf of the Government and Congress Party. As mentioned by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, I would request you to bring forward a resolution welcoming the restoration of democracy in Russia on behalf of the entire House. Because India is a pioneer of world peace and Shri Gorbachov and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had worked together for achieving world peace..... (Interruptions)..... When Rajiv Gandhi started his journey of world peace to bring the Gulf war to an end, his first stop-over was Moscow and his first deliberation was with Mr. Gorbachov.

The historic treaty signed between Gorbachov and President Bush, recently, can successfully be implemented when there is democracy in Soviet Union. For this we all pray to the almighty, that there be stability and democracy in the Soviet Union.

The age old friendship between India and Soviet Union should continue. Such a resolution should be brought by the leader of the House.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that this is a momentous event not only in the life of a great nation, the Soviet Union, but I think in the historical course perspective for the democratic aspirations of people all over the world. The ups and downs, the tragedy and triumph that have accompanied it are all part of history, I would say that not serene generations but times of tumult and turmoil have always been the creative epochs of history.

We do not need any homilies on Indo-Soviet friendship. Permit me to recount that it was the architect of the Indian nation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who laid the solid foundations of Indo-Soviet friendship. For all these years, it is a matter of record that these relations have found support from all quarters in this country, though there have been some people who, in their own logic, thought that we were going a bit too far in our

friendship with the Soviet Union. But as it has been said time and again, this friendship has not been forged for applause from the gallery, this friendship has not been forged for or against anybody, this friendship has been forged in the crucible of time in the interest of the great Soviet people and in the interest of the great people of India.

Therefore, I not only join but I rejoice with the people of the Soviet Union who have once again established their supremacy in whatever they want to do in their country.

If the Hon'ble Foreign Minister was reticent the other day, it was not that on our part, there was anything wanting in our commitment to the expanding horizons of democracy. That was a diplomatic reticence and, I think all those in this House who have, at one time or the other sat on the treasury benches, would very well know. I do not want to cite any example and I do not want to pick any excuse against anyone.

I would like to say that so far as the reported statement of the Ambassador to USSR is concerned, I have seen that press report. It has been quoted from somebodyelse who has quoted the Ambassador. It will be in fairness of things that the Foreign Ministry should be allowed to ascertain as to exactly what are the facts of the case. If it had been a direct quote from the Ambassador, it would have been quite a different thing. Somebodyelse is reported to have quoted the Ambassador as having said that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why, we do not rely on that.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** But that has been referred here.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are right in saying that. But we do not rely on that.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalgani):** Shri Shankar Dayal Singh has just come from Moscow. He told me that he had discussions with the Indian Ambassador.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. This is a private conversation and this is a delicate matter. I will look into it and I will take a proper decision.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** The Hon'ble Foreign Minister will ascertain the facts and he will come to the House because it is not, as I said, a question of expediency or convenience. Indo-Soviet relations and friendship are based on solid foundations. They are not only of mutual interest but have also been instrumental for preserving the peace and tranquility all over the world and to stand up against anyone whenever peace is threatened, democracy is threatened, well-being of the weaker nations is threatened. When the poor people around the country or in the world face an adverse, a situation, somebody has to speak up for them. At least, the last 40 years have proved that it is the bedrock of Indo-Soviet friendship which has emboldened millions of people around the globe to stand up against imperialism and fight for their rights irrespective of the risk involved. I would, therefore, associate this Government and our Party with the triumph of democracy in the Soviet Union.

We wish President Gorbachev all well who has boldly charted the course of his own country for the fulfilment of whatever aspirations the Soviet people have. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Well, the Members have expressed their views. All the Members of the House would like to have the facts in an authentic manner which may please be given by the Foreign Minister. He was asked to ascertain the facts and give them to the House. The same is being done now also.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** No, Sir. I am sorry. This is the unanimous view of this House that at least we should send greetings to the people of Soviet Union and to the Government there. Please send our greetings on behalf of the Parliament...*(Interruptions)* Please send our greetings on behalf of this Parliament in the larger interest of Indo-Soviet friendship and peace. Everybody has agreed on this issue. Let us at least convey the feelings of this House. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. Shri Thangkabalu, please take your seat. Please don't come to the

conclusion that the Members of the House have different views. But at the same time, you know, that we got the information two days back. You also know, the facts today are different.

Allow me to discuss the same thing with you in the Chamber and then take a correct decision. Please do not come to the conclusion as I do not decide like this.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** But the facts must come from the Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is exactly correct. He was asked not to comment but to give the facts. I am doing the same thing now also.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh):** Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter. The Railway Protection Force had an Association for 13 long years from 1973 to 1985 and the permission to the Association was withdrawn in 1985. Now, the Railway Protection Force has been agitating for a very long time to form an Association. Yesterday, Shri Harish Rawat, former Member of Parliament, had staged a *dharna* before the House of the Railway Minister. Those who took part in the *dharna* were taken away to the Police Station and were detained. This is a matter which has the consent of the House also. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in its report has already given a view that that order and that Act, by which this Association has been withdrawn, should be rescinded. I would like to urge upon the Railway Minister to take up the issue once again and restore the right of forming the Association of the Railway Protection Force. The Leader of the House should react.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, Papers to be Laid.

*(Interruptions)*

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
Notifications under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977 etc.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

**COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (ON BEHALF OF SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977:-

(i) The Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Allowances, Medical and other Facilities) (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 269(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1991, together with a corrigendum there-to published in Notification No. G.S.R. 346(E) dated the 19th July, 1991.

(ii) The Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Advance for Motor Car) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 270(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1991 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 347(E) dated the 19th July, 1991.

- (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—433 / 91]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Mines for 1991-92**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Mines for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—434 / 91]

**Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1953 etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.O. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1991 fixing the maximum price of fertilisers to be sold in bags to tea, coffee or rubber plantations or to cultivators.

(ii) S.O. 1877 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1991 appointing Shri R.M. Sethi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture as Controller of Fertilisers vice Shri K.C. Krishnamoorthy.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—435 / 91]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1982-83 along with Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—436 / 91]

12.34 hrs.

**The Central Excises and Customs  
Laws (Amendment) Bill\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs Act, 1962."

*The motion was adopted*

..

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Achariaji, why are you doing like this? You are a very intelligent and a capable Member, you can use the rules. Why do you say all this? Not this way. It is not in your interest. It is not in anybody's interest. I do not understand why you do not attach any importance to the regular business mentioned in the agenda.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Please come to my Chamber. I am not going back on that matter now.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): It is a very important issue. Let the Leader of the House react to it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, I shall have to allow him, I shall have to allow everybody. I cannot do that.

*(Interruptions)@*

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record. Only what Shri Sawant says will go on record.

*(Interruptions)@*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going back to that item now. If you have anything, you please come to my Chamber.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is in your interest that you should allow the proceedings in the House to proceed according to the rules. This thing is not in your interest. Today you are doing it, tomorrow someone else can do it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Sawant to speak. Only what Shri Sudhir Sawant says will go on record.

*(Interruptions)@*

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you in my Chamber. You come to my Chamber.

*(Interruptions)*

12.37 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

**(i) Need to provide television facilities to people of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra**

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT(Rajapur): 70 per cent of the area constituting Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra is not covered by the T.V. transmission. This area is the most backward area in the country. The absence of T.V. transmission facility has added to the anguish of the people, who have been denied of the fruits of development for the last 40 years. It is requested that this area be brought under T.V. coverage before June, 1992.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 22.8.1991.

..Introduced with the recommendations of the President of India.

@Not recorded.

12.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**(ii) Need to set up a bench of Kerala High Court and also one more Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum;**

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): It is reliably learnt that the question of setting up of a few Benches of the High Courts in the Capitals of the State where there are no High Courts has been seriously engaging the attention of the Government. It is a fact that there is no High Court at Trivandrum, the Capital of Kerala. In September, 1971 the Government of Kerala requested the Central Government for establishing a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum. Thereupon, a few clarifications were sought by the Government of India. After prolonged correspondence in April 1985, the Government of Kerala informed the Government of India that they have decided to go for the establishment of an Administrative Tribunal in Trivandrum and that a final view of the Trivandrum Bench of the High Court will be taken in that context. But the Administrative Tribunal was also established at Cochin stating that the Administrative Tribunal could be set up only where there is a seat of the High Court. Thus Trivandrum lost both the Bench of the High Court and the Administrative Tribunal. Undue hardship is caused to the Government of Kerala in view of the absence of the Bench of the High Court at the capital city. I, therefore, request that urgent action may kindly be taken for the establishment of a Bench of the High Court and one more Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum.

**(iii) Need to ban unauthorised lotteries conducted by Private organisers on behalf of State Government**

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Most of the lotteries are at present conducted not directly by the State Governments, but by certain private organisers. There are widespread complaints on the conduct of Lotteries by the private organisers. There are com-

plaints regarding non-payment of major prizes, not notifying the place and time of such draws, printing and sale of unauthorised tickets, improper conduct of draw, inclusion of unsold tickets in the draw, non-submission of accounts to prescribed authority. Many State Governments sell their right to conduct lotteries to private agencies for fixed royalty for using their name. Thereafter, these private agencies resort to many unscrupulous methods to derive maximum profits. This cause incalculable loss to the lottery buying public who never get major prizes. The Director of State Lotteries has informed that apart from the lotteries, directly conducted by State Government and State Government Corporation, tickets of 166 lotteries are put to sale in Kerala State. It can be experienced from this that a huge revenue is mopped up from the people, mostly poorer section of the society.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to ban all the unauthorised lotteries conducted by private organisers ostensibly on behalf of State Government immediately.

**(iv) Need to retrieve the Buddha Statue from the lake and install it in the midst of the Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad**

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): A prestigious tourist attraction project was planned around the beautiful Hussain Sagar lake in Hyderabad by the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA) and named after Bhagwan Buddha as "BUDDHA POORNIMA PROJECT". The Government of Andhra Pradesh had proposed to erect a huge monolithic stone Buddha statue, well sculptured and was ready to be installed in the midst of the lake on the "Rock of Gibraltar". But while the huge statue was being ferried to the middle of the lake, it accidentally fell into the lake and sank. But, till date, efforts to retrieve and install the statue at the proposed site proved futile.

I appeal to the Union Government to depute Naval force to fish out the huge stone statue from the lake and install it there. This will help to assuage the hurt

feelings of Buddhists all over the country and the world and will be a very good tourist attraction from the east and far east Asian Nations.

- (v) **Need to introduce a new train between Gaya and Delhi and also to regularise Deluxe Express on this route**

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Even after 43 years of independence not a single daily train has been introduced on the Grand Chord for Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and other Metropolitan cities whereas a number of new trains have been introduced in other parts of the country from time to time. For example, in case of Patna, six pairs of trains have been made available from Patna to Delhi. Out of these, two trains viz, the Sharamjivi Express and the Ganga-Yamuna Express which originate from Patna itself provide convenient night service. In the seventies, Tinsukia Mail was introduced through the Grand Chord, but later it was diverted from Gaya-Kiul line and run via Patna.

While there are eleven pairs of daily trains for Delhi and Amritsar via Patna there is only one train (i.e., Kaika Mail) via Gaya and that too the whole day is wasted in train and it reaches Delhi at night. For the time being there is only one train running thrice a week on the Grand Chord. It is the Deluxe Express. If it is run for four days more, more than 1 crore people in Nawada, Aurangabad, Rohtas and Varanasi districts will be benefited and with this their longstanding demand would be fulfilled.

So, keeping in view the convenience of more than one crore people of the Grand Chord area, I urge the Central Government to introduce a new train between Gaya and Delhi and regularise the services of 2381/2382 Deluxe Express on this route.

- (vi) **Need to review the Proposal to increase duty on paper rolled bidis**

[English]

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Sir, paper-rolled Bidi manufacturer is a small trade in the country. West Bengal pioneers it and no other state till date manufactures this type of Bidi, popularly known as Sadabidi. It is absolutely a labour-intensive industry and at no stage any machine is involved. This industry is particularly located in my constituency Serampore where nearly 25,000 workers, mostly women coming from the poorest sections of the society, are employed.

This paper-rolled Bidi has been re-categorised in this year's Central Budget proposal. It is proposed to levy excise duty at the rate of Rs. 10.75 per thousand Bidis instead of Rs. 3.90 charged earlier. This proposal of abnormal jump in the central excise duty would cripple this industry resulting in its closure rendering thousands of workers unemployed.

While appreciating the Union Government's attempt to curb the dangerous habit of smoking, the Central Government is requested to review its proposal of levying such exorbitant duty on this industry otherwise thousands of poor workers in my constituency and their families would have to bear the brunt of the crisis of the industry.

- (vii) **Need to ensure admission of deserving candidates in professional courses**

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Sir, the Constitution of India provides reservation for backward classes in respect of admission to professional courses such as medical, engineering, pharmacy, etc. However, the Government of Maharashtra has allowed a few privately run Government aided medical, engineering and other professional colleges to admit students upto 20% at the discretion of the managing committee.

Several cases have come to notice where the managements have been ac-

cepting donations upto Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lakhs for admission to medical colleges and Rs. 50-75 thousand for admission to engineering colleges and so on. This tantamounts to commercialisation of education and deprives admission to other deserving candidates.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter and ensure that only deserving candidates get admission in professional course. The practice of charging capitation fees should strictly be done away with.

**(viii) Need to take steps to solve the drinking water problem in Ajmer, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House on the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Like all other parts of Rajasthan, the city of Ajmer and Ajmer district are facing acute shortage of drinking water. Due to scanty rainfall and uncertain monsoon in last few years and drought situation and going down of water level in wells and ponds, the position of availability of drinking water in Ajmer, Beawar, Naseerabad, Kishangarh, Vijay Nagar and Pushkar cities and the entire rural areas of the region has worsened further. In urban areas water supply is being made at a very low pressure, once in 48 hours or even in 72 hours. In the villages the situation is more critical. Great difficulty is experienced in fetching water from long distances. People are compelled to drink contaminated water. Most of the hand pumps have dried up and many are out of order. Because of this problem of drinking water there, no industrial development can take place in Ajmer city. Industrialists and Government are not able to set up industries there because of scarcity of water. Twice in a year big fairs are held in Ajmer. The Urs of Khawaja Saheb which is a festive occasion for Muslims and the grand Pushkar Mela of Hindus on the Kartika Poomima day are held there. These celebrations attract a large number of people from different parts of the country and abroad.

On such occasions the problem of drinking water becomes more acute. I, therefore, urge the Central Government to complete the Bisalpur Project on a war-footing to meet this basic human need of drinking water. The Central Government should get it completed with a special grant for this purpose without delay. Along with that they should also launch a special campaign for digging deep bore wells to solve the problem of drinking water.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General)**  
1991-92—Contd.,

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—Contd.**

[English]

12.49 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam to continue his speech. Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I made my observations on national policy on industries yesterday. I shall now devote my time in respect of the necessity of the development of industries in Manipur.

Manipur is a very rich State in raw-materials for the establishment of a paper mill. There is plenty of bamboo available in the vast forest areas in Manipur. So there is every prospect for large scale production of paper in that area if a paper mill is established.

Plenty of bamboo is wasted, without using it. So, I would like to propose to the Government to install or to establish a paper mill there.

It was in 1972 that the Government of Manipur proposed to the Central Government for setting up of a paper mill there. I was in the Ministry at that time, in the then Government. We came to meet Madam Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She almost agreed to the feasibility report submitted to her and she wanted to give the Letter of Intent. The Minister of State who was looking after the Industries Ministry at that time was even asked to give the Letter of Intent to the Government of Manipur. The Minister of State who was looking after Industries

Ministry was one Shri M. Choudhury. He was interested in installing that paper mill in his area so that his cause for election may be promoted. Thus, he snatched away our right for that paper mill and he got installed that paper mill in his area. The raw materials for that, are being supplied from Manipur in the form of bamboo chips. Little quantity of bamboo chips is being supplied and so it does not serve the interest of Manipur. Therefore, I would request the Government through you, Sir, that the Central Government should take up the proposal to install or establish one paper mill industry in Manipur.

Now, I would come to another very important matter. Manipur is famous for handloom industries and loom industries. The products of handloom and loom industries are very much in demand even in foreign countries like Japan, America, UK, etc. At other places also, there is a great demand for these products of Manipur. It is famous all over the world. But, due to lack of patronage from the Central Government, such small scale industries are almost dead. These products earn foreign exchange also. Really, there is a great demand from outside the country, for these products of Manipur. Now, my plea is for the patronage from the Central Government to see that the small scale industries in Manipur get assistance so that a large number of people can be employed there.

Lastly, I would like to request the Government through you, Sir, that—when such small States like Manipur have no domestic resources and have no enough funds to fund all these small scale industries which depend mostly on the grants and aids from the Central Government—they should give more funds to such small States, without going into the proportional distribution system. It is not beneficial to the small States because the small States depend on the substantial aid from the Central Government.

While selecting sites for establishing sugar factories also, political considerations prevail and that is why the failure of the existing sugar factory at Kabowakching in Manipur.

That is why there was the failure of cement factory in Manipur. The previous Government belonged to the Congress (I) party. It selected the site for sugar factory to suit the wishes of the Members elected from that area. That is why the site was selected for the sugar factory where there was no land suitable for cultivating the sugarcane. There is enough land available in hilly areas where plenty of sugarcane can be planted. The selection of the site was a mistake because of political considerations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Singh virtually six minutes were at your disposal. But you have taken more time. There are other people who have to speak.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, I am not arguing on that point. My last request to the Central Government through you is that special consideration must be given to the small States like Manipur in the eastern most part of the country because they are backward. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rajaram Shankarrao Mane. He is not there. (*Interruptions*) Then, Mr. Sukh Ram from Congress.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Please allow us to speak (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a system here.

[*Translation*]

Business of the House is conducted under a system.

[*English*]

There is no discretion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Yesterday, only one Member from Janata Dal spoke. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, there are some mistakes here and there. You will have to adjust to such things. But nobody will be denied the opportunity.

Now, Mr. Sukh Ram.

[Translation]

**SHRI SUKH RAM (Mandi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important question before the Parliament these days is how to remove the economic backwardness of the world. We have to see how it was introduced in our country and in spite of adequate natural resources in the matter of industrialisation why countries like South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan are ahead of us. The per capita are ahead of us. The per capita income in Pakistan and China is nearly 400 US dollars but in our country it is only \$320. What is important today is that we should think deeply over our trade, our exchange rates, licence and control so as to ensure that our country makes progress. Just now some of our friends in this House criticised severely that as per the changed Industrial Policy of the country foreign multinational companies have been permitted to hold 51 per cent equity holding. They are apprehensive that it would land the country in distress. This is a great criticism. I don't blame much the friends who do not know much about it. But there are some who have some knowledge but are tendering the same old advice to us.

13.00 hrs.

They are ignoring the changes taking place in the world and delivering the same old sermons to us. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the foreign investments that have been made in other countries. Investment in Mexico upto 1989 was about 2241 million U.S. Dollars, in Malaysia 1845 million U.S. Dollars, in Thailand 1650 million U.S. Dollars, in China 1400 million U.S. Dollars, in Indonesia 735 million U.S. Dollars whereas in India it is 425 million U.S. Dollars only. So much of uproar is created here and the Government is held guilty, whereas a country like China, where there is centrally controlled economy, made some inward looking and opened its doors for foreign investment. But in our country people oppose foreign investment. In fact the quality of production has improved and increased on account of foreign investment.

Moreover industrialisation could be boosted in the country by this investment. The countries where such industrialisation has taken place, are neither dependent on others nor their economic freedom is in jeopardy.

During the years from 1980 to 1990, the average growth of export has increased. It is 12.8 per cent in Thailand, 11.5 per cent in China, 19.8 per cent in Malaysia and 8.5 in Pakistan whereas it is only 5.8 per cent in India. Smaller countries are much ahead of us in export. Our country is lagging behind. Unless there is industrialisation in the country, the requirements of 85 crore population are met, our exports are increased, our foreign exchange earnings are increased and our special requirements are met, we cannot become self-sufficient. We import petroleum worth Rs. 13,000 crores and it can be brought down only when we are self-sufficient. All the hon. Members are worried about fertilisers and it is a case of real concern for the farmers. There is a need of importing fertilisers to the tune of nearly Rs. 5000 crores. It can be reduced only when the production is increased upto 100 per cent. But even now we are not self-sufficient. Besides, there are so many other things also which we are required to import. Therefore, such an apprehension is wrong. The per capita G.D.P. of these countries has increased enormously, because they are encouraging foreign investments. There is adequate protection in this policy for the points on which hon. Members are apprehensive. For example, if the foreign exchange requirement are more than equity in any project it has to seek permission from the Government. Adequate protection has been given in it. It is not enough for foreign investments. Even today the foreign investment environment in Eastern Europe is much better than India. They have Worker Administrative Culture and Industrial Culture. The foreigners will come forward for making investment. Only when they see a good living standard and congenial climatic condition in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my hon.

friends have pointed out one thing here that the present Government has launched an assault on the public sector. I believe that we are not against the public sector. The Public Sector has been provided adequate protection during 42-43 years of independence and undoubtedly the production has also increased because of this. Upto last year a sum of about Rs. 99315 crores was invested in the public sector and I believe it must have crossed Rs. 10100 crores by now. I admit that in some areas there must have been something wrong, but today we have to think of the returns that the Government is getting. Though there is a return of Rs. 3781 crores but the net profit is only Rs. 881 crores out of that. Can the country make progress in this manner? Howsoever prosperous a country might be it cannot afford to receive such a meagre return from such a heavy investment. There are proposals that out Rs. 101000 crores, equity amounting to Rs. 2,500 crores would be offered to the private sector. This provision has been incorporated in order to bring competition and efficiency in the public sector. Won't there be any improvement in it? I admit that there is some danger in it. When talking of efficiency, equity, quality and competition with other countries, there is possibility that there will be displacement of labour. For that, our hon. Prime Minister said that some facilities would be provided on humanitarian grounds. In that case we may resort to Golden Hand Shake also. In the industries to be set up by the multi-national companies, the surplus labour would be their liability and they will have to absorb them. The Government and the industry can introduce Unemployment Insurance Scheme and some arrangements could be made for National Renewal Fund, Rehabilitation and Trainings etc. But one thing that we shall have to keep in mind, is that this amount of Rs. 101000 crores which is invested in Public Sector belongs to the people of India and not to the labourers and Management. The people are its trustees and it should ensure full returns. Unless we get full returns, the country cannot make progress and our industrialisation cannot proceed further. I would

like to congratulate the Government for taking such bold steps. I would like to request my friends who are making long speeches and delivering sermons, to give suggestions to solve the financial problems facing the country. If the present Government has adopted a wrong policy they should give suggestions for industrialisation,

We have introduced a package of measures including that of devaluation of our currency. It will help liberalise trade regime, and get some assistance by way of enhancement in export. Unless our export increases, our problems cannot be solved.

Finally, I would like to make a submission to you. So far as my State Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it is a beautiful State, but it is a hilly state studied with numerous difficulties. It is dependent on the Central Government. Earlier I made a submission and today also I would like to submit to this august House, through you, that we have got two major industries. The hydel project is one of them. Please provide us some assistance for this project. I had also suggested that the scheme of un-accounted money should be extended to it. Then comes our next major project i.e. the tourism industry. For this, there was a scheme which was started when I was a Union Minister. The Government can prepare a scheme of Rs. 3-4 crores for that purpose. In addition to this, financial assistance may also be taken from the Private Sector. That way it will become more prosperous and all the same we won't depend on the Central Government any more. Therefore, my submission is that so far as Industrial Policy and other such measures taken by the Government are concerned, I would like to congratulate the Government for it. At the same time I would like to make a submission to the august House that it should give some attention to the changing global scenario. The hon. Members allege that the Government has abandoned the path that was shown by Nehru, Rajiv Gandhi and other great leaders. Had Nehru been alive today to see that we lag behind many smaller countries he would have

been really disheartened and the policies adopted by the Government now would have been adopted by him ten years earlier. Therefore, I make a submission to all the Members of this House that they can come to Power in the name of religion, backwardness, and on the basis of caste. But may I know from them as to what are their economic policies? May I know the policies on the strength which they came to power at the centre? Let them bring the poor and backward classes to Parliament. We have no objection to that. Are they going to share poverty of people or see that the country makes progress by raising its wealth? In this way can they save the present of the country? If they want to make a prosperous and strong India, they shall have to make sacrifices so that the future of the country is made strong for next hundred years. It is in this country only where our attention remains fixed on the elections and we are worried how to fetch more votes, how can we keep people happy? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted is over. There are a number of Members who want to speak.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I will wind up within two three minutes. Shri Mane was absent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But that does not mean that you should take Mr. Mane's time. There are so many Members of your own Party who want to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM: I would like to make the only submission that the policies introduced through this budget are very good. Especially the policy of liberalisation in industry and other programmes are highly laudable. I am supporting these. I hope the people who want to make the country stronger would also support these policies.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devegowda. Please conclude your speech within time. After ten minutes, I will ring the bell. You should understand that you

will have another five more minutes to complete your speech. Because, there are many Members who want to speak.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, from our Party I am only one Member who is going to participate in the debate. At least be generous for our Party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will be counted as the Member of the hon. House.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: At the outset, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry.

Sir, the Industrial Policy and the Trade Policy have been simultaneously announced by the new Government with a sole object of boosting our production, to earn foreign exchange and also to see that our foreign exchange requirements are met to clear our debts. This is one of the major issues where we are forced to go before the IMF. I do not want to go into the major consequences that are going to take place on account of New Industrial Policy because of the paucity of time. If I can get some time, I will elaborate the implications of the New Industrial Policy. But unfortunately, your goodself has already indicated me about the time. So, I will stick on to the time that has been indicated to me. You may kindly pardon me if I consume a little more time towards Karnataka.

Sir, Para 11 of the Industrial Policy document says: "Spreading of industrialisation to backward areas in the country will be actively promoted through appropriate incentives, institutions and infrastructural investments."

Sir, I want to ask the Government whether such facility has been provided in the industrially backward areas. This is one of the moot points that I would like to ask the Government to consider. So, I want to know whether any infrastructural facility has been provided in the States or in areas where they are industrially backward or no industry areas.

Sir, about Karnataka—let my friends should not think that I am so parochial or

I am only trying to concentrate on Karnataka by using this platform because unfortunately the time is so short that I have no other option except to try and highlight the issues that are related to Karnataka—I want to point out certain things.

Sir, about the infrastructural facilities, I would like to ask the Central Government as to what type of infrastructural facilities they have got for developing industries or for developing a particular area and for enthusing the entrepreneurs for going there?

Sir, unfortunately, in Karnataka, the three major components—Highways, Broadgauge and the power sector—which are necessary for industrial development are totally neglected since 1947. My sister Shrimati Basava Rajeswari may not mistake me if I make any allegation. I do not want to comment on their existence here but the way in which these matters have been dealt with so callously forced me to comment something about them. I want to quote some of the developments that took place there. How Karnataka has been treated? On the last occasion also, I tried to quote this. So far as the development of Highways in Karnataka is concerned, it is lowest in the country. The Gauge conversion is also one of the lowest in the whole country. Out of 10,000 Km for Broadgauge conversion, only about 210 Km has been converted in Karnataka. Hardly in five districts, broadgauge connection is there, out of the total 19 districts. How can you talk of industrial development by creating infrastructure? All these laudable talks are only sermons and it is not going to help the industrially backward area in Karnataka.

Sir, about power sector, I want to quote how things have been totally ignored regarding this sector.

I would try to concentrate on the power sector. Last time, casually, I mentioned about the investment that had been made in the power sector. I would like to mention that as far as thermal power production is concerned, Karnataka here it was neglected through it has been classified as a developed States. I do not

know who has classified Karnataka as a developed State. What are the norms and the guidelines to come to such a conclusion that Karnataka is one of the developed States? I am giving you an All India figures. The thermal power production in the country is like this: Gujarat—3633 MW; West Bengal—3096 MW; Maharashtra—5975 MW; these are the developed States. The under-developed States, according to their classification are: U.P.—6625 MW; M.P.—5583 MW; Karnataka—2070 MW.

What for have we come here? I want to ask my Karnataka friends, what for have we come here. I have come here only to get some emoluments or certain privileges. I would like to ask my sister to rise above party lines and fight the battle. I do not want to tolerate it any more. The party is no consideration. We should come out of the party matter and fight for the cause of Karnataka how we are going to develop it.

Out of 19 districts, hardly Mysore and Bangalore are the two districts where thermal power industries have come up. If this is the state of affairs, how can you develop it? What is the infrastructure they have made; what is the infrastructure they want to provide for the industrial development, for inviting foreign capital, inviting equity, etc., I do not want to enter into this controversy of foreign capital at this stage.

Now I want to quote from the Industrial Policy Document on page 5, para 15. It reads as follows.

“Today the State has other instruments of intervention, particularly fiscal and monetary instruments. The State also commands the bulk of the nation's savings. Banks and financial institutions are under State control. Where State intervention is necessary, these instruments will prove more effective and decisive.”

Why I have quoted this is only to strengthen my argument how the investment has been made by various financial institutions which are under the control of Central Govt. in Karnataka for its development. I would like to draw your

attention to the investment that has been made by IDBI. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, Karnataka has been placed in the eighth place. I am just telling you because Karnataka has been classified as a developed State. We MPs from Karnataka has got some advantage for our development. What about Karnataka development?

SMT. BASAVA RAJESWARI (Ballary): Karnataka is very much dependent on idle power. As on today, there is an acute shortage of power. Mr. Devegowda was the Minister of PWD and Power for a long time over there. Why should he blame us here? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I welcome healthy criticism by my sister. What is the contribution made by the Central Government? What is the capital that has been invested by the Central Government? It is not in the hands of the State sector. What is the money that has been invested for power production in the country? Karnataka has been neglected very badly. Karnataka has been given Rs. 801 crores whereas Gujarat has been given Rs. 1442 crores, Punjab—Rs. 1639 crores, Tamilnadu—Rs. 2010 crores, U.P.—Rs. 3403 crores, Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 2660 crores and West Bengal—Rs. 1249 crores.

I would like to ask a question: Is this decision the making of the State Government or the Central Government?

I will try to draw the attention of the Honourable House how the financial institutions have also treated the Karnataka State. The IDBI and others are institutions where the savings of this country are invested. The various financial institutions invest money for the industrial development of the country. So far as the IDBI is concerned the investment is only about Rs. 1334 crores whereas in Tamil Nadu it is Rs. 2524 crores, in Uttar Pradesh it is Rs. 2538 crores and in Gujarat it is Rs. 3,030 crores.

I am saying all this because I want everybody to open their eyes so far as Karnataka is concerned. We have not come here to while away our time.

In the Seventh Plan, the Industrial Finance Corporation has invested only

Rs. 343 crores in Karnataka whereas in the other States it is much more. I would have had no grouse if the other parts of the country are to be developed. But while making such investments the other areas should not be neglected and all areas should be treated on par with the other developed States. That is all I want to emphasise.

Under the Industrial Finance Corporation, Tamil Nadu is given Rs. 354 crores, Uttar Pradesh gets Rs. 1615 crores, Gujarat gets Rs. 497 crores whereas Karnataka gets hardly Rs. 237 crores.

Now I come to IDBI. These are all the institutions from where the money is going to be provided for various industrial development projects. Karnataka gets only Rs. 11.98 crores whereas West Bengal gets Rs. 237 crores. I can give several instances. It is a long list. I tried to collect the information, just to substantiate my argument. I do not want to come without any proper material to this house at my disposal. That is my habit. And my sister Smt. Basava Rajeswari tried to pounce on me. In fact, I fought the battle on the same issue and I had resigned my ministership.

These are the core sectors. For any industry or for agricultural development, or for any development power and irrigation are core sectors. I staked my political career and I resigned. You know what happened in Karnataka. I do not want to say anything more to my sister. That is why I am quiet for sometime because politics and power are not so important. We have come here as people's representatives. We have to do justice to them.

The UTI gave Rs. 1332 crores for Maharashtra whereas Karnataka got only Rs. 217 crores. In LIC, under the General Insurance they have invested very little sum. I can go on quoting figures for the information of the Honourable House.

Sir, why I am trying to highlight these things is to show how the infrastructural facilities have been provided so far as the so-called industrial development to boost the exports—to earn foreign exchange and get rid of the so-called external debt—is concerned.

One other point I would like to mention. You talk of NRIs. Yesterday Shri E. Ahmed and Shri K.P. Reddaiah were having an argument and counter argument I was just listening, sitting in the back benches. I was anxious to listen to the speeches of the hon. members, because I am a new comer. I want to just enlighten my self by hearing to our friends.

I do not want to blame the NRIs. I do not want to blame any entrepreneurs who wanted to come to help us in the hour of our need. We are in a difficult stage. I do not want to blame unnecessarily. You and myself are aware of many things. One of the giants of the public sector, the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers was handed over to an NRI for a paltry sum of Rs. 13 crores. Sir, how this has happened? This project was started in 1969. Out of the total investment of Rs. 75 crores, Karnataka State Investment Development Corporation invested about Rs. 3 crores; Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation invested about Rs. 3 crores; Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation invested Rs. 1.5 crores and the public shares was Rs. 13 crores. IDBI, LIC and other banking institutions invested about the remaining Rs. 55 crores. This project has come into production by 1969. The total accumulated loss is Rs. 55 crores. 165 acres of vacant land attached to this unit will cost about Rs. 200 crores. Today the cost of the entire unit will be about Rs. 400 crores. I want to know as to how many organisations came forward to take up this so-called unit, which is working under loss. I demand that the whole matter should be probed by the CBI. Who are responsible for these things? Sir, IFFCO and KRIBCO, cooperative institutions, and RCF, which is one of the other public sector companies, have come forward to take up this project. The State has not considered the offer made by these three organisations.

One NRI, who had invested only about Rs. 13 crores in this project had tried to take over the control of this project and he had become the Chairman of that unit. Earlier senior IAS officers were

there. I want to know as to how this unit had incurred loss. I would like to know the truth. I once again demand that the whole matter should be probed by CBI. I do not want to attribute any motive to NRIs unless the matter is proved otherwise.

The following projects are pending before the Government for the last five years for clearance.

1. Sivasamudram Seasonal Power Project.
2. Bhadra Right Bank Canal Power House Additional Unit.
3. Sarpadi Barrage Hydro Electric Project.
4. Katta and Palna Diversion Scheme.
5. Super Thermal Project at Mangalore.

I request the Members belonging to Karnataka State to join with me in pressurising the Government of India to clear these projects early.

Sir, the 2400 MW Super Thermal Power Project at Mangalore is a part of a protocol which was signed between India and Russia during Mr. Gorbachev's visit in late 1989. The work on this Rs. 5000 crores project was expected to begin in full steam within months of the signing of the protocol. But it has not seen the light of the day so far. Why? Who is responsible for this?

Now I will come to new industries which were proposed to be taken up in Karnataka. The foundation stone for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant was laid by late Shrimati Indiraji in 1971. In these twenty years, from 1971 to 1991, I would like to know the amount of money that has been invested for the development of major industries in this country. More than Rs. 60,000 crores have been invested. At that time this project was costing only about Rs. 2,000 crores. I want to know from the Minister as to why it has not been implemented.

Sir, about six months back, Karnataka has proposed to take up this project under joint sector. Even this is pending before the Government for the last six months. Even this has not been cleared so far. A person who has come forward to involve in this new proposal of taking

up this project under Joint Sector, is he expected to come and grease the Government of India's machinery at various levels? I am not interested who is going to be associated with this Joint Sector. Let A,B,C, D or X,Y,Z be given the opportunity to participate in this Joint Sector. But, I am only interested to see that this project is cleared immediately. Otherwise, the cost escalation will go up and the whole thing will further come to a standstill stage.

Sir, you are sitting in the exalted Chair and I am standing here to speak. This is only a God given opportunity for us. We should all come together irrespective of the party. All the 28 Members should fight for the cause of the State of Karnataka and see that the injustice that has been done in the last forty years would be undone otherwise we all should bend our heads in shame.

I want to say something about Mangalore Refinery. We used to read in the newspapers that it had been sanctioned. What happened to that? When it is going to be started? At what stage is it pending? I urge upon the Government of India to see that the work is started immediately.

The other issue is Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal at Mangalore. Discussions have been held by the State Authorities with GAIL Officials and an indication had been given that setting up a 6 million tonne capacity terminal is justified on techno-economic considerations. Establishment of a LNG terminal at Mangalore is therefore essential for the establishment of an LNG based power project which can be set up quickly to add power generation capacity in the State. Of course, the gas terminal would also help the industrial development of the coastal region. Subsequently the gas from the terminal could be transported through pipelines to other potential industrial centres in the State, where rich mineral resources are available, exploitation of which has not been so far possible. If this project is going to be sanctioned, it is going to help the coastal districts like South Canara and North Canara for fast growth and development of industries.

The other projects pending before the Government of India are (i) Proposed Scheelite beneficiation project at Hutti Gold Mines; (ii) Extension of Mysore Paper mills Forestry Research Project from five years; and (iii) Foreign Collaboration with Messers Yokogawa Electric Corporation, Japan for the manufacture of process control Instruments.

The other issue pending with the Government of India is growth Centres. Three districts have been identified namely Hasan, Raichur and Dharwar. A notification has been issued. What happened to this? What happened to these growth centres. When are they going to be started?

My last point is about Agro-based industries and food processing complexes. We are producing tea, coffee, cashewnut, oilseeds, cotton, sea food etc. Does it require any foreign money or hard currency? Does it require any technical know-how from abroad? Can we not invest money? Can we not support these industries by taking advantage of the raw materials that is available. Why these areas have been neglected, I am unable to understand.

This is the first time that a South Indian has become the Prime Minister of this country. I have the highest regard for Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao Jee who is one of the veteran politicians and freedom fighter. At least during his tenure as Prime Minister, I hope injustice done to Karnataka will be set right to a larger extent.

With this belief, I would like to thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the names are given like this. According to the strength of the party, the names are called but there is a system also for the names to be called. Now, the next speaker is BJP's Prof. Prem DhumaI. The next will be Shri Chhedi Paswan, then Shri Suraj Mandal and then Shrimati Basavarajeswari. Like this it goes on. Why I said this is so that the Members can have their lunch. Now I am calling Prof. DhumaI to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Industrial policy and the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. On this historic occasion when we are making a departure from the policies laid down by the great leader Nehruji, and change is a sign of life, I would like the Ruling party to admit that the earlier policies were wrong and that is why a change has been brought about in the industrial policy.

I would like to cite an example here about the earlier policies. According to Economic Industries Service Survey the Government expenditure in 1950 was Rs. 950 crore which was 10 per cent of the total budget. In 1991-92 it rose to Rs. 1,84,000 crore which was 31.7 per cent of the budget. On the one hand the Government says that the non-plan expenditure must be curbed where as on the other hand the figures contradict this theory. Similarly in 1950 we used to export goods worth Rs. 610 crore whereas goods worth Rs. 650 crore were imported. We are yet to compile the figure of 1991-92. But according to the figures of 1990-91 we export goods worth Rs. 32,500 crore and import goods worth Rs. 43,100 crore. The price index has shot up from 76 points in 1980 to 217 points. Similarly the price index of coal, petrol, electricity and other things have registered an abnormal increase. The price index of a petrol which was 65 in 1985 rose to 170 in 1990-91. One can guess what would happen in 1991-92 after the devaluation of rupee. Similarly, the price index of electricity was 78 in 1980. It rose to 210 in 1990-91. That of coal was 77 and it shot up to 232 in 1990-91. India occupies second position in the world so far as the population is concerned but it occupies 156th place when we look at the Gross National Product and the per capita Income. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Ruling party should muster enough courage to say that the past policies were wrong and they are changing them for the better. We would welcome it.

The Industrialists, should work like

Trustees and there should be workers participation in Management. This is essential for the workers. This would also prevent situations where the trade unions exploit the mill owners. If the Industrialists become trustees, the situation can improve. Wages will have to be linked with production if workers participation in management is to be made successful. There is need to encourage small industries along with big industries. The potter, smith, carpenter and weaver who work in the villages must be encouraged so that the demand for their goods may increase. I would urge the Government to ensure that their goods are popularised through the electronic media i.e. the Radio and Television, free of cost. There is need to set up fruit based industries. Lot of fruits are produced in hilly areas. Himachal Pradesh is one of the biggest fruit producers but the State Government cannot cope with the production and set up fruit based industries within its limited resources. Centre should pay attention in this direction and set up these industries so that people may get employment.

One thing which is being observed these days is that corruption and inefficiency has increased in the Public Sector whereas the private sector is flourishing. Those engaged in the private sector in the same trade are earning lot of profit as compared to the public sector. What are the reasons behind it? One of the reasons may be that you appoint politicians suffering defeat in the elections, as the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the public sector undertakings or may be that the persons who have been appointed to these posts are not adequately qualified. Therefore I would suggest that a common pool of National management may be constituted wherein the talent of private as well as the public sector is pooled together. This will not only benefit our private sector but also the Public sector. We would be able to have good Managers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, factories and industries are mushrooming near the cities, pollution is increasing and there is always a danger of accidents like the Bhopal Gas tragedy. Therefore my sub-

mission is that when licensing system has been relaxed at least some conditions should be imposed on the new industries particularly, making a provision of these being set up far away from the cities. Those who are willing to set up industries in the backward areas and the hilly areas they should be provided subsidy. A sub-industrial area should be set up outside the cities for industries manufacturing poisonous chemicals and which are hazardous in nature so that incidents like the Bhopal Gas tragedy could be averted and people remain safe.

Research and development should be encouraged as it is essential for industrial development and modernisation. One of my friends said just now that the Government should not spend its energies on the promotion of hotel industry and tourism and it should be handed over to the private sector. For example if we compare the margin of profit between the Government run hotels and the private owned hotels we would come to know the difference. Government hotels are running in heavy loss. With regard to the hilly areas I would like to add that the tribals should be provided employment and special attention should be paid to their craftsmanship. They are good craftsmen but there is nobody to patronise them and nobody encourages them. Therefore the tribals engaged in small industries should be encouraged.

Similarly, there are tremendous possibilities of Hydro-electric projects in Himachal Pradesh. 20,000 MWs of electricity can be produced there. You would also agree that the electricity produced from hydro-electric power plant is much cheaper than produced in Thermal power plant. As on today because of paucity of resources only 300 MWs of electricity is being produced in Himachal Pradesh. Now as per the new Industrial policy the private sector has been invited to invest in it. I would like that private sector should be invited to invest in the hydro-electric projects in Himachal Pradesh, so that the power crisis in the country is resolved and our natural resources are tapped to the best.

Similarly, there is ample potential for promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh but we do not get any special assistance in this field to develop the tourism industry. The Centre should provide assistance on a priority basis for the purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Centre always discriminates with Himachal Pradesh and consequently no heavy industry has been set up in the State. There is tremendous potential for electronics industry in the State but no attention has been paid to it so far. I would like to cite an example in this regard. In spite of repeated reminders by the State Government to construct two kilometres of broad gauge line between Kaika and Parwanoo, which is a big industrial town, no attention has been paid to it. I would therefore urge the Railways Ministry to expedite the work and extend the broad gauge line for two km. only; because if it is not done how would the Government be able to make the backward areas progress. How would these areas develop? Similarly, the work of Nangal-Talwara railway line had been started way back in 1973. Not even 14 kilometres of the track has been completed so far. Only Rs. 2 crore have been released in this budget for this Rs. 100 Crore project. Now you can yourself imagine as to how much land can be acquired and how much track can be laid with this amount.

The Central excise duty on some goods has been increased and not reduced. Thus the goods have become costlier. For instance if an item used to be sold for Rs. 60 now it is sold for Rs. 90—110. This has resulted in additional burden on the consumer. My submission is that when the prices of raw material has increased and the cost of production has increased the exemption limit for excise duty should also be raised. This would help in improving the quality and quantity of goods manufactured by small units.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to another matter. Madhya Pradesh is one of the biggest producers of Iron ore and it is exported from there

to Japan at throwaway prices and the State Government gets very little amount of royalty. Later we import the processed steel goods at exorbitant prices. Now when we are making drastic and revolutionary changes in the industrial policy, would the Government take steps to process the iron ore in the country itself. The hon. Minister who deals with the small scale industries is not present here in the House and therefore I would like to draw the attention of Industry Minister, Shri Thungon to this fact that lot of iron ore is being exported to foreign countries. The Government has brought about revolutionary changes and is making claims that industry would progress by leaps and bounds. Will any steps be taken so that processing of iron ore is done in Madhya Pradesh itself and we are able to save foreign exchange? Without taking more time, I conclude with these words.

**SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN (Sasaram):**  
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the new Industrial policy announced by the Government proves beyond doubt that most of the industries would be free from licensing system, ceiling of capital under the Monopolies Act would be done away with, foreign capital ratio would be increased and traditional industries would be protected and promoted. Not only this, the nexus between Government and Capitalists would become more vicious and we would drift away from socialistic philosophy and get into the American trap. This policy would definitely increase the gap between the rich and the poor. Medium scale industries would receive a setback and the opportunities of the development of backward areas would also be remote. Foreign debt would increase and life of common men would become more difficult.

I would, therefore, like to submit to the Government that we would not be able to solve the problem of poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances through the capitalistic system. If we want to remove unemployment from this country we will have to give top priority to small and medium scale industries. The goods manufactured by the small units are in no

way inferior in quality than the goods manufactured by big industries. So far as I know 35 per cent of the goods in the country are manufactured in the small and medium industries. 40 per cent of the exports are being shared by the small and medium industries. But it is a matter of regret that only Rs. 360 crore have been allocated in this year's budget for the development of small, medium and rural industries. I would submit to the hon. Minister that unemployment could be removed if more small scale industries are set up in the country. Therefore, this provision of Rs. 360 crore should be increased to at least Rs. 1000 crore. There seems to be no other alternative to remove the unemployment problem. Because of the wrong policies of the Government about 2 lakh and 40 thousand big and small units are lying closed in the country today. The main reason for the closure of small or big units, except in two per cent cases, is internal feuds big industrial houses. Wrong policies of the Government are also responsible for closure of factories. There is need to simplify procedures and other rules and regulations. Only then can we develop the small industries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the new Industrial policy has opened flood gates for the multinational companies. The Government should withdraw this policy. A new policy should be framed after arriving at consensus. While formulating this policy long term objectives have not been kept in mind. We have achieved a lot through indigenous techniques and it is only through this that our healthy development is possible.

Sir, it seems that we have become slaves of America. We wonder and fail to understand how the hon. Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh rejected the path of socialism after 35 years adopted after Independence. Socialism was meant for the development of backward areas and making the country self-reliant. The Finance Minister thinks that there is no need for that now. So far as I know the Finance Minister, when he was Finance Secretary, Governor of Reserve Bank of India and Member of the Plan-

ning Commission he always supported those policies. How there is a sudden change of heart, one fails to understand. We should seriously think why America wants us to remain in debt. Does it really want to bring India into the international market? I think that a handful of industrialists, politicians and bureaucrats want to influence the country's body politic.

**14.00 hrs.**

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Industry, who is present here, that financial assistance to the big industrial houses should be given only when none of their other units is sick and against none of their units any dues of Government or banks or any financial institutions are pending recovery. It is being seen that their units are reported sick on one hand and on the other hand they are setting up new units with loans. They are also repaying their old loans by taking fresh loans. Today, to set up new industry and thereafter to make it sick and to get relaxations from the Government, banks and financial institutions has become a profitable business. In fact these relaxations are meant only for small scale units. Concession of crores of rupees have been given to the big industries like Thapar K. Epitence Co. and the Ansal Paper Industry and their loans also have been waived off. At the same time the small industrial units are being auctioned. So, such dual standard policy must be done away with. Today, the owner of a small scale unit does not get any facility because he does not have access to the big political leaders and the Government officials. If we really want to help the small scale industries, they must be liberated from inspector rule. On the one hand, in the name of providing reliefs to the big industries, interest on their loans is either waived off fully or charged at nominal rates of 6 to 10 per cent whereas on the other hand interest at the rate of 20 per cent is charged from the small scale units. So, rebate in interest rate or waiving off the loans is just a dream for the small scale industries.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Bihar. Bihar is rich

in mineral deposits but there is a scarcity of industries there. There is a scope of Super Thermal Power Station there as there are a number of coal-mines in the State. I urge upon him to set up a Super Thermal Power Station there. In 1986, the Bihar Government had submitted a proposal to the Central Government for a Rail Engine and Coach Factory at Jamalpur in Bihar. But that proposal is pending with the Central Government. 4 units manufacturing paper, sugar, dalda and cement are lying closed. Hardly, one or two units have been re-started. Other units should also be re-started. People, whose land was acquired for PPCL factory, Amjhore in Sasaram were assured jobs in the factory but nobody has been given any job in this factory. Smoke released from that factory causes pollution in that area and is harmful to the crops, trees and plants. Acid-gas is released at night when the people are in sleep. That gas adversely affects the pregnant women and cattle and causes abortions among women. So, some arrangements should be made for the use of the acid gas being emitted by this factory. I thank you and conclude.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the New Industrial Policy is being discussed. Industrial policy was framed first time in 1948 in our country. Industrial policy was declared by the Ministry of Industry. It was said that there had been good production and profit.

**14.05 hrs.**

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

If it was so then why the industrial policy is being changed. India is a country of villages with its 85 per cent population living there. In this new industrial policy they have been totally neglected. Our country's population is 85 crores whereas America's population is 24 crores, even then our country is adopting the technology of U.S.A. by adopting new technology, job opportunities will decrease. No incentive is being given to increase production of those essential commodities which are produced in villages. If we set up small and cottage industries in the rural areas, we can offer

employment to our lakhs of unemployed persons. In this new industrial policy criteria for setting up small scale industries have not been prescribed. Tata manufactures steel and the same Tata makes farmer's plough-share also. So the village-folks and labourers jokingly say that Tata is the biggest black-smith of our country. Similarly Bata is the biggest shoe-maker and Birla is the biggest potter of our country. It is because of our industrial policy that potters, black-smiths shoe-makers have been rendered unemployed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should change this policy. I urge upon the Minister to visit at least the 'Khadi Bhandar' located in Cannought Place of Delhi as they do not have time to go to the villages. And they should look the small items like honey and leather-shoes made by the farmers so that production of these items may be encouraged. Government should give incentive for the production of these items. No attention is given to the agro-based industries. Tata and Birla have been always encouraged in the country but agro-based industries have not been given any encouragement. Big industries must be set up undoubtedly but mechanisation has rendered lakhs of people jobless. Government should think over this problem also. Trees are being planted under the afforestation programme in the country and the shoots are also coming out but like-wise population is also increasing every minute in the country. The number of educated employed youth is increasing day by day. If you do not pay any attention to them, a day will come when the unemployed villagers will cut off the branches of trees standing in the magnificent bungalows of high-ups of Delhi and take them to their villages.

It seems from the way Tata and Birla have been encouraged during the last 43 years that the wealth of villages has been brought to Delhi and now it is being carried to America and other countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Pius Tirkey was saying the right things yesterday but the members were laughing at him as they did not take him seriously. We

should listen attentively to a small child also if he says an important thing. In preference to foreign goods we are ignoring our indigenous products. Today plans are made in the country on the basis of the assistance we get from the World Bank. What is the mystery behind it? The World Bank dictates their own terms and conditions in formation of our projects. Similarly, the way foreign capital is being allowed to enter into the country, it may pose serious danger to our hard earned freedom.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was some purpose behind nationalisation. Loopholes in nationalisation should have been plugged. We know that there are few supporters of the so called capitalists and these are the very people who did not allow nationalisation to succeed. They did much harm to the industries. Our living is based on agriculture and forests. Incentives are not being given to forest based industries. Today, there was question No. 519 regarding setting up agro-based industries. Bihar has been neglected and meted out step motherly treatment in the matter of setting up agro-based industries, as very few industries have been set up there as compared to other states. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give some figures in this regard. The State of Karnataka is smaller than Bihar but the number of Agro-industries in 1986-87 was 2835 in that State whereas it was 1336 in Bihar. 17609 Agro-industries were set up in Orissa. During the year 1987-88, 26115 and 1316 industries were set up in Orissa and Bihar respectively. In 1988-90, 21567 industries in Orissa and 1275 industries in Bihar were set up. Thus number of industrial units in Bihar instead of increasing is decreasing. Small industries are set up in cooperative sector. On this analogy, farmers in Bihar should be given incentives to set up sugar and jaggery units. Bihar has always been neglected, it did not get any financial assistance during 1988-90. In 1990 it was given only Rs. 5 lakhs 776 only. Once again during 1990-91 no assistance was given to Bihar whereas Karnataka was given Rs. 11097 lakhs. In 1989-90 and 1990-91 Karnataka was given 260.35 lakhs rupees and 105 lakhs

rupees respectively. So, other States have been given more than Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 41 per cent of the mineral deposits are found in Bihar yet industries are not being encouraged in that state. It is the state from where minerals are supplied to the entire country. Thus, Bihar has been meted out step-motherly treatment. Aluminium plant was set up at Renukut for which ores are exported from Bihar. I am talking of the minerals deposits at Lohardaga. At the time of setting up an Aluminium plant at Renukut an understanding was given to set up an Aluminium plant in Bihar. Birta has not fulfilled that agreement so far. Government has also not taken any step in this regard. Thus, Bihar is being neglected. Mr. Chairman, Sir, please give me some more time because it is my maiden speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every day you deliver a maiden speech.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: There are ten thousands industries in Bihar. H.E.L. is in Hatia and Bokaro. Tata's industry is in public sector. If you want to encourage small scale units in Bokaro, I would like to give two examples Chittaranjan Locomotive works is located near my residence. I want to give just an example how entrepreneurs producing quality goods in small industries are discouraged. There was an Engineer, Mr. Sur in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, who after resigning from there set up a factory at Mihijam adjacent to West Bengal for making ball-bearing. He wrote to C.L.W. offering to supply ball-bearings but his offer was rejected. C.L.W. used to import ball-bearings from Japan. Then Mr. Sur contacted that company in Japan and found their ball-bearings excellent. Later on he found that the indigenous ball-bearings were marked the stamp of 'made in Japan' and were being supplied to Chittaranjan Locomotives. So in this country only those products find market which are produced under big sign boards and whose advertisements are given on T.V. on mass scale although these products may be sub-standard. Sub-standard products are encouraged whereas good

quality products are discouraged in our country.

I would like to give another example of Bokaro to show as to how the small industries are crushed in the country. In Bokaro where lies the Steel plant, the Bihar Government has set up an industrial estate in which 50-60 small industries have been set up. But today those units have been closed because the Bokaro Steel Company did not purchase goods produced by them. It purchases those very items from Chandigarh, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Therefore, these units are on the verge of closure and that Industrial area now is existing just for name-sake today. But we should know the reasons behind all this. They do not purchase those items from there because these are available at cheap rates and besides that the amount of commission as charged by them would be known to all at once. Therefore, they do not purchase these goods from the market near to them. And who bothers of going to Delhi, Bombay or Chandigarh to know these things? So, we should have to go through the reasons of failure of these units. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say as to why we are going towards de-nationalisation after nationalisation.

Efforts were not made to rehabilitate those persons whose land was acquired to set up factories/projects. They have not been provided employment in them. As a result, when they start agitations the Government handover the management of public sector undertakings to that of private sector. Even in the field of coal production, foreigners have been invited. There is a Rajmahal Thermal Power Project to which coal is supplied for Thermal Power. You entered into an agreement with Canada Government to increase the production of coal for Thermal Power. Canadian people are availing maximum facilities. The Dak-Bunglaw which was used by us was not air-conditioned but after coming of Canadian people it has been made air conditioned. Air-conditioned cars have been provided to them. There is a failure of industries in our country owing to the

facilities provided to them. The people who work more get less remuneration and more money and more facilities are given to the people who work less. Hard working man who works for 8 hours daily get negligible facilities. Due to this reason, today our industries are proving to be a failure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that out of about 10 thousand industrial units in Bihar, 5 thousand have been closed. The Government should go into its reasons deeply why such a large number of industries have proved a failure. I would not like to repeat all that Shri Chhedi Paswan said just now. If a person declares the industry-sick, which was set up after taking loan from the Government, he does not hold any responsibility as far as the amount of loan is concerned. But if a poor man gets loan of rupees 5,000 from any bank and if he finds himself unable to repay it for any reason, warrants are issued against him and his property is attached and land seized. On the other hand, if a person after taking loan from B.S.I.D.C. or B.S.F.C. declares the industry sick, he heaves sigh of relief and the responsibility is shifted to the Government. Non-repayment of loan proves bankruptcy of industrial policy of our country. This is the reason why the Government has been forced to sell gold. Where has the gold gone? That gold is being purchased by Indian people only. Contacted all the industrialists of India and after collecting the money deposited the same in Swiss Banks. Later on, gold is sold

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not proper to quote the name. You have taken name of who is not present in the House. It is not proper.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: He is not the Member of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His name should not be recorded in the proceedings. Nobody's name will go on record.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: It has become the country of Sadhus.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that there are minerals, gold, copper and iron ore available in our country and recently gold has been found in the area of Munger but nothing is being done to explore the gold there. No effort is being made to exploit those minerals. If it is done the country will get the gold and people will get employment. Coal is produced in Jharkhand area but no thermal power station has been set up there. No industry has been set up there because power is not supplied to that area. How the industry will run in the absence of power. Therefore, it is my demand that Karanpura Thermal Power Station which is under consideration of the Government should be cleared immediately. It should be cleared without any further delay. Injustice has been done with the people of Jharkhand and Bihar. Farakka Thermal Power Station should have been set up at our place as coal and water is available at a distance of merely 10 kilometres. At present also coal is transported for this power station from Rajmahal which is at a distance of 188 kilometres. But the thermal power station was not set up at that site. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that Karanpura Thermal Power Station should be made operational immediately.

I want to say one thing about mica. MIDCO was a source of employment for the poor people of entire Chhota Nagpur and Jharkhand area. But today because of negligence of the Government mica industry seems to be at the verge of closure. The Government should pay due attention to it. There is a proposal to merge it with M.M.T.C., an institution of all India level. You can merge it but Mica-based industries should be set up in our area because it is available in that area. Industries should be based on minerals available in a particular area. But it is not being encouraged as in the case of Bokaro Steel Plant. We get iron at that vary rate at which it is sold in Ahmedabad and Bombay. Thus it is necessary to set up iron ore based industries to provide employment to the unemployed people of the place. You can provide maximum employment to the

unemployed only by setting up coal-based industries and cottage industries in the villages. You should pay more attention towards cottage and small scale industries. You should invest maximum on setting up of small scale industries, cottage industries and leather industry. On these items you should invest seven thousand crores of rupees instead of seven hundred crores of rupees. Only then we would be able to discharge our responsibility honestly towards the people of India and win their confidence. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government whether it intends to follow such a policy or not?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if any machine is procured, it is imported from abroad. We see in Railways that every machine is procured from outside the country. Earlier, 36 persons were deployed for repair of a wheel but now 8 persons are found sufficient for doing the same work. If we go on doing the same thing in the name of modernisation, a lot of people would become unemployed. Money would be wasted in importing new technologies from abroad. When Shri Madhavrao Scindia was Railway Minister, he procured new technology for Railways from outside and 50 crores of rupees were invested. The result was nil. I mean to say that the money should be invested in the villages of India and the industrial policy should be framed in favour of small scale industries. We should reconsider large foreign capital investment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I conclude with these words.

[English]

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI** (Ballary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to participate in today's discussion.

Before I discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to say a few words about the General Budget since I did not get an opportunity to participate when the General Budget was discussed.

The Indian economy is now facing an unprecedented economic crisis in the history of independent India, almost direct foreign investment in specified

reaching the threshold of debt trap. Any negligence and delay on our part in taking corrective measures at this juncture would jeopardise our economic freedom. Our Government deserves congratulations for taking timely and bold decisions to restore the health of our economy.

The crisis the Indian economy faces is reflected as we all know, in an unprecedented increase in public debt—both internal and external—, lower returns on investment, sluggish exports, rising imports, mounting fiscal deficits, double digit inflation, decline in the flow of foreign capital and balance of payment crisis. To put it in short, the country is living beyond its means. The country can afford to have this luxury only at the expense of our free economic freedom.

The Indian economy which has developed series of mal-adjustments in the last few years needs immediate corrective measures as well as long term stabilising measures. The economy needs shock treatment, surgical operation and blood transfusion. Series of economic policies announced by our Government and the measures proposed in the Budget will act as corrective and stabilising measures.

Industry and trade are given shock treatment by liberalising the policies. They are exposed to international competition so as to make them realise the need to achieve competitiveness, avoid waste, reduce cost of production, increase productivity, improve quality and augment exports. Another measure of shock treatment administered is reduction and rationalisation of subsidies.

Surgical operation measures are proposed in various fields of the economy such as industry, trade, banking, etc., to remove the superfluous things that have accumulated which are acting as impediments for country's development. They are made to realise the need to act on commercial principles.

The economy needs blood transmission in the form of larger volume of foreign investment to sustain growth. The budget has proposed to welcome

high priority industries with a raised limit for foreign equity at 51 per cent.

During the Seventh Plan, there was enormous growth of production in our country. It has risen to 8.5 per cent which is very much encouraging. Due to Government's policy, good labour relationship, and timely supply of raw materials, it has resulted in increase in the production in the private and the public sectors and also in the small-scale sector.

Before I come to steel sector, I would like to point out that it is very essential for the all-round development of this country. By and large, we are going to face shortage of steel within a short period. Even taking into account the expansion in the public undertakings and the secondary sector, there is going to be a shortage. Hence, it is very much necessary that more and more new steel plants should be started during the Eighth Plan period.

As my friends put it, Vijayanagar Steel Plant has been pending for a long time. Very recently, Karnataka Government has entered into a joint sector and they have applied for a licence. As on today, under the new Industrial Policy, it is not necessary to have a licence. But I came to know today in the morning when the Hon. Minister was to reply, that technical experts have already cleared the technical feasibility of this project. I am shocked to hear that Government of India is not at all concerned about the setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. They have said that it is the responsibility of the Karnataka Government to set up this project. I am afraid whether this project would at all come up with the huge investment. It is our earnest desire that Vijayanagar Steel Plant should come up as early as possible. The ore produced there is of high grade. Sufficient ore is available. All the infrastructural facilities have been provided by the State Government. Four thousand acres of land have also been kept idle. It is high time that the Central Government and the Planning Commission should come forward to see that the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is set up as early as possible.

Regarding the mini steel plants, I am afraid that most of them are going to be sick. There is no scrap available. Even if it is available, the cost of scrap is going to be very high. Most of the mini steel plants in the secondary sector are dependent on the scrap. As on today, we are finding very difficult to get the foreign exchange to import the scrap through the MMTC.

If the import of scrap is stopped by the MMTC abruptly, and if the actual users are not provided with scrap, then most of the industries are going to be sick shortly. So, the alternative is to set up sponge iron plants. So far, how many sponge iron plants have been set up? To my knowledge, only one or two sponge iron plants have been started. And 30 per cent of this sponge iron can be used in mini steel plants. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to start more and more sponge iron plants. As on today, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company has proposed to set up an sponge iron plant and in my constituency, Bellary also some private parties have come forward to set up sponge iron plants. Hence, I would request that sponge iron plants should be started more and more for the secondary sector so that their enhancement will be assured.

Now, the housing problem is very much increasing. We have decided to see that each person in this country will have a house to live in. But as on today, we do not want to destroy the environment. So, what is the alternative? The alternative is to go in for steel and aluminium. If the present situation continues, then it will be very difficult to cope up with the increasing problem of housing. So, taking into consideration all these factors, the planner should think of expanding the steel industry.

Cement is also very essential. There are very big plants which are producing cement and they are also making little bits of profits and dividends are also encouraged. I do not want to come in their way. But I would like to speak of my own State wherein we have started tiny, micro and mini cement plants using the VSK technology. Sir, for your information,

I am sorry to say that all the steel plants upto 100 CPD have been closed. The reason is that coke is not available for these mini steel plants. Coke bricks were available from Visweshwar Iron and Steel Company. We had projected that we will get it at a reasonable rate so that the mini cement plants which are mostly dependant on the coke bricks can make a little bit of profit. But as on today, it is not available. They have to get it from the main Steel plants of Flourkela, Bokaro or Durgapur. Since they are very far, it is very difficult to get the coke bricks from there. And even if we get it, the prices are very high. Hence, most of the cement plants have been small plants as they are using only scrapped ore and the entrepreneurs are local people. 30,000 to 40,000 people have become unemployed after the closure of these units. Hence, I would request the Government to come forward and see that Small Industries Corporation collects the coke bricks from the main plants at a reasonable price and see that they are being distributed to the actual users as per their requirements. If this will be done, then I think, we will be saving a lot before they become sick and we will be doing great justice to the small scale sector.

Then, I come to the sick industry. Most of the cases have been referred to the BFIR. Most of the speakers who spoke on this Demands for Grants said that there is lot of delay in the disposal of such cases. By that time, what will happen to the entrepreneurs? What will be the rate of interest? How much burden will they have to face? If it is going to take years together for the disposal of such cases, then there should be a time-bound programme to see that within such a period the revival of such industries will be done as early as possible.

Regarding small scale industries also we have to constitute some body wherein we can locate the small scale industries which have become sick. There are industries which have been started only to use the subsidy.

Such industries can totally be closed. But there are some industries which can be revived with a little assistance from a

bank or with some other help. Many of these units were closed for various reasons such as power disconnections, insufficient working capital, subsidy not coming in time and so on. So, all the units should not be clubbed together. It should not be said that lakhs of industries have become sick. Here I suggest that at every district level we should have a small committee. This committee should go into all the details and see why an industry has become sick and whether it can be revived or not. If it can be revived, it will have to be revived. If it cannot be revived, then only we should say that it cannot be revived. The committee at the district level should go to each plant and find out the details. If some remedial action can be taken to revive the plant, we should see to it that action is taken so that many industries can be cured of sickness.

Now, I want to say something about the women entrepreneurs. I am glad that there is a separate cell for women to start industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam please wind up.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I will just take two more minutes Sir. I am speaking on women and as a woman speaking on women, I have to say what I have to say and of course I should be given time.

I suggest that there should be a separate single window agency to assist ladies. Certain industries should exclusively be reserved for women. Therefore, I would request that more and more women cooperatives should be given encouragement. Also, there are a lot of women MBA graduates. But Government are not recruiting women managers. Do you mean to say that we are not capable of taking up managerial jobs? Why are the public sector undertakings not employing women MBA graduates in their managerial cadres? Government should take note of this and see that more and more women are taken in managerial cadres and they should be given all encouragement to start industries.

Sir, I suggest that growth centres should be encouraged. I find that 70

growth centres have been sanctioned. I have been asking for the inclusion of Bellary and time and again I have been giving a proposal for Kurugod in my constituency. May be due to some political considerations, I lost the chance. I plead that at least now the Government should take up this proposal for setting up a growth centre in Kurugod. This actually comes under 'no industry area'. Unfortunately, in our State of Karnataka only Bidar district comes under 'no industry area'. Now industries are coming up very well in this area. I am not suggesting that we should give up the concept of 'no industry district'. But it should be justifiable. At least in the Eighth Plan, more growth centres should be located in more and more places. Also, there should not be any discrimination between one State and another. Generally what happens is, if we do not cry, we do not get. It should not be like that. Wherever we deserve, we must get it. It is all the more necessary to decentralise industrial production. Those places having resources and other material should be given preference so that more industries can come at district level and many more people can be employed at district level itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam please wind up. I am very hesitant to check a lady so often. But please conclude.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Just one minute please.

Sir, a lot of gas is available in Bombay High and now it is being wasted. There should be a pipeline from Bombay High to Mangalore. Since the distance between Ratnagiri Coast and Mangalore is not much, this pipeline should be extended. Karnataka faces acute shortage of power and we are depending on hydro-electricity only. We are asking for one super thermal plant in Torangal. A lot of mineral is being carried out to Madras in trains and the wagons are returning empty. Why cannot they bring charcoal so that we can have a super thermal plant at Torangal near Vijayanagaram Plant. This is our demand.

Sir, I also request that Mangalore Coastal line should be developed. Here

all infrastructure facilities and minerals and sandalwood and many other natural resources are available.

I also feel that the surplus gas from the Cauvery Basin should be brought to Karnataka State.

So, a southern Gas grid should be established which would be of great help to the entire southern region. I request the Minister to consider it favourably.

We have got a lot of mineral wealth. Minerals like the Gold, Iron, Manganese are in abundance. Those States which have the mineral wealth, they are making good profits. So, we should also explore these mineral wealth and in this way more and more people will get employment.

In my constituency thousands of people are engaged in the garment industry. Ballary is one of the biggest place where this garment manufacture is going on. The Government should encourage this industry and see that local entrepreneurs and local craftsmen are employed in this industry.

With these remarks, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. I thank you for giving me so much time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. The discussion on new industrial policy is going on. I oppose the new industrial policy.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that the industrial policy of the country was formulated during 1956 under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and with its help we have developed basic industries in our country. At the time of developing basic industries as negotiations were being held with America. Our Prime Minister had even visited America for this purpose. The then President of America had suggested not to develop these industries. There is no dire necessity of developing basic industries. These industries are being developed in private sector. After returning back from

there the same industries were set up in collaboration with U.S.S.R. We have enhanced the prestige of our country after setting up these industries. As a matter of fact, our country has achieved a position in the world in the field of industry. I am unable to understand the reason of formulating a new industrial policy today. The reason was told that the previous industrial policy could not advance the country in the field of industry. We have suffered loss or earned less profit in public enterprises. It is a matter of serious concern. Why we have earned less profit in the industries set up by us. We should think over it. It is said that private sector earns more profit and production is more as compared to public sector. On the contrary, public sector earns less profit and the production is less. I think that it should be corrected and accordingly there is a need to change the policy. Apart from this, rampant corruption is there. It will remain whatever policy you may adopt. It has caused a great loss and contained profit in industries of the country. Who are the managers? They are the people of our country. Why do the people manage like this? It has already been discussed in the House for a number of times that there is a collusion between the managers of public sectors and private sectors. The managers of public sector receive a lot of money from private sectors. Private sectors intend to prove failure of Public sectors. Keeping in view all these things we should improve management. Though our Finance Minister is a famous economist but the new industrial policy formulated by him will cause a great loss to the nation. Foreign companies will get a chance to enter India and set up a network here with the help of this new industrial policy. They will start producing more and more in our country and earn a lot of foreign exchange in the name of production. And our cottage and small scale industries will have to suffer. So all these things should be taken into account while formulating a new industrial policy but no attention has been paid to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will come to know the results of this new policy

within 6-8 months. Now, I would like to focus on my constituency. Bihar is a backward State. Although people say that Bihar is full of natural resources yet it is backward. It shows that adequate number of industries have not been set up in Bihar. Jahanabad is our district, I belong to it. It is a 'No Industry District'. But it has not been included in the list of 'No industry districts'. It should be included in the list. We are not getting the benefits. This matter had been raised many a time. When I was the member of the Advisory Committee on Industries I had raised this issue even during 1984. Jahanabad has been formed a new district. That is a 'No industry district', and a sensitive area. It is a terrorist-infested area. We should set up industries there so that misguided youths could get the job. But it is not being done at all.

Thirdly, I want to emphasise that industry should be based on maximum production of a particular state. Mangoes of good quality are produced in our Jahanabad in Bihar. These good quality mangoes are exported. We should set up an industry there. We can derive both benefits out of the crop. We can prepare juice of the mangoes as well as oil of the stone. We can also solve the problem of oil. There is a large production of paddy in Bihar. It is of good quality. We can set up an industry based on paddy. We should establish an industry in Bihar or at any other available place so that oil could be derived out of husk of rice and paddy. You can be benefited by way of developing edible oil. That is why we should say that employment can be provided to maximum people by way of setting up an industry based on production of a particular State. You can also earn foreign exchange by exporting the finished goods. But you should do all these things. The situation of handloom industry in Bihar is very precarious. It is on the verge of closure. Lakhs of people are facing unemployment. The first thing is that there is a scarcity of electricity. All these electricity based industries are on the verge of closure. Secondly, there is no market for the goods produced by these industries. These people manufacture 'Lungi' towel (Gamsha) and bed-

sheets. If the Government wants to develop this industry, a market should be opened in which all the goods are procured by the Government. Only then, these people will stand to gain otherwise they will not be benefited. Presently, all the managers are looting the handloom weavers, who have become unemployed. For them, I would like to request the hon. Minister that attention should be given to encourage cottage industries. If we want to contain unemployment, we should develop cottage and small scale industries. Providing jobs will not solve the problem of unemployment. Owing to this industrial policy, I am opposing the Demands of Grants. The country will not be as benefited as being considered.

With these words, I conclude. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. As regards, new industrial policy of the Government I would like to say on the basis of my personal experience that privatisation would benefit as well as harm the country. I have worked among labourers. At present, the number of labourers in public enterprises are more, and less labourers are deployed in private industries. Labourers would either be retrenched due to modernisation or deployed less in the new industries to be set up. The production would be enhanced with the help of new technology and with the result there would be an exploitation of labourers. This is the intention of the Government. All of us are aware how the private industrialists behave with the labourers. That is why I would like to say that strict rules may be made before private industrialists are incorporated. If an industrialist exploits the labourers, strict law should be enacted to check exploitation of labourers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no regret in informing you that most of the public enterprises are closed and sick, according to my information. Who is responsible for it? I want to tell you on the basis of my experience as a labourer in Hindus-

tan Zinc that the management is responsible for it. The members of management visit abroad for training just to entertain themselves and a lot of money is spent on them. They want to work in a particular style whereas the workers want to work in a different style. Both aspects of practical and theoretical should be adopted in industries. The officers want to work on the line of theory but the workers want to do practical work. A difference of opinion develops due to separate views of them and deficit starts incurring in industries.

Today, we talk about participation of labourers in management and we have worked since long under this policy. The way the officers are maltreating the labourers the industries are running in deficit.

The same is the case with other industries. I know that employing less officials in private sectors would incur profit definitely but it would not solve the problem of unemployment of the country. I wish that it should be ensured before enforcing this policy that unemployment is not increased and labourers are not retrenched.

Sir, I would like to know from where the labourers in villages get the education of modernisation. They would not be able to adjust to it. In an advertisement, posts are advertised in which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes find themselves unable to fulfil the required high qualification, and it is said that the advertisement is for them and they would be appointed. But in fact, these jobs are not given to them.

15.01 hrs.

[Shri Sharad Dighe in the Chair]

Therefore, the new method which is adopted will certainly result in retrenchment of labourers. I would like that the illiterate labourers belonging to backward classes, residing in backward areas are taken care of. Illiterate and less educated labourers find it difficult to get a job in the industries that are being set up. During the installation of an industry these labourers are paid Rs. 10/- or Rs. 20/- per day. As soon as the industry becomes operational, they are retrenched

and new type of people come. What do the people of that area think? They are of the opinion that they contributed their might for the construction of the factory, and in the process of construction a few lives are also lost, but after completion it is the outsiders who find employment in that factory. Definitely the people of that area feel sorry due to this state of affairs.

I take this opportunity to submit that whenever some new factories are installed, local people should be provided employment in those factories, so as to reduce poverty in the area.

Sir, the contract system prevailing in our country has been opposed by all organisations and labourers. But contrary to it contract system is increasing day by day. Labourers are exploited like anything under the contract system. Despite taking work from them, even for four-five months, they are not paid their wages. Therefore, I would like that the labour policy should be framed in such a manner that stern action may be taken against the exploiters. In Rajasthan, there may be several such factories. Jaipur Cement Works of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, has been lying closed for five years, but the officials and labourers are still employed in the factory. Attendance of labourers is marked regularly; if any labourer is absent enquiries are made against him and they are suspended, but they are not being paid a single paisa as wages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this was not the situation before independence, but even after independence such treatment is being meted out to labourers. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to talk to the labourers of cement factory who are nowadays in the capital. This whole affair needs thorough investigation. Rajasthan is a backward state which is rich in minerals, but no big industry is there. Private or Public Sector Undertaking should be set up there to exploit the mineral wealth so that the backward sections in Rajasthan may get some benefit. There is no small or big industry, especially in tribal areas. In these areas, the people depend on selling coal or cutting wood from the forest for their

livelihood. Now they are finding it difficult to sustain themselves in the absence of food and regular employment. The region is rich in cement stone, several types of limestones and marbles etc. Licences may be issued to the local people for exploration of minerals and they may be provided loan and subsidy facilities also so that they may become self-reliant. I am slightly deviating from the main issue and would like to say something about the labour class. The limit of Income Tax should be raised from the present limit of Rs. 22,000. Price of petrol has been hiked. Workers and small farmers use motorcycles for selling milk and vegetables. Hike in petrol and non-raising of income tax limit have been a cause of double suffering to them. No worker in the country at present draws less than Rs. 2,000. Any increase income goes towards income tax and the running expenses of motorcycle has also gone up so their problems have increased tremendously. I urge upon the Govt. that the limit of income tax should be raised atleast to Rs. 35,000 so that the workers and other sections may feel relief. We spend Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 on ice cream in Connaught Place in Delhi but the people working in factories and on farms earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 only in a whole day. I got an opportunity to talk to workers of cotton mills. In Rajasthan minimum wage fixed is Rs. 22 and I tried my level best to get them paid this minimum wages. But despite my persistent efforts they were not paid and the factories owners could agree only to pay Rs. 14 otherwise they would close the factories. With great difficulty they agreed to only for Rs. 18, but in practice they pay only Rs. 10/-. Though our agreement for the payment of Rs. 18 was also not correct, as the minimum wage is Rs. 22, yet they pay only Rs. 10/- to the workers and the workers accept Rs. 10 and sign for Rs. 18. Just see the fun, on one side the workers receive Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 18/- for their livelihood and on the other the people are spending Rs. 32 on just taking ice cream. The House must think about the plight of people of our country about whom nothing is done by us.

All of us, whether in the opposition or

in Congress (I) have launched several movements. Every party exploits them, sometimes in the name of Ram and sometimes on other counts. When votes are cast in favour of one, others get annoyed and refuse to listen to their grievances for not casting votes in their favour. I am highlighting this because if everybody refuses to listen to him then where will he go. Therefore, approach of both the ruling and the opposition parties should change towards this class. It is the right of voter to cast his vote in favour of any party. However, such feelings are prevailing in our country. I am saying this because the Rajasthan Government is doing. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time allotted to you is over, please conclude.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Panchayats have been dissolved and fresh elections were not conducted. Now panchayats are being reconstituted.

A village of one panchayat is transferred to another panchayat so as to settle political scores. I am telling you the way we are being exploited. What will be the state of those poor people living in the country where such political vendetta exists. The Secretaries of the Panchayat Samities and Patwaris are being transferred. This is on account of political rivalry. As such I would like to know what we wish to do ultimately. Elections are held in a democratic way but poor are harassed. Foodgrains are not produced in tribal areas and they are landless. As such I would urge the Minister of Industries to pay attention to Rajasthan and set up small scale and cottage industries in that state, particularly in the tribal areas. These people are skilled in marble work but on account of their poor economic condition they are unable to operate the marble mines. They are skilled workmen and if financial assistance is extended to them they can work and run the marble industries with ease.

In the end, I support these demands and thank you for having given me time to express my views.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. Yesterday the biggest efforts of Perestroika and Glasnost ultimately prevailed over the forces which wanted to hold the Soviet Union to its past. India today is also embarking on a massive change to re-structure our system, from our experiences of the past we have learnt today that there is a need to bring in certain corrective measures. The welcome sign of these measures is that with all these changes coming in, the basic objective of the industrial policy of 1948 still remains in tact with certain changes in the methods to achieve the goals.

The new Government has initiated several changes in its licensing policy, foreign investment policy, foreign technology, the public sector policy and the MRTPL Act. For the last two days we have been discussing the demands of this Ministry and several hon. Members have submitted their views basically on the industrial policy. Those opposing have tried to oppose the policy in its totality and there were certain Members who while supporting the policy supported its totality. I do not agree with the criticism which was being made that the Congress Government today has left the Nehruvian line of industrial policy. Way back when Pandit Nehru brought in his industrial policy, there was criticism that the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi had been ignored and Pandit Nehru had brought in totally different principles and philosophy. When Indiraji brought in certain changes, similar criticism was there. It was said that she had left what Nehruji had given to the nation. When Rajivji brought in a new policy, similar statements were made. And today, when this new Government under Narasimha Rao Ji has brought in this policy, again similar statements are being made that the Congress has left the Nehruvian line of thinking. The fact is that there has been a continuous and gradual change to amend the policy according to the needs of the nation.

Certain Members have stated to inter-

pret that we have ignored the principles laid down in the Preamble of the Constitution. It is not a fact. The Preamble has specifically mentioned that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and will secure to all its citizens, among other things, social and economic justice. Further, in the Directive Principles of State Policy, article 39 clearly states that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. The Members, while quoting these very articles of the Constitution, said that we have ignored these principles. But, Sir, the industrial policy laid before the House on 24th July has clearly stated that the Government's policies and procedures must be geared up to assist entrepreneurs in their efforts. This can be done only if the role played by the Government were to be changed from that of only exercising control to one of providing help and guidance by making essential procedures fully transparent and by eliminating laws.

I believe that the best governance is less governance. The more we are going to have controls, the more problems and more hurdles will be there. The licencing policy has been changed. There has been criticism about that. But with the licencing policy as it was, we know what type of problems were there.

I would like to talk about the other measures which have been initiated by the Government specifically talk about the foreign investment and the need to encourage the foreign technology in the country. In the past we have made certain efforts to encourage foreign investment and technology. But the experience has not been very good. Therefore, with an increased participation of foreign investment, which is going to rise from 40 per cent to 51 per

cent and more—it can go upto 100 per cent also—in such circumstances, I would like to caution the Government.

The R.B.I. Report which has given the performance of 100 select companies which entered into foreign collaboration has concluded that the expectations which were there to earn foreign exchange could not be realised ultimately. I would not like to go into the detailed figures of the various companies, but the experience had not been very good. I support the encouragement for foreign investment and technology. But at the same time I would like to say that when we are going to get the foreign investors into the Indian industry, precaution will have to be taken that the products which will be manufactured by these multinational corporations are not going to compete with the same type of products manufactured by the Indian industry. There will be certain products manufactured by the Indian industry which will have to compete with the foreign multi-nationals. But if we are going to allow multi-national corporations to enter various items then there are definite chances that the products manufactured by the small scale industries will also be manufactured by the multi-national corporations and in that type of a situation, the competition which we want so much, that competition will not be there. That will not be a competition between equals; that competition will be between the developed and the under-developed; between the privileged and the under-privileged and that will not be a justified competition.

In such circumstances, it is very essential that if we want that the Indian industry should compete with the multinational corporations, you will have to give more facilities and concessions so that the Indian industry uplift at the same level where it can compete on an equal footing with the multi-national corporations and unless and until we are not going to do that, any competition resulting from this will be an unequal competition and an unjustified

competition and in such a competition, the infant industry growing on the Indian soil will be throttled and I do not think that is the wish of the Government.

Keeping these things in view, I would like to request the Government that when the multi-national corporations are allowed in the Indian industry, those corporations will have to give an undertaking that primarily the products manufactured here will be for exports whereby we will earn the foreign exchange of which we are in dire need today.

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHARY (Serampore): If they do not give the undertaking, what will be the policy?

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHARAD DIGHE): Don't disturb him.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: You speak when you are to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Continue your speech.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, I think that unless and until we decide upon such norms, the experience which we had with the Pepsico, such type of things could happen where norms will not be followed, where export commitments will not be fulfilled and where these multinational corporations instead of being an industry here, convert themselves into trade houses. This type of thing will have to be avoided at any cost.

Sir, there has been criticism that the Government has changed its policy towards the public sector. Our Government have come forward with this line of thinking that the public sector will have to continue to play the role which it had been playing in the past. But where there were mistakes, where there was inefficiency, where there were shortcomings, those shortcomings will have to be removed. We cannot afford to have an inefficient organisation at least. If there are inefficient sick units in the public sector, we do not want that such sick industry should be encouraged to continue. Similarly, we do not want that the manner in which the sick industry from the private sector was taken over by the Government and forced to be adopted by the public sector. That type of things

should not happen and therefore, Sir, if we want to progress, and march forward, if we want to move fast, then we will have to have efficiency unless and until we have efficiency in our functioning, nothing will succeed.

Sir, the policy placed before the House has certain suggestions which, I think, will lead the nation towards faster growth in industry. But, Sir, the implementation of this policy will naturally depend upon what type of infrastructure are we going to provide, what type of investment and human resource development will be there for the industry. Sir, the budget provisions for the infrastructural development in the country, I don't think are sufficient enough to develop a strong infrastructure.

Sir, there is only 2.5 per cent increase over last year in the Budget provisions for coal, 5.5 per cent for power, 9 per cent for telephones, 1.6 per cent for transport and 6.5 per cent for railway. With such meagre provision, I don't think that we will have a sufficiently strong infrastructure to boost industry and the objectives we have laid down in the Industrial Policy, I don't think that with an insufficient infrastructure we are going to achieve the objective.

Sir, there had been several problems about the flow of credit to the industry also. I do not want to go into the details, but the Government will have to ensure that there should be smooth flow of credit to the small scale industries and various other industries. De-licensing is okay, liberalisation and, various facilities are welcome measures but till the time we are not going to ensure a smooth credit flow, I do not think that any project will be a successful project. *(Interruptions).*

Sir, you have been ringing the bell quite often and frequently. So, I am worried whether I will be able to complete.

I will just make one or two points. I come from a backward area.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not from a backward State.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: A forward State, but from a backward

area. I come from Vidarbha.

Sir, With the liberalisation and the changes in the licensing policy, I think, the industry will get a boost. But at the same time, the Government shall have to think about measures whereby the industrial development of backward areas is ensured. The Economic Survey has given figures about the letters of intent issued from 1988-89 to 1990-91. In 1988-89, 1255 letters of intent were issued, for the backward areas the number was 610; in 1989-90, the total number of letters issued was 1,155, for backward areas it was 550 and for 1990-91 letters issued were 931, for backward areas it was 399. We should find out the reasons for social tensions in the bordering areas. What is the reason for the naxalite problems in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh? What is the reason for secessionist activities in certain border areas of the country? Why is there a hue and cry in the North Eastern part of the country? Why is there so much of tension in the backward areas of the country? We will have to think about the root cause of these social tensions and, I think, one of the primary reasons for these type of activities is the lack of industrial development in those areas. Therefore, the Government will have to prepare a specific plan and a package for industrial development in those areas. At the same time, we would like to have a shift of agricultural community to a certain extent from the farm to the industry. Today, the burden on land is becoming unbearable. The net return on investment in agriculture is going down day by day and in such circumstances if we encourage agro-based industries in rural areas, I think, it will help in shifting the agricultural community towards industry. At the same time, it will help in employment generation also.

I would further like to say that there is rampant corruption at various levels of administration, national level, state level, district level, block level etc. Unless and until we are going to have stringent measures to check corruption at these levels, I think, we will fail to achieve our

genuine objectives.

Sir, keeping in view the growing unemployment problem, if we do not have authority at the national level which will plan basically for employment generation and work out the figures of employment opportunities as part of long term planning, I do not think we will be able to move towards our goal of providing gainful employment satisfactorily. I, therefore, think that there should be a central authority. We can name it as National Commission for Manpower Planning. While planning, we have to keep in mind the agricultural development, the industrial development and the scientific and technical development and we should also keep in view as to what number of engineers, we require, what number of doctors we require, what number of technicians we require and work out figures for the next 10 or 15 years; only by such long term planning will help in working out positive figures. Yesterday, Mr. Chatterjee was pointing out from a reply from the Government that yearly the Government would generate 10 million jobs.

Such figures do not give any confidence. Unless and until we concretise, unless and until we give specific numbers, we will not get any confidence from such replies. We may get satisfied that we have got a good reply. But we will not be happy because it will not be a reply which will see the light of the day.

The report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which has been placed before the House has suggested the formation of All India Management Service for top posts as well as converting the Public Enterprises Selection Board into a statutory independent Authority capable of going into the service and the disciplinary matters and to advise the Government. I think that the suggestion made is good and the Government should apply its mind to the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and again I would like to repeat that yesterday the biggest effort of Glasnost and Perestroika has succeeded and ultimately the will of the people has prevailed. The reforms were accepted. The opening of the economy

was accepted. Democracy had triumphed and those who wanted to throttle, those who wanted to create hurdles and those who wanted to hold the Soviet Union to its past were defeated.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister of State for Industries Shri P. J. Kurien to convey to the hon. Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao that he has taken a bold and risky initiative. With bold initiatives, risk is involved but without risk there cannot be speedy developmental processes and, therefore, the country will stand with this Government and with its leader. The Govt. should continue to take strong bold and hard decisions to take this country out from the situation where it has landed today.

**SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, The industrial policy which was formulated in 1956 had to be changed a number of times. Finally, we have now evolved the correct policy of liberalisation. From early times, we have continued to be one of the first ten industrial countries. But now its position has stripped down to as low as 20th. This new policy which the Government of India has formulated is only one part of it but it requires a lot of coordination with the States and the Centre. There are lot of problems which require to be solved if the industry is to develop. There are the requirements of land, water, power and many other things. Those formalities take some time to be completed, to help the industrial growth in this country.

When you want to liberalise the industrial policy, the most important thing as my friend says is to be very cautious about the infrastructure in this country.

Are we in a position to compete internationally with the large-scale and highly economic type of industries.

We are not able to compete internationally because our power system is poor and our system of airlines and telecommunication and railways is inefficient. In the banking sector, we are faced with high interest rates and we do not have proper expertise.

The industrially developed countries always have the expertise in the banking

system itself. To guide the industries there, the banks will advance finance and also monitor whenever they face any problems.

That is the reason why they control, operate and give them all the guidance whenever and wherever it is required. But they are not operating at the primitive advance rates and deposit rates. This is very essential if any country requires industrial development.

Sir, I would like to tell you about the industrial sickness. We are facing it quite often. But it is not out of place to mention that the advanced countries also have got the industrial sickness. But, as I mentioned earlier, the banks and the financial institutions will always step in at an early stage before it becomes sick and they form amalgamations and collaborations which are required for the survival and improvement as well as improving their efficiency.

The other point is that the multinational companies are now going to enter this country. The most important aspect is that the highly polluted and effluent industries should not be brought in without proper precautions. The multinational companies do not use their land for setting up such industries. They like to shift such industries somewhere else where the opportunities are there. Unless we take proper precautions and see that these things are properly taken care of, we will have to face serious consequences.

Please look at the steel industry. We are exporting a lot of iron-ore and getting very little foreign exchange. Instead of doing that, it is better we produce more quantity of steel. Even if necessary, we can produce cheapest quality steel with the technology from Korea or Japan. It will give us more employment to our countrymen. By that way, we can also develop new technology. Regarding export part of it, we will earn much more than what we are earning today by exporting our iron-ore. This is one part of that industry. Wherever we have got scope for export of raw-materials, we should be cautious of such aspects. I feel that we should produce value-added pro-

ducts. That requires industrial development. Simultaneously, it will give more employment opportunities to our people.

Look at the paper industry. We are facing acute shortage of paper though the country has got the potential to develop cellulose. We are importing paper, pulp and waste paper. The reason why we are not able to develop it is because we have not developed enough amount of forest which plays an important role. Its development requires the coordination between the industry and the Forest Department. If you say that we have to develop trees by planting as in the case of other countries—fast-growing variety trees, probably there is no link between industry and the Forest Department. These are the things to be coordinated properly before we develop that industry.

The plastic industry requires a lot of imported raw-material.

We are spending a lot of foreign exchange on importing such raw-materials. In future, plastic is going to replace a lot of wood, paper, glass and metals. It will be the cheapest thing available for the common men. Unless we develop the plastic industry quickly we will be really facing the consequences in all other spheres.

Look at the engineering industry. It is suffering a lot because of high cost of steel. Today, our steel is one of the very expensive steel in the world. As I said earlier, we can produce the cheapest quality steel with our iron-ore which is available in this country. Because of the high cost involved in production, there is sickness in this industry and it is not really able to solve the problems. As I said earlier, we need good expertise and early remedies for the industrial sickness. It is urgently required in order to save this country from the large-scale industrial sickness.

Next is manpower. We have got the largest manpower. In fact, we rank the third position in the world in this regard. But we also need proper training for these people in order to utilise their services in a more scientific way for the industrial development etc. The most

important thing which we have to consider today is utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy. As we proceed further, we find that not only in this country but all over the world, the energy source is slowly getting depleted and the requirements are increasing. Of course, the population growth of this country is to be curtailed. If you have to develop non-conventional sources of energy like the geo-thermal energy, tidal energy, solar energy, gas-based energy etc. Some sort of research and development is required. If it is not made, ultimately you will face serious consequences.

Sir, we have got tremendous amount of scope in this country for developing the pharmaceutical industry and the technology is available. A lot of export-oriented activity has already been picking up. If the Government takes adequate initiatives, we can do a lot more. Regarding export, we have not developed fully well. If you give more importance to the export zone, if you give priority to it, our foreign exchange earning will increase substantially.

The agro-based industry is one of the most important industries in our country. It simultaneously gives more scope for development of industries. We can do fruit-canning, egg-processing and various other processing works in order to develop inputs and outputs.

We started the khadi and village industries in right earnest. But unfortunately, we have not given enough support to it and, with the result, they have not developed to our anticipation. It is mostly a labour-oriented industry. And the cottage industries are mostly rural-oriented which will give tremendous opportunities for our rural areas to develop.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, I would like to mention about a few industries. The colour picture tube plant is supposed to come at Kondapalli in collaboration with Phillips. Somehow, it was delayed and it dragged on for a long time. It needs a quick action on the part of the Government of India to see that it gets a clearance.

Similarly, the tyre industry at Mangalagiri was given a Letter of Intent long time back. But it has also still not materialised.

Naphtha cracker plant at Vizag is a very important one and it is one of the items required for the development of the plastic industry. With the down-stream product, we will develop tremendous amount of scope and opportunity for large scale and small scale sector.

In spite of the fact that bauxite is available in plenty, the alumina factory at Vizag was not contemplated earlier. The reason for this is obviously not known. It was delayed. The Government should give top priority for that.

As I said earlier, fruit canning and juice preservation industry, fish processing and poultry processing industries are based on agriculture. These have got very good scope in Andhra Pradesh. Along with that, we can have the natural gas through the Godavari-Krishna basin and thus they can produce lot of fertilizers. Gas-based industries and the power generation are the very important items which we can develop in Andhra Pradesh.

The Vizag Steel Plant had been dragging on for the last 15 to 20 years. We know it requires immediate provision in order to have the full capacity utilisation so that we can get reasonable economic cost. Otherwise, the administrative cost is going up daily. Ultimately, we do not know what will be the price of steel when it comes out—whether it will be used by the Indian engineering industries which are capable of doing that and what will be the consequences of that.

I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

**SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol):** Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to speak in Bengali. Since it is my maiden speech, I require some time. Sir, I oppose the industrial policy declared by the Government. Two honourable members from our party, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee and Shri

Basudev Acharya have already spoken on the industrial policy. I do not want to repeat what they have already said. I just cannot think what is going to happen. We have a proverb in Bengali—A burn child dreads the fire. I have come from an industrial belt, Asansol. Unfortunately all the public sector industries have become sick there and it seems that they are in their last gasp. It is very difficult to say what will be the fate of these industries. I would speak about them one by one. Before that I would like to say what will be the outcome of this new industrial policy. We have taken or have been taking loan from the World Bank. I presume we have been dictated by all their terms and conditions. We device our industrial policy or Agricultural policy, or economic policy. But all our policies are actually devised in Washington and then they are branded as ours. This is the condition now. I am really scared because I feel that this will definitely endanger the independence and integrity of our country. I am alarmed as I do not know what would happen. I will first speak about the industries in my area and then I would talk about other industries of other States. In Bhari Udyog Nigam in our area we have four Refractory and ceramic units of Burn Standard under Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam. There are 8 engineering units alongwith 8 Refractory Units under Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam. Of these 8 units, 4 are in West Bengal, one is in Bihar, Two in Madhya Pradesh and one in Tamil Nadu. These industries were taken over by the Government in 1974 and were nationalized in 1976. During that time the then Industry Minister said that these industries have become sick because of the inefficiency and worthlessness of the owners, their inability for investment, corruption etc. Prior to nationalization it was said that since these industries have important role for the economy of the country, particularly, all the Refractory Factories—the Ceramic Refractories—4 are in West Bengal two in Madhya Pradesh, one is in Bihar, one in Tamil Nadu should be taken over by the Government. Moreover these industries

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

are important for steel also. Huge capital is needed to run these factories smoothly. The owners are unable to invest the vast amount. So they are to be taken over. We also have been pressurizing for the nationalization of these industries. Due to our pressure these industries were nationalized. But it is a matter of regret that these industries were taken over in 1974 and nationalized in 1976. Since then projects reports have been devised 10 times. Some project reports have been prepared by the Central Govt. and some have been prepared by the Company. We the members from West Bengal, the State Govt. have been pressurizing for more investment, for modernization for expansion of these industries. Since technology in glass, in steel, in Aluminium have been changing, these industries should make products suitable for the time. Machinery have been imported from outside. The Refractories should be moulded in consistency to the machinery. So capital must be invested. We, that is, our Chief Minister, our labour Minister, the M.L.As and M.Ps from West Bengal have been appealing, writing again and again right from the Prime Minister to the Industry Minister. But it is matter of regret that nothing was achieved. There was no investment and even today there is no investment of even a paisa. Moreover there has been an endeavour to close or to denotify the industries in West Bengal. But these industries were taken over or nationalized not to be closed down or denotified. The purpose for nationalization was for expansion, modernization, more facilities to the workers. The then industry Minister, Mr.T.A. Pai said at that time that the closure of the industry means the workers lose their jobs. They become jobless and they are the one to become most victimized. So these industries were taken over with an idea that the workers could continue in their job. But where is that promise, that commitment. What do we find in all the project reports. In 1974 there was the three-men Committee. In the Committee of 1981 it was proposed to invest Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs in the two industries of sophisticated in Raniganj No. 2 works

bricks and Lal Kuthi Silica works so that these could be viable. But the fund was not granted. In 1982 there was a report in which it was said that in Silica industry Rs. one crore thirty eight lakhs and for Durgapur Refractory industry 61 lakhs are needed. For Lal Kuthi Silica industry, the project report was implemented to some extent. But it was surprising that in this age of technology machinery, the plants needed for modernization half of them had not been provided. These are essential for steel and for the production befitting the time. But these were denied. Now they allege that even after investment, the industry could not be viable. But they never disclosed that these essential things were denied. Of course this has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, the Industry Minister, the Labour Minister, many times. I had been an MLA at that time. I had been visiting Delhi since 10 years. But all my efforts to get these essential machinery, plants bore no fruit. There is nobody to listen to our complaints.

Secondly in 1984 for No. 2 Sophisticated Bricks Industry Macon Co. was approached and they said that by investing Rs. 4 crores, the industry could be viable. Two lakhs were spent for report. But the investment for Rs. 4 crore was not granted. God only knows what happened to the report and the proposal.

What I want to say is this, that we had been pressurizing for these industries. And the centre with a view to close these industries appointed the consultant, Dr. S.S. Ghosh—very renowned person in great haste. There was no data, no report and Dr. Ghosh was asked to give his opinion if these industries could be made profitable. Dr. Ghosh was instructed to check these industries as they were then in that very condition. So naturally he suggested that under the existing circumstances the industries should not be viable. Our party member, Shri Amal Datta met Dr. Ghosh to have his opinion for these industries to be made viable. He prepared a project report suggesting investment of Rs. 4 crores to make these industries viable. But that project report did not see the

day of light. We do not know where it disappeared.

It has been seen that by new investment, the industry can have profit. For Salem Work industry 18 crores were invested and there is a profit of Rs. 5 to 6 crores annually. Crores of Rupees have been invested for Engineering industry. But they are running at a loss. If we judge the Refractory Factories as a whole, we will find they are not running at loss. The Chairman of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam has been trying to close down these factories and he did not try to find any solution for these industries. The project reports have been prepared by us, by the experts. The Company made an in and out house study in 1985. There was a committee also to find out ways and means for these industries. They made a project report accordingly and that was not sent to the Board. The Chairman kept the Board of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam and Burn Company in the dark and in collusion with MECON asked them to prepare a report. That this report was conspiratory could be found out by any one expert.

16.00 hrs.

[Shri Ram Naik *in the chair*]

This report said that crores of rupees have to be invested to make these industries viable but there would be only 1/3rd labourers.

Sir, this is not the end of the story. There were the captive industries of ISSCO during the time of Martin Burn. And since these were the captive industries of Steel, the ISSCO used to take their production. After nationalization ISSCO was placed under the Ministry of steel and these factories after nationalization were placed under the Ministry of industry. So they lost the status of captive. But after much later three closed factories of Bihar, Assam Silimanite Bharat Refractories Ltd. and IFICO were taken over and have been made captive of with Bokaro Steel. But these factories of Burn Standard were made decaptive from captive status. In West Bengal the three giant steel factories, Allied Steel, Durgapur Steel and ISSCO do not have any captive plant. And without investing any-

thing, these factories have been instructed to compete in the market. But how it is possible. The purpose of nationalization failed. We have been sending representation, meeting the Ministers. I have met the present Industry Minister, Shri Kurien and Shri Thungan also. I had met the other Industry Ministers in the past also. But nothing has happened.

Now if I disclose to you, you will be surprised to know that in 73rd Board meeting the Directors of Burn Standard said that as they were not aware of any report they would not make any comment. For Durgapur Refractory Works the report recommended to sanction Rs.61 lakhs. But it was spent somewhere else. But in the 7th Annual report it was written that the modernisation Programme is progressing is running satisfactorily according to the report. They claim in the report that the work for modernization for expansion are progressing in a satisfactory manner. Now what reaction do you expect for this kind of bogus claim?

It is nothing but sheer loot. Where did the money disappear. I have been asking them to go through the 7th Annual and 8th Annual report and find out whether modernization of Durgapur Factory has been progressing. Then the Ministry of Steel, the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Labour asked Macon BRL to Prepare some plans so that these industries can be saved for their existence. They suggested some product mix. But even these were not implemented.

Sir, there is no refractory expert in the Board of Burn standard. The then Minister Narayan Dutt Tewari said that the Board will be strengthened. A full time Director will be appointed. But a part time Director was appointed. And the present Chairman has abolished the post of Director and getting the work done by his own people. There is not a single Refractory expert. This I want to emphasise. I want to say how these factories can be saved. I must also mention Hindustan Piliqntron Glass Factory facing closure for more than 6 years. In the Business standard of Yesterday I have seen that 50 to 60 factories will be disinvested. I

have become apprehensive. I quote from Scope Moots Exit Policy for sick PSUs. "According to him, about 50-60 PSUs have already been indentified for disinvestment but refused to disclose their names." This is alarming. We do not know what would happen. (The Bell). Sir, I must be given time. I want to say Sir, that I met the Chief Minister with the report of Macon and talked to the Chief Secretary and Dr. Ghosh who is an expert on Refractory ceramic and who had been the Chairman of DGTG for two terms and who has invented many things, had worked in various capacities gave a report to the Chief Secretary that by spending only Rs. 8 crore three factories can be made viable:

1. Raniganj No. 2.
2. Lal Kuthi Silica, and
3. Durgapur Refractory

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to finish in two minutes.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARADHAN ROY: No, I cannot finish in two minutes because this is my maiden speech. I am talking about Report for Fajal Committee where it was suggested that these factories should have a separate board. These factories as a whole are not running at a loss. They could be made run separately. Why there are attached with the Engineering factories? These factories can be brought under Steel Ministry. We suggest that since it was captive under steel, it can be captive under steel. All the Ministers of Industry like Shri N.D. Tiwari, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Ajit Singh, all suggested to shift these industries under steel. But they said they did not have funds so they could not take over these factories. What I am saying is based on the report of Govt. only. Why these factories should not have a separate board. These should not be closed. There should be investment in these factories. These should be the captive source of ISSCO. Besides Durgapur Glass Factory, Alluminium Factory can

also supply requirements after modernization I oppose that these factories should not be closed or denationalized.

Now I would like to talk about the workers labourers. Sir can anybody imagine that an unskilled labourer working in these factories of an unskilled worker. Indian Government get only Rs. 330.58 paise. The basic pay is Rs. 197 and Rs. 106.58 paise fixed D.A. Just think of it. A clerical staff is getting Rs. 344.58 paise. Their basic salary is Rs. 227/-. Their wages have not been revised since for the last 13 Years. Even the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court order for payment of interim relief has been ignored.

Those who work under the contractor get only Rs. 7.50 paise. All the industries of Bharat Bahri Udyog Nigam Ltd. are running at a loss. I am not naming all because you are asking me to wind up. I name only Breith Wait & Co. and Bharat Wagon Burn Standard etc. I feel the Chairman of Bharat Bahri Udyog Nigam Ltd. should be conferred Bharat Ratna. These factories will have to be closed due to the negligence of these worthless people. There was an agreement for modernization of Bharat Aluminium Co. in 1989. That factory remained closed since 6 years. It was taken over and nationalized during the time of Janata. It was said at that time that the factory would be opened fully. But just the fabrication Deptt. has been opened. The metal Cell House, the Alluminium House and, Plastic Plant were not opened. There was a Power House which also was not opened. According to the agreement of 1989, Rs. 9 crores 70 lakhs were earmarked for the modernization and of extrusion plant and its expansion. There was an agreement but that agreement was not made effective. This is the condition. Now I am talking about IISCO. There was an agreement on 13th July, 1989 for modernization. But there was retrenchment. Many workers had to go. But we are in the same condition. Four Prime Ministers have come and gone but nothing has been done so far. We do not know, if Modernization programme would

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

be taken for IISCO I met Shri Santosh Mohan Deb some days back. He said that they will take some decisions. But by the time they take measures. These people also will perhaps go; But there would not be any modernization for IISCO. (Interruptions)....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yoy must wind up. You have already taken your time.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARADHAN ROY: No, I am concluding Sir. The Bangal Paper Mill factory was closed for 6 to 7 years. It was not taken over by the Government in Delhi in spite of pressure by the State Government, the MLA's the MPs & Trade Unions. The State Govt. could not take over for financial strains. One individual entrepreneur came forward to take the responsibility of running it. But, Punjab National Bank has filed a suit against the owner in the Supreme Court to get the money back while Crores of Rupees have been lying with other closed industries. Instead of getting back that amount the Bank wants to get back their money from this factory which has started functioning. There has been a deliberated attempt to close the factory in connivance with the big monopoly. It is really a pitiable situation more than two thousand five hundred factories have been closed. 270 big industries have faced closure. who is responsible for this? Thousands of people can be employed in these factories. Why these factories and industries have not been put to function? We have been appealing again and again to Central Government. But nothing was done.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude. You have already taken 20 minutes.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I am concluding. We do not know where the policy of the Government would lead us?

Sir we have big collieries in our area. Big machineries have been imported from foreign country for these collieries

only 30% of their capacity is being utilised. Shri Basudev Acharya has mentioned the other day about MAMC set up to make machinery for Coal industry. But instead of making machinery in MAMC we are importing it from foreign country. This is the question of commission. Everything is possible if you have commission. (Interruptions..)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly discontinue now.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARADHAN ROY: We have coal,, we have steel, we have iron, aluminium, glass, rail. We can have ancilliary factories. Lakhs of people will find employment. We can have coal base industry and thus provide employment to many people. You are facing land problems for opening of new mines. This can be solved, if seriously you implement the Sonapur Bajari Package and provide job and full rehabilitation for evicted people.

We have been sold to the foreign country. Our country has been mortgaged to the foreign power. But the people, the mass are not going to stand this any longer. They will definitely revolt. That day is not very far off. With these words I conclude my speech and thank you.

[English]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

I rise to support and commend the new Economic Policy of deregulation and liberalisation. If India has to prosper, then India has to compete with the world market. If we have to compete with the world, then our product must be competitive both in price as well as in quality. That means, we must have upto-date knowledge of the latest efficient technology, efficient managerial supervision and a proper check on the cost of production. Besides, labour productivity has also to be improved. Let us study the example of Japan and South Korea. They import iron

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

ore from Goa and coal from some other countries and sell steel at much cheaper prices than our own steel mills supply. Why is this so? As compared with the foreign countries, India's labour is much cheaper. The reason for their bright successful achievement in all fields of life is only hard work, sincerity, discipline, sacrifice and love. Not only that, in Japan and South Korea, these great qualities are injected right from their childhood and continued to be nourished further.

The economy of our country has become very critical. The unemployment problem is increasing day by day which is very alarming. If we do not take very strong, well studied decisions and implement them at any cost, then the situation may go out of control and democracy may be put to danger. What steps does the Government intend to take in such a difficult situation? Education which is now imparted does not give the quality of education to the poor children nor produce experts in different technical fields in big numbers except for a few bright students. So, the time has come when we all have to sit together and think and study deeply to find out a solution which may be harsh but definitely yield very fruitful results.

I am now going to give some humble suggestions which may be given due consideration.

Government should create infrastructural and other facilities which are attractive, adequate and advantageous for new small scale industries that are coming up.

Government should encourage small scale industries by giving them full technical as well as marketing facilities. They should also assist them whenever these units are in difficulties.

Nationalised banks and financial institutions must jointly think of helping small entrepreneurs by giving them finance. Entrepreneurs should also be given technical guidance for manufacturing and marketing.

After due study of modern technology in different fields in the progressive and developed countries, Government should pass on the appropriate technical know-

how to our young entrepreneurs so that they can with stand competitive markets at home and abroad.

We keep on hearing about strikes, dharnas and lock-outs every now and then. This causes great damage to our industrial production and activity. Government should work out a formula whereby the industry gets cooperation from the labour force and runs smoothly and profitably. The labour must also get some share in profits. At the same time responsibility and accountability should also be fixed on them.

Because of certain prevailing rules, it becomes very difficult to get land in Planning Zones at cheaper rates. It also takes lot of time. I suggest that land should be made available easily at cheaper rates for industry.

Lot of concessions should be given in rural and backward areas in order to attract young entrepreneurs to villages. This will solve unemployment problem to great extent. We all know that the intensity of poverty and misery is felt much more in villages than in cities.

Sir, Goa is a paradise for industrial investment. Government of Goa has come out with a package of incentives which is, at present, the most liberal in the country. The State Government will heartily welcome all non-polluting labour intensive industries. We have got all the infrastructural facilities and disciplined, educated and skilled labour force. Goan society is very warm and hospitable and on its behest. I extend a hearty welcome to all potential investors in Goa.

[Translation].

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Members of our ruling party are commending the New Industrial Policy. It is very doubtful as to whether the economic condition of the country will improve with the adoption of new Industrial Policy as has happened in the past. Late Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyay had demanded work for each and everyone and water for every field. But even after 44 years of independence we could not achieve this target. Consequently, the major industries had been receiving and have been receiving assist-

ance with the result they are prospering. The outcome of it is that the rich and well off people are getting richer day by day. Bata has snatched the occupation of the cobblers who were manufacturing shoes in the country. Similarly Tata has grabbed the vocation of blacksmiths and small artisans. As such I would like to say that Bata and Tata have become the biggest cobbler and blacksmith respectively. Consequently the small scale industries, which were the source of earning a livelihood for the villagers, have been captured by Tata & Birla with the result the people are rushing towards cities in search of a living.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are trying to attract the Non-Resident Indians in the hope that it would be beneficial to the country. But my observation is that the only black money of our country deposited in the foreign banks will come to India through these N.I.Rs. and will be converted into white money. Such is the arrangement made by this Government. This is my observation. Among them there will be some people who would be interested to send their money earned by honest means to this country. But my view is that most of them would take undue advantage. If at all NRIs are interested to invest in India, they should invest their capital in villages so that villagers could be benefited. Big industries are swallowing small scale industries. Therefore, incentives should be given to small scale industries so that they could be saved from extinction. The failure to do so result in their collapse and the skilled people are in deep distress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to quote the example of Japan. That country was on the verge of destruction when bomb was dropped at Hiroshima and Nagasaki but the country progressed by leaps and bounds by encouraging small scale industries. Today Japan falls in the category of developed countries. The economic condition of Japan is so sound that it has over taken U.S.A The Japan made clocks, T.V. and calculators are world renowned. Even our country enjoyed world fame. The sarees made produced in our country were so fine that it

could be passed through a finger ring. Stone carving and craftsmanship were world famous but we have forgotten this speciality and attention is being paid toward the major industries. The result was that the image of India before the world for these things was shadowed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I reiterate that the small industries should be encouraged and extended financial assistance. Assistance is given to big industries but these industries close down overnight and the property worth crores of rupees of this country is concentrated in the hands of a few people. Poor people remain the same. We have seen that these people have praised the Industrial Policy. We feel that if the Industrial Policy had been correct the gold of our country would not have been mortgaged in foreign countries and there was no need for devaluation of our rupee. It's only reason is that our Industrial Policy is not correct. With the result the economic condition of our country deteriorated more and there is a need to review it and some new concepts will have to be brought in.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from Gujarat. The Government of India has not set up any new industry there for the last 4-5 years which could provide some employment to the people there. Sometimes an industry is set up with an investment of crores of rupees, but how many people get employment? Only 50—100 people. If small industries are set up more people can get employment. Therefore small industries should be encouraged there. In Gujarat, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar are the drought prone areas because of insufficient rains. With the result the people there become jobless. Small industries should be encouraged there and investment should be made in the field of Small Industries. Before Independence lakhs of people used to come to Surat for trade. It was a big trade centre at the time of Britishers. But now what has happened to that city? There are no trade activities these days. Such is the position. Therefore such places should be developed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government is interested to set up industries and im-

plementation of new Industrial Policy is also being discussed but the policy won't be of any use at the places where the condition of the roads is not good, electricity and drinking water are not available. The Government will have to consider all these aspects and provide roads, drinking water, electricity etc. Just now it was said that the bicycle which is the medium of transport for the poor people is also out of his reach. The rates of petrol too have gone-up. In 1990, the price of a bi-cycle was between Rs. 650 to Rs. 800/- and now it costs between Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1500/-. Previously there was no excise duty on bi-cycles but it is said that the excise duty on bicycles has been waived. The common people are being misled. Bicycle is a very essential item for a common man. It is necessary to fix the price of such an ordinary item also in the Industrial Policy so that some definite steps would be taken against the people who are earning 100 percent profit on such a item. Steps should be taken so that it does not cost more and the businessmen also don't earn undue profit. Alongwith it the price of commodities that are sold for the common people in the market should also be fixed. Subsidy and other assistance is provided to the industrialists but we never look into the profit they are earning. The percentage of their profit earnings should also be scrutinised. Thereafter a check should be imposed on it.

Similar is the case of black and white television, which is a source of entertainment for the poor, apart from a source to hear the news. The prices of T.V. sets have also gone up so high that nobody can afford to purchase it and here in the House we are talking of rendering some help to them. Lastly, I would like to tell the Minister :

"Bahut sunayi aapne apni udyog neeti,  
Kabhi nahin sochi kya garibon par beeti.  
Sirf Tata aur Birla ki hi barhi hai sampatti,  
Aapne kabhi nahin sochi kya garibon par biti.

Garib aur aarj janta ki aapne ki hai bari durgati,  
Khoob banai hai aapne apni nayi udyog neeti."

With these words I oppose this policy with the expectations that there would be some improvement in this policy.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay-North West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry and the Industrial Policy of my Government.

I congratulate our Prime Minister for laying such a wonderful Policy and especially loosening the strings and cutting so much red-tape thereby giving opportunities to small scale industries, public sector undertakings and big national industries.

But, Sir, I have my own reservations with multi-nationals. Multi-nationals can be a great danger to the country. I give a fore-warning to my Government that they must see to it that multi-nationals when they come to this country do not become like East India Company of The Britishers and rule our country. But today, there is a fight not of weapons but it is an economic fight. All these multi-nationals do not have any interest in our nation except our wealth. Therefore, I will prefer that our own industrialists should be given incentives. It is because I have total faith in the people of our country, whether they are workers and whether they are industrialists. You give a chance and you give a challenge to them, I am sure they will try to raise the economy of our country than giving these chances to the multi-nationals. The multi-nationals will not bother to collect or get foreign exchange. They would be interested only in their money. Therefore, my request is that, whenever we think of multi-nationals, we should be very strict in laying down our agreements with them. It is because, when they come over here and invest their moneys, they will have their upper-hand. Therefore, my request to the Government is that they should be cautious. I agree with my colleague Shri Mukul Wazir when he also raised this ques-

tion. I am very happy that very many people in our Party also have this feeling. Sir, There is only one industry that has been totally neglected and totally kept aside is the film industry. In this arena, the industry that gives jobs to ten lakh people all over India and that industry that gives Rs. 800 crores in the form of Entertainment Tax to all the States and that industry that makes the highest number of films, that is 923, has been totally neglected in this Policy of our Government.

I would like to bring to your kind notice that the film industry stands by the nation always at the time of war, at the time of drought, at the time of famine and all the natural calamities the film industry stood by the nation.

Our film industry produces 927 feature films. Last year, it produced so many films. In spite of this, it is being neglected; and the new policy has totally crippled the film industry.

In 1995, the people all over the world will be celebrating a centenary year of the world cinemas.

On 28th December, 1895, in Paris, Mr. August Lumiere and Louis demonstrated a short film "workers leaving the Lumiere Factory." And that was the beginning of the film industry; and that expanded in these 100 years all over the world and contributed to the world culture and world trade. I do not know whether in 1995 with this policy of our Government the film industry will be able to witness this great celebration of the centenary of the Cinema.

It is so frustrating to mention in this august House that the film industry that makes the largest number of films, that gives jobs to ten lakh people, that gives Rs. 800 crores to different States in the form of entertainment tax where the State does not spend even a single penny—usually, when you make money, you invest the money. You are getting multinationals over here; they will be investing money to get money—this is the one industry that does not take anything from the Government, State Government; the State Government does not invest even a single penny; even

then the film industry gives Rs. 800 crores in the form of entertainment tax to different States of our country. When this industry gives so much employment, so much money to the Government, in spite of this, this industry is so unfortunate that this Government never ever thought of this industry that where is a source of film. The source is the raw stock; the source is the negative and the positive. And in all these 42 years, after Independence, with all the governments came and gone of different political parties, they never thought that this industry gives so much employment to the people, so much money to the Government. And from where the raw stock comes. The raw stock is being imported. I am after the hon. Minister for the last one month; I think he has realised that, this industry which gives to the country so much money, employment to the people and also other cultural service, that industry was importing the raw stock. If the raw stock is not available here, the film industry can come to a standstill.

On the 30th November, 1960, the Government of India set up a plant in collaboration with a French Company called M/s BAUCHET of France. We have never heard the name of M/s BAUCHET of France which manufactured films. But they wanted to manufacture films with M/s BAUCHET of France. We have heard the name of the RAW-FILM manufacturers, we have heard the name of Fuji; we have heard the name of Orwo and Kodak all these are raw stock manufacturing companies. But they had a deal with a French Company. And a company over here was formed called "Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company in Ooty. In 31 years of its existence, this Company has not manufactured one foot of positive or negative. (Interruptions) I am very realistic. He is my next door neighbour over there. So, without ringing a bell, I am given three minutes.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): You will have to assure him that you will show him a film.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without ringing a bell, you are getting three minutes.

**SHRI SUNIL DUTT:** I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company which has been existing in the last 30 years has made even one foot of film; it has not made one foot film negative or positive. How much money has been spent on the administrators and the people over there who are running this factory?

How much money has gone into the maintenance of that factory? How much foreign exchange is spent so far for the import of raw stock of negative and positive? If the raw stock was to be manufactured in India, we could have saved the foreign exchange.

Due to the gross negligence of the Company for 31 years, they could not fulfil the purpose for which the Company was floated. It is because of this negligence of the Company that the film industry has been suffering and it is suffering till today.

Earlier, till the 14th June, 1991 a roll of 1000 feet of film used to cost Rs. 2211; after the new Industrial Policy that the Government has brought in, the same roll of 1000 feet costs Rs. 3291 now. Thus for every one roll of 1000 feet there is an increase of Rs. 1080.

For every print that we make it requires 16 rolls of 1000 feet each. So, every one print film thus costs Rs. 17,250 more. Previously the cost of a film used to be Rs. 45,250 including the cost of raw stock, developing and printing. Now the print costs Rs. 62,450. We usually take out about 100 prints for every film, thus, the producer will have an additional burden of Rs. 17,25,000 on every film that he makes.

Therefore, for a total consumption of positive raw stock for an all language film about five lakh rolls of 1000 feet, for 927 feature films, with an increase of Rs. 1080 on one roll of one thousand feet, the burden shifted to the industry will be to the tune of Rs. 54 crores. This is an increase of 56 per cent and now, I come to the negative film. *(Interruptions)* I would like to bring to the notice of my colleagues that it is very strange that we get the positive from one company and

the negative from another company. The stock of negative film we get from the National Film Development Corporation and we get the positive from the Hindustan Photo Films.

The total consumption of negative film for 927 films is 45,000 rolls of one thousand feet each, per year on an average. The negative used to cost Rs. 8000 per thousand feet earlier and the total cost comes to Rs. 36 crores now. With this new Industrial Policy, the negative costs Rs. 12,000 per 1000 feet Roll and this will be a total of Rs. 54 crores and the increase of Rs. 18 crores, it adds up to Rs. 72 crores more. That is what this Policy has given us! And I am grateful to this Government that the industry that has done so much is burdened by this Government, to the tune of Rs. 72 crores.

In the year 1990-91 the allocation of foreign exchange to import the negative film was Rs. 15 crores.

*[Translation]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Sunil Dutt ji, please tell your demand.

**SHRI SUNIL DUTT:** I will speak about the demand also. The condition of the Film Industry should be known to this House and the hon. Minister. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Before the devaluation of the rupee, for the year 1991-92, the allocation was about Rs.20 crores for negative stock and now they have reduced it to Rs.10 crores and after devaluation of the rupee by 22 per cent, it has gone down to Rs. 8 crores.

You can imagine how much negative stock can be purchased with that money, and how many film can be made? This is a reduction of 66 per cent.

With this 66 per cent reduction, there will be a drop of 66 per cent in films and there will be a reduction of 66 per cent jobs in films. It means that more than six lakhs of people will be jobless and the State Governments will not get less than 66 per cent of Rs. 800 crores. And this is one of the greatest loss to the film industry.

Sir, video piracy and cable TV are ruining the film industry. There are no rigid laws in the country whereby video piracy and cable TV could be controlled. In other countries, if any body is caught in video piracy and using the cable TV, that person has to compensate the cost of the production of film. But it has never happened in India.

We should not forget that the contribution of Indian cinema is tremendous. Men like Shri Satyajee Ray, Shri Mrinal Sen, Shri Ritwick Ghatak, Shri Mehboob Khan, Shri Raj Kapoor, Shri Guru Dutt, Shri S.S. Vasan brought Indian cinema on the international arena. If you go to Russia, East European countries West Indies, Africa and anywhere, you will come to know India through Indian cinema and people singing Indian songs.

As far as spreading of Hindi language is concerned, it is my challenge that the Government programmes are not successful as our Indian cinema is. You go to Mizoram, Nagaland, North Eastern States or South India, you will see people there singing Indian songs. In a way, Indian cinema has contributed a lot towards developing Hindi all over India.

Sir, there are tremendous work of Indian cinema in regard to national integration. And what else the contribution can be? An why the cinema is being neglected by the government?

Sir, I now come to NRIs, who pour money over here. If you go to any country and sit in their car, you will only hear the Indian music. It is the Indian music, Indian cinema, which is bringing their memory back home and they send their money to their parents and their families. That is how, we are getting so much of foreign exchange. Then the Government tells us that you are not earning sufficient foreign exchange; we earn through films and we earn through so many sources. We make many Indians to invest their money in India. We make them to send money to their families here. And this is one of the important contributions that our Indian cinema is doing.

Sir, last but not the least, I would like to say to the Members of this House that

we always remember cinema people whenever elections come. Everybody like to drag the cinema people when elections come. We already witnessed that. Therefore, my request to the Members of this august House, whichever Party they belong to, as we all stood together on fertiliser subsidy, we should fight together for the cause of the film industry because film industry is no better and the artistes belong to everybody. If they have a liking for BJP, they work for BJP; if they have a liking for Janata Dal, they work for Janata Dal; if they have a liking for Communist Party, they work for Communist Party; and if they have a liking for Congress party, they work for congress Party. Therefore, it is the duty of the Members of this House to join hands with me and fight for the cause of film industry.

#### 16.44 hours

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Sir, I rise to express my total disapproval to the Industrial Policy of the Government. Therefore, I do not support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry which the Government is seeking.

Sir, the new Industrial Policy Resolution is contrary to our national objective and it is quite opposite to what we have declared in the Preamble of our constitution. I reiterate that it is quite opposition to the Preamble of our Constitution.

I did not want to go into the details of this debate in regards to changes in USSR. But, one of the hon. Member from the Treasury Benches, Shri Mukul Balakrishna Wasnik has mentioned about the developments in Soviet Russia. He has compared Glasnost and Perestroika with the present Industrial Policy of the Government of India. It is ridiculous to say that the changes in the Soviet Russia are compared with the liberalisation policy of the Department of Industry of the Government of India. We must know that in the Soviet Russia there is a definite and strong socialistic system. There is Communist Party which have go its deep roots in each and every village of the Soviet Russia. In Soviet Russia there is a strong socialistic economy. Their economy, their capital, their means

of production are still controlled by the State. But, we are among the semi feudal, semi colonial countries which has the highest illiteracy and unemployment in the entire world. Forty per cent of our people are living below the poverty line. We have housing problem. People are still living in the slums and we cannot provide them a decent housing. In this context, I think it is very ridiculous and it is very wrong, if we compare the changes in the Soviet Russia with the present liberalisation policy of the Government of India.

Sir, the Government has advocated that by inviting the foreign capital there will be more employment, there will be new technology and our economy will grow. In this connection I want to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Minister about the Tea industry in Assam. Tea industry in Assam is 97 per cent privately owned. In the last decade its cultivation is expanded by more than 10 thousand hectares. But, if we see the employment, the employment has decreased in the tea gardens in spite of increase in the hectares of the tea gardens. Why? It is because the private houses are retrenching the work forces. Therefore, there is shrinkage of employment.

Sir, I want to say something about technology. We need a good and modern technology. But, in that case also we must be choosy and there must be restrictions. I have read in the newspapers that by one of this new technology, a special type of utensils and frying pans will be manufactured, so that eggs and vegetables shall not stick to it while cooking when our people are not getting enough food to eat and there are reports of starvation deaths. I do not understand why this type of technology is a priority? I think it is a very wrong step that the Government has taken.

Another dangerous thing is that the locational restriction has been lifted. What will be its result? Many of the hon. Members have already pointed it out. We have seen the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. The industry of Union Carbide was situated in Bhopal. In western countries or in other socialist countries this type of hazardous

industries are never allowed in and around a locality where there is concentration of population. In spite of having a little bit of location restrictions, incident like Bhopal gas tragedy has occurred. I am afraid, what will happen when this location restriction is totally lifted.

Foreign capital is invited up to 51 per cent. It will lead to what? It will lead to total ownership of our industry into foreign hands.

Through you, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that a self-reliant economy is essential for our independent domestic policy as well as for our independent assertion in the external or the international arena.

In spite of our so many wrong policies, in domestic affairs, in spite of our poverty, in spite of so many problems in our country, still India has a prestige in the international arena because we could assert in the international arena with ours special thrust on our anti-imperialist movement. But the foreign capital will definitely dictate terms in our country as we have seen in other countries where multinational companies, multinational agencies have entered, like in so many Latin American countries. Like in Sri Lanka, like in Pakistan, they will dictate terms as to which way we should go in UNO, which way we should take our part in the international debate. So, I warn the Government that whatever respect India has in the international arena in the international sphere, by this industrial policy, we will lose that.

I want to bring to the notice of the Government that through this new industrial policy, the regional imbalance would increase. Now in the North-East, though there is enough raw material and there is enormous potentiality, but because of lack of infrastructure, the pace of development of industries is very slow and that has resulted in so many social tensions and so many underground armed insurgencies in the North-East.

As I belong to the North-East, I want to warn the Government that because of this new industrial policy, when the location restriction has been lifted, the industry will concentrate only in those areas

where there is infrastructure and the North-East will be neglected as it has been neglected since Independence.

Sir, it is already six years that the Government of India agreed by way of Assam Accord that there will be a fourth refinery in Assam, that there will be a paper mill opened there and there will be a gas crackers factory. Already six years are over but these are yet to come into existence. I doubt that this industrial policy will further aggravate the situation.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of State for Industry, who is also from North-East, that I am surprised when the hon. Members of this House here are demanding that there should be industries in their constituency or in their area. It may sound very absurd but it is true that if I advocate for an industry in my constituency, next time I may not win from that constituency because people are afraid of industries. People are afraid because when there is an industry, the tribal people will lose their land and in that industry they will not get any employment, they will not get any job opportunity. Their fear is that the industry will bring pollution to the environment. They will not be able to do their JHUM cultivation, they will not be able to grow vegetables. I represent the Karbi ANGLONG and NC Hill district of Assam where the majority of population is tribal.

There is one big cement factory in a place called Bokajan. Because of air pollution, 45 villages in an area of ten sq. kilometres cannot grow any vegetables now because it is full of cement dust. Therefore, while I vehemently oppose this industrial policy, at the same time, I say that if this policy continues, this type of industries where there is not good working environment, where hazardous environment continues, whether in the monopoly private sector or with the involvement of international agencies, should not be provided in my constituency.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM (Tindivanam): Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me.

I stand here to support the Industrial Policy of this Government and the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry. As regards the policy is concerned, the industrial development depends on the likely economic change which is likely to bring out in the area concerned as also in the area where the industry is to come up. This needs detailed planning and de-centralisation of industries. Rural development must be taken into consideration when the industries are to come up. The employment generation must be taken care of whenever any industrial development is proposed. That will be the real development. I find that in many places there are some industries which account for industrial development in the area but at the same time, do not give enough employment and do not generate enough employment opportunities. In my own area there is the granite industry. Though it requires a major investment, the employment generation of that industry is very little or very small. The net result is that in the map of industrial development, the area is shown as industrially developed area but whereas the poverty of the area and the unemployment of the area is increasing day by day in spite of the heavy investment in the industry. Care must be taken to see that such industries are established which generate opportunities for employment.

There was a policy which was adhered to a few years back. I do not know how far it is being implemented or it is being remembered today. According to that, the industrially backward districts were identical, care has to be taken into consideration when a new industry is to be started. New industries should be established which will give a new thrust for the industrially backward areas. But that policy was forgotten now. It is time that we thank once again on those lines and think of identifying the backward districts — if not the entire district, at least the backward area — and go in for establishment of new industries.

As far as the small scale industries are concerned, I must bring to the notice of the Government that the maximum cor-

ruption takes place only in the small scale industrial sector. When a sanction is made for a small scale industry and the person goes for a loan for the particular industry which is sanctioned, the first practice is that the subsidy amount is taken away and the other amount alone is given to him. The grant is taken by the man in the financial institution or the man who identifies or helps the person through the Government.

I find corruption at every stage. If Rs. 25,000 is given as loan, at least Rs. 20,000 is taken away at various stages by way of corruption or by way of brokerage. And then finally the man who is sanctioned the industry swallows the amount and no industry comes up. After two or three years, the Government or the concerned Department, or the Bank or the financial institution conveniently writes off the loan amount and no industry actually comes in that area. This is how the small industries sector is functioning as regards the initial stages are concerned.

There is no monitoring agency also. In the districts the monitoring agency or the helping agency is necessarily the small officers in the block development office or the times officer in the financial institutions which are concerned with the grant of the loan.

17.00 hrs.

These two people identify persons who do not have an interest in bringing out the industry. They identify the persons who feed them in the lower ranks of the financial institutions. There is still no survey regarding how far the sanctioned small industries have come into existence and how many continue to function. This is the biggest hurdle that has come in the way of rural industrial development.

As far the small scale industries are concerned, certain products are to be earmarked for small industries. In the handloom sector, dhoti is earmarked for handloom industry alone. Likewise, the plastic industry, the spare parts for the motor industry and other industries must be earmarked for some of the small scale industries. At one stage it was

done, but ultimately it turned out to be the units of the monopoly concerns. To begin with, the spare parts production units started as a small scale industry and ultimately today they are in the hands of the monopoly industrialists, bigger industrialists. So the Government should find out the way to develop small scale industries and medium industries and help the small entrepreneurs.

As far as the public sector units are concerned...

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Ram Naik): Please conclude.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TIN-DIVANAM: I want more time, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a long list of speakers. So please wind up.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TIN-DIVANAM: Sir about the public sector units, I have my own experience of them in my area, Neyveli. If at all corruption is found in any sphere of the Government, it is the maximum in the public sector units. And the public sector units which function in a particular area are jealous and they see that no ancillary industry comes up in that area and in the area surrounding it. I find that in spite of so many years of functioning of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the entire area around the Neyveli project is industrially a backward area. If the Neyveli Lignite Corporation needs any material to be printed, they go to Madras and they choose a particular printing press and get it done there. In the same way for each and every requirement of the public sector unit, they run hundreds of kilometres, to distant places, to place the orders on the people who can grease their hands or the people in whom they are interested. If this is the way the public sector units are allowed to function, naturally you will not find any development in the surrounding area and the purpose for which they were established is defeated. Not only the purpose of economic development, but also of the industrial development will be defeated by these very bigger units. Therefore, the Government should do something to avoid all these things and the very functioning and manage-

ment of the public sector units needs review.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our industries are slightly different in regard to the use of power. We do not have the hydro-electric units. We have only thermal power units. For this coal is the biggest necessity. Our biggest thermal unit is Mettur, which needs a high quality coal which is supplied only from Singareni and from nowhere else in India. We do not get this regularly and the net result is, our thermal power units come to a standstill for a few days in a month and for several days in a year. If this is to be overcome, the Central Government must come forward to allow the State Government of Tamil Nadu to import 3 lakh tonnes of buffer coal stock and this requires foreign exchange. Regarding this, the Government of Tamil Nadu has made a strong recommendation. I request the Government of India to sympathetically consider it and sanction it as early as possible.

In Tamil Nadu, we cannot develop our industries through railways because ours is mainly on the metre gauge sector. So, it is the road transport which is helping us to a great extent. In this regard, the East Coast road work must be taken up immediately and completed soon.

Then, there are some people who prevent others from getting licences for starting sugar industry, but at the same time they do not go in for establishing the industry even after three or four years. The Government should view it very seriously and cancel their licences. Then, there are some industrialists who conveniently take licences and get loans of several crores of rupees from financial institutions and after some time they say that the project has become sick. They squander money like this and this squandered money should be accounted. The man who takes the licence and gets financial aid lives in comfort, but he squanders away the money which he has got as loan from financial institutions. This has become a regular feature among the capitalists. On the one hand the small scale industry is suffering and on the other hand several crores of

rupees are being squandered by the industrialists in a big way in connivance with the financial institutions, with the Government officials and others. This must be put an end to.

In Tamil Nadu, there is a need for a satellite port in Ennore which is likely to handle 8 million tonnes of coal in a year. It is coming up in a big way. This must be considered by the Government and early sanction must be given. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is setting up Cauvery Offshore Gas Utilisation Project which can produce 300 MW of power, but the Central Government has slowed down its progress. So, I request that the Government must increase the investment on ONGC in Tamil Nadu so that this project can be established soon.

Then, the Hindustan Photo Films Limited has given a proposal for cine-colour positive film production at Ootacamund. This has not come up so far due to various political and other considerations. There is also a fear that it may not come up in Tamil Nadu but it may go to some other place. There is every necessity for this Unit to be established at Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu. The claim of Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu for the establishment of this Unit should not be ignored by the Department of Industries.

The major industry in Tamil Nadu is handloom industry. The powerloom industry is facing lot of problems. The problems of the powerloom industry has to be sympathetically considered by the Central Government because in Tamil Nadu, the State Government is fully with the handloom industry and the powerloom industry is neglected one. In comparison with Maharashtra and other States, the powerloom sector in Tamil Nadu is suffering very much. The Central Government must come forward to safeguard and help the powerloom industry in Tamil Nadu.

These are the basic necessities for the development of Tamil Nadu which the Central Government should consider. With this request I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see, the speakers are so many and the time is limited. Each of the hon. Members should express his views in five minutes.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robberts-ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today I have got an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. So I am thankful to you. India is an agricultural country. Eighty five per cent of the population lives in villages. Agriculturists and labourers are associated with agriculture. While opposing the Industrial Policy presented by the Government I would like to say that the Government has never expressed any sympathy towards the agriculturists. Because I have observed that with the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilisers, the Government has been atrocious towards agriculturists.

Chowdhary Charan Singh ji has said that the country can develop only through villages and agriculture and not by big industries and beautiful cities. Respected Charan Singh ji laid more emphasis on agriculture-based industries.

Meanwhile, I would like to speak about my own area wherefrom I have been elected. In Mirzapur Sonbhadra there are only 5 thermal power stations and 6 coal mines. Big thermal power stations at Anpara, Beejpur, Shaktinagar etc. have been set up after uprooting the Adivasis and Harijans of the backward areas. Similarly many thermal power projects are under consideration. Rihand Dam was also constructed in 1954-55. At Mirzapur Sonbhadra there is a factory of Hindalco. Through you, I would like to say that these are big Aluminium factories wherefrom Aluminium is being exported in large quantities. Through you, I would say that the export of aluminium should be stopped, so that Adivasis, Harijans, Girijans and backward people may get jobs. I would like to say that dense clouds of hi-teach carbon smoke are discharged from Kanodia and HINDALCO because of which those people

are very much disturbed. Harijan-Adivasis and forests are being destroyed, due to which many killer diseases are spreading there. Unemployed harijan adivasis are not getting any jobs. In 1954-55, in an area of 20 kms. from Anpara Thermal Power Station, poor people and all Harijans and Adivasis were displaced. Thereafter nobody was re-habilitated. After the displacement of those people from there, Shaktinagar Thermal Power Station was set up and adjacent to that, Anpara "A" and "B-1" were set up. Besides there are coal mines at Kakri, Chilka Dau, Beena, Kharia and Dudhi Chua. The condition of the people living there is pitiable, their total development may be done. We have more than enough stocks of electricity, coal and stones for all these factories. These are very costly stones. If small industries may be set up and these stones are utilised there, Adivasi and backward people of that area can get employment. Fifteen years ago a fertiliser factory was sanctioned in Mirzapur-Sonbhadra. But the then Chief Minister got it shifted to Phoolpur. In our area there are cement factories at Dala, Churk and Chunar. But that propoerty worth Rs. 7.5 crores was sold at Rs. 26 crores only. Our gold is being sold in foreign countries, and it can be prevented. But I have raised questions about all these three factories. I have referred these to the hon. Minister for scrutiny. The figure estimated by 10-12 Industrial Houses is 10 thousand crores. The total arrears may be realised from all industrialists. There was a time when India was considered a golden sparrow. Even now it is a golden sparrow. The people who become Ministers in our country, whether they belong to the ruling or opposition party, if they are honest and men of character, within one year the whole situation will get changed and the gold which is mortgaged will come back.

Politicians get financial support from the capitalists like Tata, Birta and Singhanian to achieve their political motives and in this manner our country is being sold. There is carpet business in my constituency. Cotton spinning industry

should be set up in small scale sector. Foreign exchange worth crores of rupees is earned and the industry is in deplorable condition. Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Bhadohi and Madras are the biggest carpet markets of the world. Today, their condition is miserable. They have to purchase yarn from big industrialists. Cotton spinning mills should be set up in small scale sector in Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Bhadohi. As per the prevailing condition if we continue to take foreign aid, the development would stop. I would like to submit that this scheme should also be included in the new industrial policy and some provision should be made for the labourers working in carpet industry and also for the small weaver. Medical and other facilities are available to Workers employed in big industries. However, there is no arrangement of medical and other facilities for the weavers in rural areas who work in all conditions throughout the year. These facilities should be provided to them also.

People in Sonbhadra area have been displaced several times and this process is still going on. The hon. Minister says that no space is available to re-habilitate those people. It has been written in Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's book on monopsychism that a country can develop only when the villages of the country develop. If industries are set up in small scale sector it would increase the output and you will find that villages may prove a major medium to prosperity rather than cities. A number of people were displaced in Sonbhadra. Power stations and mines have been set up there but no place has been provided to rehabilitate them. The Government should give priority to habilitate those people. Residential colonies should be constructed exclusively for them as it is done for the bureaucrats. Why are similar facilities not provided to them? Are they not the citizens of India, have they not the same rights? They are not given the same facilities because they are illiterate, and therefore they are driven away. They gladly get ready to give their land. Wealthy people from Punjab, Haryana and other states go there. A Thermal Power Station is being installed at Bijapur which the hon.

Minister visited last month. The contract of this power station was given to an English Company, though initially, it was to be given to BHEL. There is a world of difference between input and output prices there. BHEL had given an assurance to provide to the product manufactured there at cheaper rate. But even then the contract was given to that English Company. Heavy transportation charges have to be borne by the Government to transport the goods manufactured by the company in England. If the Government follows such policy certainly we will have to suffer, gold will have to be mortgaged, we will have to beg from door to door and it will be a matter of shame for India. Therefore, if small in place of big industries are set up particularly in Sonbhadra and Bijapur it would be very beneficial. Tendu leaves, stones used for constructing buildings are in abundance there and cement factories can be set up. The poor people in our district do the heavy work of breaking stones but remuneration is not paid to them accordingly. Therefore, the work should be handed over to small sector and labourers should be exempted from income-tax, sales-tax etc. Our farmers have to face attachment if they fail to pay a loan of merely one hundred rupees but no action is taken against big industries even when their dues are worth crores of rupees.

There are no rules and regulations for them. The previous Government had assured to waive off loans of about Rs. 10,000 crores and had waived off about 1000 crores of rupees loans but the rest of the work could not be accomplished. Will this Government waive off the loans of poor farmers? Certainly, Government would like to take such action as there is no provision to so. Therefore, I oppose this Industrial policy. I would suggest the hon. Minister of Industries to set up carpet factories there in small scale sector. Hindalco Aluminium Factory, which supplies its produce to Punjab, Delhi and Haryana and also to foreign countries should also be set up in small scale sector to generate job opportunities to lakhs of people who are unemployed and starving. Moreover, training centres

should be set up for poor Harijans, Adivasis and people of other sections who are illiterate, backward and have no school facilities, to train them in carpet weaving. If small scale industries are set up there they would not be ruined. There-fore, through you, I would submit to the hon. Minister to set up industries there also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Thermal Power Stations are there, I would not like to mention their names. They have been a major source of electric and coal supply to the whole country, even to Nepal. But there is darkness in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Though the Minister to Power and Energy, who belongs to the adjoining area, is not bothered about it. He is concerned only to his own constituency. Everybody concerns himself and not others. I would say that nobody is bothered about the country. I have been elected to Lok Sabha, I am very much worried. If there is proposal for increase in TA, D.A etc. Members would immediately led their support, nobody would oppose. But my submission is that if Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru or Lal Bahadur Shastri was alive today they would have been very much distressed over it. But these people are doing nothing. They are depositing their money in the banks of Switzerland just as in money was buried under the soil when there no banks. Politicians and officials are not at all honest. After all they will not take this money with them after death. They would leave this with six metres cloth only. I would like the Government to punish such people, it is a crime against the country, we are in debt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we come to the streets people will automatically start agitations against the prevailing state of affairs within a month or two or a year at the most. Our country is playing in the hands of foreign countries. It has already come under the control of America. I would like to submit that if the farmers take loans to purchase tractors or pumping sets etc. and then fail to pay the same in time they are deprived of their land. But so far as Hindalco is concerned Rs. 2 crores are due from them for the

last 3-4 years but no action has been taken against them so far. Had there been fair dealing their power supply would have been stopped. Therefore my submission is that big industries should be converted into smaller units and more employment should be generated. At present there are about 100-200 capitalists in the country against whom dues worth crores of rupees are outstanding. About 30-40 thousands of workers are on the verge of starvation there and factories on the verge of closure. My submission is that BJP is in power there and Congress at Centre. The three cement factories at Dala, Churk, Kamarhar have been closed and thousands of labourers working there are starving. The former Chief Minister of the State has also pleaded and I also repeat the same that interests of the workers should not be made to suffer because of political rivalry. These factories should be re-opened. The labourers are ready to participate in the management. The policy adopted by Janata Dal providing for workers' participate in the management, should be implemented. The workers have more funds than the amount at which the factory has been sold to Dalmia etc. If the said policy of Janta Dal is implemented, those factories would certainly run in profit.

Several times I have given notice under rule 193 but my notice was disallowed. I would like to submit that the Government should enquire into the actions of IAS officials who worked for the profit of the factories and also those who were responsible for the loss. Our Ministers dance to their tune. The Government should order an enquiry into the whole matter.

The equipment installed in the factories can be prepared even by the small workers. I am referring to an incident that occurred in the month of June four years ago. I belong the Robertganj and one of the labourers made a requested that he might to be allowed to develop a machine. He also said that it would cost only Rs. 10,000/- and he should be promoted in recognition of execution of this job. But the work was not entrusted

to him, instead it was given on contract of about Rs. 4 lakhs, and the time allotted for it was six months. It was not done within the stipulated period. But it was not entrusted to that worker because the Government cannot afford to promote a person. This is the condition of our country.

Opposing this Industrial Policy, through you, I would like to submit that more provisions should be made for the Adivasis in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra and small industrial units should be set up there. With these words I oppose this Industrial Policy.

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to mention a few points. Our country is facing financial crisis. A large number of our people are working in foreign countries who might be interested to establish industries in this country. They should be encouraged to do so. The foreign exchange that they are earning will be utilised in our country for the establishment of industries. But multi-nationals should be discouraged in the future interest and safeguard of our country.

Secondly, more of agro-based industries should be encouraged since our country is essentially an agricultural country. Besides, more small scale industries should be set up in the rural areas to give employment to our rural people who are very poor. Whenever any new industry is established, care should be taken to employ local unemployed persons. In every industrial unit, workers' interests should be safeguarded. Labourers should be involved in the production side so that they will take more interest in the work. There should be good relationship between management and labour.

I want to say something about my constituency. The Bonai Sub-division in my constituency possesses the largest deposit of iron-ore in the country. It supplies the best quality of iron ore to Rourkela, Bhilai and Tata Steel Plants. Bonai sub-division is one of the most backward areas in the country, having

not a single industry, in spite of mineral resources plentifully available. So, my submission to this august House, through you, Sir, is that this tribal dominated sub-division is being neglected both educationally and economically. People are mostly dependant on agriculture for their livelihood which is not sufficient. Moreover that area is mainly dependant on rains. Adequate irrigation facility is not available in the sub-division. Hence, there is no possibility of sound crop. Poor people sit idle for about six months. An industry is urgently required to be established in that area. So, I request the Government, through you, Sir, to establish two sponge iron factories in Bonai and Gurundia, to improve the lot of the age-old neglected people of this sub-division.

There will be no transportation cost of raw-materials and disciplined man-power will also be plentifully available which will create job avenues to the unemployed youths.

With these words I conclude my speech and I thank you very much for having given me time to speak.

SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

We know that since 1956—since the inception of the Industrial Policy—there have been changes, amendments and new face-lift to that policy. But, the year 1991 saw a very drastic change. With this has come the de-licencing and more equity participation of the foreign companies. These two things are very important.

As far as the de-licencing is concerned, it has got its own dangers because it will unleash very unhealthy competition and the main sufferers will be the small scale industries. The small scale industries are enjoying some benefits now and those benefits will not be sufficient for them because of the entry of other people in every field due to de-licencing.

So also, the Government has allowed the banks to charge higher interests. Charging of higher interests on loans

advanced to the small scale industries will also result in more problems in re-payment by the small scale industries. It is not sufficient just to de-licence, if we have to have proper industrial growth. We must see that the raw-materials and other infra-structure are supplied to the industrial areas. What we see today is that the contemplated growth in power generation has not taken place. Not even 25 to 30 per cent of the target-what we have anticipated to happen by 1990—in power generation has been achieved.

As regards power generation, I would like to suggest that in industrial clusters, some private companies should be allowed to enter. Instead of allowing the private firms which are generating power by means of thermal power plants or by hydel power plants, to supply power to the grids, they should be asked to supply power to a particular industrial cluster, so that measurement can be proper and that particular industrial area will get regular power.

I will also suggest that some cooperative societies can be formed by these industries and they can be allowed to generate power so that there will be regular supply of power. So also, time has come that we must give some incentives to industries which are using alternate sources of energy for production in these units. Some kind of incentive that is being given today should be increased because in the very near future the fossils' growth will start exhausting. They will become more costly. That is why the industrial houses or industrial units, which utilise alternate sources of energy, like solar energy, should be given more incentives.

Efficiency, competition and modernisation was the main objective of the new industrial policy that was backed by late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. During his time also, he tried to give leap forward to our industrial production. Our production increased. It was 8.5 per cent growth during that period also. But the employment has not increased along with industrial growth. I would like to quote some figures. Small-scale industry was employing 1.19 crore people in 1989. We

are contemplating that it will be able to employ 1.33 crore people in 1990-91 and 1.56 crore in 1994. That is not sufficient. It should be more employment-oriented. With the overall employment, which we had seen in the decade 1970—80, the production was 4.5 per cent while the employment increased by 2.8 per cent. While it came down to 1.5 per cent in the case of employment, the production, of course, increased by 8.5 per cent. So, the employment is not commensurate with the increase in the industrial growth. We see thousands and lakhs of unemployed youth. For this also, in the Industry Ministry, there should be some thinking. What I suggest is that more electronics industries should be brought in because these are more employment-oriented.

So far as sugar factories are concerned, I would like to suggest that the present policy of the Government for the last three years is that they are giving licences to the units having 2,500 tonnes per day capacity. It is not economical. It is not compact. I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister that the old facility of giving licences to the units of 1,200 tonnes per day capacity should be revived because that will involve compact areas. Transport from long distance will not be there. Many of the sugar factories are from the cooperative sector. If it is a small unit of 1,200 tonnes per day capacity, there will be proper coordination among the members.

It is good that up to 51 per cent foreign equity will be allowed. What we see is that Japan has entered into automobile industry. Germany and other countries are more interested in chemical industries. We hear that because of pollution in their countries they do not want to set up more of chemical industries in their own countries. But they would like to collaborate with Indians to start more of chemical and petro-chemical industries in India. But if these industries are concentrated in metropolitan towns, near big cities, they would create more pollution. I would suggest that when we are thinking of starting industries in hilly areas, the people who want to contribute up to 51

per cent foreign equity, should be asked to open these industries in hilly areas. For example, there is a gas pipeline from Bombay High going to Jagdishpur passing through Satpura Hills and the Satpura Hills is in the border of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. That is a tribal belt. There are five MPs representing that area. If some industrialists can be motivated or asked to start some petrochemical industry, by allowing some gas which is going to Jagdishpur side or the Batra side in the Satpura area, then more employment will be there.

Lastly, I would also like to suggest that in spite of the weak points, the public sector units have to grow but their growth should not be concentrated. We know that in the present day era, if the nation does not industrialise, then it will perish. And if the district also does not industrialise, then it will remain very backward. Hence, a policy should be adopted that whenever a new unit of the existing public sector undertaking is to be opened, it should be opened in a district, where there is no public sector undertaking. For that matter, now there are about 240 public sector undertakings but we have got about 550 districts. If you want to open new units or new public sector undertakings, then you should see to it that they should be opened in the districts where there are no public sector undertakings today. If you do so, then every district, in five years hence, will have at least one undertaking or one unit of an undertaking. Thus there will be more local employment and proper industrial growth in that area.

I would like to conclude by saying that due to labour unrest, we see industrial decline in Calcutta and due to good industrial climate, we see good industrial growth and prosperous industries coming up in Gujarat. So, a study on this situation, particularly on this phenomenon, should be made so that suggestions on why such things are happening, will come forward. In Calcutta, people invite the industrialists but they are not ready to go there. But in Gujarat, they

are swarming in places like Ankleshwar, Wapi and Surat. So, an ideal industrial climate has to be created in every State where you want to establish new industries and for that proper coordination between the labour and management has to be brought in. We know that in India, people are aware of their rights but they should be told about their duties. We have enacted many laws for the welfare of labour. But if there is more unionism then the result will be like that of destruction of textile industry. That should not happen. In Bombay, it has happened due to labour unrest. It is bad. If it happens in other industries in other areas, then it will also be bad. That is why, proper industrial atmosphere must be maintained and for that, a study must be undertaken by the Ministry, by taking Calcutta and Gujarat as examples.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak. And I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) :  
Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

The new Policy has many assets and the main asset that has been spoken by almost all the speakers is that there is an element of efficiency which is given the top priority in this Policy. If efficiency will be increased, then, there is absolutely not doubt that our industrial sector will get a very good boost. Corruption is something which must be curbed. For this also, I think the healthy competition that can be provided by the new Policy will be of great help. Red-tapism and bureaucratic delays can be avoided by liberalisation which is envisaged in the Policy. When the Policy is brought to practice, we will find very good results. I support the new Policy to a very great extent.

Of course, there are constraints also. Though the Policy sets up very good guidelines, there are areas where monopoly and some of the wrong practices in trade may override the good intentions which are spelt out in the Policy. There

must be some sort of monitoring or some sort of control to see that such wrong practices are avoided.

I would stress upon another aspect. I demand that the new Policy, when implemented, should give more importance to agro-based industries and industries in the small sector. There are very many entrepreneurs, especially unemployed youth, who would like to start industries. They are willing to enter the industrial field and put their efforts with maximum honesty and efficiency. But it is unfortunate that the industrial climate often stands against them and they are not given proper encouragement. For example I can tell you what has happened in Kerala. For the past so many number of years, Kerala is considered a State where there is a high rate of literacy. Educated persons are in a very large number. Youth are generally very active and young entrepreneurs are ready to go to any field and are willing to face any challenge. But when they enter the field thinking that they can succeed, they face so many problems. They are so fed up and frustrated that they start going back, fearing the new challenges. I feel the general industrial climate should improve a lot. Infrastructure and other facilities which are to be provided by Government and other agencies should be improved. This particular aspect should be given much more importance. Government should be ready to provide more encouragement as well as infrastructure. Government must encourage the youth to start industries in the cooperative sector is also on their own. With this help and encouragement, they may be able to cope up with the problems that they may be facing, in a better way.

Sir, I am not going into the details of the other facets of the new Industrial Policy. I welcome the new venture by which public sector undertakings will also be given a boost, provided they are doing well. I do not agree with many of our friends, who say that this new Policy intends to curb the public sector undertakings. It is not correct. I think giving much more autonomy to the public sector undertakings is a very good suggestion.

This is a welcome suggestion and if it is brought into practice, it will yield good results. When the public sector undertakings are not subject to so many curbs on their functioning, they will rise to great heights and meet the industrial needs and I think they will be able to give better results.

It is true that if a public sector undertaking is not able to produce result; is not able to come to a proper standard we should have a second thought as to whether it should be given the same encouragement or not. I think the present industrial policy has given a serious thought in this respect.

If public sector undertakings are to be given boost, the Government has to take much more responsibility. We have found in many fields that when it comes to industry, if the Government starts an industry, the Government as such is not a very good industrialist, because there are so many constraints. Even though this is the situation, we have to encourage public sector undertakings especially in certain areas and that is being done in this Industrial Policy.

I have only one suggestion in this regard, as against what has been stated. I don't know why out of the 18 number mentioned in Annexure-II of the present policy, the motor car industry is included. This is something which should be put to open competition because the common-man finds that transportation is becoming so costly now that it is affecting almost all sectors and it is pulling down the progress in all sectors. So, this is something where more competition should come.

I was told by one good friend, who has close association with some of the industrialists as well as the Government agencies, that there are manufacturers who are ready to produce motor cars and vehicles which can run with diesel engine or with diesel or such petroleum products which have very limited cost. I was told that they are ready to produce such vehicles with a very very meagre amount compared to the present amount. I think such entrepreneurs should be given some kind of encouragement in this re-

gard and this should be kept open so that there may be a healthy competition.

Now, due to constraint of time I would stop here by saying one point with regard to my constituency because I cannot forget my constituency even though it is 6 o'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 6.00 o'Clock is a very precious time. You can remember your Constituency.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: My constituency, Mavattupuzha, as my friend reminded me, is a backward area as far as industry is concerned. There is not even a single industry in many rural parts of my constituency. Mavattupuzha is the name of my constituency and it is a place where pineapple is grown in large number. As my hon. friend, Shri Kurien knows, if you pass through the road in Mavattupuzha you will find heaps of pineapples. But the poor farmers who are producing these pineapples are now finding it difficult to produce them because they are not having any facility to store them. They don't have any facility to make the proper use of these pineapples. So, I suggest that a food processing industry which will give boost to the pineapple cultivation should be started in Mavattupuzha constituency in Kerala.

I would like to say that some aid was promised by European Economic Community, EEC.

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will have to extend the time of the House. Could I request for the extension of time by 15 minutes so that the Members could complete their speeches?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time of the House may be extended by fifteen minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time of the House is extended by fifteen minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum-Dum): Let us continue tomorrow.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is one Member who wants to go for *Onam* tomorrow. That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay Shri Thomas, you may continue now.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: So, I suggest that the Ministry should make an earnest endeavour to start an industry for food processing in my constituency. I would also say that this will also be exported so that there is a chance of getting a very large foreign exchange.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, I will not take much time. I am confining to the problems faced by my tiny State Kerala. For the first time, we have got a representative in the Central Cabinet, who is looking after the industry. I thought, that I will bring to the notice of the House and the Hon. Minister the problems of my State so that we can get some help from the Government of India. Hon. Minister also knows about our problems.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the industrial growth in this country is confined to certain States and to certain centres. In 1959, the Central investment in Kerala was 3.6 per cent and now it has come down to 1.2 per cent. Kerala is one of the States where educated unemployment is soaring very high. So, I would like to make certain suggestions in this regard. Kerala is producing about 90 per cent of the natural rubber. But we have got only two tyre industries. A large quantity of rubber which is produced in Kerala is marketed elsewhere, rubber products are manufactured elsewhere and again they are brought back to Kerala. So, the Government of India should take adequate steps in order to see that the industries which are connected with rubber should be started in Kerala.

Kerala is the pioneer in agriculture, fish processing and fish exports. Our

contribution to the national exchequer is very high. But even now, the seafood industry has not developed to the extent that it should have developed. Those small countries like Thailand, Korea, which came to this industry at a late stage, have developed to a very big size. So, in the development of seafood industry, I have got three suggestions to make:

Firstly, deep sea fishing should be taken up extensively and the present curbs on the deep sea trawlers should be removed. Those who want deep sea trawlers either of Indian make or of foreign make should be encouraged.

Secondly, new technology for the seafood processing industry should be developed. Now, new technology is available only abroad.

So, the foreign technology should be brought in and we should go in a big way for the seafood processing industry.

My friend Shri P. C. Thomas was telling about the pineapple. That is also an industry where Kerala can contribute.

Now tourism should be another sector where it should be given all the benefits given to an industrial sector. If we look at the present political atmosphere of the country we will find that a southern State like Kerala can contribute to a larger extent to the development of tourism. I am thankful to Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia who came to Kerala two weeks ago; and he himself along with some of our friends from this House have seen our Alleppey Boat function. Anybody who comes to Kerala once, will definitely, I know, try to come again. Our cultural environment is such where everybody would love to come to Kerala again. So, my request is that for the development of tourism, the Government of India should extend a very good help.

There are a number of small scale units in Kerala. Pr. P. J. Kurien knows that now the small scale industries are not getting the protection which they were getting earlier. But I am not telling that they must be unduly protected. But I have got my own fear that the big business houses will make an attempt to engulf these small scale industries. They

were doing the same thing in a *benami* way. Now, there is no *benami*. But still we should see that those small scale industries, which if evaded by big industrial houses, they will not have any existence. So, those small scale industries should be identified and they should be given adequate protection. For example, there is a tread rubber industry. There are very very small units functioning in Kerala; whereas there are big tyre industries, MRF and other people who are also in this field. So, unless some protection is given to the small units for manufacturing rubber, they will be finished. So, Government should take adequate measures to protect them.

Look at the small private limited companies. If our present excise duty, income tax and wealth tax structure is not properly monitored, many of these small private sector companies which are making profit will be finished. Dividend is given to the shareholders. After giving income tax and after giving wealth tax, they will not get anything in their pockets. So, the present excise duty structure, income tax structure and the wealth tax structure should be properly pruned so that the industry will be able to develop.

I am coming from the industrial centre of Kerala, Cochin. I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for sanctioning an ammonia plant to FALT. Just two weeks ago, PIB had agreed to sanction an Ammonia Plant of 900 metric tonnes capacity. It costs about Rs. 400 crores. We are thankful to the Government for this because this was one of the proposals which was pending for the last ten years. This has been announced by the new Government.

The fourth unit of the HMT is one of the units in this country which is making profit; and we are manufacturing the printing machinery; and the printing machinery that is manufactured by the HMT Kalamchari Unit is so good that we are able to export them to West Germany. It has improved to that extent. So, there is a proposal for Rs. 800 crores for the development of this Unit. I request the Government to implement this proposal immediately.

The Hindustan Insecticide Company is one of the few companies in the public sector which is making profit. There are proposals to expand this unit at Punalur. The Government should take up speedy implementation of this project.

Prof. P.J. Kurien knows that the Hindustan Paper Corporation is one of the few units which is making profit. The Punalur Paper Industry has been closed for more than one year. We should take steps so that this Punalur Paper Industry should be revived. One of the units of the HPC can come in a big way to help the revival of the Punalur Paper Industry.

Sir, there was a proposal to have a Southern gas grid, that is, gas from the Bombay High taken through Goa and Karnataka can go to up to Cochin. It can help the Southern States in two ways.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Why only up to Cochin?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Only up to that place; if it is needed it can go upto Trivandrum. If this grid is implemented, then it can give cooking gas to our households.

Secondly, there are a large number of petro-chemical industries in Kerala. Also, in Kerala, the electric supply is dependant only on hydro-electric projects. If this grid can be implemented, we can have a gas-based thermal power station in Kerala. This should be seriously considered by the Government of India.

Regarding alcohol, the manufacture of alcohol is now purely dependant on molasses. My request is to try to have the manufacture of alcohol tapioca. If tapioca-based alcohol units can be started then the small farmers having tapioca farms will also be helped.

Regarding the Cochin Shipping Yard in Cochin, it is facing an acute financial crisis because of the unscientific way of deciding the subsidy by the Government. What happens is the price of the ship built in the Cochin Shipyard is decided by the Government while the Government has no control over the raw material. Instead, we have sent a proposal to the Government that the raw materials should be given by the ship owner or the

shipping line and the Shipping Yard should be given the administrative cost as well as the cost of construction. If this can be done, then only the Ship Yard will be saved and the Government should take serious consideration of this.

Coming to foreign technology, very often it has been decided that foreign technology should always be welcomed and encouraged. We should be selective in this.

For example, there is one company, the Toshiba Anand Batteries, which has been functioning in my constituency for the last 25 years. It is going to be under lock-out from tomorrow onwards. For the first 15 years it was making a huge profit. Just five years back foreign technology was imported from Japan and it has completely failed. In that factory, they manufacture torch batteries. This foreign technology completely failed and Rs. 10 crores were again pumped but of no use. It is going to be under a

So, my request is that we have to be very selective and careful in selecting foreign technology. Otherwise, it is costing us lot of money.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Is it because of the technology or any other mismanagement?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: It was due to the foreign technology only. The Company itself has admitted that the Japanese technology has failed whereas our technology has succeeded. So, when you think of foreign technology, do not be under the impression that all foreign technology should be welcomed. We should be careful about it.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Therefore, to tide over the present situation they should discard the foreign technology.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Some solution has to be found out.

Another point is about the growth centres. Now the Government of India's proposal is that each growth centre should be of about 50 acres of land. In a State like Kerala we cannot give more than five acres.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): You are

making a wrong statement. Do you know that the Hon. Minister has made a Press statement that a new growth centre will be started in his constituency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sir, I am sorry. I have not made such a statement. I will clarify what it is, ... (*Interruption*)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: It is a good decision. I am welcoming that decision.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I do not want the Hon. Member to welcome it. I have not made such a statement. (*Interruptions*) You should not allow this, Sir.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Coming back to the growth centres, I may be permitted to say that the decision has been taken by the Government as far back as in 1985 or 1986 but it has been implemented only now. It happened to be in Alleppey which happens to be the constituency of the Minister; it is not because of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is complimenting you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I do not want such compliments.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, coming back to the growth centre, if it is 500 acres of land, states like Kerala cannot provide that much land. It can be 50 acres or 30 acres. If there is one growth centre of 500 acres, in small states like Kerala, North Eastern States it can be divided into small centres of 50 acres or 30 acres or 25 acres. So, this proposal also should be looked into.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government propose to bring about a change in the Industrial Policy being adopted since independence. More and more restrictions were imposed in the previous Industrial Policy.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 23, 1991/Bhadra 1, 1913 (Saka)*

---

---

© 1991 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and  
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh-Edition) and Printed  
by Manager, Photo Litho Unit, Government of India Press,  
Minto Road, New Delhi.

---