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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 11, 1991/Bhadra
20, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri Ravi Narayan Reddy.

Shri Reddi was elected to the First Lok Sabha in 1952 from the Nalgonda Parliamentary constituency of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. He again represented the same constituency in the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-66. In between he was a Member of Andhra Pradesh Legislature during 1957-62:

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Reddi joined the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 while he was still a student.

A renowned social and political worker, Shri Reddi was deeply associated with the various programmes of the upliftment of the peasantry and other weaker sections of the society. He was a leading light of the famous peasant struggle in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Reddi lost no opportunity to focus the attention of the House to the problems faced by the peasants and the deprived sections of the society.

Shri Reddi passed away on the 7th September, 1991 at Hyderabad at the age of 83.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Cement Production

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

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has achieved record production of cement in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose

to take some measures to ensure that other Public Sector Undertakings also follow suit;

(d) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken; if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to keep the tempo of production of C.C.I. at a still higher level?

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

STATEMENT

(a) & (b). There has been improvement in the cement production of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) in the recent past. The year-wise details for the last three years are as follows:-

	(in lakh (MTs.))
1988-89	24.77
1989-90	27.66
1990-91	28.67

During April - August, 1990 and April - August, 1991 CCI achieved a production of 11.64 MT and 11.94 MT respectively.

(c) to (e). Different public sector units have different kinds of infrastructure. manpower, marketing and management problems. The performance of PSUs is reviewed at regular intervals. MOUs are signed between Government and selected PSUs. To improve their performance, continuous efforts are being made to improve infrastructure facilities, diversify product-mix, upgrade technology, improve maintenance and management practices and so on. In some PSUs which show promise of turn around, financial re-structuring is also undertaken.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: In the state-

ment, measures mentioned to improve the performance of other public sector undertakings are the infrastructure facilities, diversify product-mix and so on. But I do not think, it has addressed to the main problem, which is the man behind the machine. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any such norms have been undertaken to appoint officials in the public sector undertakings. And secondly, I would like to know whether the complaint about the corruption have been received from MPs and whether any action is being taken to see that the correct officials are appointed at the correct places.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: There is a system which is being following for the selection of officers in the public sector undertakings. The selection for the higher posts is made through the Selection Board of Public Sector Enterprises.

As regards the second part, whenever we get such complaints, we go through it and appropriate action by appropriate authority, as advised, will be taken.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: My second supplementary relates to the problems faced by the cement industry. One of the major problems being faced by them is the quality of coal supply and also the quantity. I would like to ask the Ministry, whether due to this problem, the CCI had to suffer loss of production and units were required to be closed down. If si correct, then, what measures the Government is taking to ensure that the production processing is uninterrupted?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: It is a fact that for want of appropriate power supply, for want of coal and because of certain other constraints, CCI had to suffer the losses and there is difficulty of producing more. So far as the action that we are trying to take for improvement is concerned, it is a matter of continuous effort.

In southern part of our country particularly, in Andhra Pradesh, where our factories are there, we are facing lot of power problems there and we are continuously trying to

improve the power situation by keeping in touch with the respective authorities who supply power to us. Also, we are trying to see that - as in other private companies - captive power is provided, if our financial condition improves. Once we are able to enhance the captive power position in our respective factories, the production will improve.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I appreciate that that public sector undertaking is doing well in spite of several constraints. I would like to ask one basic question and that is about the selection procedure of the heads - Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to the cement production and you are going to the public sector undertakings as a whole.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: No, Sir. This is a fundamental question, because several major undertakings are headless. I would like to suggest to the Government to follow the procedure of Public Service Commission for selection. There should be a definite time bound programme and if there is a vacancy within three or six months, the Chief Executive should be selected. This is very important. As suggested earlier, the man behind the machine is a very important person and the Chief Executive certainly is a pivotal person. There is no chief executive at all for a very long time in many public sector undertakings. The Prime Minister is here and he can answer this. Will the Government consider the proposal of selection of the Chief Executives of public sector undertakings on the pattern of the Union Public Service Commission?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: As stated already, we have a system and the selection is done by the Selection Board of Public Sector Enterprises.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: That is obvious. My specific question is that there has been a delay and many undertakings are functioning without any head, I would like to know, whether the Government would

consider the proposal of selection on the pattern of Public Service Commission or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He said the pattern being followed is selection through Public Sector Enterprises Selection Board.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Sir, my question is also related to the management. For the past few years the production level in C.C.I. has been consistently high. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the improvement in the working of C.C.I. is due to the changes at the manageable and senior levels and if so, whether it is necessary to do the same in other industries also?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: To some extent it is right because there was a change at the top executive level and after that the company started showing improvement. As a result, you will be glad to know that this company which was suffering cash loss, last year has got Rs.10 crores cash profit. Coupled with this, the cooperation of the workers and other officers there who unitedly put their hard work had made it possible.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I would like to know from the Minister whether in spite of the production of cement being a profitable enterprise for the Government, shares of such enterprises are being sold out to private companies at unbelievably low prices. I am referring particularly to the cement factory at Dalla in UP. I would like to know if this is so, why this is happening, whether the Government would stop this process of privatisation in these public undertakings and CCI will consider take over.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: All cement factories are not with us. So far as taking over is concerned, as I have already stated, in fact those factories which are not within our control, I would not be able to say anything.

So far as the take over is concerned, when such proposals come and if the Government feels that such a proposal has to be looked into, we will certainly look into it.

SHIR K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: The hon. Minister has said that due to coal and power shortage, the CCI is not getting profit. In Andhra Pradesh, similar problems are faced by the private industries. There are a number of private cement industries in Andhra Pradesh. In 1988 their share value was Rs.5, now it has gone upto Rs.25 and their production from 25% level to 100% level during these two-three years. The hon. Minister has said, first year 24 lakhs, next year 27 lakhs and the third year 28 lakhs. That means they have not achieved even 5% or 10% growth over the previous years.

My question is, whether the hon. Minister would enquire into the functioning of the public undertakings with respect to the infrastructure, man-power and marketing. Private industries are achieving one hundred per cent production with all the difficulties and the public undertakings are not even achieving 10% growth every year in their production. Therefore my submission to the hon. Minister through you is, whether the Minister will constitute a Committee to enquire into these two parallel organisations and catch the culprit, that is the management.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be a question which is not questionable.

SHIR K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Kindly you understand and put it to the Minister.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: He wants you to frame the question and put it to me. Anyway, I could understand the question and I will try to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: The sum and substance of his question is whether you are going to help the public industry.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: After comparing these two, take some remedial

measures, so that public undertakings also will become competitive with the private industries.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, as I have already stated, there is certainly a slight difference between the achievements of some - not all - of the private sector cement factories and some of our public sector cement factories. There is some difference.

But as I was saying, we face certain problems which they do not face. For example, they have captive power. It means that they have captive power generation in their own factory. Due to the regular supply of power, their factory is not affected. But we are dependent mostly on electricity supply from electricity boards and other organisations. Therefore, we do not have captive power and our production suffers. This is one of the major reasons.

The other aspect is that our factories are located in far-off places where private factories do not come forward. I mean, private companies do not come forward due to the reason that we have social responsibility also. We are required to take up certain factories in remote areas also which are said to be not viable by the private companies. There are such instances and there are factories, - we have established, which are beyond the rail head. We have to carry our raw materials and finished products all through by roads which is much more costlier. These are certain aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not asking whether the public sector is working or not working. He is asking whether you are going to supply coal and all those things.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I am coming to that. Keeping in view all these problems, what the hon. Member wants me to look into is to have a committee. Why is the private sector making more profits or doing better? Why is the public sector not doing so? As we already know, the difficulties we face and what are

the facilities they have or difficulties they face, I do not think any committee is required in this regard.

**Computer Based Sanskrit Studies,
Education And Research**

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

(a) whether Sanskrit institutions have undertaken computer based Sanskrit studies, education and research;

(b) the manner in which each centre is being assisted by some advanced technological institutions;

(c) whether these projects are being implemented satisfactorily in terms of objectives and targets; and

(d) if not, the arrangements made to provide necessary continuous technical assistance for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir, A few Sanskrit institution have initiated computer based Sanskrit studies, education and research under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme of the Department of Electronics.

(b) Under the TDIL Programme, resource centres for computer assisted Sanskrit teaching and learning have been established. They are expected to provide assistance to the Sanskrit institutions. The computer assisted Sanskrit teaching and learning programme has also been initiated for the benefit of Sanskrit Scholars.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, Sanskrit is one of the oldest languages of the world. Sanskrit is the mother of many other languages. Therefore, the Government's primary duty is to strengthen this language and thus make it more useful for the country.

Sir, the Government has given grants to some computer institute for the development of Sanskrit software. I suggest that specialists in this field be made available to them. Presently, good computer specialists are not joining Sanskrit institutions. So, computer specialists should be sent on deputation from the Electronics Research and Development Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question. If you have any suggestions you can give them in writing.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, the research institutions which have computers do not have specialist staff for imparting trading training. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to send specialists to such institutions either directly on appointment or on deputation basis?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the main thrust of the training programme in Sanskrit for computers is to get computer scientists to study Sanskrit and Sanskrit scholars to accept computers so that there can be a synthesis of the two. This programme has been launched and we are funding various institutes in this country for this programme so that experts could be produced for carrying out the programme further.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, it is necessary to link all the Sanskrit

Universities, through a computer network, as it is done in the case of the I.I.Ts. May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government has any such proposal?

In foreign countries, particularly in Germany, England and America, several Universities are conducting research in Sanskrit through computers. Some specialists should be sent there for exchange of views so that we could benefit from that.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): We have been receiving lot of questions in both Houses of Parliament about Sanskrit language and how it is capable of being computerised, which means that there is a branch of knowledge which is so logical that it could be easily translated into a computer language and a machine language. This is very encouraging so far as we are concerned.

This evening, Sir, we are having a full presentation of what the Department of Electronics has been doing and proposes to do in this connection so that there will be no need for repeating the questions which have already come and been answered. In fact, after the presentation, if hon. Members have any further suggestions to make, they are welcome. We would like to see whatever is possible on this to be done at the earliest as once something is done in Sanskrit means, it could perhaps be extended to some extent at least to the other Indian languages because to the extent the logic is the same, application is possible. But it will not be possible 100 per cent. We will explore the possibilities later. But firstly, I would request the Members who are interested to attend the presentation. In fact, I would presume that all Members are interested in this. So, all could come and attend the presentation and then give us their suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Sir, I praise the Hon. Prime Minister for having expressed his concern in a clear-cut name. In part (d) of his question the hon. Member desired to know the arrangements made to provide necessary continuous technical assistance for this purpose and the hon. Minister has replied that the question does not arise. Sanskrit is the best language of the world and the hon. Minister says that the question did not arise. In the light of the neglect that Sanskrit has been subjected to, I would like the hon. Minister to explain the basis of his reply. Let him explain as to why the question does not arise.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I would like to point out that 'c' part of the question is whether these projects are implemented satisfactorily or not and 'd' part of the questions says, 'If not, what is being done?'. So, since we say that they are working satisfactorily as per the programme at the moment, the question of doing anything to correct it does not arise. The fourth supplementary arises out of the third supplementary.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, we are very happy to learn from both Shrimati Alva and the Prime Minister that computer work on Sanskrit is going on satisfactorily. But, one additional question arises from the Prime Minister's answer. While Sanskrit is the mother for so many languages in our country, it is not so for some languages like Urdu, Tamil and so on. I would like to know whether there is a simultaneous effort or study to computerise those languages also.

SHIR P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Urdu has been computerised. The Word processing is available in Urdu. We thought it would not be possible, but it has been made possible and it is working. About Tamil, Tamil is one of the easiest languages for the compa-

nies and it is one of the first languages to go into computerisation. I think parallel work is being done on all languages. Each language has its genius. Therefore it requires a different kind of research and a different kind of development.

Standard Code for Data Processing in Hindi

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

(a) whether a number of codes are being used by various manufacturers for data processing in Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility to convert Hindi automatically from one code into another;

(d) whether any Standard code has been finalised by the Department of Electronics in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether this code is also a part of ISO code; and

(g) the names of the organizations which are following the DoE standard codes and their products?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The latest draft standard for Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) was adopted in 1991. This had passed through the 1983, 1986 and 1988 versions, which represented the process of refinement and analysis of the standard. The first attempt at standardization of

the code for Indian languages including Hindi was made in 1983 which was revised in 1986 and 1988 to make it compatible with personal computers. This was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards as a draft standard for the Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) in 1991.

(c) Automatic conversion from one code to another is possible in computers.

(d) and (e) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in collaboration with the Department of Electronics has finalised a draft Indian standard for Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) in 1991.

(f) The draft ISCII code specifications have been sent to International Standards Organisation (ISO) for inclusion in their standards.

(g) The implementation of the ISCII standard code is done through the Graphic based Intelligence Script Technology (GIST). The names of the organisations to whom the GIST technology has been transferred are given in Annexure.

ANNEXURE

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS TO WHOM THE GIST TECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED

1. QUARK, Kanpur
2. Applied Electro Magnetics, New Delhi.
3. Blue Star, Bombay.
4. VSS, Bombay.
5. NITEL, Bhopal
6. Abacus Computers Limited, Bombay.
7. AMI Sanag Micromation Ltd., Hyderabad.

8. Databyste Equipment Pvt. Ltd., Pune.
9. Data System Services Pvt. Ltd., Pune
10. KELTRON, Trivandrum.
11. Modi Olivetti Ltd., New Delhi.
12. Stritek Computers Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
13. Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow.
14. DCM Data Products, New Delhi.
15. Hindustan Computers Ltd., Madras.
16. Atre Visuals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
17. Caditronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
18. CRIS, New Delhi.
19. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.
20. Indchem Electronics Ltd., Madras.
21. ORITECH Systems Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
22. Pycom Industries, Bombay.
23. RELL, Jaipur.
24. Thermax Ltd., Pune.
25. WIPRO, Bangalore.
26. All India Radio, Delhi.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: In her reply, the Minister has stated that different versions were prepared in 1983, 1986 and 1988. I would like to know whether these versions of the draft standard for Indian Script Code for Information Interchange are followed by NCST, Bombay, CDAC, Pune and CMC, Delhi. I ask this question because this standard code was prepared by their parent

body, viz. the Department of Electronics. It was also endorsed by the Raj Bhasha Samithi and it was followed by private manufacturers also. But was it followed by our own Departments? That is my question.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the work on producing a code was started in the Seventies and over the Years - in 1983, in 1986 and again in 1989 - there were improvements to make it more in tune with our requirements. In 1991, the standard code have been finalised jointly by all these institutions. It has been circulated for comments. It has also been sent to the International Standards Organisation for acceptance as standard code. I would only say that the changes that have come in over the years are because of improvements that took place. Now, finally we are trying to make what has been achieved in 1991, the standard code to be used by all. I do accept that perhaps not all have been using it at one time or the other. But the important point is that it was in the process of development and it is only in 1991 that the draft code is circulated. Since this is the finally accepted code, everybody would automatically follow the standard code.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I am happy that the Minister has assured that now at least all the institutions will follow this code because this is the final version. But I would like to give some information first and then ask a question.

The American Standard Code was prepared in the Seventies and it has not been reviewed till date. It is used both in communications and computers. As far as India is concerned and our regional languages are concerned, the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, which is again our own organisation, is not using the standard code for its purposes. So, the facility of Telex and FAX is not available. I would like to ask whether ISCII, which has been adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standard, will be used both in the field of communication and computer so that exchange of information will be possible and compatibility can be achieved.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to inform the House and I am sure the hon. Member knows that even in the case of ASCII, the American Code, it took a long time to standardize it. There were lot of confusions before. Each country had its own code and each company had its own code. Only, when the confusion became worse then they finally settled down on the ASCII. These codes are capable of improvement from time to time. It is true that ASCII has been found to be very good so far. But, I cannot guarantee, no one can guarantee, that something better than this will not be discovered later.

In the case of Indian counterpart of the code, there have been different codes from time to time in quick succession - after every two or three years - which means that our engineers have been doing very quick and good work. Now, it has been standardised. We hope that it will not be needed to be further improved or further changed for some amount of time. But if there is any need, suppose we run into some difficulty, we cannot really say because we have finalised it, we will use it for all time. That is not there. But we hope that after so many attempts since they have standardized it; it will remain their for some time.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: My question was, whether they will be used for communication and computer both.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes. Everyone will be forced to use it because in his own interest to use something standardised over the whole country is such better than to stick to something which has been earlier done but has been found to be not so perfect as the standard one. So, for all practical purposes, I am sure, that it will be taken up. It may take a year or two to switch over to the new one but the standardised code is likely to be accepted by everyone.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, this is a very very serious area which affects

the entire future growth of information technology in Indian languages. I am speaking on this with some personal knowledge. The crux of the question is, whether different manufacturers are using different codes. I know it for a fact that three organisations working under the Department of Electronics, that is NCST at Bombay, CMC Limited, Hyderabad and CDAC, Centre for Advanced Computers at Pune, are working in this area for some time and these three organisations use entirely different codes other than the 1983, 1986 and 1988 codes as the answer says. These codes refer to the work done by Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, which is further taken up by CDAC, Pune.

I know that there are commercial products being offered in the market by companies or Department of Electronics like ETT, which are based on the work of NCST, which are not compatible with the ISCII Code. My question is, after the 1991 standards, which will be in conformity with the ISO, will the Government of India force other institutions under DOE, that is CMC, NCST, to use the standard code.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been answered just now.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: But products are being sold even now. It requires conversion of code because if the data is generated in a different code - and voluminous data is generated - it is very difficult to convert it to the new standard. That is not a very happy situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question has already been answered.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, my specific question is, will the Government stop CMC and NCST from using their own codes which are not as per standard ISCII Code. They are entirely different codes.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: That is the real problem.

SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO: This is a

real problem. This is bound to be a problem for some time until everybody accepts it. So far as Government is concerned, since there is a standardised code now and the Government is satisfied that this is the best so far, we will certainly ask the other institutions to fall in line.

As I said, if there are further improvements, say after five years or ten years, naturally, we will switch over to them. But this has happened in every country, everywhere machine languages have been tried. There has been so much of innovation and quick innovation and it has led to some confusion but finally, everything will find its level and I have no doubt that this will happen here also.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, all these institutions have been involved in drafting the Code. So, they won't oppose it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the generation is changing very fast.

Diploma In Computer Application Course in Hindi Medium

*780. **SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when Hindi medium was introduced in the Diploma in Computer Application Course;

(b) the number of books on each subject and video lectures prepared in Hindi since then;

(c) the scheme to accelerate production of books, videos, etc. for computer courses in Hindi medium; and

(d) the model centre to coordinate preparation of course material for computer course in Hindi medium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCEWS AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Diploma in Computer Application in Hindi medium was introduced in 1984.

(b) At present, 9 books are available in Hindi medium for the following subjects on Computer:-

- Introduction to Computers	:	4
- Computer Programming	:	2
- Computer Hardware	:	1
- Computer Glossary Book	:	1
- Computer Assisted Learning	:	1

However, at present, there are no video lectures available in Hindi Medium for the course.

(c) Government has instituted an award scheme for authors writing original books on Electronics (including Computers).

(d) The Department of Electronics and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology under the Ministry of Human Resource Development are coordinating the preparation of course material for computer courses in the Hindi Medium.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Which are the nodal centres co-originating the computer courses through Hindi medium?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, there are nine institutions which have been functioning, since 1984. We have been funding them. If the Member wants the list I will give it to him. There are nine institutions spread all over the country. I will send him

the list if he wants me to read out all the names here, I will read them out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: We would like to know about the details of schemes formulated for preparing books, video-lectures etc. in Hindi for computer courses.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, up to now, nine books have been produced for computer training in the Hindi language. We have been trying to get more writers to help with the books to be produced. We have a scheme of giving assistance to writers to encourage more writing and we also have a prized scheme for the best books in the language in computer training. I do admit that not much really has been achieved and we are very keen to improve and increase the production of these books for training in Indian languages.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the extent of financial assistance that is being given to institutes working in the field of computers using Hindi medium, during the last three years.

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions are put in writing.

[*English*]

In future, you can follow it.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, we have a programme for all the languages together, TDIL Programme. For the year 1991 - for one year - the Budget allocation was Rs. 2 crore and out of that Rs. 25 lakh was spent for the development of the Hindi language itself.

If he wants a break-up of grants - institution-wise - I will have to send the detailed

list to him to show what is paid to each institution and for what programme.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The hon. Minister has stated, in her reply, that there are no video lectures available in Hindi and also the Government has instituted some awards to the basic writers in this field.

Is there any scheme - because the people who would like to read now-a-days, would like to learn through video lectures - being considered wherein the lectures can be prepared? How much money in the form of awards is being given for this purpose and how many such awards are being given?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: At the moment, we have no awards for the production of video tapes. We have such awards only for textbooks.

For production of books, the first prize is Rs. 10,000, the second prize is Rs. 7,500 and the third prize is Rs. 5,000.

The question of preparing tapes for training programme has been taken up by us but it has not been found that in the initial stage, you can really teach all subjects by distance education (with a video tape) until, we have enough expertise and experts to produce them. We do not plan to go into computer teaching by video tapes immediately.

All India Radio Station at Tezpur

*783. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to start an AIR station at Tezpur by the middle of 1991 stands at present; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the commissioning of the station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The scheme for establishment of a new Radio Station comprising of a 2x10 KW MW transmitter, multi-purpose studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Tezpur was approved by the Government in August, 1986. The lead time for completion of projects of this nature is about 3 years after acquisition of the land site. Whereas the requisite equipment has been received and the transmitter building has been constructed, the construction work for the studio could not be commenced in time because of the delay in acquiring the land site from the State Government. The land site for the Studio was taken over on 13th June, 1990. As per the present indications, the project is envisaged to be completed during 1993-94.

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: The hon. Minister is kind enough to lay a statement on the Table of the House, but he has not mentioned the reasons for delay in the completion of this project. Therefore, I request him to commission an AIR station as early as possible.

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: The request is noted; I should further mention that the delay was due to the fact that the State Government did not give us the land.

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that the project is envisaged to be completed during 1993-94. Is it not too long a period? The entire population of the region is suffering for want of AIR station at Tezpur. May I request the hon. Minister to expedite it.

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: It cannot be so. The time for completion of the project is otherwise three years.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTH: An AIR station is established at Silchar in Assam, but no studio has yet been started. May I know from the hon. Minister when a studio is going to be started and what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: This question is limited to Tezpur.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTH: But it is in Assam. This question relates to the State of Assam.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put your question.

[*English*]

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: We will look into the matter.

Production of Films by Foreigners in India

+
*784. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreigners allowed to produce feature films in India during 1990; and

(b) the terms and conditions on which permission was accorded and the details of the facilities extended to them in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) The names of foreigners/foreign companies who were allowed to produce feature films in India of their own or in collaboration with Indian producers during 1990 and 1991 are given below:

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Title of Film	Name of Producer
1	2	3
1990		
1.	Best Interests	M/s. Blaze Productions, U.K.
2.	Follow the Drum	M/s. American Film Resources, USA.
3.	The Well	Mr. Mark Zuber, UK
4.	Blue Crystal	M/s. Dragon Films, Hong Kong
5.	City of Joy	M/s. Lightmotive, UK
6.	The Dark Horse	M/s. Everyman Films Ltd., UK
7.	Annasan	M/s. Love Films International, Dhakka
8.	Kaiser	M/s. Sovexport Films, Moscow
Co-production:		
1.	Dash Hammet	M/s. M/s. Dharlin Entertainment, USA & M/s. Prabhu Movies, Madras
2.	Electric Moon	M/s. Grapevine Ltd., New Delhi & Channel 4, UK
3.	Blinded by Love	M/s. V.V. Dachin Hsu, California, US & Mr. Praveesh Sippy, Bombay

Sr. No.	Title of Film	Name of Producer
1	2	3
1991 (Upto August)		
1.	Sweet Surrender	Mr. Rhiniferren, USA
2.	Adventure Company	M/s. Mir Films, Moscow
3.	Budha	M/s. Waco Productions Ltd., Japan
4.	Amok	M/s. AB Films, France.
Co-productions:		
1.	Eis My Friend	Dharin Entertainment USA & M/s. Prabhu Movies, Madras.

(b) Foreigners are allowed to shoot feature films in India on the basis of an approved script. A Liaison Officer is deputed with the film team who besides helping the film team in obtaining local permissions also ensures that the shooting is done as per the script approved by the Government. After the film is ready, before its release anywhere in the world, it has got to be cleared from the representative of Government of India either in India or abroad.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting extends facilities to foreigners for shooting films in India by granting them permission to import equipments and raw stock and by recommending their case to Ministry of Home Affairs for grant of visa to crew members; to Ministry of Defence for all types of defence assistance and to other concerned departments and State Governments for grant of permission for shooting and extension of other normal facilities.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply that the State Governments could be contacted for information. What is that information?

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: Will you please celebrate?

MR. SPEAKER: Please repeat your question.

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: As the hon. Minister said, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry extends various facilities and one can contact the concerned Departments. I would like to know the terms and conditions on the basis of which permission is granted and the type of facilities which are provided. What are the rules and regulations regarding shooting. The reply states that the State Governments can be contacted for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know the details of facilities being

provided to foreigners for shooting films in India.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): There are set rules and regulations and they are in writing. There are several rules, totalling eight in number. I can give them to the hon. Member for his knowledge. I do not want to take the time of the House. I can give him in writing.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: In the matter of granting permission to foreigners for producing films on the soil of India, who are the effective authorities through whom the permission is processed? Is it left to officials? Because quality of presentation of our country in such films is a very important matter.

Can we not have a board of competent people for having some kind of pre-censoring of such films?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: The question of pre-censoring of such films before production does not arise. It is the permission given to foreigners who apply for shooting the films anywhere in India. The precaution taken is that the script is submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the highest officer in the department. The permission is given after the script is scrutinised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned Departments whenever required.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Who decides?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: The subject matter is taken into consideration while scrutinizing the script. After the script is approved by the concerned department the permission is granted.

So far as we are concerned, we collect ourselves and take the help of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Foreign Affairs and then the other details are finalised so that the foreign film producers are not put to any difficulty in shooting films in India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply to the question, the honorable Minister has submitted that sixteen foreign films to be shot in India have been provided assistance. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government is providing any assistance to those Indians also who want to shoot films in foreign countries. If so, what are those facilities? Besides this, I would also like to ask one more question whether he is aware of the fact that a film on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar is proposed to be produced and an application has already been submitted to his Department for seeking Government assistance for shooting the film in foreign countries and if so, will he extend any help to shoot that film in foreign countries?

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Yes. Whenever such applications are made according to the theme if proper locations are required in foreign countries we do help such producers and it depends on the subject matter in which he is going to produce the film in the foreign countries. There are many cases where such permission is given. I can give the list to the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second part of my question has not been answered. A film on Dr. Ambedkar is proposed to be shot in foreign countries. I would like to know if the Government of India would extend any assistance in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: So far as this particular point about the film on Ambedkarji is concerned, it is not within my knowledge. I will find out and write to the hon. Member about the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you may take a considerate view.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: I would like to know whether there is a major dispute going on between the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the producer of the film Gandhi, Sir Richard Attenborough about the sharing of profits and other things.

MR. SPEAKER: That is different.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: There was a dispute, a long pending one for the last five to six years. That has been resolved. The Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting went to London, sat with Mr. Attenborough and the dispute has been resolved. This year we are going to get a little more than Rs. 3 crores immediately and that is specifically given for the purpose of helping cine-artists who are in a bad financial conditions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that the question raised by Shri Shastri has not yet been answered properly. Nation is celebrating birth centenary of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. In this connection, we have moved a proposal that a film on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar which should be of an international standard that of the film on Mahatma Gandhi, may be produced. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the progress made in this regard. If not, will the Government give an assurance to the House that a film on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar would be produced at the same international standard as the film Gandhi was produced.

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Sir, the answer is 'yes'. So far as we are concerned, we are going to help all the producers who have asked for making a film and to make it at an international standard. We are trying to see that it becomes much better than any other previous production.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, the Minister has replied that the script is first approved by the Government, and then it is cleared by the Government after it is made. I would like to know whether any problem arose in the last three years as far as the clearance of film of the foreign country is concerned.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: There was no problem so far as the Government of India is concerned. But one problem came. After giving clearance to the shooting of the film 'City of Joy', there was some problem so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned. And thereafter they did not want to shoot and further in West Bengal or in Calcutta and seven day shooting. they had to do in London.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, one of the films which had been allowed in 1991 was on "Buddha". Buddha is a great historical personality and the film must be of a very high standard because it relates to our culture, our philosophy and everything. I would like to know who was the head of the Committee, which has cleared the script on 'Buddha'. I would like to know whether the Government is satisfied with that script and whether it goes according to our philosophy and according to the great life of Buddha.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Sir, the Government was satisfied with the script and the concern of Department i.e. Ministry of External Affairs and Home Affairs only allowed it. And that is why, permission was granted. And all correspondences are addressed to the Secretary.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister how many cases of infringement of approved script have taken place after shooting of the film during the one year in question and what action the Government has taken.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: No such case of infringement has been brought to our notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that if the Members want any statistics as such, which is spread over a very big area, such questions are asked as 'Unstarred questions'.

KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Sir, when the foreigner come and shoot for their films, possibly our Hindi films or Indian language films in India, the Government at once gives them a lot of service. When the Indians go abroad for shooting films, does the Government of that country give us that kind of service, like the way we give them?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: So far as we are concerned, we take a very lenient view because there are so much kaleidoscopic variety of culture here and the foreign exchange that being spent in India when the people from outside India come and shoot. In fact, in so far as the film 'City of Joy' is concerned, they wanted to spend 22 million dollars. Out of that, only in the city of Calcutta, it would have been about 12 million dollars.

We not only earn foreign exchange by allowing them to shoot over here but also employment opportunity immediately takes place. Our country is shown outside and there is some relevance in the text also.

So far as our Indian producers there are concerned, we try to see through our Ambassadors and High Commissioners that they get as much facility as possible.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: May I ask the hon. Minister whether earning foreign exchange is more important than our culture?

Therefore, does the Government take special care while finalising the script or whatever comes from the foreign land, that it does not in any way derogate our Indian culture?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Full security takes place regarding the correctness of facts of Indian culture and tradition and also the involvement of foreign exchange.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Government try to give facilities to foreign film shooting companies on a reciprocal basis? That means, if we make arrangements for 10 film shooting in India, they should also provide facilities to our companies for shooting in their countries equal number of films. If some arrangement on this line is made, then our people will also have the same facilities in shooting films in foreign land.

SHR AJIT KUMAR PANJA: This is not on Government to Government basis. It is the private producer who comes. It is a contract with that private producer and if you put any terms, he may not take the liabilities of other producers there coming over here and our producers going there. Therefore, we act as a helping hand. But is it the private enterprise that operates.

[*Translation*]

Broadcast of News Bulletin in Oriya

*785. **SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news in Oriya language is not broadcast by the Delhi Stations of the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to broadcast news in Oriya language directly from Orissa after Hindi and English news; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). The Central News Bulletins in Oriya are originated from Delhi and relayed by All India Radio Stations in Orissa. This is as per the existing pattern pertaining to all Central News Bulletins, which are produced in different regional languages for relay by All India Radio Stations in respective zones.

(c) There are two news bulletins in Oriya language broadcast by All India Radio, Cuttack from 0705 to 0710 hours and 1850 to 1900 hours and relayed by other stations in Orissa.

There is no proposal to broadcast Oriya news bulletin after Hindi and English news relayed from Delhi

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: May I know from the hon. Minister as to when the Oriya news bulletin will be started on AIR for all over India? Secondly, the standard of Oriya news bulletin is very poor as compared to other languages.

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: Standard is not poor. Now we cannot say when it will be started on an all-India level.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: My hon. friend has asked whether in comparison to other languages, the standard of Oriya news bulletin broadcast over All India Radio is very poor. Secondly, due to frequent failure of power supply to the local stations, the local news is being interrupted time and again. When the news bulletin is broadcast over All India Radio, the power supply goes off. As a result people over there are not in a position to listen to the news. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the methods to see that the standard is maintained. Sir, in order to restore the power supply, what does the Minister purpose to do to have un-interrupted power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): Sir, no complaint has been received about the low standard of Oriya news. But, certainly the point made by the hon. Member is noted. So far as the power supply is concerned, I still say, that uptill now we have not received any complaint from any where. But the point is noted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Scarcity of Foodgrains in Orissa

*774 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for scarcity of food grains, particularly rice, in Orissa;

(b) the monthly requirement of rice and the actual quantity of rice allocated to Orissa during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to end the scarcity of rice in that State and to arrest price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Orissa is generally self-sufficient in foodgrains but may face occasional scarcity in local areas.

(b) A statement of requirement and allocation of rice to Orissa is attached.

(c) The Food Corporation of India has rushed additional quantities of rice to the State as well as started inter district movement to increase availability.

STATEMENT

('000 Tonnes)

Month	1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	40.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	24.0	30.0	18.0
February	40.0	20.0	30.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	18.0
March	40.0	20.0	30.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	18.0
April	40.0	20.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	30.0	24.0
May	40.0	25.0	30.0	24.0	35.0	24.0	30.0	24.0
June	50.0	25.0	30.0	26.5	40.0	24.0	30.0	26.0
July	50.0	30.0	40.0	24.0	40.0	24.0	30.0	29.0

('000 Tonnes)

Month	1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
August	50.0	30.0	40.0	24.0	40.0	24.0	45.0	45.0
September	50.0	35.0	40.0	24.0	40.0	24.0	45.0	40.5
October	30.0	30.0	40.0	24.0	40.0	21.5		
November	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	20.0		
December	30.0	30.0	25.0	24.0	30.0	18.0		

Includes 5000 tonnes for meeting requirement on account of floods.

⚡ Rice allocation reduced for the period December, 1990 - March, 1991 for all major rice consuming States, including Orissa, in view of improved availability with arrival of new crop and to conserve stocks for lean season.

[*Translation*]

T.V. Coverage in Orissa

*775 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the coverage of T.V. in Orissa for the benefit of all the viewers in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). With the commissioning of the High Power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bhanuipatna, since made technically ready, the population coverage in the State shall stand increased from the existing about 65% to 77% (including population in the fringe of the service range of the transmitter network). Plans have also been made to setup a LPT at Puri. Further improvement of TV service in the State depends upon availability of resources.

[*English*]

Doordarshan Centres in Karnataka

*779 SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Doordarshan centres and relay centres functioning in Karnataka indicating the capacity and location of each centre;

(b) the population benefited thereby;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a new powerful telecasting centre in Karnataka in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

extent of population likely to be covered thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Besides the full-fledged TV studio Center and the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bangalore, a high power (1KW) TV transmitter at Gulbarga and 26 low power (100 W) TV transmitters one each at Athani, Bidar, Belgaum, Bantwal, Bellary, Bhadravati, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Chikodi, Dharwad, Devengere, Gadag-Bettagiri, Hassan, Hospet, Kolar Gold Field, Karwar, Madikeri, Mangalore, Mysore, Ranibennur, Raichur, Sandur, Sirsi, Tiptur and Udipi are, at present, functioning in Karnataka.

(b) The existing TV transmitters functioning in the State provide TV service to about 57% population of Karnataka (inclusive of the population in fringe areas where elevated antennae and boosters are required for obtaining satisfactory reception)

(c) and (d) Whereas a programme Generation Facility (PGF) Centre at Gulbarga is technically ready, two high power (10 KW) TV transmitters, one at Dharwad in replacement of existing low power (100 W) transmitter and the other at Shimoga, are under implementation in Karnataka. Besides, it has been planned to set up two new low power TV transmitters, one each at Mandhya and Gangavati in the State. On commissioning of these transmitters, the population coverage in the State shall stand increased from the existing about 57% to about 68% (including the population living in the fringe of the service range of the transmitters).

Population below Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu

*781. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of popula-

tion living below the poverty line in Tamil Nadu has increased as compared to other States during the previous two years:

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

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to raise people above the poverty line in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The latest two estimates of poverty (Statewise) are available for the years 1983-84, and 1987-88 based on the data obtained from the 38th and the 43rd round of National Sample Survey. The Percentage of population below poverty line in Tamil Nadu declined from

39.6 in 1983-84 to 32.8 in 1987-88 as compared to the all India percentages of 37.4 in 1983-84 and 29.9 1987-88. Statewise position is given in the statement below.

Tamil Nadu State has been implementing development Plans for raising the living standard of the population living below the poverty line. These Plans include investment/outlay for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education and health, and also for implementation of direct employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Such programmes will continue to be implemented and will be made more effective for alleviating poverty.

STATEMENT

Percentage of persons Below Poverty Line by States

S.No.	States	1983-84	1987-88	Decline in Percentage of Population below poverty line (% point)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.4	31.7	4.7
2.	Assam	23.5	22.8	0.7
3.	Bihar	49.5	40.8	8.7
4.	Gujarat	24.3.	18.4	5.9
5.	Haryana	15.6	11.6	4.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.5	9.2	4.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	13.9	2.4
8.	Karnataka	35.0	32.1	2.9
9.	Kerala	26.8	17.0	9.8

S.No.	States	1983-84	1987-88	Decline in Percentage of Population below poverty line (% point)	
1	2	3	4	5	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	36.7	9.5	
11.	Maharashtra	34.9	29.2	5.7	
12.	Orissa	42.8	44.7	(-) 1.9	
13.	Punjab	13.8	7.2	6.6	
14.	Rajasthan	34.3	24.4	9.9	
15.	Tamil Nadu	39.6	32.8	6.8	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45.3	35.1	10.2	

S.No.	States	1983-84	1987-88	Decline in Percentage of Population below poverty line (% point)		
1	2	3	4	5	5	5
17.	West Bengal	39.2	27.6	11.6		
18.	All India	37.4	29.9	7.5		

Note :— 1. The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 per person in urban areas.

2. Private final consumption expenditure deflator has been used to update the poverty line to 1983-84 and 1987-88. 1983-84 : it has been arrived at by using the old series (1970—71) of private final consumption expenditure. 1987-88 : it has been arrived at by using private final consumption expenditure deflator from the new series (1980-81).

3. These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure 38th round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983) and the Draft Report of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

4. The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSS data has been prorata adjusted among the different States to derive the adjusted distribution.

Guidelines for Allocation of Funds under JRY

*782. SHRI G.M.C.BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide certain share of funds given to Zila Parishads under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) to block-level bodies by making some changes in the guidelines for allocation of funds under the programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Profit Making Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which have doubled their turn-over during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the names of those public sector undertakings which were running in loss but have earned profits during the last two years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage the management of such public sector undertakings towards better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). Comparison of turnover and profitability figures for the two-year period 1989-90 and 1990-91 can only be made when the Annual Audited figures for the year 1990-91 are available. However, based on provisional data for the year 1990-91 available from 189 out of 234 operating central PSEs, 9 PSEs have doubled their turnover during 1990-91 compared to

1989-90. The names of these are given as under:-

1. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
2. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd
3. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd
4. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co.Ltd
5. Cochin Shipyard Ltd
6. Goa Shipyard Ltd
7. Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd
8. National Small Industries Corpn.
9. Power Finance Corpn.

Only Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd and Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd. doubled their turn-over during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91.

Based on the provisional data received from 189 operating enterprises for the year 1990-91, 12 enterprises which had incurred losses during 1988-89, have earned net profits during the last two years, i.e. 1989-90 and 1990-91, names of which are as under:-

1. IISCO Ujain Pipe & Foundry Co.Ltd
2. Sponge Iron India Ltd
3. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd.
4. National Mineral Development Corpn, Ltd.
5. Gas Authority of India Ltd,
6. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd
7. Sambhar Salts Ltd

8. Bharat wagon & Engg Co.Ltd
9. NTC (Tamilnadu & pondicherry) Ltd
10. Pawan Hans Ltd.
11. Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Constn.Ltd
- 12 National Industrial Development Corpn Ltd

(c) The steps taken to encourage the Management of such public sector undertakings to achieve better performance are as under:-

- (i) Productivity-linked incentive schemes for below Board level employees;
- (ii) Consideration of performance weightages at the time of proposals relating to their upgradation to higher schedule.
- (iii) Granting of higher scale of pay on personal basis to functional Directors/Chief Executives, etc.
- (iv) Introduction of MOU Award in recognition of excellent performance by the public sector undertakings.

**Scheme for Cultivation Of Waste Land
By landless Poor**

*787. DR.G.L.KANAUJIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot funds to the poor landless agricultural labours and small and marginal farmers for cultivation of wasteland;

(b) if so, the details of schemes in this regard; and

(c) the details of the proposal of the Union Government to introduce the 'Tree Patta' scheme in a big way to help the landless poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY):(a) and (b). Government of India have a Centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance of Rs.2500/-per hectare to assignees of ceiling surplus land, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes allottees of Bhoodan and Government Wastelands and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose alienated land has been restored.

(c) Guidelines were sent to all State and Union Territory Governments for adoption and implementation of Tree Patta Scheme for the betterment of rural poor.

[Translation]

Fertilizer Factory at Korba, M.P.

*788. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone for a chemical fertilizer factory at Korba in Madhya Pradesh was laid in the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred since then till June, 1991;

(c) whether the Union Government have since taken a decision to shelve the proposed project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS(DR. CHINTA MOHAN):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 23.22 Crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The working of other coal-based plants in the country has shown that coal gasification technology for production of ammonia/urea has not proved to be cost effective. Hence, Government decided to wind up the Korba Project. A modern gas-based ammonia-urea plant has been set up at Vijaipur (M.P.) to meet the requirement of the state and other areas.

[English]

Revival of Agro-based Small Scale Sick Units

*789, SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan is being contemplated by the Government to revive the Agro-based small scale sick units; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide technical assistance to such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J.KURIEN):(a) Various measures taken by the Government and financial institutions for the revival of small scale sick units are also applicable to the agro-based small scale sick units.

(b) if any technical assistance is a necessary input in the revival package of a potentially viable sick small scale unit, the same is also taken into consideration at the time of implementation of the package.

Foreign Investment Proposals

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to grant automatic clearance to foreign investment proposals upto 51 percent;

(b) whether FERA clearance is also not required for foreign investment proposals; and

(c) if so, the broad details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): (a) to (c). According to the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on July 24, 1991, and the Press Note No. 11 (1991 Series) dated August 20, 1991, issued in pursuance thereof by the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial development), proposals for direct foreign investment will be dealt with on the following basis:

- (a) Approval will be given for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries (Annex III to the statement on Industrial policy) There shall be no bottlenecks of any kind in this process. Such clearance will be available if foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirement for imported capital goods. The payment of dividends would be monitored through the Reserve Bank of India so as to ensure that outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of time.
- (b) Majority foreign equity holding companies primarily engaged in export activities.

The Reserve Bank of India will issue the necessary permission for the foreign equity investment under the Foreign Exchange Regulation act, 1973 (FERA) in the operation of sections 26(7), 28, 29 and 31 of FERA.

All other foreign equity proposals will continue to need prior clearance and will be considered according to the existing procedures.

Investment limit for SSI

*791. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA .SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-

ceived representations in which small scale industries have apprehended that all such units will be taken over by large industrial houses due to increase in investment limit for small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by the Government to protect Small Scale Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) Some associations have expressed apprehensions that increase in investment limits in small scale sector coupled with 24% equity participation by other industrial undertakings, could lead to such take-overs

(b) Investment limits in small scale sector have been increased from time to time to offset increased cost of capital goods and to provide for modernisation and technological upgradation of existing small scale units. The last increase with effect from 2.4. 1991 was notified only after laying the draft notification, proposing to enhance the investment limits, in both the Houses of parliament as per the procedure prescribed under the Sub-section (3) of the Section 11-B of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

While allowing equity participation by other industrial undertakings in a Small Scales Industrial Undertakings to the extent of 24%, the basic definition of Small scale industrial undertaking which bars a small scale industrial undertaking from being subsidiary of or from being owned, or controlled by other industrial undertaking (s), has not been diluted. The apprehensions, therefore, do not appear to be well-founded.

Conference of Food Ministers of Southern Zone on Public Distribution System

*792. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference of the Food Ministers of the States in the Southern Zone was held recently ;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed thereat concerning the Public Distribution System in these States;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A request was made to the Central Government on the following points:-

- (i) That Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu should be given, firstly, rice procured in Andhra Pradesh in preference to the rice from Punjab and Northern states;
- (ii) That sugar be released to States from factories located in their respective states or from nearest factories.
- (iii) That FCI be directed in farmers' interest to purchase at least 50% of paddy from regulated markets.
- (iv) Items like edible oil and sugar be included in the category of 'foodgrains' for purposes of securing loans from R.B.I., and
- (v) Adequate allotment of Palmolein be supplied to Southern States for Public Distribution System (PDS).

The effort is to supply Andhra Pradesh rice to these states in the first instance. However, it is not possible to meet the entire requirement of these states through this rice.

Requirements of levy sugar of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are being mostly met from factories located in the respective states. Kerala being a deficit state release of levy for the state is being effected from factories located in near-by states.

Food Corporation of India, in cooperation with State agencies, is responsible to procure all the paddy offered at regulated markets in Andhra Pradesh. Purchase centres are opened by FCI in such markets. The arrangements are being further strengthened in cooperation with the state Government.

Food credit is advanced by the commercial banks for helping the procurement operations in accordance with the procurement policy laid down by the Central Government. Advances for essential commodities are covered by the selective credit Control of R.B.I. whose objective is one of preventing speculative holding of certain essential commodities with the help of bank credit. Bank credit for food procurement cannot therefore be compared to financing of essential/sensitive commodities like edible oil and sugar etc.

It has not been possible to supply edible oil after March, 1991 due to absence of import.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

*793. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough review of performance of the Public Sector Undertakings has been made;

(b) if so, the particulars of such Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) the actual performance of these undertakings as reviewed so far; and

(d) the date by which the review is likely to be completed in the case of all the public sector Undertakings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGNON): (a) to (d). Reviewing the performance of Central Public Sector enterprises is a continuous process at the levels of Board of Directors/concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. Yearly review of the performance of all the central public sector Enterprises, based on other Annual audited reports, is done and placed before Parliament every year during the Budget Session in a review titled "Public Enterprises Survey". The latest report for the Year 1989-90 was placed before the Parliament on 27th February, 1991, and the next report for the year 1990-91 will be due for presentation during the next Budget Session in February, 1992.

Bio Fertilizers

*794. DR.V.RAJESWARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the production of fertilizers including bio-fertilizers to meet the ever-increasing demand for fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to take up projects for production of bio-fertilizers in the four southern states; and

(c) if so; the fund allocation proposed to be made to these states for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR.CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The steps taken to increase the production of chemical fertilizers are:

i) Expansion of Existing fertilizer plants.

ii) setting up of new fertilizer plants.

- iii) Revamping and modernisation of existing old plants to achieve their rated capacity or to increase their rated capacity.

For increasing the production and popularising the use of bio-fertilizers, a National Project on development and use of Bio-fertilizers is being implemented. Under this project, one National Centre and six regional Bio-fertilizer centres including one at Bangalore to produce Rhizobium, and 60 Blue Green Algae (BGA) subcentres including 26 in southern states for producing Blue green algae have been set up. Apart from the National Project, Ministry of Agriculture also provides grant-in aid to the extent of Rs.13 lakhs per unit to the states for setting up/strengthening of bio-fertilizer production units.

(b) and (c). In southern states, one bio-fertilizer production Unit (Rhizobium) during the VII Plan and six Bio-fertilizer production units during VIII Plan have already been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, in addition to 26 BGA Centres. A sum of Rs. 99.70 lakhs during VIth Plan and during 1990-91 and 1991-92 have been released to southern States as per details given below

VIth Plan	-	Rs.23.70.laks
1990-91	-	Rs.50.00 lakhs
1991-92	-	Rs. 26.00 lakhs

There is no state-wise allocation. Funds are released as and when a specific project is sanctioned for a State.

Hiring of Private Godown By CWC, Calcutta Region

6561. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation, Calcutta Region have taken new godown from private godown owners in the same compound at higher rates; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the

authorities responsible for taking godown at higher rent thereby causing loss to public exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rents payable by the Corporation at any given point of time depend upon several factors such as the demand and availability of storage space, rates prevailing in the area, condition of godowns etc. On this ground alone, therefore, no action is called for against any person.

[Translation]

Unemployment In Villages

6562. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment has been increasing unabated in the villages;

(b) whether there is unrest in the villages due to ever increasing unemployment and there is increase in incidents of violence there;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide employment to the unemployed rural persons to ease their unrest; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The comparison of employment/unemployment as measured in 1987-88 at the time of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) with that of 1983 at the time of the 38th round of N.S.S shows that whereas the Daily Status Unemployment has declined from 7.94% in 1983 to 5.25% in 1987-88 in rural areas, the usual principal Status and weekly Status Unemployment has gone up slightly from

1.91% to 3.07% and 3.88% to 4.19% respectively

(b) The Government does not share the view that there is an increase in the incidence of violence in the rural areas of the country. It will be incorrect to correlate violence and unemployment in any case. Unemployment can only be one of the several contributing factors to the cause of violence.

(c) and (d). The Government is already implementing several schemes in the rural areas to provide employment to the unemployed rural persons. Details of special employment programmes being implemented by the Ministry of rural Development are given in the following paragraph.

An allocation of Rs 2100 crores for the current financial year has been made by the central Government to provide additional gainful wage unemployment opportunities to the able-bodied rural poor willing to do manual work. Besides, an amount of Rs.703.61 crores has been allocated for the current physical year under Integrated Rural development Programme, which provides assistance in the form of subsidy to the rural poor to enable them to purchase assets which can help them in generating employment/income for coming out of the poverty trap.

[English]

Financial Crunch In Sugar Industry

6563. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent sudden credit squeeze and the increase in the rate of interest are threatening the sugar industry with a financial crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is likely to affect the cultivation of sugarcane and the production of sugar in the country in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The rates of interest were increased and certain restrictions imposed on cash credit facilities by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However the restrictions on cash credit facilities have subsequently been relaxed for sugar industry by the RBI vide circular dated August 1, 1991. A copy of the aforesaid circular of the SBI is attached as statement.

(c) It is not possible to assess at present the likely impact of the aforesaid measures on sugarcane cultivation and production of sugar in the country in the coming years.

STATEMENT

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & EXPORT CREDIT DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL OFFICE,
CENTRAL OFFICE BUILDING
POST BAG 10030
BOMBAY - 400 023

Ref. IECD.No. 8/PMD/C.446(PL)-91/92
August 1, 1991
Sravana 10,1913 (SAKA)

To

All Scheduled Commercial Banks

Dear Sirs,

Restriction of Drawals under large cash credit limits-Sugar Industry

Please refer to circulars No. CPC. BC.113/279A-91 dated May 8, 1991, IECD No.PMD.55/

C.446(PL)-90/91 dated May 9, 1991 and IECD No. PMD.59/C.446(PL)-90/91 dated June 4, 1991, covering among others the operating instructions on implementation of restriction of drawals under large cash credit limits in case of borrowers engaged in manufacture/processing of sugar.

2. It has now been decided that for the period, May 9 to September 30, 1991, banks may sanction additional credit limits to those sugar mills, which have accumulated sugar stock at higher level during 1990-91 crushing season compared to 1989-90 crushing season, subject to usual margin and other conditions, provided banks are satisfied about the need of the concerned unit for higher credit. Banks are advised to ensure that the amount of additional credit so sanctioned and disbursed to sugar mills will be utilised only for the purpose of paying dues to the cane growers and under no circumstances such additional credit should be used for financing losses or diversion of funds. Further, the additional credit limits, if any, so sanctioned should not exceed the maximum permissible bank finance arrived at on the basis of the cash budget.
3. Please bring the above instructions to the notice of your Offices immediately.
4. Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,
 Chief Officer,
 Sd/-
 (Jagdish Kapoor)
 Chief Officer.

C B I Cases from Kerala

6564. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered from Kerala by Central Bureau of Investigation during 1990 and 1991;

(b) the number of cases investigated by CBI during last three years relating to Kerala; and

(c) the number of cases pending with the CBI from Kerala?

during 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 (upto 31.8.91) The year-wise breakup of the cases investigated is as under:-

Year	Cases
1988	34
1989	36
1990	35
1991	21
(upto 31.8./91)	126

(c) As on 31.8.91, 21 cases pertaining to Kerala are pending investigation with the CBI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The CBI has registered 33 cases in 1990 and 22 cases in 1991 (upto 31.8.91), respectively in Kerala State.

World Bank Loan to Bihar State Agricultural Marketing Council

6565. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) CBI had investigated 126 cases

(a) the amount of loans and grants advanced so far by the World Bank to Bihar State Agricultural Marketing Council for the development of markets, years-wise;

(b) the name of the market committees which have been provided money out of the funds received from the World Bank and the amount allocated to each committee, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of money spent out of the funds allocated for market committees and the amount yet to be spent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT(SHRI UTTAMBHAI
H.PATEL): (a) to (c). The International

Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank sanctioned a credit of US \$ 14.00 million for Bihar Agricultural Markets Project of the State Government of Bihar in March, 1972. The project envisaged construction of 50 market yards.

The Rural Engineering Organisation of the State Government was entrusted with the task of construction. By the end of December, 1979, 47 market yards had been constructed with the IDA funds, when the project was completed. The remaining three markets could not be constructed due to escalation of costs. These were completed subsequently with the help of institutional finance.

A statement showing the names of 47 markets developed with IDA assistance is enclosed.

STATEMENT

District	Name of Markets
1	2
West Champaran	(1) Narkatiaganj (2) Chanpatia (3) Bettiah.
Saran	(4) Chapra
Sitamarhi	(5) Sitamarhi.
Muzaffarpur	(6) Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga	(7) Darbhanga.
Samastipur	(8) Samastipur.
Begusarai	(9) Begusarai
Purnea	(10) Gulabagh (11) Forbesganj (12) Araria.
Katihar	(13) Banmankhi (14) Kishanganj (15) Kasba.
Saharsa	(16) Katihar.
	(17) Supaul (18) Murliganj (19) Bihariganj.

District	Name of Markets
1	2
Patna	(20) Patna City (21) Musallahpur (22) Fatwah.
Gaya	(23) Bihta (24) Barh (25) Mokameh.
Nalanda	(26) Gaya (27) Jehanabad.
Bhojpur	(28) Biharsharif.
Rohtas	(29) Buxar (30) Arrah.
Aurangabad	(31) Sasaram (32) Nokha (33) Natwar
Bhagalpur	(34) Mohania
Khagaria	(35) Daudnagar.
Monghyr	(36) Naugachia (37) Bhagalpur
	(38) Khagaria.
	(39) Monghyr. (40) Lakhisaria.

District	Name of Markets
1	2
Palamau	(41) Daitongari; (42) Garhwa.
Ranchi	(43) Ranchi
Singhbhum	(44) Jameshedpur (45) Chakulia
Dhanbad	(46) Dhanbad. (47) Bokraro.

Consolidation of Holdings in Villages

6566. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have taken up the scheme of consolidation of holdings;

(b) the number of villages in which the agriculture holdings had been consolidated by March 31, 1991, State-wise;

(c) the number of villages in which consolidation proceedings were in progress on 1.4.91, State-wise;

(d) the number of indentified villages in which consolidation proceedings are to be taken up during 1991—92, State-wise;

(e) the number of villages which have not yet been brought under the programme, State-wise; and

(f) the central allocation, if any, for consolidation of holdings and the allocation for 1991—92. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) 13 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan & U.P. have taken up the scheme of consolidation of land holdings.

(b) to (e). Land being a state subject Union Government have limited advisory role only. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to monitor the progress of consolidation of land holdings in the villages. Village-wise statistics in each State is not being maintained by Government of India, accordingly.

(f) There is no central allocation of the funds for the programme of consolidation of land holdings.

Clearance of drugs from Drugs Controller of India

6567. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of new bulk drugs are required to take clearance from Drugs Controller of India before marketing their products; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the new drugs that have been cleared for marketing in the country since January, 1991; and

(c) the names of new formulations cleared by the Drug Controller of India since January, 1991 and how many formulations out of them are imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

(b) and (c). To the extent information is available, the names of new drugs including the dosage formulations approved since January, 1991 are Cefactor, Omeprazole, Nefopam, Butalex, Idarubicin Injection (anti-cancer), Ketotifen, Nitrendipine, Roxatidine, Rabbit ATG Injection, Horse ALG Injection, (To prevent transplant rejection), Felodipine, Pirarubicin Injection (Anti-cancer), Ramipril, Sellegelin out of which three drugs viz. Idarubicin Injection, Horse-ALG Inject and Pirarubicin Injection have been permitted to be imported in finished form.

[*Translation*]

TV Centres in Gujarat

6568. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of place in Gujarat where Doordarshan Kendras are likely to be set up during 1991-92;

(b) the Doordarshan Kendras set up during 1990 which are yet to be commissioned; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). Whereas no new Doordarshan Kendra was set up in the State of Gujarat during 1990, Doordarshan have at hand projects for the establishment of high power TV transmitter at Bhuj and low power TV transmitters one each at Morvi and Khambat in the State. None of these projects is envisaged to be completed during the current financial year. The project at Bhuj has, however, been delayed to some extent because of unforeseen developments.

All India Radio in Sitamarhi, Bihar

6569. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Akashvani Kendra in the backward district of Sitamarhi in Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which this Akashvani Kendra is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sitamarhi already receives primary grade day time radio coverage from the 100 KW MW Transmitter at Patna and the 10 KW MW Transmitter at Darbhanga.

Opening of FPS on Outer Ring Road

6570. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops opened for the benefit of residents living in the newly constructed societies on outer ring road;

(b) whether there is no Fair Price Shop near Sansad Vihar, Parijat and Triveni Societies in Pitampura, New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government propose to open Fair Price Shops thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). It is reported by Delhi Administration that residents of new colonies at Outer Ring Road including colonies of Sansad Vihar, Parijat and Triveni Societies are served by one or the other Fair Price Shop (FPS).

Delhi Administration generally considers opening of a new Fair Price Shop if approximately 5000 cereal units are available for attachment to the proposed shop. Economic viability of the shop and consumer convenience are also factors taken into account.

Declaration of Gazipur as No-Industry District

6571. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Gazipur district as no-industry district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Gazipur has already been declared a Category 'C' backward district.

[English]

Setting up of Industrial units with the Assistance of Japan

6572. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries have been set up in the country with Japanese assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to obtain aid and assistance to set up some more industrial units in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During the years 1986 to 1991 (upto June) a total of 411 approvals have been granted for foreign collaboration between Indian companies and Japanese firms. These include 74 approvals for investment by Japanese firms in the equity of Indian companies to the extent of Rs. 54.72 crores.

Details of all approved foreign collaborations viz., the name of the Indian and Foreign firms item of manufacture, nature of collaboration, etc., are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). There are 28 applications for foreign collaboration with Japanese firms pending consideration of Government. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to foreign collaboration proposals pending consideration of Government are not revealed in the public interest.

T.V. Transmitter in Mayurbhanj

6573. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a low power T.V. Transmitter at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard during the preceding one and half year; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Within the constraints of financial resources, it is the Governments constant endeavour to provide TV coverage to the uncovered parts of the country as expeditiously as possible.

Representation from the workers of Doordarshan Calcutta

6574. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technicians and programmers working in Calcutta Doordarshan have represented against their problem;

(b) whether any action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). Various staff Associations have been representing about the problems of the employees of Doordarshan including that of Calcutta Doordarshan Kendra from time to time. Appropriate action as is feasible within the framework of the relevant rules and guidelines is taken on these representation.

Industries closed in Kerala

6575. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large, medium and small scale industries closed down in Kerala;

(b) the extent of capital invested by financial institutions and private persons in the said industries; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to get these industries opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The data on sick industrial units which are assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from them, there are 33 sick units in Non-SSI sector and 20,735 sick units in the SSI sector with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 120.91 crores and Rs. 123.73 crores respectively in Kerala as at the end of December, 1988.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names and details of the sick units assisted by banks.

(c) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country, including Kerala. Some of the important aspects are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken By the Government of India for the Revival of sick Industrial Units

- (i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial com-

panies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- (iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- (iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant relief and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.
- (v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-.
- (vi) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded

by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernization or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such 'Excise Loans' will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of rehabilitation / modernisation diversification.

- (vii) A small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April, 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The paid up capital of this bank is Rs. 250 crores.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilitation meets in different States to help primary lending institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 1 centres where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being operated by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick units.

Letters from MPs.

6576. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of letters received from the M.Ps. in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions during the last 12 months;

(b) the number out of these pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies to the remaining letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 447.

(b) 63 letters are pending for final reply, as the requisite informations are awaited from other Ministries/Departments.

(c) The authorities concerned are being regularly reminded to expedite final replies.

Delicensing of Beer and Alcohol

6577. SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of import component in the plant to manufacture beer and alcohol;

(b) what imports are necessary to make these products; and

(c) whether the Government propose to deliecense Beer and alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) Generally plants for manufacture of Beer and alcohol are procured from indigenous sources. However, the import content in some cases of "Brew House" plants varied between 21.6% for the First plant and 1.63% for the Third plant.

(b) the two basic raw materials for Beer and Alcohol are Bareby malt and molasses and they are available indigenously. Brewery Hops, one of the raw materials required in the manufacture of Beer, was available mainly from the state of Jammu & Kashmir, a part of the requirement was met through imports.

(c) No, Sir, the Government do not have any proposal to delicense Beer and Potable Alcohol.

Upgradation of Section Officer Posts as Group 'A' Posts

6578. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding upgradation of posts of Section Officer as Group "A" posts;;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon and when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

Representations have been received by the Government with regard to revision of scale of pay of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service from Rs. 2000-3500 (Group B) to Rs. 2000 - 4000 and grant of Group A Status to Section Officers.

(b) There is, no proposal at present to revise the pay scale from Rs. 200-3500 to Rs. 2200-4000 by upgrading the posts of Section Officers from Group B to Group A.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of Chief executives of PSUs

6579. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to give extension to the Chief Execu-

tives of Public Sector Undertakings on expiry of their terms and after retirement ; and

(b) if so, whether the extension of services on expiry of the terms to a Chief Executive of Public Sector Undertakings requires approval of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) As per existing policy, extension of tenure is permissible to the Chief Executives, of the Public Sector Undertakings, based on their performance, upto the date of attaining the age of superannuation. Execution of tenure beyond the age of superannuation is not allowed except in rare and really exceptional cases.

(b) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Issue of letters of intent

6580. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of letters of intent/licences issued to industries during January 1 to July 31, 1991;

(b) the number of letter of intent/licences issued to hundred percent export oriented industries in Bihar; and

(c) the total number of industries set up in said state against those licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) No letter of Intent/Industrial Licence has been issued for setting up of any hundred

per cent export-oriented unit in Bihar during January-July, 1991.

(c) Monitoring of the progress of implementation of Industrial Licences is done by the concerned State Government and the Administrative Ministry/ Department. Infor-

mation about the actual number of industries established is not, therefore, centrally maintained. As per the new Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the State-wise break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences issued during January, 1991 to July, 1991 for setting up of industries.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	(January, 1991 to July, 1991)	
		LOI	IL
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Assam	4	—
5.	Bihar	5	4
6.	Chandigarh	1	—
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
8.	Daman & Diu	—	1
9.	Delhi	1	3
10.	Goa	6	1

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	(January, 1991 to July, 1991)	
		LOI	IL
1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat	73	26
12.	Haryana	25	17
13.	Himachal Pradesh	11	2
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
15.	Karnataka	44	13
16.	Kerala	8	3
17.	Lakshdweep	—	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	38	10
19.	Maharashtra	127	47
20.	Manipur	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—
22.	Mizoram	—	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	(January, 1991 to July, 1991)			
		LOI	I	II	III
1	2	3	4	4	
23.	Nagaland	—	1	1	
24.	Orissa	12	5	5	
25.	Pondicherry	3	3	3	
26.	Punjab	23	13	13	
27.	Rajasthan	16	4	4	
28.	Sikkim	—	—	—	
29.	Tamil Nadu	52	19	19	
30.	Tripura	—	—	—	
31.	Uttar Pradesh	81	19	19	

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	(January, 1991 to July, 1991)	
		LOI	L
1	2	3	4
32.	West Bengal	20	3
33.	State not indicated/more than one State	2	1
Total		600	205

[English]

Cancellation of Licences by Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration.

6581. SHRIKESRI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licences of some kerosene depots were cancelled by Delhi Administration during the Gulf war; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Licences of three kerosene oil depots were cancelled due to discrepancies in stocks of kerosene oil.

Shares of Public Sector Undertakings.

6582. SHRI CHINNASWAMY SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to sell the shares of those Public Sector Undertakings which are incurring loss for the last several years to the individuals as well as to the employees of the respective Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). In order to raise resources, encourage wider public participation and greater accountability, up to 20% of Government equity in selected Public Sector Undertakings, are proposed

to be offered to Mutual Funds, Financial institutions, general public and workers.

Ration Cards to Jhuggi Jhompri Dwellers

6583. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of the families in Jhuggi Jhompries of Udyan Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi and Rly. Kathakapul, Shahed Basti, Nabi karim, Paharganj, New Delhi have not been issued ration cards even though they have sent application forms; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that application from residents of Jhuggi Jhompries who fulfilled the criteria laid down by it were issued ration cards. Applications from persons who did not fulfil the eligibility criteria were rejected.

[Translation]

All India Radio Centres

6584. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Radio Centres opened in the country under Local Radio Concept;

(b) whether all these centres are based on F.M. Transmitter system;

(c) whether a different type of radio setting has to be done therefor;

(d) whether a single radio can receive the broadcast of F.M. and traditional transmitter; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS) : (a) and (b). Twenty Six local radio stations are at present in operation in the country. Out of these, 21 radio stations are based on Frequency Modulation (FM) Technology and remaining 5 radio stations on Amplitude Modulation (AM) Technology.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Frequency Modulation System necessary for FM transmission.

(d) A Single radio receiving set with FM/AM bands is capable of receiving transmission from both FM and traditional Transmitters.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Role of Public Distribution System.

6585. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the PRIME MINISTER discussed the role of public Distribution System with the State Minister for Civil Supplies and public Distribution at his recent meeting held by him with them during the last month;

(b) If so, the details of deliberations; and

(c) The steps being taken to streamline the public Distribution System as a mechanism for helping the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It was generally agreed to reorient the focus of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to concentration areas inhabited by larger number of the poor like areas under Integrated Tribal Development Projects; Drought prone Area programme; Desert Development programme and Tribal Majority States. The Strategy would be to ensure an effective reach of PDS commodities to consumers in these areas, through the increase of Fair Price shop outlets, coverage of population by ration cards and strengthening of other infrastructure.

States were also requested to improve reach to the vulnerable population living in urban unorganised housing.

Meeting of Advisory Council on PDS

6586. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Advisory Council on the Public Distribution System was held in August, 1991; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein and the stage of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was generally agreed to reorient the focus of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to concentrate on areas inhabited by larger numbers of poor, like areas under Integrated Tribal Development Projects; Draught Prone Areas Programmes; Desert Development Programme and Tribal Majority States. The Strategy would be to ensure an effective reach of PDS commodities to consumers in these areas, through the increase Fair Price Shop outlets, coverage of population by ration

cards and strengthening of other infrastructure.

States were also requested to improve reach to the vulnerable population living in urban unorganised housing.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory

6587. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory has been lying closed for the last few years and if so, the reasons there for;

(b) whether it has been proposed to reopen this industry and if so, the time by which it is likely to be reopened;

(c) whether private entrepreneurs will be encouraged and if so, the time by which approval will be accorded; and

(d) management of this Factory is getting the work done by the workers for the last three years despite the closure of this industry and they are being marked present and if so, whether they are being marked present and if so, whether these workers have been paid their salary during these three years and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): (a) The Cement factory at Sawai Modhopur lying closed since 1.7.1988, as it became a sick unit incurring huge losses.

(b) to (d). The proposal regarding rehabilitation/ revival of the factory includes, among other things, payment of arrears of salaries to the workers. The issue

of rehabilitation/revival of the unit is before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

[*Eng:ish*]

Cable TV Programmes in Kerala

6588. SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cable TV programmes are available in Kerala: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the existence of Cable TV networks operating in various parts of the country including Kerala. As the private agencies do not require the permission of the Government to set-up Cable TV Networks within private premises, the details of such networks are not available with Government.

Commissioning of H.P.C.Plant

6589. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Caustic and Chlorine plant in the Cachar Paper Project of H.P.C (Hidustan Paper Corp.) was due to be commissioned sometime back and the same is being delayed; and

(b) whether the H.P.C has set a new date for commissioning of the above plant?

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

(b) Caustic Chlorine Plant is likely to be

commissioned by November, 1991.

[English]

[Translation]

**Income Tax Remitted by Owners of
Cinema Houses in Delhi.**

6590. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the owners of the cinema houses in Delhi have remitted the income tax;

(b) if so, the amount received therefrom; and

(c) if not, the amount out standing against each owner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). Separate data is not maintained in respect of owners of Cinema Houses. The owners of Cinema Houses are not necessarily assessed to income tax in the name of the cinema houses. They may be assessed to income tax under some other name and may be having income from other sources also. Identifying these tax payers and then collecting the desired information would take time. It involves first finding out who the owners of cinema houses are from the persons who exhibit films in the cinema houses in Delhi and then locate the files of owners who may be assessed in Delhi or outside Delhi. A very large number of files have then to be examined after being located and even then the information may not relate to the income from the cinema houses but would extend to other incomes of the owners. The time and effort involved in making the enquiries first, locating the owners and then examining the files may not be commensurate with results sought to be achieved.

Rural Industrial programme

6591. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries set up in Gujarat under the rural Industrial Programme during the last three years till date;

(b) whether any new programme are proposed to be launched by the Union Government under the rural industrial programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the industries proposed to be setup in Gujarat under the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) There is no such specific programme captioned as 'Rural Industrial Programme'. Moreover, promotion of industries in rural sector is the primary responsibility of the State Govts. The Central Govt, however, supplement the efforts of the State Govts, through various agencies like Districts Rural Development Agency (DRDA) etc. Majority of the units set up in rural sectors are unorganised in nature and are not necessarily registered with any governmental agencies.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

[Translation]

**Increase in the Prices of Essential
Commodities due to Advertisements**

6592. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Essential commodities have increased due to expen-

diture incurred on the advertisements;

(b) whether according to the survey conducted by the 'Operation Research Group' 50 percent expenditure is incurred on advertisements on various commodities; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the prices of these commodities do not increase only due to advertisements?

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

(b) and (c). Since the essential commodities already have been adequate demand, they do not require huge expenditure on their advertisement. Essential commodities supplied through the Public Distribution System involve no expenditure on advertisement. Various studies are conducted from time to time on several aspects of advertisement by Research Organisation including Operation Research Group. The Government have taken suitable measures to contain the prices of essential commodities and is committed to avoid the wasteful expenditure.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Government Servants through Canteen.

6593. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to supply essential commodities to its employees through canteens under the canteen store department to protect its employees from rising prices and profiteering;

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

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

(d) the categories of employees to be benefitted from this scheme?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a). No, Sir. The Central Government makes allocation of key essential commodities viz. rice, wheat, levy sugar, kerosene imported edible oil and soft coke to State Governments/UT Administrations for supply under the Public Distribution System (PDS) to all consumers including civilian employees of Government etc.

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

[English]

Expert Committee on working of CCI

6594. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. H.C. Visvesvaraya was set up to review the working of the Cement Corporation of India:

(b) if so, the recommendation made by the Committee; and

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

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

(b) some of the recommendations of the Committee are:-

(1) Conversion of loans into equity to

bringing the debt equity ratio to 1 : 1.

- (2) The Corpn. should reduce the cost of production and sales.
- (3) Averting financial crisis in CCI by giving CCI some extra budgetary support.
- (4) To ensure functional autonomy.
- (5) Operating Units to be headed by best available senior GMs.
- (6) Ensuring effective monitoring and control.
- (7) Reducing inventory.
- (8) Improving maintenance practices and DG Set utilisation.

(c) Most of the recommendations, suggested by the Committee, have been implemented. Some of the recommendations are to be implemented on continuous basis and this is being done

Reduction in the Supply of Foodgrains to PDS

6595. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA
WASNIK:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIMEMINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has in study suggested a reduction in the supply of grains to PDS by four million tonnes by eliminating the upper strata of urban household from its purview;

(b) whether the standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture had also suggested

that the salaried class should be taken out from the benefits of PDS and restricting its scope to the rural areas and urban slums;

(c) if so, whether the Government have accepted these recommendations;

(d) whether the Government plan to formulate a new food distribution policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested exclusion of certain categories of beneficiaries from foodgrain entitlements under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) to (e) . There is no proposal to exclude any section of the population from PDS.

A meeting of the Advisory Council on PDS was held recently. It was agreed to reorient the focus of PDS to concentrate on areas inhabited by larger number of poor people, like areas under Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme and Tribal Majority States, The state would be to ensure an effective reach of essential commodities to consumers in these areas, through the increase of Fair Price Shop outlets, coverage of the population by ration card and strengthening or other infrastructure.

New Technology for Electrolytic Production of Potassium Iodate

6596. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIMEMINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technology for the electrolytic production of potassium iodate used in the iodisation of salt has been developed by the Central Electrochemical Research Institute at Karaikudi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The process involves dissolution of iodine in potassium hydroxide. Potassium iodide so obtained is electrolytically oxidized in annular flow cell using Titanium Substrate Insoluble Anodes (TSLA) and stainless steel cathodes. At the end of the end of the electrolysis, the electrolyte is cooled when potassium iodate is obtained which is filtered and dried. Potassium iodate manufactured by this process conforms to food grade specifications and is suitable for iodisation of salt.

[*Translation*]

Implementation Of DPAP And DDP

6597. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the implementation of the Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the basis on which Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme are proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the area in which and the extent of population on which both of the said programmes have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI.G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Statement—I is enclosed.

(b) The Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme are being implemented with the objectives of drought proofing and control of desertification and bring about ecological balance in the longer run in the respective programme areas on the basis of development works undertaken in the conservation and development of key natural resources viz. land, water and vegetative cover (forests and pastures).

(c) Statement —II is enclose.

STATEMENT - I

Details of Implementation of DPAP & DDP

DPAP	Name of State	Expenditure in Lakh Rs.	Physical Achievements (00 hectares)								
			1990-91 (Provisional)								
			1989-90	1990-91	Land Dev.	Water Res.	Dev. Forestry	Land Dev.	Water Res.	Dev. Forestry	
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Andhra Pradesh	1234.46	1244.66	98.11	84.21	83.98	272.12	60.96	94.54		
	Bihar	887.35	510.94	40.69	7.29	62.68	4.49	2.74	31.80		
	Gujarat	791.22	830.76	47.20	20.10	33.72	64.35	22.01	33.70		
	Haryana	153.79	152.37	11.01	9.93	8.15	19.54	11.56	6.16		
	Jammu & Kashmir	223.22	143.06	30.67	8.13	1.13	13.80	—	—		
	Karnataka	1041.35	1140.02	215.71	5.85	51.36	213.92	7.58	59.95		

Name of State	Expenditure in Lakh Rs.		Physical Achievements (00 hectares)								
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90					1990-91 (Provisional)			
			Land Dev.	Water Res. Dev.	Forestry	Land Dev.	Water Res. Dev.	Forestry	Land Dev.	Water Res. Dev.	Forestry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Madhya Pradesh	693.05	678.58	30.55	1.73	75.20	50.23	4.98	45.39			
Maharashtra	1362.93	1158.93	126.10	45.35	198.63	235.18	33.07	239.29			
Orissa	537.55	545.47	62.35	20.72	88.67	25.50	6.43	55.05			
Rajasthan	518.33	637.23	52.39	10.47	8.03	52.33	4.07	22.94			
Tamil Nadu	700.20	739.38	235.71	10.65	107.31	184.48	7.32	56.57			
Uttar Pradesh	1328.21	1237.56	153.52	36.36	96.14	155.16	44.02	96.02			
West Bengal	485.38	370.11	68.79	15.02	61.52	139.23	10.42	56.54			
Total	9957.09	9389.07	1172.80	275.81	876.52	1430.33	215.16	799.95			

Name of State	Expenditure in Lakh Rs.		Physical Achievements (00 hectares)								
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90			1990-91 (Provisional)					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	1989-90	1990-91	Land Dev.	Water Res.	Dev. Forestry	Land Dev.	Water Res.	Dev. Forestry			
1											
DDP :											
Gujarat	278.06	254.48	0.85	7.30	18.60	12.84	10.45	17.65			
Haryana	445.57	470.40	50.38	54.34	24.51	33.17	9.86	20.12			
Himachal Pradesh:	214.60	202.01	7.45	2.69	6.48	7.91	1.87	7.16			
Jammu & Kashmir	306.87	300.29	11.30	19.44	7.79	12.31	11.29	6.47			
Rajasthan	3655.92	4700.70	79.32	12.66	113.55	59.11	30.55	86.85			
Total	4900.92	5927.88	149.30	96.43	170.93	125.34	64.02	138.25			

STATEMENT — II

Area and Extent of Population Covered Under DPAP & DDP

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area covered (in 000 sq. kms.)	Population (Million) (1981 census)
1	2	3	4
DPAP :			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.15	9.41
2.	Bihar	22.25	4.39
3.	Gujarat	51.39	4.13
4.	Haryana	3.01	0.83
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.24	0.25
6.	Karnataka	95.70	13.46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	40.78	4.12
8.	Maharashtra	116.48	14.65
9.	Orissa	22.10	2.38

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Area covered (in 000 sq. kms.)</i>	<i>Population (Million) (1981 census)</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Rajasthan	30.05	3.27
11.	Tamil Nadu	17.78	4.21
12.	Uttar Pradesh	49.23	6.67
13.	West Bengal	11.20	2.98
Total		553.36	70.75
DDP :			
1.	Gujarat	9.37	1.02
2.	Haryana	17.62	3.27
3.	Himachal Pradesh	29.70	0.02

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Area covered (in 000 sq. kms.)</i>	<i>Population (Million) (1981 census)</i>
1	2	3	4
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.70	0.13
5.	Rajasthan	208.75	10.53
	Total	362.14	14.97

Telecast of 'Parliament News'.

6598. SHRI. RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the object of telecasting the "Parliament News" programme is to convey the daily activities of the Government to the people; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to change the time to telecast the programme earlier than it is being telecast; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir, The "Parliament News" telecast by Doordarshan is intended to provide to the viewers a summary of the daily proceedings in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present on account of the constraints of programme requirements and transmission time.

Drinking Water Problem Orissa

6599. SHRI. MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes included/proposed in the current Five Year Plan for the Permanent solution of the problem of drinking water in Orissa and the total amount allocated for each scheme; and

(b) if there is no such scheme, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of the schemes to be taken up and the outlay required in the Eighth Five Year Plan for solution of the problem of drinking water in Orissa will be worked out only after approach, policy and outlays for the Eighth Plan are finalised by Planning Commission.

[English]

New Industrial Policy

6601. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new industrial policy is likely to lead to laying off the labour force in the industrial section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken by the Government to face this situation and to avoid any unemployment caused as a result of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Statement on Industrial policy tabled in Parliament on 24th July, 1991 unambiguously declares the Government will fully protect the interests of labour, enhance their welfare and equip them in all respects to deal with the inevitability of technological change.

[Translation]

Water Facility In Rural Areas

6602. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the facility of water has not been provided by the State in the bestows of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas;

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to provide special financial assistance to State for providing the said facility in these bestows; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Losses Incurred By I. C. I. LTD.

6603. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chemical Industries Ltd., a big company in the field of chemicals, fertilisers and fibre, suffered a loss of about Rs. 12.20 crores in 1989-90 and this loss is likely to increase further this time;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the total loss suffered by this company since 1988:

(c) the causes of these continuous losses; and

(d) the short-term and long-term measures proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a). There is not such company as the "Indian Chemical Industries Ltd.". However, the intention of Hon'ble M.P. appears to refer to I.C.I. India Ltd. Whose abridged profit and Loss account for the years ended 31.3.1990 showed

a loss after tax of Rs. 12,18,87,000. For the year 1990-91, the company made a profit after tax of Rs. 20,66,67,000 which includes the profit of Rs. 15.90 crores from the sale of one of its buildings at Bombay.

(b) The company has intimated that since 1988, loss was incurred only in the accounting year 1989-90.

(c): The company has intimated the following reasons for losses during 1989-90:

(i) Poor quality of power supply in Panki resulting in loss in production and sale of urea.

(ii) Abnormal start-up expenses incurred in connection with the expansion of their Fibres plant at Thane.

(iii) Low Volume Fibres sales resulting in under recovery of expenses.

(d) As per the Annual Report (1990-91), the company proposes to effect cost economies, productivity improvements and efficient deployment of assets and resources.

[English]

Setting Up Of Special Township with Japanese Assistance

6604. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up special townships in India with Japanese assistance to promote flow of foreign investment and technology into India.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have

examined the political and cultural aspects of such a proposal; and

(d) if so, the nature of such studies and the results/finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d) Presently, only a feasibility study for setting up of an industrial model township with Japanese assistance is contemplated. There is not firm commitment to go ahead with the setting up of an industrial model town.

Utilisation Of Equipments Available With All And Doordarshan

6605. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHAN-DARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a large number of most sophisticated broadcast equipments available with All India Radio and Doordarshan are under utilisation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The broadcast equipment available with All India Radio and Doordarshan is optimally utilised in a planned manner, according to requirement and availability of resources.

[*Translation*]

Telecast Of 'World This Week' Programme In Hindi.

6606. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast 'World this week' programme in Hindi also; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Doordarshan has no proposal at present to telecast a separate "The World This Week" programme in Hindi due to constraint of transmission time.

SC/ST Employees In Computer Maintenance Corporation LTD

6607. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers and employees working in CMCLtd.;

(b) The total number of Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe officers and employees among them and their percentage vis-a-vis total strength of officers and employees;

(c) whether the candidates are selected directly from the college campuses by interviews; and

(d) If so, the total number of candidates selected during the last three years till July, 1991 and the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a). The total number of staff members in CMCLtd. as on 31.7.91 is 2255. i.e. Executives - 1670 Non-Executives - 585.

(b) The total number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) staff members in CMC Ltd. as on 31.7.91 is 51, of which 22 are Executives and 29 are Non-Executives. Percentage of SC/ST vis-a-vis the total Executives is 1.32% and for Non-Executives, it is 4.96%.

(c) The candidates are selected from several sources including campus also, by tests / interviews.

(d) The total number of candidates selected during the last three years till July, 1991 and the number of candidates belonging to SC/ST out of them are as follows

Year	No. of Candidates recruited			No. of SC/ST candidates of those recruited		
	Campus	Non-campus	Total	Campus	Non-campus	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88-89	209	133	324	2	1	3
89-90	276	201	477	8	14	22
90-91	222	142	361	2	2	4
91-	136	74	210	2	2	4
till July						

Declaration Of Jalesar as a 'No Industry' Area

6608. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Jalesar area in Uttar Pradesh as 'no-industry' area;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Etah District of which Jalesar is a Tehsil, has been declared a Category 'C' backward district.

[English]

Air Stations In Haryana And Rajasthan

6609. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Radio stations set up in Haryana and Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more radio stations in both the states during 1991-92; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) While no radio station was set up in the State of Haryana during the preceding three years, a local radio station at Alwar was commissioned in the State of Rajasthan on 14.1.1991.

(b) and (c). Whereas a local radio station was commissioned into service on 24.6.91 at Kurukshetra in Haryana, steps have been taken to set up 8 new radio station in Rajasthan during the remaining part of the current financial year.

Capacity Of Air Station Darbhanga And TV Centre, Madhubani

5610. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of A.I.R. station, Darbhanga;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government also propose to increase the capacity of T.V. centre, Madhubani; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nationalisation Of Cinema Industry

5611. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to nationalise the Cinema Industry to regulate the quality of films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cold Storage In Maharashtra

5612. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some cold storages in Maharashtra in the near future; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Proposal From Orissa For Manufacture
VCR/VCP**

6613. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent any proposal to the Union Government for manufacture of VCR/VCP in collaboration with Konark Television and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government on the said proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilisers To Tamil Nadu

6615. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any allocation of different kinds of fertilisers to Tamil Nadu during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Allocation of fertilisers to Tamil Nadu during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below nutrient wise:

(Figures in 000 mts)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. 1989-90	442.32	177.30	225.65	845.27
2. 1990-91	484.80	190.40	261.76	936.96

Video Piracy

6616. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) the details of arrangements, including administrative and enforcement set up for preventing piracy and copyright violation of video and movie films;

(b) whether the Government have identified any any weakness in the existing arrangements in the way of effectively preventing piracy in video, movie and TV films; and

(c) the steps, if any, contemplated to plug such loopholes in the system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Information is given in the attached statement

(b) and (c). The Central Government has instructed the State Government to effectively enforce the provisions of the law which are considered to be adequate, through creation of Special Police Cells for investigation of copyright offences, bringing video parlours and shops under a licensing regime, giving necessary powers for enforcement of Entertainment Tax recovery agencies, collecting crime statistics of copyright offences exclusively etc.,

STATEMENT

There are various provisions under the Copyright Act, 1957 as amended from time to time that provide for prevention of illegal duplication of works in which a copyright subsists. The salient provisions of the Act which is administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development are given below:-

- (i) Imprisonment for infringement of copyright under Section 63 can be for a term ranging from 6 month upto 3 years and fine can be imposed ranging from Rs 50,000 extendable to Rs. 2 lakhs. For every subsequent offence Section 63(A) provides for a fine of Rs. 1 lakhs which can be extended upto 2 lakh rupees and imprisonment ranging from one year to 3 year.
- (ii) Under Section 64 any Police Officer from the rank of Sub-Inspector and above can seize without warrant all copies of work which have been used for making infringing copies even if he is satisfied that an offence under the Copyright Act is likely to be committed.
- (iii) A person who knowingly makes infringed copies of any work for which a copyright subsists can be punished with imprisonment upto 2 years along with a fine.
- (iv) Infringement of copyright is a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

2. The role of Central Government in curbing Piracy and copyright violation is confined to legislation and the punishment provided under the existing legislation is more than sufficiently deterrent. The laws enacted by the Central Government are to be implemented by the State Government or the Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government cannot under the Constitution of India dictate to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in these matters. It can only draw their attention to the problem and advise them to activate the law enforcing Agencies of their administrations to implement the provisions of anti-video piracy laws and laws related to copyright violation. The Government is also

of the view that copyright is a proprietary right and it is therefore upto the owners of copyright to initiate civil/criminal procedures in appropriate Court of law of enforcement of the rights conferred on them.

Rules Re: Posting Of IAS Officers To Autonomous District Councils

6617. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the existing rules, the I. A.S and other Central Cadre Officers working in the Autonomous District Councils which are constituted under the constitutional provision of the Sixth Schedule should be posted directly by the Union Government to such Autonomous District Councils;

(b) if so, whether these rules are being followed in regard to the two Autonomous District Councils of Assam namely, Karbi Anglong and N.E Hills; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to implement existing rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The existing provisions under the I.A.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954 and the Central Staffing Scheme do not require that such postings should be made directly by the Union Government.

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

Control Of Multinational Companies On Drug Industry

6618. SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage out of the total bulk drug and drug formulations produced in

India, the multinational drug companies account for;

(b) the percentage of these products they export; and

(c) whether the multinational companies fully utilize their export potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The percentage of production of bulk drugs of the total production of drugs in India by multinational companies during 1989-90 and 1990-91 was 71.47% and 68.52% respectively.

(b) and (c), This is not monitored in the Ministry.

Enrolment of New Members Into Central Sectt. Government Employees Club

6621. DR. C.SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria exists for the enrollment of new members with Central Secretariat Government employees Club;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the activities permitted in the club;

(c) whether enrollment is made every year;

(d) if so; the total membership of the club at present;

(e) whether non-Government employees have also been enrolled as members of the club; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to terminate their membership?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) This Ministry is not aware of the existence of any Club known as the Central Secretariat Government employees Club.

(b) to (f) : Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Ban on production of Consumer Goods

6622. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multinational companies producing consumer goods in India;

(b) whether the Government propose to impose a ban on consumer goods to be produced by multinational companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A list of the companies registered under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) No, sir. Except in case of those items exclusively reserved for development in the small scale sector and those requiring compulsory licensing. All other items have been de-licensed under the new Industrial Policy.

List of Companies Registered under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which are manufacturing Consumer Goods

1. M/s. Bayer India Limited
2. M/s. Electric Co. of India Ltd.
3. M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited
4. M/s. Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd.
5. M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited
6. M/s. Union Carbide India
7. M/s. General Electric Co. of India Ltd.
8. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Limited

Implementation of P.C. Joshi Report

6623. SHRI. KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to implement P.C. Joshi report regarding T.V. Software to improve the quality of programmes to be telecast by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS) (a) and (b). The Report submitted to the Government by the Working Group to prepare software Plan for Doordarshan (Joshi Committee) contained 31 major recommendations. The Government after due consideration accepted 25 recommendations and initiated action for their implementation.

(c) Does not arise

[*English*]

Response to Maruti 1000 In Foreign Markets

6624. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was held recently between the Government and the President of the Suzuki Motor Car Company;

(b) if so, the matter discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the response to Maruti 1000 in foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) & (b). Mr. O. Suzuki called on the Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Commerce Minister and Minister of State (HI). Matters relating to the functioning and future plans of Maruti were discussed. No final decisions were taken.

(c) The Maruti 1000 is not intended for export except in very limited markets.

[*Translation*]

Land Levelling Scheme

6625. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement a scheme for levelling the land with a view to make it fertile under Rural Development Agency;

(b) if so, whether Badaun district has

been included in this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) Land levelling is already one of the permitted activities under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) being implemented in all the rural districts of the country including that of Badaun District (Uttar Pradesh).

[*English*]

Demand for Price Revision by Drug Industry

6626. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of the Drug Industry for price revision of their products is pending consideration with the Government for the last one and a half year and as a result of delay the Industry has threatened to go on strike shortly in support of their demands; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to take a decision in the matter to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) & (b). The price revision of price-controlled drugs and formulations is an on-going process. One of the main demands of the industry related to relief due to increases arising out of last year's petroleum products price hike, general inflation and the exchange rate adjustment of the rupee. On account of these

escalations in costs, Industry has demanded 25% increase on all items.

Price increases due to last year's petroleum products price hike were considered and allowed on a number of bulk drugs and formulations. Government has recently revised the prices of 31 bulk drugs using imported raw materials w.e.f. 30.8.1991. Price revisions are being examined for other bulk drugs also.

Technical Manpower Support to Scientists In Indian Missions

6627. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists on deputation in Indian missions abroad are provided with decision-making autonomy and technical manpower support to contribute effectively utilising their technical skills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to set up Indian Technology Park in each Indian Embassy where new Indian technology could be displayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Scientists on deputation in our Missions abroad work under the overall supervision of the Head of

the Mission. They are assisted by the necessary supporting staff.

(c) The Mission in several countries have display windows which project India's achievements in various fields including Science and Technology.

[*Translation*]

Foreign collaboration for Scooter manufacturing companies

6628. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major scooter (two-wheeler) manufacturing companies in the country are having collaboration with foreign companies;

(b) if so, the name of such Indian companies alongwith the name of their foreign collaborators;and

(c) the quantum of spares imported in each case and the extent of foreign exchange for which permission was granted in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The names of major manufacturers of scooters having foreign collaboration arrangement, the names of their collaborators and the FE allowed and utilised by them are as under:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

<i>Name of India Company</i>	<i>Name of Collaborator</i>	<i>FE allowed for spares (1989-90)</i>	<i>FE Utilised</i>
1. M/s. LML Ltd Kanpur	M/s. Piaggio & C.S.P.A Italy	67.82	42.19
2. M/s. Kinetic Honda Motors Ltd., Pune	M/s. Honda Motors Co. Lt., Japan	149.00	60.00

[English]

Incentives to Small Scale Industries

6629. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incentives the Government are likely to provide to Small Scale Industries with the change in Industrial Policy recently;

(b) whether the subsidies given as inputs to such industries is proposed to be done away with due to change of approach of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The facilities and incentives for the promotion of small scale industries have been outlined in the "Policy Measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises" laid in Parliament on 6th August, 1991.

(b) and (c). Government do not consider it necessary to introduce a scheme of Central Investment Subsidy for small scale units in rural areas and backward regions in view of the policy Measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and village Enterprises announced on 6.8.91 which include a new scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including technological back-up services) for small scale industries to facilitate location of industries in rural/backward areas.

Expansion of T.V. Network

6630. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.V. programmes do not reach the people in large areas of southern most parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal for the expansion of T.V. network in the extremes southern most parts covering more than eight districts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Southern districts in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu lie within the coverage areas of the existing TV transmitters in the respective States. However, parts of these districts do not receive TV service on account of terrain conditions.

(b) and (c) There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up TV transmitters in TV service in some southern parts of Tamil Nadu is envisaged to improve consequent upon commissioning of the high power transmitter under implementation at Rameshwaram.

Uniform salary Grades In Technical Departments

6631 SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether different technical departments follow different salary grades and some department have one or two additional grades for scientific and technical personnel;

(b) if so, the details and the action taken to have uniform salary grades;

(c) whether the period of eligibility to move from one grade to another is uniform in various technical departments; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). The cadre-structure in a scientific and technical department depends on its organisational needs. The Government reviews from time to time the cadre structure and promotion policies including the period of residence at each grade and take the needed measures.

[*Translation*]

Allocation To U.P. For Plan Expenditure

6632. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of plan expenditure sanctioned for Government of Uttar Pradesh for 1990-91;

(b) the contribution of State Government in the annual Plan of 1990-91; and

(c) the amount incurred by the State Government on various schemes in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Annual plan 1990-91 of Uttar Pradesh was approved at Rs.3200 crores comprising State's own resources of Rs.1603.07 crores including further additional resource mobilisation by the State and specified Central transfers, if any.

(c) The expenditure in 1990-91 is estimated at Rs. 2501.53 cores.

[*English*]

Pepsi's Research Centre

6633. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Poor performance of Joint venture pepsi, PAIC at Loggerheads" appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated August 15, 1991;

(b) if so, whether there is any dispute between the pepsi Foods Private Limited and Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation over the selection of site for setting up of Research Centre of the company in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to resolve the issue and where it is decided to set up?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., there has been no dispute between M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation over the selection of site for research centre. M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation has informed that for this independent component of this project various factors such as suitability of soil, required thrust of research on various horticultural/oil seeds crops vis-a-vis locating the plant in fruit and vegetable plant at zahura, availability of land for carrying-out field research activities at Zahura and need for regular interaction between agro research centre and the processing plant, it has decided to locate the Agro Research Centre outside the fruit and vegetable complex at

Zahura but around it in the Districts of Hoshiarpur/Jullundur. They have also informed that a temporary facility has been created in the fruit and vegetable complex at Zahura which will be shifted once the agro research centre is operative and M/s Pepsi Foods Pvt. Limited's management is taking action on these lines in consultation with M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Sale of old Stock Fertilisers At New Rates

6634. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fertiliser traders are selling fertilisers of old stock at new rates in connivance with the Government employees in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such traders and the Government employees against whom action has been initiated in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No specific and verifiable case has come to the notice of Government where retailers are selling pre-budget stock of fertilisers at the new rate in connivance with the Government employees in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Telecast Of TV Serial 'The Bible'

6635. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to telecast the serial 'The Bible'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). A Sponsored TV serial titled 'Stories from the Bible to be produced by M/s. Navodaya, Cochin as been approved for 39 episodes by Doordarshan. As per the guidelines for approval of sponsored programmes, the telecast schedule of a programme will be decided after the first four episodes have been made available by the producer and after these are previewed and found suitable by the Section Committee. In the case of the serial, 'Stories from the Bible', the producers have not yet submitted the first four episodes to Doordarshan.

Centre For Electronics Test Engineering In Calcutta

6636. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics is going to start at Salt Lake city, Calcutta, a Centre for Electronics Test Engineering (CETE), a new INDO FRG project by Standardisation Testing and Quality Control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The INDO FRG Project involves setting up of a Vocational Training Centre. The centre would offer a two year long term course in test engineering with specialisation in the areas of Test & Measuring instruments, as

well as consumer, telecommunication, medical and industrial electronics.

Telecast Of Serial Laxmi bai' Jhansi Ki Rani'

6637. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRY: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make a T.V. serial on Laxmi Bai 'Jhansi Ki Rani';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal for serial on Laxmi bai Jhansi Ki Rani is pending clearance; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (d). Doordarshan has received three proposals for production of T.V. serials on 'Jhansi Ki Rani' under its new sponsorship scheme. Examination of the proposals received under the new sponsorship scheme has been initiated by Doordarshan. Approval would depend on the merits of the proposals.

[*Translation*]

Payment due against Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation

6638. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding against hide merchants of Kanpur from the Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation;

(b) whether any hindrance has been created in the work of the Corporation due to

the non-payment of the outstanding amount; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take concrete steps for the timely payment to the suppliers and to make the payment of this outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) As per provisional estimate, Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. (TAFCO) has to pay Rs.2,18,77,918/- to hide merchants of Kanpur U.P. for the period Feb, 90 to July, 91.

(b) Production of tanneries has been partially affected due to shortage of funds. TAFCO has been able to procure small quantity of finished leather from Kanpur market and some quantity of wet blue and raw hides from outside Kanpur.

(c) The Corpn. has been advised to run its commercial operations in a viable fashion in order to meet its working Capital requirements. The Corpn. has also been advised to pay the outstanding dues as early as possible.

[*English*]

Licences for FPS and Kerosene Depots in Delhi to SC/STs

6639. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences of Fair Price Shops, Kerosene Oil Depots issued in the Union Territory of Delhi during last three years;

(b) the number out of them allotted to the SC/ST;

(c) whether there is any reservation in

the allotment of these licenced shops/depots to the SC/ST; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to make reservation in the above mentioned licenced Fair Price Shops etc. according to the population of SC/ST during the centenary celebration Year of Dr. Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that licences for 463 Fair Price Shops (FPS) and 100 Kerosene Oil Depots were issued by them during the last three years out of which 55 FPS and 39 Kerosene Oil Depots were allotted to persons belonging to SC/ST communities.

(c) and (d). In pursuance of a suggestion from the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution, the Delhi Administration maintain from February, 1989, a circle-wise roster for allotment of FPS and Kerosene Oil Depots to persons belonging to SC/ST communities.

Demand For Abolition Of Contract Labour In FCI

6640. PROF.K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade unions are demanding the abolition of contract labour in the Food Corporation of India;

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

(c) the number of contract labourers working in FCI, State-wise; and

(d) the benefits given to these contract workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The FCI has since signed an agreement with FCI Workers Union (on 12.4.1991) for abolition of Contract labour system in 102 centres.

(c) No exact data is available with FCI as the labourers are employed by the contractors on the basis of day-to-day work-load.

(d) Provisions for following benefits have been made by FCI in their Agreements with their Handling and Transport Contractors:-

- i) Compensation against accident injury
- ii) Contribution towards provident Fund as per EPF ACT, 1952.
- iii) Compliance with labour regulation enactments made by State Government/ Government of India in respect of payment of wages to the workers.
- iv) Payment of minimum wages as notified by appropriate authority from time to time
- v) Weekly off.
- vi) Attendance allowance.
- vii) Health and welfare facilities like canteen, rest room, lavatories, washing facilities and First-aid arrangements etc.

In case, the contractors fail to provide these benefits, it is the FCI which, as a principal employer, has to ensure compliance by the contractors of these and various other provisions of contract labour (Regulation

& Abolition Act), 1970 and such other welfare laws in force.

fit for human consumption all over the country; and

[*Translation*]

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government with regard there to?

Sub-Standard Wheat in PDS

6641. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3816 on August 21, 1991 and state :

(a) the reasons for the supply of sub-standard wheat despite the fact that it was detected that wheat was sub-standard;

(b) the names of the persons responsible for the financial loss to be incurred therefrom;

(c) the State-wise, quantity-wise, price-wise and godown - wise details of wheat not

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The complaint regarding 2 bags of sub-standard quality out of 81 quintals of wheat came to the notice of Delhi Administration after the consignment had been delivered to the Fair Price shop. The concerned Fair Price Shop operator did not lodge a complaint of the poor quality of wheat. No supplies of wheat out of these 2 bags were, however, made to the consumers.

(c) and (d) A statement showing region-wise stock position of wheat unfit for human consumption as on 31.7.91 is given in the attached statement, The stocks are disposed off by Food Corporation of India, as per their procedures, depending on the stock being fit for cattle/poultry feed or manurial use etc.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Region wise stock position of wheat damaged/unfit for human consumption as on 31.7.91(in tonnes)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Wheat damaged</i>	<i>wheat below 'd' category</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	West Bengal	1628	2920
2.	Bihar	4638	17885
3.	Orissa	385	5135
4.	Culcutta	1851	25335
5.	Assam	153	1036

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Wheat damagedd</i>	<i>wheat below 'd' category</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
6.	NEF States	4	45
7.	Delhi	36	-
8.	Punjab	121	675
9.	Haryana	17	-
10.	Rajasthan	153	
11.	U.P.	2530	2829
12.	Himachal pradesh	-	-
13.	J&K	428	500
		<i>(provisional)</i>	
14.	Tamil Nadu	35	
15.	A.P.	50	
16.	Karnatak	5	
17.	Kerala	76	—
18.	Madras	-	-
19.	Vizag	10	-
20.	Maharashrtra	223	—
21.	Gujarat	104	
22.	M.P.	396	22
23.	Kandla(PO)	49	—

[English]

**Programmes for Development Of
Oceans In Western India**

6642. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some programmes have been made for the development of oceans in Western India;

(b) if so, the details thereof with progress made so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare some more programmes for development of oceans in Western India according to International standard; and

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

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

(b) The progress achieved under some of the major programmes of the Department of Ocean Development, both of the past and the on-going, including the sea of Western India, is as follows:

(i) Exploration of Living and Non-living Resources

Two research vessels - Sagar Kanya and Sagar Sampada - have completed 65 cruises in the Exclusive Economic Zone covering oceanographic parameters and bio-mass distribution.

(ii)

Wave Energy

Installation of an experimental 150 KW wave power generation system near Trivandrum on the west coast of India is now in the final stages of completion.

(iii)

Monitoring and Modelling of Marine Environment

The monitoring and modelling of marine environment under the programme "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System" (CODAPS) is established on the west coast of India also for collection of data on pollution, analysis and implementation of multi-institutional programme.

(iv)

National Ocean Information System

Action has been taken to operationalise a National Ocean Information System (NOIS) to function through 12 marine data centres, including Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar, Regional Centre of National Institute of Oceanography, Bombay, National Institute of Oceanography, (NIO) Goa, and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Cochin, on the west coast.

(v)

Marine Remote Sensing

Information Service

has been initiated to operationalise a national marine remote sensing information service (MARSIS) to operate from five centres including space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, NIO, Goa and CMFRI, Cochin, on the west coast for dissemination of ocean data including potential fishery zones for the benefit of the fishermen.

(vi) Monitoring and Modelling of Sea Level Variation

In order to measure the mean sea level accurately a digital tide gauge is developed in 1991. Action is in progress to establish two modern tied gauge stations at Mormugoa and Bombay on the west coast in addition to 10 more locations in the other parts of the Indian coastline.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) The proposals for new programmes would be included in the VIII Five Year Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

Levy On Rice

6643. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued orders to State Government to im-

pose levy on the rice traders in their respective States;

(b) if so, the names of the States which are not following these orders and the reasons there for?

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra is following the orders of Union Government in regard to imposing levy on rice traders and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether this would not have an adverse effect on the recovery of levy in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) In accordance with the powers delegated under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, various State Governments/Union Territories have imposed levy on rice by promulgating the levy Orders with Prior concurrence of the Central government.

(b) Bihar has not issued levy orders. The reasons for not doing so have not been intimated by the State Government. Government of Bihar has, however been requested to impose levy for the forthcoming marketing season.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Centre For Electronics Design and Technology

6644. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centre for Electronics Design and Technology Centres in the country;

(b) the present position with respect to building up of the expertise in the area of process control and instrumentation under UNDP programme for CEDT, Calicut (Kerala); and

(c) the progress made for completion of CEDT, Calicut and the time by which this centre will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) There are seven Centres for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) in the country.

(b) and (c). The CEDT at Calicut which is also supported through UNDP assistance, has specialisation in the area of Process Control and Instrumentation (PC & I). The building for the Centre is ready and some staff positions have also been filled up. Action has been initiated for setting up various laboratories and workshops. The details regarding course curriculum for post graduate programme in the area of PC & I have been finalised. The Centre is expected to commence its training programmes in the area of PCV & from the first quarter of 1992.

Ban on Harmonium

6645. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio has imposed a ban on Solo Harmonium;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and date of imposing the ban;

(c) whether noted musician, singers etc. have sent representations for lifting the ban, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government

thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After consulting eminent musicologists, All India Radio imposed a ban on Solo Harmonium because of the limitation of the instrument in faithfully producing the desired tones/shrutis and meeds, which are the essentials of Indian Classical Music. Solo Harmonium was banned with effect from 1st march, 1940.

(c) and (d). After careful consideration of the representations received in this regard, it was decided not to lift the ban.

Dailies, Weeklies etc. Published In Bangalore

6646. PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthly Newspapers and magazines published in Bangalore;

(b) the number of newspapers which changed their periodicity;

(c) the number of news papers which were debarred from getting their newsprint quota during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(d) the action taken to curb black-marketing in newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) There are 91 dailies, 1.90 weeklies, 172 for nighties, and 393 monthlies as on 31.12.1989.

(b) Two newspapers changed their periodicity during the calendar year 1989.

(c) 1989-90 : 2

1990-91 : 14

(d) A constant effort is made to check the demand and minimise the diversion of news print towards non-legitimate areas of consumption. This is sought to be achieved by modifying the New sprint Allocation Policy from time to time and monitoring the lifting and consumption of newsprint.

[*Translation*]

Grants provided by Khadi Gramodyog Commission

6647. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount of grants and loans provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Khadi Gramodyog Board, Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons, families and institutions to which the loans have been provided;

(c) the number of persons, families and institutions out of them belong to the rural areas;

(d) whether both the said agencies have any scheme at block level to provide training to rural youth to earn their livelihood by self-employment; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof and details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The total amount of grants and loans provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which includes Board for implementation of Khadi and village Industries Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Amount		(Rs. In lakhs)
	Grant	Loan	
1987-88	157.58		16.24
1988-89	191.58		33.93
1989-90	197.56		61.22

(b) As on 31.3.1990, the delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board has financed 5260 individuals/families, 15 Registered Institutions and 2 co-operatives and the KVIC has financed 14 directly-aided Institutions.

(c) The production units are mostly located in rural areas.

(d) and (e). KVIC has a training centre at

Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi which provides training to rural youth in Village Industries.

[*English*]

Suspension of the supply of palmolein

6648. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stopped the supply of edible oils, notably palmolein, for public distribution system (PDS) for the last four months, and

(b) if so, the measures taken to import edible oils to meet the demand of consumers through PDS?

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

(b) Government is exploring various possibilities for import of edible oils.

[Translation]

Conversion of Centrally Sponsored Schemes Into Rural Development Schemes

6649. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the conversion of all centrally sponsored schemes into rural development schemes which are being implemented by the Union Government at village or panchayat level;

(b) if so, whether the planning Commission has also suggested that the funds earmarked for such schemes may be given to the state Governments concerned;

(c) whether the local institutions are in a position to implement such schemes; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to enable the local institutions to implement such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PRO-

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being reviewed in consultation with the Central ministries and State Governments in order to separate those which should be retained as Centrally Sponsored from other schemes which should be transferred to the state/local level.

(c) and (d). At present the rural development programmes are implemented through District Rural Development Agencies, and/or Zila parishads and panchayats at the local level. However it is proposed to strengthen the Panchyat Raj Bodies and for this purpose, a Constitution Amendment Bill is likely to be introduced shortly.

[English]

Industrialisation of Wardha district of Maharashtra

6650. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAOGHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states:

(a) whether Wardha District is one of the most industrially backward districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether for its industrial development it was declared as a Gandhi District' around about 1987 and a sum of Rs. 144/- crores was sanctioned for the same; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the said 'gandhi District' Plan and the extent to which it has been implemented?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government of Mharashtra is implementing a scheme called "wards District Plan" based on Gandhian

principles. A provision of Rs. 17 crores was made in the 7th plan for this scheme. The salient features of the scheme are:

- (i) Village self-sufficiency, labour intensive agrobased industries and non-land based employment
- (ii) The structures is based on Vinobaji's dictum of Panchayat aktis
- (iii) The plan consists of schemes based on Gandhian principles but donot form part of regular district plans and are devoid of modern technology.
- (iv) The schemes undertaken are contributory to the village self-sfficiency ideals, which are intergral parts of Gandhian of rural reconstruction. A cumulative expenditure of Rs. 608. 26 lakhs has been incurred under the schema during 1986-90 for various projects like crop husbandry, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, forests, irrigation, etc.

Incentives to Women entrepreneurs

6652. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives being given by the Government to women entrepreneurs for setting up-export oriented industries; and

(b) the number and details of women entrepreneurs in Rajasthan at present, especially from Hadoti region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Various incentives offered to export-oriented units like Land allotment, financial assistance, export incentives etc. are also available to Export-oriented units

set up by Women Entrepreneurs.

(b) Details of such units are not maintained centrally.

Development of Desert Areas

6653. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement some new schemes for the development of desert areas in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for these desert development schemes during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Government has been implementing the Desert Development Programme for the development of desert areas in Rajasthan. No other new scheme is proposed.

(b) The Desert Development Programme is in operation in 11 districts covering an area of 209.750 sq. km. An amount of Rs. 38 crores has been allocated to the programme in Rajasthan during 1991-92.

Inclusion of Local Taxes in the Printed price

6654. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers all over the country are still being made to pay 10 per cent to 20 per cent more than the maximum retails prices printed on the packages in the name of 'local' taxes extra' despite the GOI's notification of May 1990 amending the Weights and Measures Rules, 1977 forbidding such extra charges after November

1990; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take against the unscrupulous dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No. specific complaints of this nature have been received by the Central Government. However, in case of violation of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 action is taken against the defaulters by the concerned authorities in the States/UTs who are responsible for enforcing the Rules. They are advised from time to time to take suitable measures for strict enforcement of the Rules.

Development of new Model by Maruti Udyog Limited

6665. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is developing a new model;

(b) if so, when it will be available;

(c) whether the new model is proposed to be developed for foreign countries only; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Suzuki is developing a new model of a car which will be manufactured by Maruti in India.

(b) The new model is expected to be produced in the first half of 1993.

(c) and (d). The new model though primarily meant for export, will also be avail-

able for domestic market.

System to Assess Popularity of Serials

6656. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system to assess the popularity of the serials shown on the Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to provide continuous feedback on programmes including serials in terms of rate of viewing and their qualitative assessment, Doordarshan has set up at present monthly panels at 15 Doordarshan Kendras in the country. The ratings/comments of each of selected viewers in a prescribed format is collected to evaluate the programmes. Besides, letters from the viewers and their suggestions are also kept in view while assessing the popularity of the serials. In addition, some private agencies on their own are also assessing the popularity of serials.

Telecast of News Bulletin for Deaf and Dumb

6657. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast a news bulletin in Hindi and regional languages for the benefit of non-English knowing deaf and dumb; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present on account of paucity of transmission time and resources.

[Translations]

Industries in Rai Baralley and Sultanpur Districts of U.P

6658. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the industries set up in Rai Baralley and Sultanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government or with the assistance provided by it during each of the last these years; and

(b) the criteria adopted for setting up these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Central Public Sector Industrial Unit has been set up in Rai Barelley and Sultanpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

(b) Central investments in Central Public Sector Enterprises in different parts of the country are made taking into consideration the techno-economic viability of the projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

[English]

Project Under National Natural Resources Management

6659. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether some projects under National Natural Resources Management in Orissa have been submitted to the Planning Commission for clearance and allocation of additional funds in the plan budget of the State for 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details of such projects; and

(c) the steps taken by the Planning Commission to clear those project and allocate funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir,

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

Ammonia and Urea Fertilizer Plants in Orissa

6660. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up some ammonia and urea fertiliser plants by the private sector in Orissa is pending for clearance since long;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals submitted by the private sector in this regard;

(c) the capacity and employment potentialities of those plants, together with the sites selected for their establishment; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). Only one application was received on 28th May, 1986 from M/s. Century Spinning &

Manufacturing Company Ltd. for an industrial licence to set up a 900 TPD ammonia and 1500 TPD urea plant at Paradeep in Orissa based on naphtha as feed-stock. The case, after its careful consideration, was rejected by Government on 24th June, 1991 due, inter-alia, to inadequate availability of the feed stock. Such unit is no longer subject to industrial licensing under the New Industrial Policy.

Cement Plants in Orissa

6661. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals to set up some slag cement Plants in Orissa are pending since long;

(b) whether those proposals are likely to be implemented during 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) M/s. Orissa Cements Limited had made an application for expansion of their capacity for manufacture of slag cement by 2.75 lakh tonnes per annum at their existing factory at Rajgangpur in Orissa. M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited had sought approval for modernisation-cum-expansion scheme for manufacture of Portland Cement including slag cement to produce an additional 3 lakh tonnes per annum at their existing unit located at Bargarh, District Sambalpur in Orissa. Letters of Intent have been granted in both the cases.

Under the new Industrial Policy, no Industrial Licence is required for setting up new cement projects or for their substantial expansion.

(b) and (c). The above proposals are likely to be implemented during the Eight Plan Period.

Take over of Agro-Fruits Products Centre in Kerala

6662. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have my proposal to take over the Agro Fruits Product Centre one of the major Food Processing units of the Kerala-Agro-Industries Corporation from Punalur in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking water Schemes for Kerala

6663. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sent some drinking water schemes to the Union Government for its approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on each scheme; and

(d) the steps taken for according approval to the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAIH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments has sent a Scheme for provisiond safe drinking water to 1000 SC/ST habitation.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.11 crores.

(d) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released as first instalment of funds representing 50% of the approved cost to be met as assistance under the centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

UPSC and SSC Examination Centres in Kerala

6664. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission Examination Centres in Kerala Separately;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open some more examination centres of U.P.S.C. and S.S.C. in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) At present, there are two regular centres in the State of Kerala at Cochin and Trivandrum for the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. The Staff Selection Commission has seven examination centres in Kerala at Calicut Cochin, Kottayam, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Quilon.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Population Below Poverty in Kerala

6665. SHRI. THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population living below the poverty line in Kerala as per the last survey;

(b) whether any programme is being chalked out to bring them above the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI. H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The percentage of people living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas of Kerala State, as per 1987-88 NSSO Survey, is estimated to be 16.4 and 19.3 respectively.

(b) Four Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Schemes and one State Sector scheme for alleviation of poverty in Kerala State are already being implemented.

These are:-

CENTRALLY SPONSORED/CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

- (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which provides self-employment in rural areas.
- (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) which provides wage employment in rural areas.
- (iii) Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPU).

- (iv) **Newhru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)** which provides self and wage-employment in urban areas.

STATE SECTOR SCHEME

Special Employment Programme for Rural Unemployed. However, no new programme for poverty alleviation is being chalked out.

- (c) Does not arise.

Press Club Trivandrum

6666. **SHRI. THAYILJOHNANJALOSE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the proposal for financial assistance to the development of Trivandrum Press Club in Keraia ; and

- (b) if so the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) & (b) A request for financial assistance for the development of the Journalism institute attached to the Press Club, Trivandrum has been received in the Ministry. The Press Club has been asked to send to the Ministry a formal application alongwith relevant information/ documents spelling out purpose of utilisation in accordance with the rules.

Consumer Protection Forums

6667. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Consumers Protection Act, 1986, it is the liability and respon-

sibility of the respective State Government / Union Territory Administrations for setting up the Consumers Protection Councils, Consumers Disputes Commission (State Level) and Consumers Disputes Forums (District Level), and

(b) if so, the details of the Consumer Protection Councils, Consumers Disputes Commission and Consumers Redressal Forums set up in Delhi and addresses of the same wherefrom they are functioning as on date and the type of cases/grievances sorted out so far and those pending as on July, 1991 with each of them?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration has set up the Delhi Consumer Protection Council on 9.10.1987 consisting of 72 members. So far its 7 meetings have been held.

The Delhi State Commission has started functioning with effect from 1.11.1989 from Room No.2-3, Old Civil Supplies Building, Tis Hazari Courts Complex, Delhi. Upto July 1991, 279 appeals and 338 cases were filed in the State Commission, out of which 276 appeals and 197 cases respectively have been disposed of.

The Delhi District Forum I is functioning with effect from 6.10.1988 from Room No. 158, 1st Floor, Western Wing, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi. Upto July, 1991, 5522 cases were filed in the District Forum, out of which 3431 cases have been disposed of. The second District Forum has been set up in Delhi on 30.8.1991 which is expected to start functioning from ISBT Complex.

The State Commission and District Forum are entertaining written complaints regarding defective goods, deficient serv-

ices and unfair trade practices which cause loss or damage, made by consumers, registered voluntary consumer organisations etc.

Petro-Chemical Industries in Kerala

6668. SHRI. KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some Petro-Chemical Industries by utilising the products from Cochin Refineries Limited;

(b) if so, the details of the down-stream industries so proposed;

(c) the places in the country where such industries are proposed to be set up particularly in Kerala, and

(d) when these are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (DR. CHINTA MOHAN) : (a) to (d). Proposals that were recently received from public sector undertaking for setting up/expanding petrochemical industries by utilising the products from Cochin Refineries Ltd. are:-

(1) M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd. are setting up a 5000 TPA Polybutene plant at Cochin at an approximate cost of Rs.18.46 crores.

(2) M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Company has also applied for issue of licence for the

manufacture of propylene Trimer/Tetramer at Cochin.

(3) A proposal has also been received from Cochin refineries Ltd. for expansion of benzene production capacity from 87,200 MT per annum to above 2,10,000 MTA at an estimated cost of Rs.291.3 crores.

Decision on these proposals are taken on Techno-economic considerations, availability of Plan Funds and investment approval.

[Translation]

Beneficiaries Under I.R.D.P.

6669. SHRI. RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of beneficiaries living in tribal and drought prone areas who get fifty per cent subsidy from Government under Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1990-91. State-wise, and also in Ranchi district in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were entitled for 50% subsidy during 1990-91, irrespective whether they lived in tribal or Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) or any other area.

A statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe beneficiaries state-wise and in Ranchi district is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP with 50% subsidy during 1990-91			
		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101350		31485	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil		8423	
3.	Assam	5227		11263	
4.	Bihar	131803		67315	
5.	Goa	20		Nil	
6.	Gujarat	10922		27549	
7.	Haryana	14551		Nil	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8066		1691	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2225		Nil	
10.	Karnataka	41276		4249	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP with 50% subsidy during 1990-91			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
1	2	3	4		
11.	Kerala	27860	2478		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	79597	116367		
13.	Maharashtra	57889	37921		
14.	Manipur	72	2227		
15.	Meghalaya	3	3131		
16.	Mizoram	Nil	3366		
17.	Nagaland	Nil	4429		
18.	Orissa	36541	48287		
19.	Punjab	18198	Nil		
20.	Rajasthan	40674	27773		
21.	Sikkim	86	402		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP with 50% subsidy during 1990-91			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
1	2	3	4		
22.	Tamil Nadu	88846	3611		
23.	Tripura	1727	4112		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	272106	3123		
25.	West Bengal	82237	13336		
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	396		
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil		
28.	D & N Haveli	7	299		
29.	Delhi	600	Nil		
30.	Daman & Diu	12	131		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP with 50% subsidy during 1990-91	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	139
32.	Pondicherry	637	Nil
	Total	1022531	423504
	Ranchi District	2101	10561

[English]

Employees of Paradeep Phosphates Limited

6670. SHRI. ANADI CHARAN DAS:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of employees in Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. , Paradeep, Orissa, in various categories as on April 1, 1989 and on July 31, 1991 and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them;

(b) the total backlog of reserved posts of SC/ST as on April 1, 1989 and on July 31, 1991 and the reasons for such huge backlog of reserved posts;

(c) the steps taken to fill the backlog as per instructions contained in Department of Personnel O.M. No. 36012/6/88-Estt. (SCT) dated April 25, 1989;

(d) whether any posts were de-reserved during this period and filled by general candidates; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN) : (a) to (c) . A statement furnishing the requisite information is attached.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) The total strength of employees category-wise in Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) as on 1.4.1989 and 31.7.1991 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them were as under:-

Sl. No.	Category	As on 1.4.1989				As on 31.7.1991			
		Total number of employees	SCs	STs	Total number of Employees	SCs	STs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	A	103	3	—	125	3	—		
2.	B	188	2	2	267	10	3		
3.	C	287	20	3	359	35	7		
4.	D	116	12	—	127	22	—		

(b) The total backlog of reserved posts of Schedule Caste/ Scheduled Tribe as on 1.4.1989 and 31.7.1991 were as under:-

Sl. No.	Category	As on 1.4.1989			As on 31.7.1991		
		SC	ST	ST	SC	ST	ST
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
1.	A	12	7	7	13	9	9
2.	B	26	12	12	29	17	17
3.	C	23	63	63	18	75	75
D	--	26	—	—	29		

The posts could not be filled up due to the non-availability of suitable candidates.

(c) Special Recruitment drive was launched on relaxed standards for cleaning the backlog of reserved posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. A number of advertisements were issued exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. In addition, advertisements were also issued exclusively for selection of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe trainees to fill up the regular vacancies

Ammonia Plant In Kerala

6671. SHRI. KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given any assurance to the Government of Kerala to shift the present Ammonia Plant from its present location at Cochin and set up a new Ammonia Plant in Udyogamandal, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of ammonia proposed to be produced therefrom every year?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) However, Fertilizer And Chemicals Travancore Ltd. has submitted a proposal to set up a 900 TPD Ammonia Plant at Udyogamandal, Cochin. The annual production of Ammonia will be 2.97 lakh tones. When the project is implemented, there will be no further necessity for FACT to import ammonia and consequently the ammonia unloading and storage installation at Cochin Port can be de-commissioned.

Demands of Drug Manufacturers

6672. SHRI. S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Drug Manufacturers Associations (IDMA) and Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) have demanded that drug industry in the country should be deregulated and price control on all drugs should be abolished;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by IDMA and OPPI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) & (b) Sir, Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association (IDMA) and Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) have asked for discontinuation of productive price control and to allow market forces and competition to play their role in determining reasonable price levels. They have further suggested that if this is not possible exclusion criteria based solely on competition be adopted and for drugs that would still remain under price control automatic price correction formula be introduced.

(c) The Drug Policy is presently under review in all its aspects including the price control mechanism.

[*Translation*]

People below Poverty Line in Orissa

6673. SHRI. GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the people living below poverty line in Orissa, as per the latest survey;

(b) the various schemes under implementation to bring these people above the poverty line;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to implement some more schemes in Orissa in view of its backwardness; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI. H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The number of people living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas of Orissa State, as per 1987-88 NSSO Survey, is estimated to be 124.2 lakhs and 10.9 lakhs respectively.

(b) Four Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector schemes and one State Sector Scheme for alleviation of poverty in Orissa State are being implemented.

These are :-

Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes

- (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which provides self employment in rural areas.
- (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) which provides wage employment in rural areas.
- (iii) Self Employment Programme for Urban poor (Central Sector)
- (iv) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) which provides self and wage employment in urban areas.

State Sector Schemes

Economic rehabilitation of Rural poor (ERRP)

- (c) There is no such proposal at present.
- (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Processes by Central Drug Research Institute

6674. SHRI. MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Drug Research Institute, has released fifty processes to industry of which only nine are reported to be under commercial production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether high value equipments were lying idle in the Regional Sophisticated Instruments Centre and National Information Centre for Drug and Pharmaceuticals under the Central Drug Research Institute;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures proposed by the Government to improve the functioning of the Central Drug research Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) . The details of processes released to industry and those reported in production are given in the attached Statements I & II respectively.

(c) and (d). Some high value equipment at Regional Sophisticated Instruments Centre (RSIC) were out of order for sometime due to non-availability of suppliers' service engineers and spare parts. National Information Centre for Drug and Pharmaceuticals (NICDAP) has a computer system which has become obsolete and the manufacturer has discontinued production of such system and its spares.

(e) The programmes and activities of

Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) are continuously reviewed by its Research Council comprising experts from industry, academia and research organisations.

STATEMENT - I

Processes Released to Industry

S.No.	Process
1.	Adrenochrome Monosem- icarbzone
2.	Antiriplyline hydrochloride
3.	Ampicilin
4.	Bumetamide
5.	Calcium Levulinate
6.	Centbucridine
7.	Centbutindole
8.	Centimizone
9.	Cervical Dilator
10.	Clofazimine
11.	Clonidin
12.	Cyclophosphamide
13.	Cyproheptadine
14.	Centchroman
15.	D-2 Aminobutanol
16.	D-Propoxyphene hydrochloride
17.	Dapsone
18.	Dexamphetamine

S.No.	Process
19.	Diloxanide furoate
20.	Dimethyl Benzimidazole
21.	Ethacridine Lactate
22.	Furazolidine
23.	Furoic Acid
24.	Gugulipid
25.	Ibuprofen
26.	Indomethacin
27.	Diagnostic Kits for Filariasis
28.	L-Dopa
29.	L-Ephedrine
30.	Lidamide
31.	Lidocaine
32.	Methamphetamine
33.	Methylpiperazine
34.	Metol
35.	Nitrofurantoin
36.	Nitorfurazone
37.	P-Aminophenol
38.	Paracetamol
39.	Pepsin
40.	Peptone from meat extract

S.No.	Process
41.	Polymixin
42.	Pralidoxime Iodide
43.	Primaquin
44.	Psoralen
45.	Pyrethoxin
46.	Sulphamethoxazole
47.	Sulphadoxine
48.	Tamoxifen Citrate
49.	Thiacetazone
50.	Trimethoprim

STATEMENT - II

Processes Reported in Production

S.No.	Process
1.	Cervical Dilator
2.	Clofazimine
3.	D-2 Aminobutanol
4.	Pyrethoxin
5.	Paracetamol
6.	Methyl Piperazine
7.	L-Ephedrine
8.	Ibuprofen
9.	Gugulipid
10.	D-propoxyphene hydrochloride
11.	Dimethyl Benzimidazole

Rockhard Petrochemicals Limited

6675. SHRI. S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rockhard Petrochemicals Ltd. has decided to go into production the next month;

(b) if so, the amount spent on this petrochemical plant so far; and

(c) to what extent the capacity of the plant is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The company intimated in July, 1991 that they would start commercial production of Formaldehyde, Hexamine and M.E.G. by September, 1991.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost on account of land, building and machinery of the plant for manufacture of 10,000 TPA of Formaldehyde, 750 TPA of Hexamine and 220 TPA of M.E.G. (a bye-product) was shown as Rs.173.45 lakhs by the company in their Industrial Licence Application.

Export of Fruit Products

6676. SHRI. SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the products of the food processing industries have been able to make any dent in the international trade;

(b) if so, the percentage of exports based on fruit products out of the total exports;

(c) whether there is any research facility in the country for making the exports more competitive in the international trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI.GIRIDHARGOMANGO):

(a) India's export for processed foods is increasing but the share in the total global exports is negligible.

(b) Out of the total exports from India, export of fruit products is less than 1%.

(c) and (d), In order to make India's exports of processed fruits and vegetables products competitive in terms of quality and prices in the international markets, Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), APEDA, Indian Institute of Packaging and other research organisations are consistently undertaking research to upgrade quality and better packaging of the end products. As regards price competitiveness, besides participation in specialised trade fairs and exhibitions in Japan, Germany and Gulf countries, a number of Sales-cum-Marketing delegations have been sponsored by APEDA and TDA. The Market Surveys and Sales-cum-Marketing Missions have benefitted the industry and trade in terms of up-to-date information on prevailing prices of suppliers in different countries, particularly in the Far East.

T.V. Serial on Shivaji

6677. SHRI. SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any TV serial based on the life of Shivaji has been financed by Doordarshan;

(b) whether the Government propose to telecast any serial based on Indian History; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan has, in the past, telecast a number of programmes/serials based on themes or important personalities of Indian history. Though there is no proposal at present which would attempt to serialise Indian history in a chronological manner, programmes/serials having a bearing on Indian history is a regular ingredient of Doordarshan's programme fare.

T.V. Serial on Indian Army

6678. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV serials financed by the Directorate General, Doordarshan during the last two years for prime time telecast;

(b) the funds sanctioned for each of these serials alongwith the names of the producers;

(c) whether any TV serial based on the history and achievements of the Indian Army has also been financed by the Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS)

(a) and (b) According to Doordarshan, Doordarshan sanctioned 23 T.V. serials under its commissioned scheme for telecast in the National/Network programme during the last two years. The names of the producers and

the amount of money sanctioned are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) to (e). No T.V. serial based on the history and achievements of the Indian Army has been approved by Doordarshan under its commissioning scheme. However, they have recently telecast a sponsored T.V. serial

on the Param Veer Chakra recipients. Another sponsored T.V. serial on the Army life titled "Fauji" was telecast in late 1989. A commissioned telefilm on the life of Indian Airforce personnel is almost ready for telecast. Besides, Doordarshan has been regularly telecasting programmes relating to the various aspects of the country's Armed Forces.

STATEMENT

T.V. Serials sanctioned by Doordarshan under its Commissioned Scheme during the last two years (1st September, 1989 to 30th August, 1991)

S.No.	Title of the Serial	Name of the Producer	Amount Sanctioned (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	MITI KE RANG	M/s Artefact Films	17,50,000
2.	FLOP SHOW	Shri Jaspal Bhatti	20,00,000
3.	ARSEE	Shri Balwant Gaigi	7,70,000
4.	JAAN HAI JAHAN HAI	M/s. Medical Television	16,40,000
5.	THESE TIMES	M/s. Nalini Singh	15,25,000
6.	BHAGYA NAGAR	M/s. Murali Jaysree Combines	18,00,000
7.	MANZILEN	M/s. J.S. Productions	26,00,000
8.	KHALI HATH	M/s. Tasavur Films	26,00,000
9.	AAZADI KI SHIKHAYEN	Sh.. Uma Shankar	22,00,000

S.No.	Title of the Serial	Name of the Producer	Amount Sanctioned (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
10.	HAZAR GHODON KA SAWAR	M/s. Y.R. Films	29,25,000
11.	DHARTI KE LAL	M/s. Usha Enterprises	18,00,000
12.	TATHYA	M/s. Multi Image	26,00,000
13.	KRISHNAKANT KA VASHIYATNAMA	M/s. Audio Visual Arts Pvt. Ltd.	17,50,000
14.	VARTMAAN	M/s. Climb Films	72,00,000
15.	HAMRAHI	M/s. Network 7 Video & Audio Productions	16,00,000
16.	RAMA KRSHNA PARAM HANSA	M/s. Mediart Films (P) Ltd.	22,50,000
17.	AUR KISAN JAAG UTHA	M/s. New Video Image	29,25,000
18.	VIRASAT	M/s. Media Minds	35,00,000
519.	KAUSHALYA	M/s. Reflectors	29,25,000
20.	INSAANI RISHTON KA SAFAR	M/s. Mattu Productions	14,00,000

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Title of the Serial</i>	<i>Name of the Producer</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (in Rupees)</i>
1	2	3	4
21.	SILAPATIKARAM	M/s. Krishnaswamy Associates	36,00,000
22.	DISHA	M/s. Balraj Sahni Films	32,50,000
23.	FARMAN	M/s. PLA Productions	26,00,000

Special Cell for Hilly and Backward Areas

6679. SHRI. SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special cell in the Planning Commission for hilly and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have laid down any criteria for allocation of additional funds for development of hilly and backward areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI. H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) For the purpose of Planning Hill Areas and Backward Areas are deemed to be areas needing special programmes. Development of backward areas within a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. One of the functions of the Multi Level Planning Division of the planning Commission is its advisory role to the States for development of backward areas. These areas had been identified from time to time both by the Centre and the States consistent with the choice of selected indicators of backwardness or criteria adopted for "Special problem Area".

For the development of backward areas/ removal of regional imbalances in the States, Central Government help State Government to develop those areas through mechanism of (a) transfer of resources under Gadgil Formula, (b) devolution of non-plan resources by the Finance Commission, and (c) Special Area Programmes. The resources transferred from the Centre to the States for meeting their plan outlays as well as non-

plan transfer of resources is effected keeping in view the variations in the levels of development among the States, in such a way that relatively larger resources are made available to the economically less developed States as compared to other States.

Hill areas and backward areas receive special attention in the Planning Commission. Under Hill Areas Development Programmes (HADP) which is in operation since 1974-75, special Central Assistance is provided to Designated Hill Areas (DHAS) in UP and West Bengal and to the Western Ghats comprising 163 talukas spread over five States viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa. The amount set apart under the Programme is distributed among the concerned States as special Central Assistance which is an additive to the State Plans. Special Central Assistance for HADP is distributed between Designated Hill Areas (DHA) and Western Ghats development Programme in the ratio of 6.47:1.

For inter-sens allocation among the DHA areas, equal weightage is given to area and population, i.e. 1:1 is given. For Western Ghats, the weightages are: 75 per cent for area and 25 per cent for population. Special Central Assistance under the programmes given as 90% grant and 10% as loan.

Special attention was also paid to industrial backwardness. Identification of areas backward in industrial development was done on an uniform basis for the entire country. Three schemes were operated to take care of industrial backwardness. However, identification of backward areas or the entire country on a uniform basis has been done only in the case of areas backward in industrial development. The scheme for industrial backwardness was introduced inter-alia as a measure for dispersal of industries. No-industry district and backward

areas were identified. For the development of industrially backward areas three schemes of assistance were operated. These were central investment subsidy scheme, transport subsidy scheme and central assistance for infrastructural development in non-industry districts. Since June, 1988, a new scheme of setting of 100 growth centres throughout the country to attract industries to backward areas which would be endowed with infrastructural facilities at par with the best available in the country has been introduced.

No change in criteria for allocation of additional funds for development of hilly and backward areas under contemplation.

Edible Oil supplied to Vanaspati Manufacturers

6680. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether due to short supply of edible oils to the Vanaspati manufacturers, the production of Vanaspati has decreased; and

(b) the quantity allotted to the Vanaspati manufacturers during the current year upto July 31, 1991 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The production of vanaspati appears to have declined due to limited availability of cheaper, non-traditional and minor oils for the manufacture of vanaspati as also higher prices of this product vis-a-vis refined liquid oils.

(b) Nil in the aforesaid periods.

Funding of Development Projects In Computer Science and Sanskrit

6681. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of development projects have been funded in the area of computer science and Sanskrit by various technical departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism of their coordination and monitoring;

(d) whether the monitoring committee is same for all the projects;

(e) the mechanism to evaluate results of projects funded by the different departments to suggest interaction of technologies and to ensure effective interdepartmental coordination and monitoring of the projects; and

(f) the manner in which sponsoring technical departments provide technical support in initial selection and installation of computing facilities and in organising computer orientation programmes in Sanskrit Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGART ALVA): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. A number of development projects have been initiated in the area of computer and Sanskrit by the Department of Electronics and the Ministry of Science and Technology. The details of the projects are given in the attached statement.

(c) The projects are being monitored through periodic reports and by specific monitoring and coordination committees twice or thrice a year. The coordination of the projects funded by the Department of Electronics is done by the Department itself. The coordination of the projects funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology is done by the National Institute of Science and Technology Development Studies (NIS-TADS).

(d) No, Sir. The monitoring committees for different projects are constituted on the basis of specialisation and expertise of the members in a particular area.

(e) The evaluation of the results of the projects are done by the monitoring and coordination committees. Interdepartmental coordination is achieved through the Project Advisory Committee of the Technol-

ogy Development for Indian Language (TDIL) involving specialists from various departments.

(f) The Department of electronics who is sponsoring a major programme in this area namely, TDIL is providing technical supporting computer and Sanskrit institutions by sponsoring training programmes and involving computer institutions for joining programmes.

STATEMENT — I

List of Projects Related to "Sanskrit and Computer" funded under TDIL Programme by the Department of Electronics

Sl.No.	Project Name	Name of the Institution
1	2	3
(1)	Preparation of curriculum Guide-lines and Course material for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakaran, to Computer Scientist and Linguists.	SLBSR Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi
(2)	Preparation of curriculum Guidelines and Course material for introduction of Sanskrit Mimamsa, to Linguists and Computer Scientists.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati
(3)	Preparation of Curriculum Guidelines and course material for introduction of Sanskrit Nirukta, to Linguists and Computer Scientists.	Gurukul Kangri University, Haridwar
(4)	Utilization of Sanskrit in Computer based semantic processing (Kriya Research)	Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote
(5)	Exploring Information Processing Structuring in Sanskrit Shastras.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi
(6)	Resource Centre for Computer Assisted Learning Programme for B.Ed, M.Ed Students	Ş.L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.

Sl.No.	Project Name	Name of the Institution
1	2	3
(7)	Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment (CASTLE)	S.L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
(8)	Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Language in Machine Readable form 'Sanskrit)	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi

STATEMENT — II

List of Project related to Sanskrit and Computers funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology

Sl.No.	Project Name	Name of the Institution
1	2	3
1.	Computational model of Astadhyayi	IIT, Kanpur
2.	Comparative study of computable grammatical models of Hindi based n Astadhyayi and three current grammatical theories.	IIT, Kanpur
3.	Concordance with anotation and analytic index of foundational debate in Indian linguistics after Panini.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

**Projects For Computer Applications
For Sanskrit Studies And Research**

6682. SHRIRAMKAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects funded for computer applications for Sanskrit Studies and Research;

(b) the names of the Sanskrit Institutions identified for computer based education and research in Sanskrit and the funds given to each institution;

(c) the mechanism of coordination for these developmental projects and for exchange of their research contributions;

(d) whether these centres are connected through a compute network; if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not the name of the existing educational computer network accessible to these institutions and the cost involved therein; and

(f) the efforts made in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC**

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS(SHRIMATI MARGART ALVA: (a) and (b) A number of Projects have been funded for computer applications in Sanskrit Studies & Research under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme of the Department of Electronics. The list of projects/institutions where these have been initiated and the funds released are given in the attached statement.

(c) These projects are being coordinated by the Department of Electronics and monitored on a six monthly basis through status reports and steering committees. Exchange of the research contributions of these institutions are planned through Annual-TDIL-meet. Also, need-based exchange of information between institutions doing similar work is envisaged.

(d) to (f). No. Sir. As the requirement for on-line interaction between these organisations are minimal at present, networking facilities are not envisaged. However, when they grow to a level requiring such facilities, the existing educational & Research Computer Networks such as ERNET (Educational & Research in Net working of the Department of Electronics) would be made available on an actual cost sharing basis.

STATEMENT

List of Projects Related to "Sanskrit and Computer" funded under TDIL Programme

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Cumulative Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Preparation of Curriculum Guidelines and Course material for introduction of Sankrit Vyakaran, to Computer Scientist and Linguists.	SLBSR Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi	1.25
2.	Preparation of curriculum Guidelines and Course Material for introduction of Sanskrit Mimamsa, to Linguists and Computer Scientists.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	1.25
3.	Preparation of Curriculum Guidelines and Course Material for introduction of Sanskrit	Gurukul Kangri University,	1.25

Sl. No.	Project Name	Name of the Institution	Cumulative Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
	Nirukta, to Linguists and Computer Scientists	Hardwar	
4.	Utilization of Sanskrit in Computer based semantic processing (Kriya Research)	Academy of Sanskrit Research Melkote	4.94
5.	Exploring Information Processing Structuring in Sanskrit Shastra	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	4.45
6.	Resource Centre for Computer Assisted Learning Teaching Programme for B. Ed, M. Ed Students	S.L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth New Delhi	8.69
7.	Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/ Learning Environment (Castle)	S.L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth New Delhi	1.61

Sl. No.	Project Name	Name of the Institution	Cumulative Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
8.	Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Language in Machine Beadable form (Sanskrit)	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	13.00

[Translation]

Government Advertisement To Newspapers And Periodicals

6683. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the rules being followed while giving Government advertisements to various newspapers and periodicals and for making payments to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS): Government advertisements are issued to newspapers/periodicals keeping in view advertising policy guidelines, publicity requirements and availability of funds. The Bills of the advertisements received from the publishers are accepted for payment after due scrutiny.

[English]

Publication Of Weeklies, Periodicals and Daily Newspapers In Karnataka

6684. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weeklies, periodicals and daily newspapers being published in Karnataka;

(b) the weeklies, periodicals and daily newspapers which have a large circulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) According to the records of RNI, there were 327 weeklies, 196 fortnightlies, 514 monthlies, 204 dailies and 140 publications of other periodicities in Karnataka as on 31.12.1989.

(b) Details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

List of weeklies, periodicals and daily newspapers published in Karnataka with a circulation of more than 25,000 copies per publishing day, as on 31.12.1989

Sl. No.	Name of the Papers	Language/Periodicity	Place of Publication	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Deccan Herald	English/Daily	Bangalore	1,43,458
2.	Hindu	English/Daily	Bangalore	50,042
3.	Indian Express	English/Daily	Bangalore	62,379
4.	Kannada Prabha	Kannada/Daily	Bangalore	81,546
5.	Praja Vani	Kannada/Daily	Bangalore	2,15,606
6.	Praja Vani	Kannada/Daily	Belur	50,255
7.	Samyukta Karnataka	Kannada/Daily	Hubli	70,794
8.	Udayavani	Kannada/Daily	Manipal	80,185
9.	Lankesh Patrika	Kannada/Weekly	Bangalore	40,356
10.	Praja Mata	Kannada/Weekly	Bangalore	38,567

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Papers</i>	<i>Language/Periodicity</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Suddi Sangaati	Kannada/Weekly	Bangalore	58,270
12.	Sudha	Kannada/Weekly	Bangalore	1,86,302
13.	Taranga	Kannada/Weekly	Manipal	1,70,375
14.	Udaya Vani	Kannada/Weekly	Manipal	88,436
15.	Vara Patrika	Kannada/Weekly	Bangalore	47,249
16.	Nasheman	Urdu/Weekly	Bangalore	41,102
17.	Kasturi	Kannada/Monthly	Hubli	27,209
18.	Mayura	Kannada/Monthly	Bangalore	86,249
19.	Raju Patrika	Kannada/Monthly	Bangalore	48,209
20.	Roop Thara	Kannada/Monthly	Manipal	45,392

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Papers</i>	<i>Language/Periodicity</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Canara Bank Shreys	English/Bi-Monthly	Bangalore	50,000
22.	Udaya Vani Annuals	Kannada/Annual	Manipal	31,273

T.V. Tower At Dharwad

6685. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the transmission capacity of T.V. tower set up at Dharwad;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand its capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The existing low power transmitter functioning at present at Dharwad is of 100 Watt radiating power.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The existing low power transmitter is under replacement by a high power transmitter of 10 KW radiating power.

Code for Data Processing in Hindi

6686. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Standards Codes include besides English and Japanese, any code for data processing in Hindi;

(b) whether India is being represented in the committee of International Standard Code; if so the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for frequent changes in the standard code for Hindi?

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

MARGARET ALVA): (a) The draft proposal of the Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange (ISCI) prepared jointly by the Department of Electronics and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for inclusion in their Standard along with other international languages.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The process of standardisation of the code was evolving from 1983 onwards. Its only in 1991 that an Indian standard for all Indian languages including Hindi could be finalised, through the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Introduction of Mechanical Keyboard Layout

6687. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different types keyboard layout in Hindi;

(b) whether there is any standard keyboard layout;

(c) whether a Hindi typist is expected to learn the use of mechanical keyboard layout and also the computer keyboard layout for the Departments; and

(d) if not, the plan to introduce mechanical keyboard layout on computers in the Government Departments; and

(e) the prices of mechanical typewriters vis-a-vis computers with data processing facility in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are mainly three different types of key board layouts in the use of Hindi.

(b) The Department of Electronics has proposed a standard layout for the multilingual keyboard in 1986. This standard is being followed by a number of manufacturers.

(c) Yes, Sir, Practice, both on mechanical keyboard and computer key board, for the same Devangari script is required in case a Hindi typist uses both mechanical typewriting and computers.

(d) There is no plan to introduce mechanical keyboard on computers in Government Departments.

(e) The average price of a mechanical typewriter is Rs. 12,000/-approximately, whereas the price for computers with bilingual processing capabilities, with minimum configuration, is Rs.21000/- approximately. However, the computer has additional facilities such as storing of the documents, editing, merging, duplication, automatic spelling checking etc., apart from the processing capabilities, which are not available in the mechanical typewriters.

Organisations conducting Elementary O-level Course

6688 SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organisations conducting elementary O-level course on computers in English, Hindi and other Indian languages;

(b) the mechanism of accreditation of such a course in Hindi and other Indian languages, preparation of instruction material, and training of teachers; and

(c) the number of additional centres likely to be identified during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) 132 private sector computer training institutes have so far been given accreditation for conducting O level courses. All these institutes are conducting the course in English only. The names of these institutes are given in the attached statement.

(b) the government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution, dated 16th August, 1990, have announced a scheme under which private sector computer training institutes meeting the defined quality and service standards would be given accreditation for conducting certain specified courses viz. O (Foundation), A (Advance Diploma), B (Graduate) and C (post-Graduate) levels computer courses. While the procedure for accreditation in Hindi or any other Indian language would be identical, no such application has been received so far. The preparation of instruction material and training of teachers is the responsibility of individual institutes.

(c) In addition to the 132 institutes already accredited, applications from another 136 institutes are under scrutiny.

STATEMENT*List of Institutions Granted Provisional Accreditation*

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
1.	Computer aids India, Calcutta
2.	Datamation Computer Consultants, Madras
3.	Pangal Computer Classes Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
4.	Amrita Institute of Computer Technology, Karunagapally
5.	INDEXTb Computer Centre, Ahmedabad
6.	V.K. Computers & Education Point, Vijayawada
7.	Datatec Computers, Nadackavu
8.	International Data Processing, New Delhi
9.	The Institute of Computer Engrs (1), Calcutta
10.	Soring Dale Comp. Science & Mgmt., Lucknow
11.	Bureau of Data processing Systems, Secunderabad
12.	Marathe S Radio Electronic Instt., Dompilyi

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
13.	Marathe S Radio Electric Institute, Bombay
14.	Vidyanarva Academy of Computing, Mysore.
15.	Lakhotia Computer Centre (CIT Road), Calcutta
16.	Lakhotia Computer Centre (K. S. Roy Rd) Calcutta
17.	VES Computer Data Processing Centre, Tuticorin
18.	Trichy Computers, Tiruchirapalli
19.	National Centre Computo Techniques, Hyderabad
20.	Bureau of Data Processing Systems, Vishakapatnam
21.	Model Institute of Edn & Research, Jammu
22.	Lakhotia Computer Centre (S N B Road) Calcutta.
23.	Institute of Modern Management, Calcutta
24.	V. Computers Centre, Trivandrum

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
25.	K. H. Rabbur Institute of Engg., Dharwad
26.	Shiva Shakti Corporation, Bangalore
27.	Information Technology Centre, Moorl
28.	The School of Computers, Adoor.
29.	The School of Computers, Kottarakara
30.	Lakhotia Computer Centre (Debson RD), Calcutta
31.	Lakhotia Computer Centre (TC Dutta st), Calcutta
32.	Institute for Research Services, Trichur
33.	Bureau of Data Processing System, Bhubaneswar
34.	Oricom System Pvt. Ltd. Bhubaneswar
35.	Bureau of Data Processing Systems. Bombay
36.	Indian Education Centre (C.P.), New Delhi
37.	Brilliants Computer Centre, Bangalore

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
38.	MEIT Computraining Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
39.	Brillants Computer Centre, Madras.
40.	Data Computing Services, Secunderabad
41.	Bits "n" bytes, Meerut
42.	National Instt. of Comp tech, (Ma.abu), New Delhi
43.	Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal.
44.	Bureau of Data Processing System, Salem
45.	Universal Institute Info. Technology, Trivandrum
46.	Info Drive., Madras
47.	Microsoft Consultants Comp Centre, Cannanore
48.	Shankar Computer, Palayamkottal
49.	Ezilmatics, Tuticorim
50.	Apple Computer Education, Cuitack

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
51.	Indian Inst. of Computer Technology, Cochin
52.	MAPS Computer Centre, Cochin
53.	Micro Computer Data Systems, Cochin
54.	St. Joseph's Training College, Mannanam
55.	India Education Centre (Tolstoy Marg), New Delhi
56.	R.S Computers (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad Cantt., Ghaziabad
57.	Talent Academy of Computer Technology, Calicut
58.	Bureau of Data Processing System, Madurai
59.	Computer People, Madras
60.	Educational & Development Service, Madras
61.	Bureau of Data Processing Systems, Madras
62.	St. Xavier's Computer Centre, Calcutta
63.	N I I T (Camac Stree), Calcutta

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
64.	N I I T (Salt Lake), Calcutta
65.	Expert Information Tech. (P) Ltd., Cochin
66.	Skiltek Kochi, Cochin
67.	Apple Computer Education Centre, Madras
68.	CAMS Software Education Centre, Madras
69.	Info Vision Pvt. Ltd., Madras
70.	Indotronics Computers Pvt. Limited, Secunderabad
71.	Centre for Computing and Info Tech, Bombay
72.	Apple Industries Ltd., (Malad) Bombay
73.	Priyadarshini, New Delhi
74.	Institute of Software Technology New Delhi
75.	Uptron India, Lucknow
76.	V Computer Centre, Trichur
77.	P.C. Systems (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
78.	P. C. Login (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam
79.	Shriram Management Services (P) Ltd., Madurai
80.	Centre for Comp Educn & Services, Rourkela
81.	Kakinda Computers (Franchise. NIIT), Kakinada
82.	Apple Industries Ltd. (Santacruz), Bombay
83.	SAI Krishna Inst. of Inf. Technology, Tirunelveli
84.	Society for Electronics Computers, Bhopal
85.	Instt. of Electronics & Computer Science, Bombay
86.	The Computer Connection, Kanpur
87.	Northern Computers, Kanpur
88.	Palakkad Computer Centre, Olavakkode
89.	Kaloatharu Computer Systems, Coimbatore
90.	Kurukshetra College, New Delhi
91.	National Inst. of Comp. Edc. & Trg. Centre, Bangalore

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
92.	Bureau of Info Tech Studies, Bombay
93.	Vishwabharathy Institute of I.T., Trivandrum
94.	Kabani Computer Centre, Bombay
95.	CISTEMS School of Computing, Jaipur
96.	ACE Computer Education Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
97.	Apple Computer Education Centre, Hyderabad
98.	N I I T (Basir Bagh), Hyderabad
99.	Market Makers, Coimbatore
100.	Apple Computer Education Centre, Pune
101.	N I I T (M G Road), Pune
102.	Citrine Computers, Pvt. Ltd., Nashik
103.	Mysore Informatics & Computer Software, Mysore
104.	N I I T, Bangalore,
105.	CAT Academy Hyderabad

Sl. No.	Organisation	
	1	2
106.	A K Computer and Services Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	
107.	Central India Computers, Bhopal	
108.	Cordial Computing Centre (P) Ltd., Trichy	
109.	Krishna Inst. Of Informatics Tech Lt., Guntur	
110.	Centre for Career Development, Vijayawada	
111.	Bureau of Data Processing Systems, Vijayawada	
112.	Trend Education Academy (P) Ltd., Warangal	
113.	Datapro Information Technology, Coimbatore	
114.	Shakti Inst. of information Tech. Coimbatore	
115.	Tanmay Computers & Software Pvt. Ltd., Madras	
116.	Datapro Information Technology, Cochin	
117.	Datapro Information Technology, Cochin	
118.	Abex Computer Services Pvt. Ltd., Agra	
119.	Shakti Inst. of Information Tech., Erode	

Sl. No.	Organisation
1	2
120.	Calicut Inst. of Info. Tech. (P) Ltd., Calicut
121.	Apple Industries Ltd., Bangalore
122.	Central India Computers, Nagpur
123.	Scorpio Systems, Nagpur
124.	Dalta Information Services Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh
125.	Intersoft Professional ACE Centre, Chandigarh
126.	N I I T, Bombay
127.	Datapro Information Technology, Salem
128.	National Institute of Comptech, Quilon
129.	Kings Computer Division, Kottarakara
130.	MDPS Computer Training Centre, Tirur
131.	M.M.N.S.S. Computer Training Centre, Perumbavoor
132.	Data Systems Research Foundation, Pune

Cable T.V. Network

6689. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYAR-
AGHAVAN
SHRI RAM NARESH
SINGH:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private parties engaged in the cable T.V. network covering various kind of programmes including the screening of foreign films through video cassette in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to regulate the private business engaged in the screening of various foreign films and other programmes through cable TV network; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAVYAS)

(a) No permission is required to set up a Cable T V Network within private premises. The details of the private parties engaged in this activity are, therefore, not available with the Government.

(b) and (c). The distribution of programmes by the Cable TV Networks is regulated at present under various provisions contained in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Indian Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Copyright Act, 1957, as amended from time to time.

Air Station at Palaghat

6690. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an AIR station at Palaghat in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAVYAS)

(a) No, Sir. There is no such approved scheme at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present more than half of Palaghat district in Kerala receives primary grade day time radio coverage from 20 KW MW transmitter located at Trichur. Steps have taken to augment the power of this transmitter to 100 KW. On its commissioning, practically the whole of Palaghat district will stand covered by radio coverage.

Overcharging by Drug Companies for anti-TB drugs.

6691. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some drugs companies are overcharging for anti-TB drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN). (a) and (b). Government has not received any complaints regarding overcharging of anti-TB formulations. However, there are some reports of overcharging in respect of anti-TB bulk drugs. The matter is being examined in consultation with the concerned State Drug Control Administration, and action under

DPCO, 1987 as well as Essential Commodities Act, 1955 as the case may be, if required will be initiated by the department.

Loans to Customers by Maruti Udyog Limited

6692. SHRI GURUD-AS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has decided to provide loans to customers for buying 1000 cc cars;

(b) if so, the maximum amount of loan to be sanctioned per customer; and

(c) the rate of interest and mode of repayment thereof?

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

(b) The Maximum amount of loan that a customer can avail of is 70% of the invoice value of the car.

(c) The interest rate currently fixed is 22% per annum on reducing balance. The mode of repayment is through collection of equal monthly instalments by way of post-dated cheques from the customer.

Issue of Licences to Companies for Expansion

6693. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences/permission for expansion were issued to several Indian companies needing foreign technical know-how or imported raw materials on the conditions of phased manufacturing programme to bring some improvement and reduce imports; and

(b) if so, the number of such companies and the number out of them that have fulfilled the commitments given to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J.KURIEN) (a) and (b). In order to ensure speedy indigenisation of the required components and raw materials and satisfactory absorption of the imported technology, the condition that the phased manufacturing programme should be settled to the satisfaction of the Government used to be stipulated in the industrial approvals, such as, foreign collaboration approvals issued in the past. Actual implementation is monitored by the technical authorities, such as DGTD and the Import Licensing Authorities. No centralised data of such cases is maintained in the Ministry of Industry. According to the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the table of the House on 24th Jul, 1991, the system of phased manufacturing programmes run on an administrative case by case basis will not be applicable to new projects. Existing Projects with such programmes will continue to be governed by them.

[*Translation*]

Grants to CFSI

6694: SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:
SHRI RAM SHARN
YADAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants given to childrens Film Society of India during each of the last two years;

(b) the steps taken to check the proper utilisation of grants by the Society and pro-

duction of various types of films by it;

(c) whether the society has changed its working system of film production by producing three level programme; and

(d) if so, the details there of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):
(a) Grants given to children's Film Society, India during 1989-90 and 1990-91 were as follows:-

Year	Plan	Non-Plan
1989-90	Rs.121,08,000	21,56,000
1990-91	Rs.121,98,000	19,69,000

(b) All production proposals are first vetted by the Script Committee. Proposals cleared by Script Committee are placed before the Executive Council together with the film production budget for approval. Proper utilisation of funds is further monitored through contract agreements. Chairperson personally previews the film units completion and makes suggestions for its improvement wherever necessary. This ensures proper utilisation of funds and quality of films produced,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Licences to SC/ST , For Electronic Units

6695. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue licences to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs for setting up of new electronic units in the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not rise.

Free of cost Television sets to panchayats.

6696. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide financial assistance to the States to make available free of cost television sets to each panchayat or groups of villages;

(b) if so, the names of those states to which the assistance has been provided for the purpose during each of the last three years; and

(c) the names of those States which have not yet implemented the said scheme and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS).

(a) No, Sir, There is no such approved scheme at present with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

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

[English]

Declaration of Chitradurga and Kolar Districts as no Industry Districts

6697. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for declaring Chitradurg and Kolar Districts in Karnataka as no industry districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN: (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to declare any district/area as a No Industry District Including Chitradurg and Kolar.

Telecast of TV Serial Jesus Christ

6698. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of INFOERMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Doordarshan propose to start telecast of the serial 'Jesus Christ'; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). No TV serial under the title "Jesus Christ" has been approved by Door-darshan. However, they have approved a sponsored TV serial titled "Stories from the Bible". The producers have not yet submitted the first four episodes of this Serial. The scheduling of the Serial would be done after the first four episodes have been previewed and found suitable in all respects.

[Translation]

Industrially backward areas in Maharashtra

6699. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities provided in backward areas of Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the central capital assistance approved by the Union Government for these areas; and

(c) the details of the proposed facilities to be provided to the units of small scale industries for undertaking the development of these backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Under the growth Centre Scheme announced by the Government in June, 1988 for industrialisation of backward areas, Maharashtra has been allocated 5 growth centres which would be located one each in the districts of Akola, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded and Ratnagiri.

In addition, the Maharashtra state Industrial Development Corporation is providing infrastructural facilities for industrialisa-

tion of backward/rural areas. The state Government offers a package of assistance including subsidy on fixed assets, deferment of Sales Tax etc, for entrepreneurs setting up industrial units in backward areas. The small Industries Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) is also offering financial, technical and other assistance to entrepreneurs for establishing industries.

(b) During the 7th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 1,256.55 lakhs was released to the government of Maharashtra as central capital assistance. Another Rs. 460.90 lakhs was released to the state for centrally aided projects during the same period.

(c) Government have announced policy measures for promoting and strengthening small industries which includes, among others, a scheme of Integrated Development (including technological back-up services) of small scale industries with the active participation of State Governments and financial institutions.

[English]

Chemical Industry In Orissa

6700. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal of the Government of Orissa pending with the Union Government for clearance in the field of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) the time by which the proposals are proposed to be cleared;

(c) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a new chemical industry in Orissa during the Eighth Five Year Plan, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No, proposal from government of Orissa is pending for clearance in the field of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

HPT In Kutch Area of Gujarat

6701. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken to set up a powerful TV relay centre in border areas of Kutch in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS) A high power (10KW) TV transmitter (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter) with its antennae mounted on a 300 M high RCC tower is under establishment at Bhuj in Kutch district of Gujarat. The work for this project was awarded in March, 1989 but was suspended by the contractor in Nov., 1989 after a geological fault was observed during the course of excavation of foundation. Revised location for the tower has been finalised and steps have been taken to award the work to another contractor. The required transmitter equipment has been procured . As per present indications, the project is envisaged to be completed during 1994-95.

[Translation]

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in backward areas by SC/ST

6702. SHRI RAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special arrangements for entrepreneurs of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been made by the Union Government/Various agencies of the Union Government like Khadi Gramodyog Commission to set up small scale industries in backward areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) and (b) As far as KVI sector is concerned, some of its activities, such as village leather, non-edible oil, seed collection, bee-keeping, fibre woollen khadi, weaving tassar silk etc. primarily benefit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. KVIC relatively pays more attention to hilly, border, backward, remote and inaccessible areas and has its regional offices in these areas to cater to the needs of hills and backward areas. KVIC is taking up special programmes in selected districts of the country with sizeable population of SC/ST.

Some of the specific steps include provision for 65% grant and 35% loan for purchase of machinery and equipment and 50% grant and 50% loan for construction of building, workshop, godown etc. for institutions having 100% SC/ST or working exclusively for SC/ST.

[English]

Declaration of Delhi as 'No industry Zone'

6703. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi has been declared a

'No Industry Zone';

(b) if so, when was that decision taken;

(c) whether attention has been drawn to the advertisements appearing in the Hindustan Times of August 18, 1991 regarding setting up of industries in Delhi by some private entrepreneurs;

(d) the steps taken to see that these industries do not come up in Delhi but are persuaded to go to rural areas; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Delhi Administration in the recent past has taken some steps to discourage multiplication of industrial units which are as follows:- (i) A decision was taken in 1987 that no Licence for setting up of medium and large scale industries in Delhi should be issued. Only non-polluting small scale industries are to be permitted. (ii) In 1989, a ceiling of 88 HP in small scale sector was imposed for the purpose of registration. (iii) Also in 1989, a decision was taken not to set up any new industrial Areas/Estates. (iv) In the non-conforming areas, SSI registration of hazardous/obnoxious/pollutant industries is not allowed.

(c) to (e). With regard to the two advertisements which appeared in the Hindustan Times on 18th August, 1991 for acquisition of Shed/Land, it may be stated that in the event of units proposing to set up units in the small scale sector, they would be permitted to do so within the parameters mentioned above.

[*Translation*]

Import Of Spare Parts For Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

6704. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total cost of the spare parts imported in the year 1984-85 for Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant;

(b) whether spare parts worth Rs. 1.43 crores have not yet been utilised and are getting obsolete as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons of non-utilisation of these spare parts; and

(d) the steps taken to check the unnecessary import of spare parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The approximate expenditure in the Financial year 1984-85 on imports of Rajasthan Atomic Station (RAPS) is about Rs. 224 lakhs.

(b) The spare parts referred to and worth Rs. 143 lakhs are mainly for turbine generator governing system of RAPS 1 and

2. These spares cover the requirement for full life time and are to be kept in stock as insurance Spares for replacement whenever necessary. These will not become obsolete at any stage.

(c) and (d). Spare parts are imported only when there is a need for their use. However, certain selected critical items are stocked to ensure continued operation of the station and avoid down time.

Foreign Exchange Earned By TV Serials:

6705. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Doordarshan serials which have earned foreign exchange as profit during last two years,

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned so far; and

(c) the names of the countries where these serials are being telecast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS): (a) to (c) The required details are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

According to Doordarshan, during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91, Doordarshan has sold rights mentioned against the following serials in different territories as mentioned below :

S.No.	Name of serial	Rights sold	Territories
1.	Trishna	Cable Television	Washington, USA.
2.	Ghaploo Banta	Cable Television	Washington, USA.
3.	Jaan Afat Mein	Cable Television	Washington, USA
4.	Pee Cee Aur Maucee	Cable Television	Washington, USA
5.	Chunni	Home Video/Cable TV Pay TV	USA, UK and Canada
6.	Choli Daman	Home Video/Cable TV Pay TV	USA, UK, and Canada
7.	Sanjha Chulha	Home Video/Cable TV Pay TV	USA, UK, and Canada
8.	Dil Dariya	Home Video/Cable TV Pay TV	USA, UK, and Canada

S.No.	Name of serial	Right sold	Territories
9.	Katha Sagar	TV rights	UAE, Nepal
10.	Zindgi-Zindgi	TV rights	UAE

N.B. in respect of Sl. Nos. 10 and 11, Doordarshan marketed these serials on behalf of right holders.

2. Doordarshan earned US \$ 60,000/- from these sales.

3. Doordarshan does not have the information whether the serials have already been telecast in these territories.

Expansion Of T.V. Coverage In Uttar Pradesh

6706. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand Doordarshan coverage in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names for the places where the expansion is likely to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Whereas schemes for the replacement of the existing low power TV transmitter at Bareilly by a high power transmitter and establishment of a TV transposer at Mussoorie are already under implementation in Uttar Pradesh, it is also planned to establish two more TV transmitters in the State, one each at Chaukhutia and Sikan-derpur. Any further expansion of TV coverage in the State depends upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

[English]

Manufacture of 'Shankh'

6707. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation has been manufacturing cotton seed oil and marketing it under the trade name of 'Shankh';

(b) if so, the date since when the manufacturing was undertaken; and

(c) the sale price of the product fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) It was launched on 15 January, 1991.

(c) Current, maximum retail price of 'Shankh' refined Cotton seed oil is Rs 605/- per 15 kg. tin and Rs. 42/- per 1 kg. poly pack.

[Translation]

Civil Services Examination, 1990

6708. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates appeared in the Civil Services Examination, 1990 and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of posts of India Administrative Service Cadre were to be filled up through this Examination and the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been filled up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Information is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Examination	Total No. candidates appeared	No. of General candidates	No. of SC candidates	No. of ST candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1990	1,58,074	1,20,880	29,320	7,874
2.	Civil Services (Main) Examination	10,121	7,931	1,465	725
(b) Information is given below:					
General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total		
83	16	8	107		

(c) Officers for all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates have been issued.

T.V. Studio In Patna

6709. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up a T.V. studio in Patna:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposed studio would start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A full-fledged TV Studio Centre, in replacement of the existing interim set-up, is already under implementation at Patna. The Centre comprises of a main studio and a smaller studio of about 370 Sq. M and 50 Sq. area respectively alongwith other associated facilities to be equipped with professional grade colour equipment. As the present indications, the Centre is envisaged to be commissioned into service during 1993-94.

(c) Does not arise.

Babrala Fertiliser Factory U.P.

6710. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total production capacity, investment and the date of starting production in Babrala fertiliser Factory in district Badaun, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total number of persons pro-

posed to be provided jobs in this factory;

(c) whether the Government propose to give priority to local people in jobs; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The factory will have a production capacity of 7.42 lakh tonnes of urea per annum. The investment envisaged in the Project report was approximately Rs. 750.00 crore. The project is likely to be commissioned in 1993-94.

(b) The total number of employees in direct employment in the unit when it goes into production is expected to be around 350. This will, however, not include contractual labour, the number of which would vary.

(c) and (d) The company will consider preferential employment of as many local people as possible, subject to fulfilment of job requirements.

[English]

Workers in Mining and Allied Machineries Corporation.

6711. SHRI HARDHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to off-load 1700 workers of Mining and Allied Machineries Corporation Ltd. (MAMC) at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to improve the situation at the factory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The liquidity position of the Company has been critical for quite some time which has affected the operations of the company. To obviate the present liquidity crunch, Government is providing plan and non-plan funds, increase in cash credit limit with the banks and also inter-corporate loans, etc.

[Translation]

USSR Aid For Space Technology

6712. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. have proposed to increase the amount of its aid to India for improving space technology for scientific purposes;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

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

Telecast Of Foreign Films

6713. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign films telecast by Delhi Doordarshan during 1990; and

(b) the foreign films received free cost and the films for which royalty was paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): (a) and (b). A list of foreign films telecast by Delhi Doordarshan during 1990 is attached. Five films among them (S.Nos 1,3,5,12 & 16) were received free of cost and the remaining on payment of royalty.

STATEMENT

Foreign Films Telecast From Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi During 1990

S.No	Name of Film
1	2
1.	The Lost Singing*
2.	A Hunting Accident
3.	Meet John Doe*
4.	Jungle Book
5.	Late Autumn*
6.	A Nos Amours
7.	39 Steps
8.	Portrait of Jennie
9.	Blithe Spirit
10.	A Woman of Paris
11.	Survivors
12.	Makioka Sisters*

Cinema Houses in Delhi

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of Film</i>
1	2
13.	Andrei Rublyov
14.	Death of Adolf Hitler
15.	Hanna K
16.	Equinox Flower*
17.	Que Viva Mexico
18.	Inspector General
19.	Mandela
20.	Scarlet Primpernal
21.	Sleeping Beauty
22.	Catherine The Great
23.	Adventures of Tom Sawyer
24.	The Man who knew too much
25.	Intermeze
26.	Love in Exile
27.	M
28.	Strike
29.	Blackmail
30.	Poem Of Dance
31.	Ecstasy

6714. DR LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister Of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of cinema house in Delhi;

(b) the income earned by Government every year from these cinema house in the form of entertainment tax:

(c) whether the entertainment tax earned by the Government is th same as was received earlier;

(d) the extent of increase made in the rate of tickets by owners of the cinema houses during the current year;

(e) whether this increase has been made after obtaining the approval of the Govern-ment; and

(f) if not, the details of the action taken against the owners of cinema houses of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) There are 74 cinemas in the Union Territory of Delhi (65 Permanent and 9 temporary). Details of their names and locations are in the attached statement -I

(b) The income earned by the Govern-ment from these cinema houses for last nine years in given is the statement-II

(c) No, Sir. These has been an increase

Received free of cost

in the amount of entertainment tax earned every year.

made by owners of cinema houses during the current year.

(d) There has been an increase of approximately 30% in the rate of tickets

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT — I

List of Cinema Theatres

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
1.	Aakash	Azadpur, Delhi.
2.	Amba	Subzimandi, Delhi.
3.	Ajanta	Subash Nagar, New Delhi.
4.	Alankar	Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
5.	Alpana	Model Town, Delhi.
6.	Anupam	Saket, New Delhi.
7.	Batra	Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi
8.	Chanakya	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
9.	Chand	Trilok Puri, Delhi.
10.	Delite	Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
11.	Excelsior	Quazi Hauz, Delhi.
12.	Eros	Jangpura, New Delhi.
13.	Golcha	Darya Gunj , New Delhi.
14.	Gianand	G.T. Road, Shahdra, Delhi.
15.	Gagan	Nand Nagri, Delhi.
16.	Grandlay	New Friends Colony, New Delhi.
17.	Imperial	Paharganj, New Delhi
18.	Jubilee	Fountain, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
19.	Jagat	Jama Masjid, Delhi.
20.	Janak	Jankpuri, New Delhi.
21.	Kalamandir	Mangolpur, Delhi.

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
22.	Khanna	Paharganj, New Delhi
23.	Kumar	Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
24.	Kusal	Jahangirpuri, Delhi.
25.	Liberty	Dev Nagar, New Delhi.
26.	Laxmi-Palace	Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.
27.	Majestic	Chandi Chowk, Delhi.
28.	Minerva	Kashmeri Gate, Delhi.
29.	Milan	Karampura, New Delhi.
30.	Moti	Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
31.	Natraj	Moti Nagar, New Delhi.
32.	Naaz	Jhandawalan, New Delhi.

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
33.	New Amar	Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
34.	New Filmistan	Model Basti, New Delhi.
35.	Novelty	S.P. Mukherji Marg, Delhi.
36.	Odeon	Connaught Place, New Delhi
37.	Palace	Roshanara Road, Delhi.
38.	Paras	Nehru Place, New Delhi.
39.	Air Force	Palam, New Delhi.
40.	Payal	Naraina Vihar, New Delhi.
41.	Plaza	Connaught Place, New Delhi.
42.	Priya	Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
43.	Rachna	Rajendra Place, New Delhi.

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
44.	Race Course	Rajendra Place, New Delhi.
45.	Radhu Palace	Luxmi Nagar, Shahdra, Delhi.
46.	Radhu Talkies	G.T. Road, Shahdra, Delhi.
47.	Regal	Connaught Place, New Delhi.
48.	Rivoli	Connaught Place, New Delhi.
49.	Ritz	I.S.B.T. Delhi.
50.	Robin	Subzimandi, Delhi.
51.	Samrat	Shakurpur, Delhi.
52.	Sapna	Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
53.	Sangam	R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
54.	Savitri	Greater Kailash, New Delhi.

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
55.	Shalimar	Ashram, New Delhi.
56.	Shiela	Paharganj, New Delhi.
57.	Stadium	Mathura Road, New Delhi.
58.	Sudarshan	Gautam Nagar, New Delhi.
59.	Satyam	Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.
60.	Sonia	Vikas Puri, New Delhi.
61.	Uphaar	Green Park, New Delhi.
62.	Vishal	Raja Garden, New Delhi.
63.	Vivek	Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
64.	Virat	Dakshinpur, New Delhi.
65.	Westend	Baratooti, Delhi.

S.No.	Name of Cinema	Address
1	2	3
<i>Temporary Cinemas</i>		
1.	Chanderlok	Gobindpuri, New Delhi
2.	Kalyan	Brahmpuri, Ghonda, Shahdra, Delhi.
3.	Lokesh	Nangloi, Delhi.
4.	Raaj	Chokhandi, Delhi.
5.	Seble	Badarpur Border, Delhi.
6.	Shobha	Nangloi, Delhi.
7.	Suraj	Najafgarh, New Delhi.
8.	Swaran	Pandav Road, Shahdra.
9.	Vijay	Azadpur, Delhi.

STATEMENT - II**Details of Entertainment Tax Collected from Cinema Halls During 1982-83 to 1990-91**

Sl. No.	Year	Entertainment tax collected from Cinema Halls
1	2	3
1.	1982-83	Rs. 10,85,63,819.00
2.	1983-84	Rs. 9,62,10,282.00
3.	1984-85	Rs. 9,59,70,203.00
4.	1985-86	Rs. 11,31,61,575.00
5.	1986-87	Rs. 11,42,35,730.00
6.	1987-88	Rs. 12,19,73,270.00
7.	1988-89	Rs. 12,97,87,868.00
8.	1989-90	Rs. 13,79,84,573.00
9.	1990-91	Rs. 14,15,32,368.00

[English]

Bi-Lingual Computer Processing Facility In Indian Missions

6715. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Indian missions abroad have bi-lingual computer processing facility; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to start any time-bound programme to provide bi-lingual computing facility and training in Indian missions abroad; and

(c) whether there are adequate computing facilities and technical manpower support to ensure full bi lingual computerisation and development of advanced technology and strategic information Data base to provide right kind of information to right kind of agencies in India without loss of time?

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

(b) and (c), The requisite facilities and training are being provided in a phased manner and on a case by case basis keeping in view all aspects of Government's need for relevant information in a timely fashion.

[Translation]

T.V. Serial 'Krishna'

6716. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether approval to make serial

'Krishna' for Doordarshan has been sought by any producer;

(b) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). Doordarshan has received a proposal for a T.V. Serial titled "Krishna" for approval under its new sponsorship scheme. Doordarshan has initiated the examination of the proposals received under this scheme.

[English]

Application Of Science And Technology For Poor

6717. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) the application of science and technology in relation to improvement of quality of life of people living below the poverty line;

(b) whether any practical application have been attempted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with th results of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) In order to demonstrate the efficacy of science & technology inputs to bring about improvement in the quality of life of the rural masses, Government have launched projects with the objectives of generating employment, achieving enhanced income and bringing about reduction of drudgery.

(b) Many of programmes have found successful practical application in rural and tribal areas.

(c) Some of the successful practical applications are in the fields of aquaculture, forestry, embryo transfer technology, bio-fertilizers, manpower development and training programmes, rural electronics employment programmes, remote sensing, integrated resource planning, non-conventional energy (biogas, gassifiers, solar cookers etc.) sericulture, low cost housing, pottery, medicinal plants, land and water management, mass employment generation, science & technology entrepreneurship development and integrated waste management.

Typical of the results are:

- i) Training of 500 fisherman in fish aggregation devices in four states during 1990-91.
- ii) Training of 900 leather artisans in ten states during last two years.
- iii) Generation of 2,762 jobs in a variety of trades all over India under the programme of mass employment generation through science & technology during last one year.
- iv) Generation of 2,235 jobs by establishment of 324 units under Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Scheme from 1985-86 till date.
- v) Training of 500 fisherman in seed raising under the programme of aquaculture in four states during 1990-91.
- vi) Wasteland prioritisation in Brahmaputra and other basins.
- vii) Mulberry crop inventory.

Viii) National Forest Cover Mapping.

ix) All India Coordinated programme in Water, Health and Sanitation.

National Cooperative Consumer Federation

6718. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the number of branches of the National Cooperative Consumer Federation located in different States;

(b) the main objectives thereof;

(c) whether the branches of National Co-operative Consumer Federation are not functioning satisfactorily;

(d) if so, the steps taken to revamp the branches of N.C.C.F.; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIKAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) Presently the National Cooperative Consumer Federation (N.C.C.F.) has branches (including processing units) located in Different parts of the country.

(b) The main objective of these branches is to provide supply support to its affiliates so as to enable them to play an effective role in the distributive trade of consumer goods.

(c) Functioning of most of the branches of the National Cooperative Consumer Federation is not satisfactory for a variety of reasons.

(d) and (e). The National Cooperative Consumers Federation has initiated a

number of measures for making the branches viable besides drawing up an action plan. Simultaneously it has also been decided to close down certain uneconomic branches.

Haldia Petrochemical Project

6719. SHRI CHITTA BASU.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rs 3000 crores Haldia Petro Chemical Project would require financial loans from the public sector financial institutions;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since initiated any process for granting such loans; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Financing arrangements for the project are to be made by the implementing company. Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd. have reported that rupee term loans to the extent of Rs. 950 crores have since been committed for the project by Public sector financial institutions.

Research Journal On Electronics In Hindi

6720. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for publishing research journals on electronics in Hindi; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the scheme to promote research publications on electronics in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No Sir.

(b) there is no scheme. at present in the Department of Electronics to promote research publication on Electronics in Hindi.

Scientific and Technical Services As Organised Service

6721. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make Scientific and Technical Services in the various Technical Departments as an organised service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no proposal to make the Scientific and Technical Services in the Science and Technology Departments an organised service.

(b) and (c). The Government has introduced personnel policies for the Scientists in Science and Technology Departments keeping in view the specialised needs of these organisations. Instead of vacancy-based promotions as in the organised services, a scheme of Flexible Complementing/merit promotion exists in the Sciences and Technology departments. Under this scheme, a scientist becomes eligible for in-situ promotion after completion of the prescribed period of residence.

Extension of Officials Of Bharat Bhar Udyog Nigam Limited

6722. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. have taken permission from the Government in regard to extension of services of some officials;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps to be taken in the this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Since the formation of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (BBUNL) six officers of BBUNI and its subsidiary companies have been given extensions. Out of these, five were with the approval of the Government. In one case the extension was given with the approval of the Board of Directors of the concerned company, due to exigencies of work.

Extension To Managing Director, Burn Standard Company and Director, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

6723. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will The PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Managing Director, Burn Standard Co. Ld and Director (Finance), Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited whose terms expired in June, 1990 and July, 1991 respectively were given extension without approval of the Government;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the reasons for giving such extensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Expenditure Of District Industries Centres

6724. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please^d to state:

(a) the basis structure of the administrative expenditure of District Industrial Centres at the time of its inception in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the share of the Centre in the administrative expenditure thereof; and

(c) if so, the amount of the share being contributed to the District Industrial Centres by the Union and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The basic structure of the administrative expenditure of the District Industries Centre at the time of their inception in the country was as follows:-

- (1) The Govt. of India will provide:
 - (i) Non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs per DIC for construction of a building for office accommodation for the staff of the Districts Industries Centre.
 - (ii) Non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for meeting the expenditure on furniture and fixtures, office equipment vehicles (Preferably diesel operated Jeeps). etc.
 - (iii) Recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 3.75 lakhs

subject to corresponding contribution by the State Government of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per Centre. Where the recurring expenditure on the DIC set up is less than Rs. 5 % lakhs, the contribution from the Centre would be limited to 75% thereof.

- (2) The rest of the administrative expenditure on the DIC Scheme was to be borne by the State Govts.

The extent of Central assistance to the administrative expenditure of DICs has subsequently been revised. The last revision was made in the year 1985-86. The sharing of expenditure, at present, is as follows:-

- (1) Govt. of India will provide:

- (i) Rs. 4 lakhs for recurring establishment expenditure per DIC per year and
- (ii) Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC (one time payment) under the non-recurring expenditure for the new DICs to be sanctioned as well as to those that have not completed the construction of their building up to 31.3.85 or 50% of total expenditure, whichever is less.

- (2) Rest of the expenditure will be borne by the States. In the case of UTs, however, the Central assistance would be on 100%

basis subject to approved expenditure pattern and availability of the funds with the Central Budget.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt. to enhance the share of the Centre in the administrative expenditure of the District Industries Centres.

[English]

Implementation Of New Industrial Policy In Public Sector Undertakings

6725. SHRI CHINNASWAMY SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unions of the various Public Sector Undertakings have been trying to oppose the implementation of the new Industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. However, the reservations of the labour unions on the industrial policy were allayed by the Finance Minister during his meeting with the labour leaders on 17.8.1991.

(b) Does not arise.

Performance Of Units Of C.C.I.

6726. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry is experiencing a period of high profits and dividends;

(b) if so, whether the cement units

under the Cement Corporation of India have improved the performance and profitability;

(c) if so, whether any probe into their working has been conducted; and

(d) whether the Cooperation of the workers and their union have been obtained in its efforts for improving the performance of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The cement industry by and large is having a better period as compared to previous years.

(b) The production of CCI has gone up from the level of 24.77 lakhs tonnes in 1988-89 to 28.67 lakh tonnes in 1990-91. During the said period, the operating profit has gone up from Rs. 3.46 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 38.54 crores in 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All out efforts are being made to obtain the cooperation of the workers and their unions.

Production Of Cement

6727. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 21, 1991 to SQ no. 500 and state:

(a) the total actual production of cement in the country during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and the expected production during 1991-92;

(b) the quantity of cement imported or exported during the last two years and envisaged in the current year;

(c) the formula for the fixation of the retail price of cement; and

(d) the estimated unit cost of production and ex-factory price on the assumption of 100 per cent capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The actual cement production during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and target of production for 1991-92 are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total production (Including Mini sector and white cement units) (in million tonnes)</i>
1989-90	45.80
1990-91	48.90 (Provisional)
1991-92	55.00 (Target)

(b) The information regarding quantity of cement exported and imported during the

last 2 years and that envisaged in the current year is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Import (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Export</i>
1989-90	-	1.68
1990-91	-	2.65
1991-92	-	5.00 (Expected)

(c) At present, there is no control on price and distribution of cement.

(d) The actual cost of production varies from region to region and from one cement unit to another, depending on process employed, age and location of the plant, cost of inputs etc. Under these circumstances, it is not practicable to indicate cost of production of cement factories.

[*Translation*]

Appointment Of Correspondent Of AIR And Doordarshan in Pupri, Bihar

6728. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a correspondent for Akashvani and Doordarshan in Pupri sub-divisional head-quarter in District Sitamarhi of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to link the problem ridden, backward and sensitive area of Pupri sub-division of Sitamarhi with Akashvani and Doordarshan for creating goodwill;

(c) if so, by when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):
(a) No, Sir, there is no proposal at present.

(b) to (d). Sitamarhi district is fully covered by All India Radio, Darbhanga. As regards Doordarshan, besides Low power TV Transmitter functioning at Sitamarhi, parts of Sitamarhi district receive TV service from the High power Transmitter at Muzaffarpur. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas of Sitamarhi district would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

[*English*]

Heavy Industry In Keonjhar, Sundergarh And Mayurbhanj Districts Of Orissa

6729. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no heavy industry in Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa despite the large scale availability of labour in this area; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to or have any proposal under consideration to set up heavy industries in these areas during 1991-92 to provide employment to the poor people?

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

KURIEN): (a) and (b), Industrialisation of a particular district is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. During the 7th Plan period, 83 new large and medium industries with an investment of about Rs. 429 crores had gone into production in Orissa. In the years 1988-90, 6 Letters of Intent and 1 Industrial Licence have been issued for setting up industries in Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts of the State.

In October, 1989, Government sanctioned a modernisation programme at a cost of Rs. 2,461 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant in Sundergarh District. The Project is under implementation.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate Of Orissa

6730. **SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Orissa is much less as compared to the other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the integrated growth rate of various States during the last three financial years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for

increasing the growth rate of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The rank of Orissa among the States grouped according to the growth rate of net state domestic product during the three years 1987-88 to 1989-90 is shown in the attached statement. The position of the State has changed from year to year.

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

(c) The State-wise growth rate of net State Domestic product and the growth rate of the national income of the country during 1987-88 to 1989-90 is given in attached statement.

(d) Orissa State has been implementing development plans for increasing the growth rate. These plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. and also implementation of direct employment generation programmes to increase the income of poor people.

STATEMENT

Growth Rates in Net State Domestic Product and the
Ranking of the States/U.T. (in descending order)

Growth Rate Percent per Annum at Constant Prices of 1980-81

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1987-88	Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1988-89	Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90
					(P)			(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sikkim	20.63	1.	Rajasthan	45.77	1.	Assam	11.30
2.	Madhya Pradesh	14.95	2.	Gujarat	37.94	2.	Himachal Pradesh	11.00
3.	Nagaland	10.77	3.	Haryana	24.22	3.	Maharashtra	9.99
4.	Andhra Pradesh	9.19	4.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.02	4.	Punjab	9.26
5.	Meghalaya	9.05	5.	Orissa	14.95	5.	Tripura	7.30
6.	Tripura	8.35	6.	Nagaland	11.45	6.	Orissa	6.03
7.	Maharashtra	8.16	7.	Karnataka	10.58	7.	Kerala	5.51
8.	Manipur	6.51	8.	Andhra Pradesh	9.90	8.	West Bengal	4.82

1987-88	1988-89	1989-90						
Sl. No.	Sl. No.	Sl. No.						
State/U.T.	State/U.T.	State/U.T.						
	(P)	(Q)						
1	2	3						
2	3	4						
3	4	5						
4	5	6						
5	6	7						
6	7	8						
7	8	9						
8	9	10						
9.	Goa	6.45	9.	Maharashtra	9.22	9.	Goa	4.74
10.	Delhi	6.17	10.	Uttar Pradesh	9.09	10.	Andhra Pradesh	4.11
11.	Assam	5.50	11.	Bihar	8.70	11.	Karnataka	3.59
12.	Tamil Nadu	5.34	12.	Madhya Pradesh*	8.69	12.	Uttar Pradesh	3.25
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.25	13.	Kerala	7.94	13.	Meghalaya	3.09
14.	Karnataka	5.14	14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.45	14.	Haryana	3.06
15.	Punjab	4.93	15.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.71	15.	Pondicherry	2.04
16.	Pondicherry	4.74	16.	Tripura	6.41	16.	Gujarat	1.45
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3.11	17.	Manipur	5.76	17.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.33
18.	West Bengal	3.08	18.	Punjab	5.63	18.	Madhya Pradesh*	0.10

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1987-88	Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1988-89	Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989-90
					(P)			(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Kerala	2.58	19.	Tamil Nadu	5.23	19.	Tamil Nadu	-0.01
20.	Himachal Pradesh	-0.89	20.	Meghalaya	4.97	20.	Manipur	-0.33
21.	Orissa	-1.44	21.	Goa	4.72	21.	Rajasthan	-2.90
22.	Haryana	-2.07	22.	West Bengal	4.39	22.	Bihar	-3.78
23.	Bihar	-6.10	23.	Assam	2.02			
24.	Rajasthan	-6.88	24.	Pondicherry	0.70			
25.	Gujarat	-8.59						
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	-12.62						
	All India (Growth in net National Product)	3.99			11.24			5.17
Q	: Quick Estimates		P	: Provisional				

* : Based on old (1970-71) series

Note:- Growth rates are worked out from the estimates of per capita income at constant (1980-81) prices for all the States except Madhya Pradesh which are at constant (1970-71) prices. Estimates of Madhya Pradesh are not comparable with other states. Mizoram does not prepare estimates of Net Domestic income at constant prices and therefore excluded in the above comparison.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments for State estimates and Central Statistical Organisation for All India per capita income (Net national product at factor cost).

[English]

Accountability Of Bureaucrats

6731. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the bureaucrats accountable for their actions / role in the formulation of the Government policy and execution thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Accountability of bureaucrats for their actions / role in the formulation of Government policy and execution thereof is built into the relevant laws, rules and regulations including the conduct and discipline rules governing the various services. As part of the detailed plan of action for implementation of Point 20 of the 20-point Programme, 1986, steps have already been taken to enforce accountability more effectively. These include.

Preparation of action plans and monitoring the implementation of the these plans on monthly/quarterly basis.

Fixation of levels fortaking decision on various categories of cases and the channel of their submission.

Revision of the format of the annual confidential report to provide for objective appraisal of the officer reported upon.

Promotion Of foreign Investment

6732. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed to constitute "a Board for promoting foreign investment"; if so, the details of the Scheme with its objectives;

(b) whether the Board has formulated the criteria for identifying potential areas where foreign investment is required; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the general policy of the Government towards the companies with less than 40 per cent foreign equity and those with more than 51 per cent foreign equity; and

(d) the areas opened to the companies with more than 51 per cent foreign equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The policy on foreign investment has been enunciated in paras 24, 25, 26 and 39 of the Statement of Industrial Policy tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991.

In pursuance of para 39 B (v) of the Statement, Government have constituted a Foreign Investment Promotion Board. The objective of the Board is to invite and facilitate investment in India by international companies in projects which are considered to be of benefit to the Indian economy and do not fall within the parameters of the existing policy for clearance of foreign investment proposals. The functions of the Board include inter alia establishment of contact with and inviting selected international companies to invest in India in appropriate ventures. The programme of investment would include activities such as manufacturing; marketing, designing and export promotion; energy conservation; technological upgradation and modernisation; infrastructure development; better utilisation of raw materials and natural resources; substantial increase in employment.

National Research Development Corporation

6733. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the broad objectives of the National Research Development Corporation;

(b) whether the National Research Development Corporation also commercialises the Indigenous technologies;

(c) if so, the technologies sold to various entrepreneurs and foreign companies during the last three years and the value realised from each technology thus sold; and

(d) the studies undertaken by the National Research Development Corporation in the field of electronics and pharmaceuticals during the last three years and the charges paid for each study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The broad objectives of the National Research Development Corporation (NRCD) are given in the attached statement-I

(b) NRDC licenses indigenous technologies to Industry for commercialisation.

(c) The technologies licensed to various entrepreneurs during the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91) and the money value realised from each technology licensed, are in the attached statement II. The corresponding information in regard to foreign companies is given in the attached statement III.

(d) The studies got undertaken by the Corporation by external agencies in the fields of Electronics and Pharmaceuticals during the last three years and the charges paid for each study are given in the attached statement IV. However, the Corporation itself has undertaken several studies in-house of which a Project Report on Thick Film Hybrid Micro Circuits is a case in point in the areas of Electronics.

STATEMENT - I.**OBJECTIVES OF NRDC**

- Commercialisation of Laboratory know-how
- Provide Technology Development Loans for setting up Pilot Plant to prove/scale-up laboratory processes prior to commercialisation.
- Licence indigenous technologies to industry
- Participate in equity to facilitate formation of new ventures using indigenous technologies
- **PROMOTION AND COMMERCIALISATION OF INVENTIONS**
- Provide financial support to prospective inventors
- Award meritorious inventions
- Assist inventors in commercialisation and patenting
- **DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF RURAL TECHNOLOGY**
- Identify, prove and demonstrate selected rural technologies
- Assist in commercialisation of selected rural technologies
- **EXPORT OF TECHNOLOGY**
- Promote export of technologies successfully commercialised in India.

— Execute turnkey projects abroad based on indigenous technologies

— Project India as a source of technology

• **DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

— Provide information on indigenous technologies

— Organise training programmes for Technology Development and Transfer

— Hold exhibitions, publish periodicals, arrange audio-visuals to popularise indigenous technologies

STATEMENT - II

Technologies Licensed by NRDC over the Three year Period 1989-89 to 1990-91 and Money Value Realised from each

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	100W UHF Transmitting Antennas	0.53
2.	26 Channel RN Receiver (Modification Kit)	1.53
3.	S—Band Signal Generator for TVRO	1.23
4.	Lead Zirconate Titanate for High Powered Transducers	2.03
5.	High/Low Impedance Piezoelectric Accelerometer	0.23
6.	Solar Candle Making Machine	0.03
7.	Construction of Skirted Granular Piles	0.35
8.	Fire Retardant Paint	0.75
9.	Mini Climbing Crane	2.10

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
10.	Silicate based Water Proofing Formulation	0.50
11.	Water Proofing System for Exposed Masonary Lime Concrete Surface	0.10
12.	Corrugated Roofing Sheets from Coir Waste/Wood Wool	0.20
13.	Burning Building Bricks by Semi Mechanised Process including High Draught Kiln	2.60
14.	Improved Burning of Lime Stone	0.07
15.	Bored Compaction Piles	0.75
16.	Concrete Block Making Machine	0.25
17.	Solar Water heater (Large & Domestic Size)	0.05
18.	Brick Making Machine Extrusion	0.25
19.	Oil For Treatment of Psoriasis	0.20

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
20.	Cadmium Selenide Photo Conductive Cells	0.23
21.	Rust Converter	0.35
22.	Anti Corrosive Treatment to Steel Reinforcement Rods	2.03
23.	Aluminium Alloy Anodes, Zinc Alloy and Magnesium Alloy	2.03
24.	Acid Inhibitor in Solid Form	1.25
25.	Corrosion Meter	0.25
26.	Lead Acid Storage Batteries of 6 Volt-100 AH Plate type	0.728
27.	Potassium Iodate	0.23
28.	Zinc Ethyl Silicate Premier	0.15
29.	Copper Plating on Stainless Steel	0.63

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
30.	Succinic Acid	0.35
31.	Nickel Cadmium Batteries (Vented Type) and Sealed Type)	0.90
32.	Magnesium Cuperious Chloride Water Activated Batteries	0.10
33.	Magnesium Silver Chloride Water Activated Batteries	0.20
34.	Ion Selective Electrodes for Silver Cupric and Chloride Ion	0.10
35.	Calcium Halophosphate Daylight Phosphor	0.25
36.	Thick Film Hybrid Micro Circuits	4.50
37	Microprocessor based Electronic Telephone Exchange	6.00
38.	Monochrome TV Picture Tubes	5.00
39.	Fly Ash Bricks	1.10
40.	Wax Emulsion	0.05

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
41.	Pectin from Pectineous Material	0.60
42.	High Gamma BHC (Lindane)	1.00
43.	Garlic Powder	0.80
44.	Instant Mango and Lime Pickle	0.05
45.	Spice Oleoresins	1.00
46.	Spice Oils	0.20
47.	Terpeneless Oil by Chromatographic Method	0.10
48.	Minifume Tablets	0.10
49.	Natural Food Colours	0.40
50.	Synthetic High Aluminium Aggregates	2.50

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
51.	Single Fired Vitreous Type Matt Glazed Ceramic Tiles for Flooring & Facing	1.25
52.	Mica Based Texturised Coating	0.15
53.	Insulating Brcks from Rice Husk	1.20
54.	High Alumina Cement	0.75
55.	Glass Reinforced Gypsum & Plaster of Paris	2.00
56.	Glass Bonded Mica	0.05
57.	Ceramic Colours	0.50
58.	Glass Electrodes for pH, pNa and pk Measurement	0.558
59.	Heat Wheel (Rotary Regenerator) for Max Flue Gas Temp 86C	0.40
60.	High Alumina Cermics	0.50
61.	Sodium Silicate from Rice Husk Ash	0.20

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
62.	Environmental Data Acquisition System	0.05
63.	Lacquer CA	0.10
64.	Myrobalan/Wattle Tanning Extracts	0.25
65.	Sulphited Oil Fat Liquors	0.10
66.	Syntan Pur	0.209
67.	Antifungal Tablets	0.10
68.	Zirconium Salts from Zirconium Sands	0.10
69.	Acrylic Resin Emulsion as Binder "Binder RS"	0.10
70.	Friction Welding Machine	0.50
71.	Rescalite	0.25

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
72.	Non-fade ECG Monitor System	0.15
73.	Miricardioscope	0.05
74.	Cu-zn-Al Shape Memory Alloy	0.20
75.	Electrospot Testing Kit for Ferro and Nonferrous Alloys	0.103
76.	Ultrasonic Hardness Tester	0.15
77.	Magnesium Sulphate (Epsom Salt)	0.30
78.	Table Salt & Dairy Salt	0.05
79.	Sodium Chloride IP & AR	0.10
80.	Dry Chemical Powder for Extinguishing Fires Involving Metals	0.10
81.	Water Testing Field Kit	0.401

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
82.	Dry Shampoo	0.25
83.	Instant Gel	0.403
84.	Microprocessor Trainer Kit	0.25
85.	Educational Robots	0.25
86.	Anti-Resistant Insecticidal Formulations	0.25
87.	Monocrotophos Technical including Monocrotophos 36-WSC	18.75
88.	Cardanol and Other Products based on Cardanol and Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	0.25
89.	Monochloro Acetic Acid	2.50
90.	RE-refining of used IC Engine Crank Case Oil	0.73
91.	Precipitated Silica from rice Husk	0.20

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
92.	Spiral Grooved Grinding Wheels	2.00
93.	Rice Husk Particle Board	10.65
94.	Hypospray Jet Injector	0.10
95.	Bone Stimulator	0.25
96.	Eddy Current Precision Wire Tensioner	0.27
97.	Automatic Charger for Lead Acid batteries	0.05
98.	Foil Type Strain Gauges	0.83
99.	Bonded wire Strain Gauge Column Type Load Cells	0.10
100.	Necebone	0.20
101.	Theophylline, Aminophylline, Caffeine	1.00

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
102.	Ethephon	0.25
103.	Vitamin B6	4.00
104.	Can Sealing Composition Based on Natural Rubbeer	0.30
105.	Radiosonde Thermister	0.25
106.	Chloroscope	0.05
107.	Chlorine Tablets	0.50
108.	Air & Nitrogen Atomised Extra Fine Non-farrous Metal Powders	0.35
109.	Zinc Oxide from Zinc waste such as Zinc Ash/Zinc Hydroxide	0.60
110.	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	10.00
111.	Non Ferrous Metal Powder	0.70

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
112.	Inhibitor Suitable for Pickling of Steels in Hydrochloric Acid Solutions room Temp	0.20
113.	Direct Reduced Iron (Sponge Iron) by VRDR Process	2.00
114.	Black Stamp Cancellation Ink	0.35
115.	Silver Impregnated Graphite Contacts	1.10
116.	Flat Plate Collector	0.10
117.	Liquid Nitrogen Containers	0.15
118.	Flexible Graphite	1.35
119.	Magnetic Tape	0.30
120.	Indelible Ink	0.25
121.	Recovery of Silver from Waste Hypo Solution	0.10

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
122.	Toe Load Measuring Device	0.20
123.	Improved Liquid Fuel Burner	1.00
124.	Synthetic iron Oxide black & Red	0.20
125.	Dichlorovos	2.00
126.	Cardanol & CNSL Based Surface Coatings	0.75
127.	Menthol from Mint Oil	0.20
128.	Silica Gel	0.20
129.	Caffeine from Tea Wastes	0.50
130.	Diosgenin	0.50
131.	Water Filter Candles	1.00

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
132.	Thermographic Paper	1.50
133.	Phosphamidon Technical Including Phosphanidon 85-WSC	2.00
134.	Direct Copy Paper	0.40
135.	Paper Slate	0.10
136.	Handy Layout Technique for Moulding of Banana Fabric Composite	0.05
137.	Partially Defatted Edible Coconut Grating	0.45
138.	High Pungent Fraction and Colour from Indian Spice Oleoresin	0.15
139.	Bottling of Coconut Water	0.15
140.	Disposable Blood Bags, Soft Shell Blood Oxygenator & Soft Shell Blood Oxyg. & sof	12.00
141.	Semi-automatic Building Blocks Making Machine	0.20

Sl. No.	Technology	Money Value Realised (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
142.	Pre-cast Ferrocement Cylindrical Units	1.80
143.	Fibre Reinforced Cement Concrete Manhole	0.55
144.	Ferrocement Manhole Covers for heavy duty	0.875
	Total	145.202

STATEMENT - III

Technologies Licensed to Foreign Companies During the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 and the Money Value Realised from each

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>Value of Contract* (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Money Value Realised to date (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Tricontanol	15.15	2.65
2.	Dehydrated Green Paper	33.46	5.41
3.	Synthetic and Natural Dyes	120.30	20.15
4.	Menthhol	72.66	72.66

Includes know how, consultancy and supply of plant and machinery.

STATEMENT - IV**A. ELECTRONICS****MARKET SURVEY REPORTS**

- (1) On Bio-Medical Devices conducted by M/s. Chanakaya Consultants Pvt. — Charges — Rs. 60,000/-
- (2) On the following Electronic Products
- (i) Educational Robot
 - (ii) Microprocessor Trainer Kit
 - (iii) EPROM Programmer
 - (iv) Digital Conductivity Meter
 - (v) Ultrasonic flowmeter (wetted type + vortex type)
 - (vi) Industrial Timer
 - (vii) Ultrasonic Viscometer
 - (viii) Automatic Bio-chemical Analyser
 - (ix) Linear Accelerator

(x) Universal Counter/Timer by M/s Behoam Wadia and Associates

— Charges Rs. 65,000/-

PROJECT REPORTS

(1) Report on Monochrome TV Picture Tube Phosphor-Charges - Rs. 1.15 lakhs to Central Electronics Ltd.

B. PHARMACEUTICALS

MARKET SURVEY REPORTS

(1) On Collegen Sheets conducted by M/s. Business Horizon, — charges Rs. 30,000/-

(2) On Spirulina Algae conducted by M/s. Business-Horizon — charges Rs. 30,000/-

Survey of Cycle Corporation Of India

6734. SHRI HARDHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Tata Consultancy Limited have undertaken a survey of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. Kanyapur/Kalyani, West Bengal and have recommended some measures to make it viable;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the report and have accepted it; and

(c) if so, the modus operandi of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Comprehensive Viability Study has been undertaken by M/s. Tata Consultancy Service, commissioned by Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) and (c) The report is being examined by the company in the first instance.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion Of Potato In The Category Of Food

6735. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to include the edible roots like potato and sweet potato in the category of food;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN

GOGOI): (a) to (c). The root crops like potato and sweet potato are already considered as the food crops. However, there is no separate category or compilation of production of total food crops as such.

[*English*]

Production Targets of H.P.C.

6736. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in achieving the production target of Cachar Paper Project, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Pachgram for a considerable period and production target is also showing a decline almost daily; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Cachar paper Mill of Hindustan Paper Corporation went into commercial production in April, 1988. The production during the last three years is:

<i>Year</i>	<i>M. T.</i>
1988-89	37,435
1989-90	47,160
1990-91	57,624

The targetted production could not, however, be achieved due to certain problems in boiler and T.G. set, Grid power and monsoon conditions.

In the first five months of 1991-92, the mill achieved a production of 20,845 MT. against the target of 32,000 MT. The production at the Mill is usually lower during monsoon compared to the other months of the year on account of floods, land slides, trans-

portation bottlenecks affecting the inflow of inputs required.

[*Translation*]

Industries Set Up By KVIC In U.P.

6737. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts where industries have been set up by Khadi and Village Industry Commission in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total amount of profit earned by these industries during the last three years; and

(c) the number of districts where these industries are likely to be set up in the State and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Khadi and Village Industry programmes are being implemented in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh. As far as Khadi is concerned, it is running on no profit no loss basis and its prices are controlled through a cost chart. As regards village industries, the programme is mainly implemented through individuals and institutions assisted by State KVI Board. Since the number of individuals/institutions is very large, the details of profit earned by them is not maintained by KVIC.

New Industries In Hathras In District Aligarh, U.P.

6738. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up new industries at Hathras in district Aligarh of Uttar Pradesh;

and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No application for the grant of Industrial Licence by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up new industries at Hathras in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Government.

(b) Does not arise

Rural Development Institute In Aligarh-Hathras Constituency

6739. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Rural Development Institute in Aligarh-Hathras Parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is already a State Institute of Rural Development at Baksni-ka-dalab, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. This Institute has been further strengthened under the EEC aided project for strengthening/establishment of Institutes of RD. The need has not been felt for strengthening/establishment of another Institute of Rural Development at Aligarh-Hathras Constituency.

Telecast Of Krishna Janamashtmi Festivals

6740. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Programmes relating to festivals like Krishna Janamashtmi etc. are telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) whether Doordarshan has neither given adequate time to telecast the programmes relating to Ganeshotsav celebrated in Maharashtra and the time provided to Ganeshotsav on National Network during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide adequate time for telecast of the programmes relating to Ganeshotsav during the year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (e). Doordarshan telecast suitable programmes on important festivals including 'Krishna Janamashtmi' and 'Ganesh Utsav' from time to time. The coverage of celebrations of these festivals at various parts of the country found place in its news bulletins and through special programmes. During 1989 and 1990, the following four programmes were telecast in the National network on the occasion of 'Ganesh Utsav':

(i) A TV report for a duration of 18.09 mts. on 29.10.89;

(ii) Programme titled "Ek Darit The Eternal" for a duration of 20 mts. on 24.08.90;

(iii) 'Ganesh Stuti'- a devotional music programme for a duration of 10 mts. on 04.09.90; and

(iv) 'Ganpati Visarjan' a TV Report for a duration of 20 mts. on 06.09.90. This year also, it is envisaged to mount an appropriate programme on the occasion in addition to covering the celebrations suitably.

Construction Of Houses Under Indira Awas Yojna

6741. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to pay cash to the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for construction of houses;

(b) the number of persons to whom the amount of assistance provided in 1990-91 and upto July of 1991-92; and

(c) the total number of houses constructed during 1990-91 in the country and the targets fixed for this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Implementation, monitoring and supervision of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) works including Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a sub-scheme of JRY, is done by the State Agencies. Under IAY engagement of Contractors is strictly prohibited in the construction of IAY houses. Nor do the central guidelines permit their construction departmentally. These houses are required to be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves by making their own arrangements. Assistance under IAY is not required to be given in lump sum to the beneficiaries. Payments to the beneficiaries are to be made in instalments on a staggered

basis depending on the progress of the work under IAY.

(b) and (c). During 1990-91, 1,70,131 houses are reported to have been constructed against the target of 1,22,100 houses. Construction of 1,4734 houses was reported to be in progress in the country during 1990-91.

So far as 1991-92 is concerned, it may be mentioned that progress of IAY is monitored on the quarterly basis through Quarterly Progress Reports. As per the available reports, 4437 houses are reported to have been constructed upto June of 1991-92 under I.A.Y.

[English]

Kendriya Bhandar

6742. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether samples of pulses were lifted by the Department of Food Adulteration from the branches of Kendriya Bhandar during 1990 and 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the items of which samples were lifted and on which reports have been submitted;

(c) whether there is any proposal to tone up the working of the Kendriya Bhandar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) Samples of Rajma Chitra, Moong Whole and Masoor Whole were lifted by the officials of Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration

from a Branch of the Kendriya Bhandar in July, 1990. No adverse report was received in respect of Moong Whole and Masoor Whole. The report in respect of Rajma Chitra was challenged by the Kendriya Bhandar. The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration therefore had the sample retested by the Public Analyst, Chandigarh who declared that it conforms to standard.

The performance of the Kendriya Bhandar has been satisfactory. Nonetheless, the working of the stores of the Kendriya Bhandar is constantly monitored and corrective action taken where necessary.

Studies Undertaken By Scientists At Antarctica

6743. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the studies undertaken by Indian scientists on Antarctica;

(b) the next date of the proposed expedition by Indian Team;

(c) the average expenditure incurred by the team in one expedition; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The scientific studies have been carried out in the areas of earth sciences, biology and oceanography, atmospheric sciences, meteorology, environmental physiology and engineering aspects. The details of the studies are given in the attached Statement -I

(b) Next Indian scientific expedition to

Antarctica which will be the 11th one is scheduled to be launched during the last week of November, 1991.

(c) & (d). Department of Ocean Development have launched ten scientific expeditions to Antarctica so far and total expenditure incurred has been Rs. 69.85 crores. The statement of expenditure giving details, is given in the attached statement—II.

STATEMENT - I

Scientific Studies Undertaken At Antarctica

Earth Sciences

Scientific studies are carried out to understand the structure of Antarctic geology, the various formation and mineralisation process, and palio environmental changes. Aeromagnetic surveys and mapping have also been carried out and geodetic control points established around the Indian station Maitri besides iceberg monitoring, glaciological investigations and search for meteorites.

Biological Sciences

The study of the life of the micro planes under extreme conditions have been undertaken. These include biochemical, molecular and related studies on the primitive forms of life and their adaptation to extreme cold conditions.

The oceanographic studies include air-sea interaction, oceanic currents and circu-

lation patterns and their influence on the monsoon systems.

Atmospheric Sciences

In this area, study of the ozone layer and green houses effects besides study of trace gases and their influence on ozone chemistry have been undertaken.

The measurement of radio activity in the higher atmosphere, and the transport of substances like radon is also studied.

Meteorology

The meteorological phenomena prevailing on Antarctica is studied with particular emphasis in the context of the Indian monsoons. The usual meteorological parameters like wind, wind speed, pressure, temperature etc. are continually recorded to support both the scientific and logistic activities in Antarctica.

Environmental Physiology

The adaptation of human beings to extreme cold conditions and the impact of isolation in terms of biomedical parameters are studied.

Engineering Aspects

A total indigenous station 'Maitri' has been constructed in Antarctica. The engineering materials and other related aspects are continuously studied and improved for adaptation to the harsh Antarctic environment.

STATEMENT - II

Expedition-Wise-Expenditure

Expenditure in Rupees (in Crores)

<i>Expedition</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
First Expedition	1.90
Second Expedition	1.95

<i>Expedition</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Third Expedition	5.70
Fourth Expedition	6.20
Fifth Expedition	5.74
Sixth Expedition	5.12
Seventh Expedition	6.50
Eighth Expedition	11.50
Ninth Expedition	12.90
Tenth Expedition :-	
Ship Charter	: 5.93
Maintenance of Station	: 0.9872
Communication Equipment & Spares	: 0.4781
Clothing, Vehicle, Food & other essential Items	: 4.9447
<hr/>	
Total 10th Expedition	: 12.34 Crores
<hr/>	
Grand total of 10 Expedition	: 69.85
<hr/>	

**Cases Pending for Payment of TV
Feature Films:**

6744. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which pay-
ments have not been made for the feature

films telecast during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the time by
which the cases are likely to be settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):
(a) and (b). There are 31 cases in Which

payments have not been made for the feature films telecast in the national network during the last 3 years. The main reasons for delay in payment are pending court cases or receipt of counter claims for payment. Payment can be made only after the final judgement from the court or after settlement of alleged claims by various parties.

Telecast of Feature Films

6745. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of feature films selected for telecast in near future;

(b) the number of proposals of feature films pending clearance;

(c) whether the selected films fulfill the requisite conditions; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such selections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Selection of feature films for telecast over Doordarshan is a continuing process. Even after the films are selected, they are scheduled for telecast only after completion of the procedural formalities which include verification of rights, verification of the technical quality of the print etc. 18 feature films have been provisionally scheduled for telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi during the month of September, 1991.

(b) 415 proposals are pending clearance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant In U.P.

6746. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had conducted any survey for setting up of Atomic Power Plant at Kasimpur in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when this survey was conducted and the result thereof; and

(c) the time by which now the Government propose to set up Atomic Power Plant at Kasimpur?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Loan Licensing Scheme for Drug Units

6747. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the loan licensing scheme for drug units in the small scale sector beyond December 31, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the misuse of the scheme leading to proliferation of bad quality drugs in the market; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS. (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). There has been no change in the Government decision to discontinue the loan licensing system in drug sector beyond 31.12.1991. However a number of representations have been received from the Industry which are being examined.

[*Translation*]

Price of Salt

6748. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of salt has been increased inspite of its very good production in country this year;

(b) if so, the dates on which the prices of Salt have been increased during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action to encourage the production of salt in the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any long-term scheme with regard to check the smuggling of salt to various countries and to encourage the production thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There has been no increase in the overall retail prices of salt this year. However, the retail prices of salt have marginally increased this year as compared to the previous three years due to various

factors such as increase in the freight, handling charges, local transport and the cost of packaging material.

(c) to (e). Various steps have been taken by the Government to increase salt production. These include bringing more areas under salt cultivation, optimum utilisation of salt lands by adopting scientific production techniques. Possibilities of exploiting the salt potential of the Great Rann of Kutch are also being explored as a long term measures to increase salt production.

Government have not received any report about smuggling of salt. However, the concerned State Governments have already been advised to take appropriate action in the regard.

[*English*]

Drug Policy

6749. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to announce significant changes in the Drug Policy with a view to revise it and the accompanying price control mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions proposed by the drug industry for inclusion in the new drug policy; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZ-

ERS. (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). The Drug Policy 1986, is under review. A number of suggestions have been received from the Industry which are also being kept in view during this exercise. It would be premature to disclose the modifications at this stage.

Availability of Pamolein to Public in Super Bazar

6750. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the popularly used pamolein is not available to the public in Super Bazars regularly;

(b) if so, steps taken for proper and regular supply of pamolein to the public;

(c) whether the Government propose to distribute this oil through Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The supply of palmolein through the outlets of Public Distribution System including Super Bazar depends upon the allocation of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System to States/UTs by Central Government. Central Government has not made any regular allocation of imported edible oils including palmolein to States/UTs since April, 1991 due to suspension of import of edible oils on account of foreign exchange constraints. The allocation of imported edible oils will be resumed as and when imports are made.

Special Schemes for Border Areas

6751. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to launch some special development programmes in the border areas was under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, when these programmes are proposed to be introduced;

(c) whether these programmes are likely to be introduced in the border areas of Rajasthan too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). From the Seventh Plan a Special Area Programme designated Border Areas Development Programme (BADP) has been in operation in four States on the Western Borders including Rajasthan. The principle focus of the programme has been on development of human resources and irrigation facilities. The actual expenditure under the programme in the Seventh Plan was about Rs. 224 crores. An outlay of Rs. 86 crores was made under the programme in the Annual Plan of 1990-91. The provision in the current year's Annual Plan viz. 1991-92 is Rs. 85 crores.

[*Translation*]

Setting Up Of Industries in M.P. By NRI

6752. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any non-resident Indian

has so far proposed to the Government for setting up an industry in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) Since the inception of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 25 approvals have been accorded (upto June, 1991) for issue of Letters of Intent, foreign collaboration and Capital Goods import in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The total NRI equity participation in the total paid-up capital of these projects is of the order of Rs. 191.88 millions of which Rs. 133.40 millions is on repatriation basis and Rs. 78.48 millions is on non-repatriation basis.

Suggestion For Independent Department For Environment

6753. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the various State Government to set up an independent department for environment; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where such departments have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Planning Commission do not issue directions to States on such administrative matters. However, according to the information available, the following eleven States/ Union Territories have set up Departments of Environment:

1. Gujarat
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Haryana
4. Jammu & Kashmir
5. Maharashtra
6. Mizoram
7. Rajasthan
8. Sikkim
9. West Bengal
10. Delhi
11. Chandigarh

Poverty Eradication Programmes

6754. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various poverty eradication programmes under implementation since 1988-89, State-wise;

(b) the names of the States where these programmes have been implemented successfully and the details regarding, their implementation thereof; and

(c) the States where these programmes could not be implemented successfully, and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) During 1988-89 there were three Centrally Sponsored poverty eradication programmes being implemented:-

- i) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for self-employment in rural areas;
- ii) The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) for providing wage employment in the rural areas;
- iii) The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) for guaranteeing wage employment for the rural landless poor.

The two programmes NREP and RLEGP have been merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was launched with effect from 1.4.1989. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched in October 1989 for providing employment to persons living below the poverty line in urban areas.

A Central Sector Scheme called the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) also aims at poverty alleviation through self-employment schemes.

A list of State Sector poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in rural areas in different States from 1988-89 or launched subsequently is given in the attached statement -I.

(b) Names of the States where those programmes have been implemented successfully are given in the attached statement -II.

Details regarding their implementation are in the attached statement III to VII.

(c) The names of the States where these programmes could not be implemented successfully are in the statement VIII. Reasons for which the programmes could not be implemented successfully vary from State to State. Within the States also the reasons vary from district to district. The deficiencies in implementation are being closely monitored by the concerned States and appropriate corrective and supportive actions are being taken to improve the performance.

STATEMENT - I

List of State Sector Poverty Alleviation Schemes referred to in reply to Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6754 answered on 11.9.91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Schemes</i>
1	2	3
1.	Goa	Goa Land Army Corporation
2.	Gujarat	Special Employment Programme
3.	Karnataka	Anthodaya
4.	Kerala	Special Employment Programme for Rural Unemployed.
5.	Mizoram	New Land Use Policy
6.	Orissa	Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor
7.	Tripura	State Rural Employment Programme
8.	maharashtra	Employment Guarantee Scheme

Statement - II

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	All States Except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland	All States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and Chandigarh	All States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Chandigarh
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	All States Except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, West bengal, Daman and Diu	—	—
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	All States except Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, J & K, Meghalaya, Tripura, WEst Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	—	All States except Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya,	All States except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa Gujarat, Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
			Andaman & Nicobar Islands Chandigarh Delhi Daman & Diu	Meghalaya, Punjab Andaman & Nicobar Islands Chandigarh Delhi Daman & Diu
5.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)	The States doing well in the implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala		
6.	Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor	This programme is implemented in Urban Areas through public sector Banks and is not monitored State-wise.		

STATEMENT - III

Statement regarding Achievements of poverty Alleviation programmes in R. D. Sector during 1988-89 Statewise

Sl. No.	States/UT's	IRDP Percentage Achievements	NREP Percentage Achievements	RLEGP Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.91	99.1	112.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.38	70.51	61.07
3.	Assam	89.24	82.60	57.31
4.	Bihar	109.55	103.90	118.30
5.	Goa	106.98	79.26	6.01
6.	Gujarat	114.59	102.08	82.39
7.	Haryana	127.51	107.42	100.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	120.75	130.38	125.18

Sl. No.	States/UT's	IRDP Percentage Achievements	NREP Percentage Achievements	RLEGP Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.93	129.98	70.68
10.	Karnataka	113.35	113.79	140.32
11.	Kerala	103.45	129.61	86.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.01	108.66	90.13
13.	Maharashtra	11.40	105.88	132.08
14.	Manipur	101.78	162.44	89.06
15.	Meghalaya	51.76	54.29	61.31
16.	Mizoram	88.89	89.82	142.86
17.	Nagaland	40.66	157.24	129.64
18.	Orissa	131.63	95.37	125.02

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IRDP Percentage Achievements	NREP Percentage Achievements	RLEGP Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	152.7	104.71	117.59
20.	Rajasthan	127.87	177.27	130.21
21.	Sikkim	117.65	134.29	181.53
22.	Tamil Nadu	114.36	140.81	134.58
23.	Tripura	333.73	140.93	79.06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	112.67	140.16	127.36
25.	West Bengal	122.74	70.47	70.69
26.	A & N Islands	117.65	116.00	122.32
27.	Chandigarh	—	114.00	—
28.	D & N Haveli	100.00	100.00	70.53

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IRDP Percentage Achievements	NREP Percentage Achievements	RLEGP Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Delhi	112.50	100.00	102.52
30.	Daman & Diu	85.71	5.00	—
31.	Lakeshadweep	100.00	92.14	88.10
32.	Pondicherry	157.89	83.45	104.52
	All India	118.12	115.26	113.88

Statement - IV

Statement regarding Achievements of poverty-Alleviation programmes in RD Sector during 1989-90 Statewise

Sl. No.	States/UTs	JRDP Percentage Achievements	JRY Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119.14	94.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.69	75.52
3.	Assam	104.51	78.91
4.	Bihar	104.61	96.09
5.	Goa	101.34	81.94
6.	Gujarat	116.15	102.04
7.	Haryana	263.65	100.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	402.45	118.16
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	136.19	95.13

Sl. No.	States/UT's	JRDP Percentage Achievements	JRY Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	104.61	83.16
11.	Kerala	101.79	108.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	114.76	82.51
13.	Maharashtra	108.18	106.18
14.	Manipur	219.36	96.86
15.	Meghalaya	45.65	26.33
16.	Mizoram	65.42	142.99
17.	Nagaland	61.69	120.56
18.	Orissa	132.51	84.56
19.	Punjab	314.41	118.52

Sl. No.	States/UT's	JRDP Percentage Achievements	JRY Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	116.24	101.04
21.	Sikkim	112.74	86.83
22.	Tamil Nadu	115.17	117.31
23.	Tripura	204.79	103.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	109.88	113.13
25.	West Bengal	121.79	97.67
26.	A & N Islands	101.84	70.98
27.	Chandigarh	—	44.69
28.	D & N Haveli	101.57	82.16
29.	Delhi	124.74	53.00

Sl. No.	States/UTs	JRD Percentage Achievements	JRY Percentage Achievements
1	2	3	4
30.	Daman & Diu	95.40	75.52
31.	Lakeshadweep	116.11	111.45
32.	Pondicherry	137.16	116.07
	All India	115.21	98.71

STATEMENT - V

Statement regarding Achievements of poverty-Alleviation programmes in RD Sector during 1990 - 91 Statewise

Sl. No.	States/UT's	IRDP Percentage Achievements (Prov.)	JRY Percentage Achievements (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.58	88.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.45	68.06
3.	Assam	116.38	86.12
4.	Bihar	118.65	100.37
5.	Goa	102.9	68.51
6.	Gujarat	100.55	77.28
7.	Haryana	198.30	94.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	276.08	106.15

Sl. No.	States/UT's	IRDP Percentage Achievements (Prov.)	JRY Percentage Achievements (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.94	86.14
10.	Karnataka	114.20	82.89
11.	Kerala	102.36	73.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	148.96	82.33
13.	Maharashtra	114.32	98.66
14.	Manipur	358.79	123.91
15.	Meghalaya	75.54	41.52
16.	Mizoram	54.14	439.51
17.	Nagaland	67.85	89.28
18.	Orissa	130.56	102.99

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IRDP Percentage Achievements (Prov.)	JRY Percentage Achievements (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
19.	Punjab	246.60	68.76
20.	Rajasthan	121.38	127.02
21.	Sikkim	114.40	215.30
22.	Tamil Nadu	115.79	118.99
23.	Tripura	249.73	96.16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	108.69	93.78
25.	West Bengal	115.81	80.36
26.	A & N Islands	106.82	66.89
27.	Chandigarh	—	10.19
28.	D & N Haveli	100.00	81.84

Si. No.	States/UT's	IRDP Percentage Achievements (Prov.)	JRY Percentage Achievements (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
29.	Delhi	100.84	173.38
30.	Daman & Diu	95.18	39.13
31.	Lakeshadweep	92.67	85.11
32.	Pondicherry	167.18	83.13
	All India	122.24	93.88

STATEMENT - VI

Nehru Rozgar Yojana-Progress Report as on 6.9.91

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises				Scheme of Urban Wage Employment				Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation					
	Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or undergoing training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expendr. reported	No. of manday generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Andhra Pradesh	408.02	38.87	1320	715.87	357.55	347885	442.49	325.34	1240.84	40728				
Bihar	361.65	48.25	1298	932.42	11.94	519681	392.73	380.00	1417.50	45000				
Gujarat	199.24	16.25	2450	679.00	268.47	269098	216.35	4.77	15.60	520				
Haryana	56.32	41.23	999	170.13	120.03	112494	80.81	62.62	234.84	7828				
Karnataka	347.88	307.66	476	866.86	268.17	527682	377.74	392.60	1472.49	49083				

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises				Scheme of Urban Wage Employment				Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation			
	Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or undergoing training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expendi. reported	No. of manday generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded		
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Kerala	156.23	53.90	—	302.32	162.49	324170	169.85	282.63	1112.85	35329		
Madhya Pradesh	360.98	140.31	5400	1076.61	278.08	153677	401.30	366.16	1472.49	45772		
Maharashtra	417.93	180.00	7628	1161.40	382.00	47384	398.91	266.69	1032.04	33336		
Orissa	104.03	30.00	879	401.38	93.90	212000	113.50	132.90	531.52	16612		
Punjab	107.16	52.13	392	328.74	154.7	102983	116.65	120.99	45.72	15124		
Rajasthan	211.91	0.55	—	662.41	74.75	83946	231.04	17.06	67.65	2150		

Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises				Scheme of Urban Wage Employment				Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation		
	Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or undergoing training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expendr. reported	No. of manday generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Tamil Nadu	482.09	163.12	6002	788.18	827.82	1804850	462.49	840.00	2520.03	80000	
Uttar Pradesh	902.07	150.95	20	2693.77	802.00	2015500	984.96	1161.62	4566.06	145202	
West Bengal	381.78	—	714	620.99	239.00	414900	353.23	427.78	1879.17	53472	
Goa	8.58	—	—	38.98	5.27	11800	7.48	—	—	—	
Arunachal Pradesh	12.71	—	—	11.92	—	—	4.20	—	—	—	

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment			Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation				
	Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or undergoing training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expendr. reported	No. of manday generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Assam	58.45	—	—	197.52	93.36	—	53.59	55.59	211.21	6948
Himachal Pradesh	25.10	9.72	—	62.93	60.21	2770	9.20	—	—	—
J & K	44.02	—	278	59.73	12.85	1224	29.94	24.87	93.27	3109
Manipur	17.64	—	—	50.26	—	—	7.59	7.59	28.81	948
Meghalaya	12.68	—	—	17.79	—	—	7.59	7.59	28.81	948
Mizoram	8.18	.05	—	28.94	25.09	—	3.90	—	—	—
Nagaland	15.19	—	—	20.78	—	—	6.20	—	—	—

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises				Scheme of Urban Wage Employment				Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation		
	Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expendr. reported	No. of manday generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sikkim	10.17	—	80	23.19	23.34	—	3.50	3.50	13.77	437	
Tripura	8.75	22.90	250	48.40	63.18	52525	5.41	2.61	9.93	326	
A & N Islands	4.70	—	—	7.15	5.20	7845	1.48	—	—	—	
Chandigarh	17.92	1.03	—	7.45	14.62	—	11.34	1.92	6.81	227	
D & N Haveli	4.70	4.70	—	—	2.49	—	—	1.25	—	—	
Daman & Diu	9.20	—	—	6.27	4.00	8900	2.05	—	—	—	

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises			Scheme of Urban Wage Employment			Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation			
	Central funds released so far	Subsidy amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or under-going training Nos.	Central funds released so far	Expendr. reported	No. of manday generated	Central funds allocated so far	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	No. of dwelling units to be up-graded
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Lakshadweep	3.69	—	—	12.30	11.53	4700	1.25	—	—	—
Pondicherry	10.58	2.16	—	29.85	14.30	12000	8.08	7.52	29.61	940
Delhi	56.00	2.41	—	—	—	—	8.08	—	—	—
Total	4925.61	1895.49	27487	12026.03	4673.88	7493995	4985.00	4664.56	18210.21	583091

STATEMENT -VII

Self-employment programme for urban poor, in reply to part (C) of the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 6754 answered on 11.9.1991.

The performance of the public sector banks in the implementation of the scheme is indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases (in lakhs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	1986-87	3.41	116.14
2.	1987-88	3.82	136.55
3.	1988-89	3.57	137.07
4.	1989-90	3.57	126.26

STATEMENT-VIII

Sl. No.	Year	IRDP	NREP	RLEGP	JRY
1.	1988-89	Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya, Nagaland	Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya, Goa, West Bengal, Daman and Diu	Arunachal Pradesh Assam, Goa, J & K, Meghalaya, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
2.	1989-90	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chandigarh	—	—	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu,
3.	1990-91	Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chandigarh	—	—	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Meghalaya, Punjab, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi Daman and Diu

Nehru Rozgar Yojana:

The State which have been comparatively slow in implementing NRY are Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and North Eastern Hill States.

Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor:

This programme is implemented in Urban areas through public sector banks and is not monitored statewise.

[English]

TV Transmitter at Hamirpur of Uttar Pradesh

6755. SHRI V.N.SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a T.V. transmitter in the Hamirpur District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS): (a) No. Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to the uncovered parts of the country, as expeditiously as possible. This can, however, be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of adequate financial resources for the purpose.

Issue of Letters of Intent in Lalitpur District, U.P.

6756. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Letters of intent for the year 1987 and 1988 have been issued for setting up of industries in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

KURIEN): (a) and (b). During the years 1987 and 1988, two letters of intent were issued for setting up of industrial units in Lalitpur Distt. of Uttar Pradesh. The details such as name & address of the Undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture, capacity and number & date of issue of all industrial licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletters'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Manufacture of Motor-Cycle

6757. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of Motor-cycles in the country have been allowed huge foreign exchange for foreign collaboration during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange was earned by them during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons why huge amount of foreign exchange for foreign collaboration has been allowed in view of the acute foreign exchange shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir. No foreign collaboration in respect of motorcycles has been approved in 1989-90 and 1990-91.

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

Revamping of Public Sector

6758. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government have drawn any special scheme to revamp the Public Sector particularly in the light of the New

Industrial Policy and draw up proposal for modernisation of new Industrial relation law in the changed circumstances; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also propose to reconstitute the Board of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction with a view to examine the case of sick units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Public enterprises which are chronically sick and which are unlikely to turn around are proposed to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or other similar high level institutions created for the purpose for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes. A social security mechanism is proposed to be created to protect the interest of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation package.

[Translation]

Vocational Courses for Women

6759. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being formulated by Khadi and Village Industry Commission for the women who have qualified in vocational courses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance for Revival of Sick Units in U.P.

6760. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to revive sick small scale industries in Uttar Pradesh during 1990—91 and the number of such sick units helped by the end of March 1991; and

(b) the target for the year 1991—92 to revive such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As per data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of potentially viable sick small scale units in U.P. was 418 with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 30.98 crores and the number of sick SSI units put under nursing programme was 171 with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 23.09 crores at the end of December, 1988, the latest period for which data are available.

The total amount sanctioned to U.P. by the Union Govt. under the Margin Money Scheme for Revival of Sick small scale industries amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs at the end of March 1991.

During 1990—91, the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) sanctioned term loan refinance assistance of Rs. 20.8 lakhs in respect of 4 units in U.P. under its Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation of Sick SSI units.

(b) There is no system of fixing annual target for revival of sick SSI units. However, RBI has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks vide their circular dated 8.1.1991 that ordinarily it should be possible for banks to take decision on the viability or otherwise of a unit identified as sick within

period of 3 months and that the finalisation of the nursing programme should be completed within a period of 3 months from the date of such a decision.

[*Translation*]

Radio Stations in Uttar Pradesh

6761. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where radio stations are proposed to be set up during 1991-92;

(b) whether the Government propose to give priority to some of these proposed places in view of their historic value, tourism and backwardness; and

(c) if so, the name of such places and the details of the proposed scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). Akashvani has scheduled establishment of five new radio stations, one each at Obra, Bareilly, Faizabad, Jhansi and Mussoorie in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92. Steps have been taken to ensure that there is no slippage in the execution of these projects.

[*English*]

F.M. Station, Cochin

6762. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from different organisations and M.Ps. from Kerala to convert the F.M. stations, Cochin to a full fledged station; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir. A request to this effect has been received recently.

(b) The existing radio station has already been provided with programme production and playback facilities.

[*Translation*]

Broadcast/Telecast of News Regarding Political Parties

6763. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any established norms to be followed by Doordarshan and Akashvani for telecast and broadcast of news in respect of various political parties in the National News Bulletins;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since when this norm is being followed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). While telecasting and broadcasting news in respect of various political parties in the National News Bulletins, both Doordarshan and Akashvani follow the following guidelines and norms laid down by the Government from time to time:

- i) Political activities are noticed based on their newsworthiness.
- ii) Unbiased reporting of the news in respect of all the political parties.

- iii) Coverage of differing view points in the same bulletin to the extent possible.
- iv) Avoiding in the news bulletin the use of labels such as "progressive" and "communal" etc.
- v) In case of controversy about nomenclature of a political party, following the name as approved by the Election Commission of India or by a Court of Law.
- vi) Coverage of political controversies based on objectivity and fair play.

(c) Detailed guidelines incorporating these points were formally issued to Door-darshan and Akashvani on 4.5.1982.

Position of Wheat

6764. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.225 on July 31, 1991 and state:

(a) the position of wheat in the country, zone-wise and grade-wise;

(b) whether the Government have fixed the transit and storage shortage at ten per cent each viz. total twenty per cent at the Zonal Manager level since July 1991; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the clarification of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) In case of wheat, for procurement purposes, only single grade system has been operative since 1990—91 rabi marketing season. As on 31st July, 1991, the stock position of wheat in various zones of FCI was under:—

(Fig. in M.Ts.)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	North	80,78,047	Including 47,77,600 MTs of wheat lying with state Governments/Agencies in Punjab and Haryana meant for Central Pool.
2.	East	3,05,161	
3.	N.E.F.	6,967	
4.	South	3,62,094	
5.	West	10,30,811	
Total:		97,83,080	
Stocks in Transit		1,62,282	
Total:		99,45,362	

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Samples of Foodgrains lifted from Fair Price Shops

6765. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples of food items lifted from the Fair Price Shops under the Public Distribution System in Delhi during the last 12 months; and

(b) the number of cases filed in courts against such shopkeepers of Delhi during the last three years and the details of results in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). It has been reported that the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration of Delhi Administration have not drawn any sample of food items distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets during the last 12 months. They had, however taken one sample of wheat on 26.4.90 from FPS No. 5357. The sample was found adulterated by the public analyst. A case has been filed by that Department in the Court.

[English]

Recruitment in Various Centres of Centre for Electronics Design and Technology

6766. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were invited for various technical posts by the Union Government in June 1989, for various centres of

Centre for Electronics Design and Technology;

(b) if so, how many posts have been filled up in these centres;

(c) the progress made in the field of expertise in operation, maintenance and fabrication of equipments in instrumentation and process control by these centres; and

(d) the number of unskilled people who have been given training in different professions; and the number of professional persons who have been given advance training in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Applications were invited for various technical posts in June, 1989 and also subsequently for three Centres for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT), at SAS Nagar (Mohali), Gorakhpur and Calicut.

The total number of posts filled up till 1.7.1991 in these CEDTs are as follows:

SAS Nagar (Mohali)	—	30
Gorakhpur	—	19
Calicut	—	13

(c) The CEDT at Calicut has specialisation in the area of Process Control and Instrumentation (PC&I). The building for the Centre is ready and some staff positions have been filled up. Action has been initiated for setting up various laboratories.

(d) These CEDTs have been set up to provide training and undertake design and development in various aspects of electronics technology in close interaction with industry. This training is being imparted both

through short term courses as well as through formal programmes at the Diploma & M. Tech. level. The number of students trained by these CEDTs is about 340 (as on 31st March, 1991).

Typewriting Test by Subordinate Selection Centre at New Delhi

6767. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the candidates whose typewriters become unserviceable during the course of the typewriting test conducted by the Subordinate Selection Centre at New Delhi were used to be given chance to retake the test in the next batch or so;

(b) if so, the reasons for the discontinuance of this practice now; and

(c) the steps taken to continue the old practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. This facility was allowed from 1984 onwards for candidates appearing in the typewriting test of the Clerk Grade Examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission.

(b) and (c). This practice was discontinued from 1988 onwards due to the increase in the number of candidates taking the typewriting test and the inherent difficulties in establishing the genuineness of the claims of the candidates that their typewriters went

out of order during the test. There is no proposal to resume the practice.

Indian Rare Earth Units in Kerala

6768. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the expansion schemes envisaged for the Indian Rare Earth units in Kerala;

(b) the foreign exchange earned and profit made by the IRE units in Kerala during each of the last three years; and

(c) the safety measures taken in these units against radiation hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Indian Rare Earths Limited have plans to set up a facility at their Rare Earths Division at Alwaye to separate Neodymium, Praseodymium and Lanthanum from the Didymium fraction of the Rare Earths. Feasibility of exploiting the mineral deposit in the coastal belt of Kayamkulam in the Neendakara-Kayamkulam is being examined. Further, setting up of a Joint Venture between Indian Rare Earths Limited and Government of Kerala is also being examined to exploit the heavy minerals in the Neendakara-Indo-Norwegian foundation (Block 1 for which mining lease is held by Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited).

(b) Foreign Exchange & Profit earnings of Indian Rare Earths Limited's units in Kerala for the years 1988—89 to 1990—91 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye		Chavara plant	
	F.E.	Profit	F.E.	Profit
1988—89	7.8	3.0	8.9	11.0
1989—90	2.6	(-) 0.4	16.7	16.0
1990—91	4.2	(-) 0.3	16.2	20.0
(Provisional)				

(c) A unit of the Health Physics Division is monitoring the radiological safety status in all the operating plants of Indian Rare Earths Limited. They sent periodic reports to the Safety Review Committee for operating Plants constituted by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The safety stipulations of AFRB are enforced scrupulously by inspecting the plants, reviewing the reports and sending appropriate directives. These steps ensure radiological safety in the plants.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Industrial Plots by
D.S.I.D.C.**

6769. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has acquired land for industrial units in villages Moregardh, Shahpur, Narela and Kuraini;

(b) whether the Government have allotted an industrial plot to each displaced farmer;

(c) whether the Government have provided job facility in D.S.I.D.C. to the persons belonging to the family of displaced farmers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) According to Delhi Administration, land forming parts of villages Bhorgarh, Shahpur Garihi, Kureni and Tigri was acquired by Delhi Administration and placed at the disposal of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation for development of Industrial Complex.

(b) As per the policy approved by Delhi Administration regarding allotment of plots, in Narela Industrial complex, one member

each of displaced family whose lands have been acquired for development of industrial estates is to be compensated through allotment of non-industrial commercial space like kiosks, etc. at reserved prices.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to Part (b) above, the question does not arise.

Raw material for Paper Industry

6770. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper industry has not been utilising its full capacity due to shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the requirement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Inadequate supply of raw materials is one of the problems being faced by paper industry.

(b) and (c). On account of National Forest Policy, the supply of forest based raw material is dwindling. Therefore, import of wood pulp and waste paper has been allowed under OGL at low rate of custom duty. Government also encourages the use of agricultural residues, bagasse and other non-conventional raw materials. Paper units based on minimum 75% pulp from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw materials are exempt from licensing as per the new Industrial Policy.

[*English*]

Amendment of Indian Patents Act

6771. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to amend the Indian Patents Act;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have invited the views of various concerned parties before taking such a decision and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance to States

6772. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the Central assistance to each State/Union Territory during 1991-92 as compared to the Central assistance provided in 1990-91;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan have represented to the Union Government to enhance the Central assistance for 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The increase in the criteria based normal Central assistance (gross) to each State/Union Territory during 1991—92 as compared to the Central Assistance provided in 1990—91 is shown in Statement I and II attached.

(b) & (c). Rajasthan, like many other States, has been requesting increased Central Assistance. As the allocation of normal Central Assistance is based on the formula approved by the National Development Council, Central assistance for Rajasthan is also decided on the basis of the formula.

STATEMENT-I

Increase in Normal Central Assistance (Gross) in 1991—92 Over 1990-91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
1	2	3
A.	Special Category States	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.31
2.	Assam	122.17
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37.75
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	155.98
5.	Manipur	39.12
6.	Meghalaya	29.83

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
7.	Mizoram	47.08
8.	Nagaland	40.08
9.	Sikkim	20.30
10.	Tripura	31.79
	Total : A	594.41

B. Non-Special Category States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.16
2.	Bihar	141.07
3.	Goa	-55.50
4.	Gujarat	32.26
5.	Haryana	15.09
6.	Karnataka	35.12
7.	Kerala	37.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	85.80
9.	Maharashtra	77.60
10.	Orissa	59.15
11.	Punjab	58.90
12.	Rajasthan	38.44
13.	Tamil Nadu	45.47

Sl.No.	States	Rs. Crores
1	2	3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	46.84
15.	West Bengal	68.77
Total : B		784.22
Grand Total (A+B)		1378.68

STATEMENT-II

Increase in Normal Assistance* include U.T's own resources. To Union Territories in 1991—92 over 1990—91

Sl.No	Union Territories	Rs. Crores
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	57.50
2.	Chandigarh	9.39
3.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	8.51
4.	Daman & Diu	3.60
5.	Delhi	120.00
6.	Lakshdweep	0.96
7.	Pondicherry	15.00
Total		214.96

*include U.T's own resources.

Central Investment in Central Projects

6773. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Central investment in various Central Projects, State-wise as at the end of 1990-91;

(b) whether only two per cent of the total capital invested in the country has been invested in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps contemplated to increase to Central investment in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Central plan investment is not made on a State-wise basis and thus it is not possible to give an accurate breakup. However, a Statement showing the approximate estimates of Statewise break-up of Central plan expenditure and the percentage thereof pertaining to the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan - viz., 1985-86 (actuals), 1986-87 (RE) and 1987-88 (BE) is given in the statement. This is based on several assumptions and the figures so compiled provide at best only a

dimensional appreciation of the situation.

(b) to (d). Central Plan investment is made for the country as a whole, keeping national priorities in view. Further, Central investment in programmes/projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability. These programme/projects in most cases do not have any correlation with the limits of the State boundaries (for example: railway lines, highways, etc.). They are seldom meant for a particular State; the fruits of these programmes/projects get spread all over the country.

STATEMENT**Statewise Break-up of Central Plan Expenditure****Seventh Five Year Plan: 1985-86 to 1987-88 (Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No. . States/U.Ts.	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three Years
1. Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)
2. Arunachal Pradesh	15.97 (0.10)	28.62 (0.15)	54.49 (0.27)	99.08 (0.18)
3. Assam	713.69 (4.43)	612.80 (3.24)	730.50 (3.60)	2065.99 (3.72)
4. Bihar	1133.68 (7.04)	1284.45 (7.21)	1393.82 (6.87)	3911.95 (7.04)
5. Gujarat	1109.99 (6.89)	1573.98 (8.20)	1585.63 (7.81)	4269.60 (7.68)
6. Haryana	253.14 (1.57)	249.46 (1.30)	329.64 (1.62)	832.24 (1.50)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three Years
7.	Himachal Pradesh	200.71 (1.57)	298.54 (1.56)	325.79 (1.61)	825.04 (1.48)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	197.11 (1.22)	167.02 (0.87)	230.64 (1.14)	594.77 (1.07)
9.	Karnataka	558.13 (3.47)	687.32 (3.58)	809.99 (3.99)	2055.34 (3.70)
10.	Kerala	441.61 (2.74)	529.34 (2.76)	531.66 (2.62)	1502.61 (2.70)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1976.29 (12.27)	2508.83 13.07	1895.79 (9.34)	6380.91 (11.48)
12.	Maharashtra	1302.28 (8.09)	1522.80 (7.93)	2020.66 (9.95)	4845.74 (8.72)
13.	Manipur	34.33 (0.21)	50.21 (0.26)	69.04 (0.34)	153.58 (0.28)
14.	Meghalaya	24.50 (0.15)	26.49 (0.14)	34.36 (0.17)	85.35 (0.15)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three Years
15.	Mizoram	13.38 (0.08)	22.13 (0.12)	16.45 (0.08)	51.96 (0.09)
16.	Nagaland	27.60 (0.17)	30.08 0.16)	55.46 0.27)	113.14 (0.20)
17.	Orissa	1176.75 (7.31)	951.76 (4.96)	1126.29 (5.55)	3254.80 (5.85)
18.	Punjab	254.87 (1.58)	326.03 (1.70)	473.79 (2.33)	1054.69 (1.90)
19.	Rajasthan	532.23 (3.30)	648.12 (3.38)	773.42 (3.81)	1953.77 (3.51)
20.	Sikkim	7.16 (0.04)	7.62 (0.04)	34.56 (0.17)	49.34 (0.09)
21.	Tamil Nadu	827.80 (5.14)	964.75 (5.03)	1069.64 (5.27)	2862.19 (5.15)
22.	Tripura	56.82 (0.35)	54.75 (0.29)	58.23 (0.29)	169.80 (0.31)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three Years
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1702.30 (10.57)	2568.40 (13.38)	2452.45 (12.08)	6723.15 (12.09)
24.	West Bengal	974.70 (6.05)	1234.13 (6.43)	1288.73 (6.35)	3497.56 (6.29)
	Total States	15640.94	18612.85	19682.30	53936.09
25.	A & N Islands	16.62 (0.10)	63.62 (0.33)	18.63 (0.09)	98.87 (0.18)
26.	Chandigarh	13.50 (0.08)	12.19 (0.06)	11.58 (0.06)	37.27 (0.07)
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.79 (0.01)	2.10 (0.01)	1.70 (0.01)	5.59 (0.01)
28.	Delhi	366.14 (2.27)	442.38 (2.30)	528.19 (2.60)	1336.71 (2.40)
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.58 (0.35)	53.10 (0.28)	39.42 (0.19)	149.10 (0.27)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three Years
30.	Lakshadweep	1.69 (0.01)	2.43 (0.01)	9.29 (0.05)	13.41 (0.02)
31.	Pondicherry	7.64 (0.05)	9.74 (0.05)	7.00 (0.03)	24.38 (0.04)
	Total U.Ts.	463.96	585.56	615.81	1665.33
	Total Allocable	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	55601.42
	Unallocable Amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	12448.83
	Grand Total	19108.48*	23666.23	@ 25275.54	\$ 68050.25

Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

(*) The actual expenditure (1985-86) figures in the case of "Rural Development" were supplied by the Pay and Accounts Office.

(@) The totals include : (1) actual expenditure, 1986-87 for " Communications" and (ii) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on " Rural Development".

(§) The totals include : (i) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 for "Communications" and (ii) Budget Estimates, 1987-88 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development".

Note:

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be the best possible assumptions to be based such an exercise as this, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

(1) In the case of Railways, where rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/K.M. of the track passing through a particular State.

(2) In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts cause the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State.

(3) Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circle-wise.

As Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can only have limited relevance in such cases.

[English]

**Difference in Prices Of Super Bazar
And Kendriya Bhandars And CSD(I)
Canteens**

6774. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference of 20 per cent on the prices charged by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar and the C.S.D. (I) canteens and if the percentage of sales tax is added in the prices of the C.S.D. (I) where it is not charged, even then the difference in prices works out to nearly 13 to 15 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar is not passing on one part of the margins of profits of wholesale as well as retailer to the consumers as is done by the C.S.D. (I) canteens;

(d) if so, the details of steps taken to compel Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar to pass on one part of the margins of profits to consumers and to ensure that the difference in their prices and that of the C.S.D (I) is only to the extent of the sales tax; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIKAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). There is some difference in the prices charged by Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar and the Units run by the Canteen Stores Department (1). The procurements of the C.S.D. Canteen are centralised at Bombay. The procurement of items are done in bulk at negotiated rates and incentives are offered by the firms in

terms of special discounts. The Canteen Stores Department are running 32 Depots to sell the goods to about 3500 units spread all over the country and the clientele of the C.S.D. Canteens is confined to the Defence personnel and their families. The accommodation for the outlets is also made available by the Ministry of Defence. Hence the C.S.D. Canteens are able to function at a very nominal margin of profit.

Further the Kendriya Bhandar also gets accommodation at a very nominal rate of rent. Super Bazar has to obtain selling space for their outlets at commercial rates. Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar do not get any exemption in respect of levies imposed by the State Government and local bodies. Companies/firms also do not provide similar terms and conditions as provided by them to the CSD Canteens.

(c) to (e). Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar fix the selling price after adding minimum margin of profits required for their functioning as economically viable units and the rest is passed on to the consumers. In all cases the prices are kept at par or below the maximum retail price fixed by the companies for the items.

[Translation]

**New Industries In Madhya Pradesh And
Himachal Pradesh**

6775. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh for the registration of new industries during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the number thereof?;

(c) the dates on which approval had

been accorded to these proposals by the Union Government;

(d) the number of proposals which are under consideration and since when these are pending; and

(e) the reasons for delay in according approval thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The break-up of applications for the Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh State Government undertakings/ Joint Sector units, registered under the schemes of De-licensed Industries/Exempted Industries/ DGTD registration during the period from 1988 to 1991 (upon July) is an under:-

Year	Madhya Pradesh			Himachal Pradesh		
	De-licensing Industries Registration	Exempted Industries Registration	DGTD Registration	De-licensing Industries Registration	Exempted Industries Registration	DGTD Registration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988	-	-	-	8	-	-
1989	2	4	-	1	1	-
1990	-	2	-	-	-	1
1991 (upto July)	1	3	-	-	-	-

Details, such as the date of issue of registration, the name of the undertaking, location, item (s) of manufacture and annual capacity are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter', copies of which are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(d) and (e) No proposal for registration of new industrial units in Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh is pending at present. As per the new Industrial Policy, the schemes of De-licensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration stand abolished.

Industry in Jaunpur, U.P.

6776. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state the names of industries of Union Government functioning in Jaunpur in U.F. at present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): There is no General Sector Industry Functioning in Jaunpur at present.

[English]

SCs/STs In Technical Posts

6777. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of prospective candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes available in the employment market, discipline-wise is always very low as compared with the number of vacancies in scientific, technical, or specialised posts reserved for them, at any given point of time;

(b) if so, how will such reserved vacancies be filled on the strength mere advertisements and circulation of information regarding reserved vacancies, unless candidates are prepared and trained sufficiently in advance;

(c) whether any of the existing training institutions or programmes cater to specific requirements; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table to the House.

Report Of C.A.G. On The Working Of Doordarshan And Air

6778. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the new-item captioned "CAG flays CRPF & DD for financial bunglings" appearing in the Indian Express dated August 8, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof regarding doordarshan;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation and also against the persons found responsible therefor; and

(d) the number of times in the past the Comptroller and Auditor General submitted adverse report on the working of the Doordarshan and A.I.R. and the reasons for the continuance of those irregularities till now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of C&AG mainly brings out some procedural deficiencies and some omissions on the part of Doordarshan in relation to some of their activities.

(c) and (d) The functioning of Government Departments including All India Radio and Doordarshan is gone into by the Comptroller and Auditor General on a continuing basis. The recommendations contained in the Reports of the C&AG presented to Parliament from time to time are duly considered and appropriate follow-up action is taken in respect of those recommendations.

Funds For Development Of Science And Technology

6779. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked by the Union Government to each State for promotion and development of Science and Technology during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the amount earmarked for the State of Maharashtra during 1990-91 has been utilised fully;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The provisions for promotion and development of Science and Technology are made in the Union Budget in terms of programmes and schemes and there is no pre-determined State-wise allocation.

(b) to (d) In view of answer to part (a) above, questions do not arise.

Import Of Newsprint

6780. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>CIF value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3
1988-89	2.24	223.45
1989-90	2.24	253.86
1990-91	2.26	276.02

<i>(b) Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Installed capacity (tonnes)</i>	<i>Actual production (tonnes)</i>
1. Nepa Ltd.	88,000	75,512
2. Hindustan News print Ltd. (KERALA)	80,000	90,387
3. Mysore Papers Ltd.	75,000	75,003
4. Tamil Nadu Newsprint Papers Ltd.	50,000	39,065

(a) the quantity and value of newsprint imported during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the installed capacity and actual production by each of the newsprint public sector units during the year 1990-91 and the extent of shortage to meet the demand in the country; and

(c) the time by which the country is expected to become self-sufficient in this regard to meet the entire demand of this item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The quantity and value of imported newsprint, year-wise is as under:

The estimated demand of newsprint during 1990-91 was 5.65 lakh MT and the resultant shortage was to the extent of 59,000 MTs after taking into account indigenous production and imports.

(c) Attainment of self-sufficiency will depend on installation of adequate capacities as well as availability of raw materials.

Video Magazine 'India View'.

6781. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fortnightly video magazine 'India View' is using the footage shot by Doordarshan news cameraman without paying for it or even acknowledging it;

(b) whether this footage in finding its way out of Doordarshan video library through clandestine means for certain considerations;

(c) whether Doordarshan has any means of channels to conform whether any of its footage is being clandestinely bought and used by video magazines; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) The news footage from Doordarshan News Library is supplied to outside producers and private agencies on payment at approved rates. No instance has come to the notice of Doordarshan about the footage from its library being clandestinely given to any private video magazine. Doordarshan maintains extreme vigil to ensure that its footage is not clandestinely diverted to the outside producers or private agencies.

Multiple Sounds In National Programme 'FOCUS'

6782. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the multiple voices of the speakers at the 'START' Conference Programme that were overheard in the National Programme 'Focus' telecast on August 4, 1991;

(b) if so, the factors found responsible therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. This we due to faults in dubbing and playback of the programme.

(c) Suitable instructions have been issued to pre-test the playback and preview the scheduled programmes before actual telecast to prevent recurrence of such happenings.

Training Programme For Technical/ Non-Technical Personnel

6783. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any training programme for technical and non-technical personnel going on deputation in Indian missions abroad, to impart training of Indian culture, languages, values and Indian philosophy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, how soon such an essential training programme will be offered and the duration and curriculum and which institutions will conduct such a training programme; and

(c) whether there is any special training programme for Scientists going on deputation in Indian missions abroad to have overview of policy and development of Science and Technology in India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b), No such training is being arranged. As the number of such officials is very small and they proceed abroad at varying point of time, organised training programmes on Indian culture and philosophy are not practicable.

(c) The Scientists being deputed to receive a briefing on the relevant aspects.

Utilisation Of Mineral Resources For Small Scale Industries

6784. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to utilise mineral and natural resources for small scale industries in the rural sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b), Small scale industrial units in rural and urban areas, based on a variety of raw materials, including mineral and natural resources, are set up by

entrepreneurs and artisans in the private sector. The role of Government is mainly promotional. Plan programmes and schemes for the promotion and development of small scale industries relate to financial assistance, procurement and supply of raw materials, provision of development industrial sheds/plots, training, equity assistance to State Corporations/apex and primary cooperative societies, provision for common facilities, technological upgradation, marketing assistance, etc.

Technology Mission On Drinking Water

6785. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in his Report No. 1 of 1991, has pointed out shortcomings in the functioning of the technology mission on drinking water which has failed to achieve its objective of supplying water to 1,13,155 villages by the end of Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in the matter; and

(c) the number of villages where potable water was supplied during the Seventh Plan period and the number of villages proposed to be supplied potable water during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) The highlights of para 4 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 st March, 1990 (No. 1 of 1991) regarding Review of Technology Mission of Drinking Water and the steps

taken in the matter are given in the attached statement.

(c) Out of identified problem villages of 1,61,722 as on 1.4.1985, 1,53,357 problem villages were provided safe drinking water

facilities during the Seventh Plan period. 2509 'No Source' problem villages and 41,591 partially covered/other villages are likely to be supplied potabel water during 1991-92.

STATEMENT

The highlights of the Review of Technology Mission on Drinking Water mentioned in para 4 of Report No. 1 of 1991 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the steps taken in the matter are as under:

Sl. No.	Observation made by C & A. G	Present Status
1.	2	3
1.	<p>Against 1,37,155 villages to be covered during 1986-90, 1,28,823 villages were covered leaving a spill over of 8332 villages. This included partially covered villages which were not being supplied full quantity as per norms.</p>	<p>The problem villages actually covered during 1986-90 were 1,28,790 leaving a spill over of 8365 villages. 92,284 problem villages were covered fully and 61,073 partially. In addition to the above coverage, 98,074 villages were also covered out-side the list of 1,61,722 identified problem villages..</p>
2.	<p>There were 1,18,163 partially covered villages including those pertaining to the premission period at the end of March, 1990. The mission had no information about the extent of coverage in the partially covered villages.</p>	<p>The extent of coverage for partially covered villages in some of the States is now available information in respect of the remaining States is being collected. A survey is proposed to be conducted to find out the actual availability of water in habitations and partially covered villages as per the norms. The State govts. have been advised to cover fully such partially covered villages as per the norms within the limits of available funds under Plan Programmes.</p>

*Sl. No. Observation made by C & A. G**Present Status*

1. 2

3

3. Only conventional methods for source finding and assessing availability of water were adopted

Scientific source finding methods were adopted soon after the satellite imageries and ground water potential maps were prepared and made available to the implementing agencies. Geophysical and geohydrological surveys are carried out. The advice of the Scientific Source Finding Committee set up in the States is also obtained for source finding.

4. Upto June 1990, only 33 laboratories could be set up against the target of 100 laboratories.

All laboratories have become operational by August, 1991.

5. Against the target of setting up of 133 defluoridation plants, six plants had been commissioned.

The target was revised to 481 defluoridation plants (106 fill and draw type and 375 handpump attachments). 172 plants have been set up by the end of August 1991.

6. Against 5578 step wells to be converted into sanitary wells under Eradication of Guinea worm only 2576 wells were converted.

By the end of June, 1991, 4798 step wells have already been converted and works in 256 are in progress.

7. Against the target of 11780 iron removal plants only 2267 plants were installed by March, 1990.

Setting up of 11908 Iron Removal Plants has been approved so far. 3568 plants have been set up by the end of July 1991 and the remaining plants are likely to be completed by March, 1992

8. Against the target of 130 desalination plants, 42 plants were installed.

104 plants have been commissioned till end of July, 1991.

Present Status

3

Sl. No. Observation made by C & A. G

1. 2

9. Rs. 26.88 crores were released for activities of sub missions during 1986-90 against which the details of expenditure were not available with the Mission.

The Mission has collected the details of expenditure of Rs. 17.02 crores. Information against the balance releases is being collected.

10. In 15 Mini Mission districts the expenditure exceeded releases by Rs. 9.63 crores.

In most of these Mini Missions the excess expenditure was within the approved cost of the works but actual payment was not made pending release of funds by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) to the implementing Executive Director. In some cases funds has been provide by Central Govt. to DRDAs. The Mini Missions have sent proposals for regularisation of excess expenditure which is under consideration.

11. In 38 Mini Mission unspent balance amounted to Rs. 17.53 crores, out of which in 7 cases, the utilisation was less than 50% of the release.

The under utilisation was due to a number of factors like the pace of implementation of activities, placement of funds by DRDAs at the disposal of implementing agencies etc. However, interest was earned on unspent amount and this has been adjusted against the total amount due to the Mini Mission. In order to avoid such situations, release of next instalments of funds is considered after 80% of the earlier release is utilised.

<i>Sl. No. Observation made by C & A. G</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1. 2	3
12. Against the outlay of Rs. 75 crores for conservation measures, projects, costing Rs. 26.23 crores only were approved and against the release of Rs. 17.66 crores, expenditure was Rs. 6.15 crores.	Against the release of Rs. 20.26 crores expenditure of Rs. 9.80 crores has been reported. The matter has been discussed with Secretaries in charge of Rural Water Supply on 2nd & 3rd August, 1991 for close monitoring and accelerating completion of schemes.
13. No funds were released for water harvesting structure in nine States.	Funds were not released as despite requests, no proposals were received from these States.
14. Diversion of funds to the tune of Rs. 300.14 lakhs temporarily for works outside the purview of Mini Mission was noticed.	The diversion of funds mentioned by Audit was only for related activities like use of funds given to Mini Mission for activities under Sub Missions etc. This was done temporarily and after getting proper funds for approved activities, the diversion was restored.
15. Monitoring and review of project focussing of analysis of achievements removal of bottlenecks and need to modify targets as envisaged in the Mission document was not carried out.	The target for each Mini Mission was influenced by the cost of DPR approved and monitoring of physical works and financial expenditure was with reference to such approval. The monitoring in terms of analysis of achievements removal of bottlenecks etc. was carried out through periodic meetings with the concerned States. This was also done in the recent meetings with Secretaries and Chief Engineers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Executive Directors of Mini Missions. It was concluded that steps will be taken to complete Mini Mission activities by March, 1992.

Sl. No.	Observation made by C & A. G	Present Status
1.	2	3
16.	The agencies to be identified for evaluating the progress of the individual projects annually and to suggest methodology and approach necessary to rectify deficiencies were not identified and no such evaluation was done.	The task of evaluating the progress was carried out by the State coordinator and through the periodic meetings at the Central and State Government levels.

People Below Poverty Line In Madhya Pradesh

6786. SHR: SHARVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people living below poverty line in the rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, vis-a-vis in other State and Union Territories as per the latest review;

(b) the specific schemes approved for 1991-92 for alleviation of poverty in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the quantum of Central assistance given to Madhya Pradesh for the purpose in 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.F. BHARDWAJ): (a) In 1987-88, the latest year for which information is available, the

percentage of people living below poverty line in rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh and comparative position of other States/UTs is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Central Schemes approved for implementation during 1991-92 in Madhya Pradesh for alleviation of rural Poverty are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and for the urban poor in the State Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) is being implemented.

(c) Central assistance allocated under poverty alleviation programmes for 1991-92 in respect of Madhya Pradesh is shown below:-

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Central Allocation 1991+92 (Rs. crores)</i>
1	2
<i>IRDP</i>	34.3
<i>JRY</i>	211.2
<i>NRY</i>	8.6

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States & U. Ts.	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons							
										3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153.1	53.8	42.8	42.6	195.70	31.7			
2.	Assam	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.89	22.8			
3.	Bihar	330.3	42.7	36.1	30.0	336.54	40.8			
4.	Gujarat	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.25	18.4			
5.	Haryana	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	18.15	11.6			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.4	4.52	9.2			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.79	13.9			
8.	Karnataka	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.46	32.1			
9.	Kerala	37.4	16.4	11.6	19.3	48.98	17.0			

Sl. No.	States & U. Ts.	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	194.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.97	36.7
11.	Maharashtra	166.9	36.7	47.2	17.0	214.10	29.2
12.	Orissa	124.2	48.3	1.9	24.1	135.12	44.7
13.	Punjab	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.88	7.2
14.	Rajasthan	80.6	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.54	24.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	138.4	39.5	38.5	20.5	176.85	32.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	373.1	37.2	75.2	27.2	448.34	35.1
17.	West Bengal	137.2	30.3	36.3	20.7	173.45	27.6

Sl. No.	States & U. Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	Nc. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Small States & U. Ts.	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.2	7.7
19.	All India	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2376.7	29.9

Note: 1. The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calories requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calories requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

2. For up-dating the poverty line for 1987-88 C.S.O. Private consumption deflator has been used.

3. These calculations are based on the draft report of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey date on household consumer expenditure. (Report No. 372 'Report on the Forth Quinquennial Survey on Consumer Expenditure' N.S.O., June, 1990)

4. The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988.

5. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an expert group headed by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala.

6. The estimates presented here are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Closure Of Film Industry

6787: SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry is facing closure due to steep hike in prices of raw film;

(b) whether a high-level delegation of film leaders have represented their case before the Government; and

(c) if so, the measure the Government propose to take to mitigate the problems faced by the film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir. However, the Government is seized of the problems plaguing the film industry due to video piracy, Cable Television networks, high price of raw films etc.

(b) and (c). The film industry had represented against the recent price hike of raw film announced by Hindustan Photo Films. The Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has entrusted the issue of evolving a pricing formula for Cine Colour Positive film to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and recommended abolition of basis plus auxiliary duties on colour negative and colour positive raw stock to the Ministry of Finance.

Licences For Setting Up Of Sugar Factories In Maharashtra

6788. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences sanctioned for setting up of co-operative sugar

factories in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether financial institutions like RBI, IDBI and ICCI have refused to grant loans for the setting up of these factories stating that these factories are neither feasible nor viable;

(c) if so, whether any probe on the reasons for granting licences for these factories has been ordered;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOCCI): (a) 36 Letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of new sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra during the last three sugar seasons viz; 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(b) to (e) The Central Financial Institutions have been re-examining the viability of new sugar factories on account of the sharp increase in the project cost. The viability of a sugar factory depends on various factors such as cane price, free sale realisations, efficiency of processing etc. No probe has been ordered, but Government is examining all aspects of the matter.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to raise a very serious problem with regard to the textile workers in Bombay. Nearly ten textile mills in Bombay are continued to be closed and twenty five thousand workers are jobless. Apart from this, 13 textile mills, which were taken over by the Government and which are run by NTC, they have also not

been able to absorb all the permanent textile workers, and twenty thousand permanent textile workers are still jobless. Their dues are not paid. An understanding reached between NTC and the representative union. Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh of Bombay, is not still approved by the Central Government. Even though the workers have succeeded before the industrial court and Bombay High Court, NTC has dragged them to Supreme Court.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Textile Minister to look into the matter and come to the rescue of these textile workers of Bombay who are jobless and who are not able to recover their dues also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the independence of the country there is a Jharkhand movement which seeks the creation of a separate State. It was in view of the increasing intensity of the Jharkhand movement that a Jharkhand Bill committee was constituted in 1988 during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But the work of that committee was yet in progress that there were mid-term elections in the country. Later on when Shri V.P. Singh became Prime Minister, we submitted a memorandum to him regarding the progress of work of that committee. It was after it that the committee completed its work and submitted its report to the Ministry of Home on May 18, 1990. Again when we took up this matter with him on 10th August, 1991, he assured us that it will be finally decided on Nov. 15, the birth day of Birsa Munda, but unfortunately that Government was also thrown out of power on 7th November. Later on when Shri Chandra Shekhar became the Prime Minister he was also given a memorandum. With a view to solve the issue within two months, he wrote letters and discussed the matter for two days in Delhi with the leaders, MPs and MLAs of all the political parties from Bihar. But once again the Lok Sabha was dissolved. Now the Congress has again come back to power. It is the Government of that

very party which had earlier constituted the Jharkhand Bill Committee, but the report of that committee has not been presented in the Lok Sabha to this date. As such the Jharkhand movement is going on. I would like to inform the House through you that the Jharkhand movement is going on Gandhian line of non-violence. That is why no violent incident is taking place to press that demand whereas there is an atmosphere of violence in Assam, Punjab and Kashmir in the country. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to present the report of that committee in the House. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha has taken a decision that they will follow the ideals of Gandhiji only upto October 2 and in case no action is taken on the report or no solution of the problem is found out, the people of that State will not be following the Gandhian path any more. It means that in this way the entire country may witness similar situation as it has witnessed there in Assam, Punjab and Kashmir because the People are filled with anger. So, I would like to request the Government to bring out that report and start the process of negotiation at the earliest to find out a solution to this problem. Otherwise, the youths, and farmers of that region are now filled with resentment and they are likely to leave the Gandhian path. Therefore, the people of this country and this House should feel concerned about it. I would also like to request the Government to come out with a statement in this regard.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the *Dham* being staged by the workers of Delhi Unit of Bhartiya Janata Party at the Boat Club. Because elections to the local bodies in Delhi have not been held since 1983, and the citizens of Delhi have been left at the mercy of bureaucrats which has resulted there in a number of problems. In this connection, we also met our Prime Minister. The B.J.P. MPs from Delhi and the local B.J.P. office bearers had submitted a petition to you also and you too had agreed that...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not quote what happens in the chamber. Otherwise I won't meet you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: We had apprised you of the problems of residents of Delhi. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have made two demands. Our first demand is that there should be election in Delhi and the second one is that the Government should fulfil its promise of bringing down the prices within a period of 100 days.

To this date neither the prices have been brought down nor the elections have been held in Delhi. Mr. Speaker, Sir, It has already been stated here in the House that we had met hon. Prime Minister under the leadership of our Leader Shri Lal K. Advani to talk to him on this issue, and we were told by him that he had no problem in holding education in Delhi, but neither the elections have been held here, nor the prices have come down.

The people of Delhi have been sitting on Dharma at Boat Club for two days but attention is not being paid to their demands. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that if attention is not paid to their grievances, the people of Delhi will be compelled to come out on roads in the same way as the people of Goa had done in their case. (*Interruptions*)...

Therefore, it is my request that election in Delhi must be conducted immediately lest the people of Delhi should come on roads. The Government should also take steps to bring down the frightening level of prices. Otherwise the Government would have to face its consequences.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked for a detailed discussion on this issue. So there should be a detailed discussion on it. (*Interruptions*)...

The people of Delhi do not enjoy any right (*Interruptions*)

How far we will continue with the increasing prices and dilapidated roads in this city? (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, Please sit down. Your colleagues have already spoken a lot on this issue.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had spoken to you regarding these problems that day also.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, Yesterday at the Boat Club it was a very inspiring scene to see that thousands of people from Punjab—women, children and men folk—came and staged a *Dharna*, demanding restoration of democratic process in Punjab. They were shouting slogans against terrorism and in favour of the unity of the country. We tried to intervene into the situation that is prevailing. People are fighting there. We raised our voice many times so that we can find out a solution. We have made our opinion known to the Government that we have to have elections in Punjab, and for doing that, we have taken steps in regard to certain political solution that is waiting for long. We have said that Chandigarh has to be transferred to Punjab.

It has to be told clearly in the House as to what steps the Government is going to take for that purpose. We also say that the dispute in regard to river waters should be given to the Supreme Court for adjudication. We are confident that if we take the right steps, we can then mobilise the people. We have confidence in them. If we are serious and sincere to take up the fight against terrorism in a united manner, then we can help restoration of democratic process in Punjab.

Now, what is necessary is that what is there in the mind of the Government should be told clearly to this House and to the

Opposition parties. This is a very serious matter. People are dying there. They are being killed by terrorists every day.

At the same time there are people who are fighting them and who are coming to Delhi. They are demanding certain things. They are willing to stand by what kind of right decision we are going to take in a united manner. But, I am sorry to say that the Government has not taken the Opposition into confidence. They are not serious to tell us to what kind of action they are going to take.

In this regard, I must say that those people who are willing to stand for the unity of the country, like the one who was the Member in this house - Shri Rajbir Singh - are suffering. He met us and told us that he was given security earlier. He used to say something against terrorism. Later on, that security was withdrawn. These kind of people are taking a stand against terrorism. If they are not supported by the Government, then where will they go? This is the casual and irresponsible attitude of the Government.

I submit that elections are to be held in Punjab. I understand Government is thinking of cancellation of the earlier Notification. I want that a statement from the Government as to what is there in their mind and whether before announcement of the elections they are going to take a decision in regard to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, should be made. Also about the sending the dispute regarding the river water to the Supreme Court, they should clarify. I would request you to tell all these to the Government and to make a statement in the House so that we can have a discussion and we can evolve a common formula to tackle the grave situation in Punjab. Thank You. [*Interruptions*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know by what time the Government proposes to hold election in Punjab?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a fellow journalist of UNI Mr. Manohar Singh was beaten up blue and black by an ASI associated with PM's Security. He had to be taken to hospital. A complaint was lodged in this regard and order for an enquiry into the incident at the earliest by senior officials was given. But it is a matter of regret that no such inquiry has been made so far. All the major newspapers such as Navbharat times and the Veer Arjun have published details of the incident of incident of undecent behaviour with and beating of a journalist by the police.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to get a judicial enquiry conducted into this incident and to take steps to check the recurrence of such incidents since it has created a sense of fear and resentment among the journalists.

[*English*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 1st September, 1991 a quiz programme was telecast from the Doordarshan under the supervision of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Unfortunately, in that programme certain derogatory remarks and derogatory language were used for Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. With your kind permission, I have raised this question on the 6th September, 1991. My raising this question was supported by all sections of this House.

Sir, I am very sorry and I am surprised that the Minister for Information and Broadcasting appeared the same day in the Rajya Sabha because there also this question was raised and he tendered unconditional apology before the House. And yesterday also he made a statement in the House explaining the situation and the circumstances of the case under which the derogatory remarks were made like what I said. Sir, I am very sorry to say that because we did not exercise our lung power, we have been

taken lightly and nobody has appeared till today to give an explanation in spite of the assurance given by the Leader of the House that the matter will be brought to the notice of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. He came here so many times, but he did not appear before the House. He should have come here and tendered an apology and given an explanation, as to why those remarks were made against Maulana Abul Kalamji. I strongly protest against this discrimination between this House and that House. I am sure that every section of this House will support my view.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very important issue which has been subject of discussion in the House for the last two days. Day before yesterday, it was submitted that Shri Sharda Prasad Rawat was assassinated due to political reasons. Yesterday a discussion was held here in respect of Shri Chote Lal Yadav who was fatally attacked. It is not yet known whether he could be saved or not.

Yesterday an unimaginable scene was created in this House. I am making this statement with utmost responsibility. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is present here. He has been to Gorakhpur. Now he would tell the House all the facts he has gathered during his visit. However I would like to submit to the House that before his death, Shri Sharda Prasad Rawat had written a letter on 3.8.91, which has now been authenticated and submitted to you under rule 369 (A) under the signature of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. I would like to read out that letter here in this House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me correct the record. It is not in the handwriting of Shri V.P. Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Shri

V.P. Singh had submitted it to the Secretary General.

[*English*]

He is your officer

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He had submitted the letter before 11 A.M. That letter was written to the Superintendent of Police on 3.8.91 i.e. just one month back. It reads as follows:

"To the Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur, Sir, I was a candidate of Janata Dal against Mahant Abedya Nath in Gorakhpur constituency in the last Lok Sabha elections. Voters were in my favour. Similar position was there in respect of Prabha Rawat of our party who was pitted against Shri T.P. Shukla in our constituency" (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has authenticated it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has come to me. I said that if he authenticates, I will accept it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have come to know from very reliable sources that some hardened criminals have been hired by Mahant Abaidyanath and his confident MLAs namely Shri Om Prakash and Shri T.P. Shukla, for my assassination. Kindly take immediate steps to provide me security as I do not have any licenced arms with me. In such a grave situation, kindly issue necessary directions for my security and the security of my family members. I may also be intimidated about such measures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all are political

workers. Here in our states, we have Governments of different political parties. The conspiracy to assassinate Shri Rawat was hatched at the instance of the State Government. Only one month back, a written request was made to the Superintendent of Police by Shri Rawat to provide him security cover. It is a fact that Shri Rawat who was a Minister in Uttar Pradesh had never demanded police security for himself during his tenure and it was actually when his life was at stake, that he demanded it in black and white, but no security was provided to him. However when I raised this issue here in this House, the Members of BJP were infuriated. I want to submit it to all my friends that today we all are Members of Parliament and tomorrow we may not be occupying that seat.

But if one is not a Member of Parliament and is an ordinary worker of the party, there is no security of his life. Through you, I demand that the Home Minister be summoned immediately in the House to report as to what action has been taken so far in this regard. He should order a CBI inquiry into the matter. The hon. Members from all sides want that this case of murder should be handed over to the CBI for inquiry so that such incidents do not recur. If such murders are not curbed nobody can check the spread of fascism in the country and if fascism comes the life of no worker can be safe.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I went to Gorakhpur yesterday along with the Chief Minister of Bihar. The dead body of Shri Sharda Prasad Rawat was lying in front of his House. The family members of Shri Rawat expressed a desire to meet me. I also wanted to meet the family. His wife was there. His son took out a letter from his briefcase and gave it to me. He told me that his father had given it to him when he was alive. I asked the officials there whether they were given any such letter or not. They also admitted that such a letter was given to them. That is why, I have placed before you a copy of that letter duly authenticated by me along with their signatures.

Sir, Shri Sharda Prasad Rawat had never asked for security. He being an ex-Minister could demand for security. In U.P. ordinary M.L.As are being provided security. It was for the first time that he had asked for security as he was fearful that his life was in danger. That is why he asked for security but he was asked to pay Rs. 4000/- per month for making security arrangement. Being an ex-Minister he sought security to protect his life. I am not going into the merits and de-merits of his apprehension. He was told that he would have to pay Rs. 4000/- per month and then only the security would be provided. The result was that he was not provided security and consequently he was murdered. When I went there I was told that a bomb was thrown at his house and this attack was pre-planned. People were not fearful of the bomb attack. It was a planned murder committed in no haste. There was none who could chase the killers.....(*Interruptions*)

I want to bring one thing more to your kind notice. Why we are demanding a C.B.I. inquiry. After the murder, a letter was shown to the S.I. there by the 20 year's old son of the deceased. The S.I. advised him not to produce it otherwise the matter would remain pending and it would be referred to the C.B.I. This was what the police official said about this relevant document. The poor boy did not know its implications. He was told not to produce this letter. It raises doubts whether the officials there are really interested in an inquiry or not. Why he was not provided security despite his demand also raise doubts. There is nothing beyond death. Death is final. It is regrettable that the murder of Shri Sohan Lal Peepal was committed in Badaun. He was a Janata Dal leader belonging to the Scheduled Caste.....[*Interruptions.*] Shri Sharda Prasad Rawat who was a prominent leader of Janata Dal was murdered. Shri Chhotey Lal Yadav was also a front ranked leader and bid on his life was also made. Yesterday night I went there. The doctors had lost hope and we were unable to help him at Allahabad. The doctors advised that it would be better to rush him to Delhi. I requested the hon. Home Minister to make arrangement to bring him to Delhi by air. I

want to thank the hon. Home Minister for granting my request. An arrangement was made accordingly and I was admitted to All India Institute of Medical Sciences for treatment. Just now Shri Sonkar Shastri has given it in writing and you might have seen it. There is nothing to be agitated about it. Giving a reference of the Deputy Home Minister, Shri Ram Lal Rahi, he said that he himself had heard Umaji saying that you would see the last rites of Shri Sonkar being performed on the GHAT of Banaras very soon.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is absolutely incorrect..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In such a situation I demand that an inquiry may be ordered immediately into the matter by C.B.I.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): It is incorrect. It is an attempt to defame a Member of Parliament.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that Shri Ram Lal Rahi should immediately be called to this House because this is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Let Shri Ram Lal Rahi be summoned to the House to explain it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down for a minute. Rawatji please do not discuss it any further.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Home Minister should be immediately summoned to this House. [*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Jaswant Singh to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. I have called Shri Jaswant Singh to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I am allowing Shri Jaswant Singh to speak. Please allow him to speak on your behalf. If all of you are standing and saying, nothing is recorded, nothing is understood. We do not know what to do in this matter. If one submission has been made and if you are agitated over it, let one of your representatives speak. It is better to do so. I am now allowing Shri Jaswant Singh to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I have already given an opportunity to you to speak. Now, you allow Shri Jaswant Singh to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue at a certain level involves the death by murder of a prominent political worker of a certain party in the State of Uttar Pradesh. On the very first day when it was raised, unequivocally the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of my Party Shri L.K. Advani said that political assassination murders related to any kind of political animosity were to be condemned in unequivocal terms. It is nobody's point here.

And I am sure, no one here can even begin to say that political vendettas are to be carried to the extent of murder.

Thereafter, it was raised again and we had occasion to mention a few facts in your Chamber and those few facts were mentioned here also. It was mentioned and indeed this fact was given to you personally as also by the Leader of the House inside the House that upon consultation with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, it has been stated and this was stated in the House also that in the FIR that has been registered to the best of my knowledge and to the best of his knowledge, there is not even a suggestion that in this murder, any kind of political vendetta or political revenge is involved.

There are two other connected aspects. When my good friend Ram Vilasji raised this issue, I can understand that if a member belonging to a political party is even injured, leave alone murdered the leadership of the party would be worked up. And you would naturally stand up and try and give voice to your resentment, your anger. But when that voice of resentment and anger crosses a certain limit of mere expression of anger and concern, then it becomes the collective concern of the House. This House is not the Legislative Assembly of U.P. This House cannot also settle the issues which are the preserve of the State of U.P. This House cannot call into account the Govt. of U.P. And we have had occasion to say earlier that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is not functioning in Uttar Pradesh at anyone's charity. It has been elected to U.P. to perform its constitutional duties. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What is the matter of particular concern to me is that when the former prime Minister of the country stands up and says anything in the House, then that is deserving of the utmost attention. And naturally, when he made his intervention, I paid the utmost attention to what he was saying. In essence, in his statement and, what Ram Vilasji has said, I believe, two or three very grave wrongs have taken place. Firstly, in what Ram Vilasji has said and what

the hon. Member from Fatehpur, the hon. former Prime Minister of this country has said, they have both named Members of parliament of this very Parliament and have charged Members of serious offences. I do not know, Sir, if your consent has been obtained that they are going to make such charges against sitting Members of this House. And if you have granted them permission to say so, then, of course I withdraw my observation. (*Interruptions*)

But here are two senior Members with whom we had worked together, up till the other day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Please give a chance to us also as it concerns. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Up till the other day, we were working together. I must express a very great personal sense of disappointment that the former hon. Prime Minister of this land has said that some Member of Parliament, even by implication, is connected with this murder. Then, I think previously, that must have been brought to your notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): He never said it. Only he has read out the letter and he did not say anything else. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is really pegging the question. The hon. Member from Azamgarh had said that the former hon. Prime Minister, merely read out the letter. All of us can be given all kinds of letters. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): He has read out the letter with your permission, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There are another two or three connected aspects. A suggestion was made by the former hon. Prime Minister, on a letter that he has re-

ceived, while intervening for a colleague of him, making the most absurd kind of charges against a colleague of mine. Did he have your consent? If he did not have your consent, I really feel that it did not lie in the mouth of the former hon. Prime Minister of this land to loosely make such allegation, without your permission. *(Interruptions)* You are in this process. You know what you are doing, if this consent has not been granted. This assembly is a Parliament. This assembly is not an inquisition chamber. You cannot judge by voice vote; you cannot administer law through the power of voice or through the power of numbers. Please do not reduce this assembly into an inquisition chamber. There is one other aspect. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with every word of what you are saying. But, this should apply to all members in all cases.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Indeed, Sir. What I am saying is that it is not a selective application for which the parliament is meant for. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have one law in one case and a different law in another case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is your suggestion. If I am acting in any sense in any unlawful way, you must stop me. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This may not be applicable to Shri Jaswant Singh. But this certainly is applicable to many other Members.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is precisely the point Sir, because you have again underlined. I believe in the collective concern of this House. This House cannot become an inquisition chamber. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This House also cannot become a chamber which sits

upon judgment on a day to day basis upon the State Governments of one hue or another. If you do this, then you will be totally destroying the entire structure of this Constitution, the structure of the Centre-State relations, the whole basis of the federal arrangement and its evolution.

I have a great personal regard for the former hon. Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*. He went to the extent of charging that a certain section of officials in the State of Uttar Pradesh are being driven out. I found this to be a most objectionable observation. If it is true then, I think it would be incumbent on him, Sir, to ask his Members, in the State of Uttar Pradesh to take up this matter.

This is not the chamber to take up these matters. In a vast country like India, whether it is a matter of Rajasthan or Tamilnadu or Assam or Haryana, this tendency to keep on playing our politics of the State in this Assembly must find an end somewhere. I am sorry to say that what the intervention of the hon. former Prime Minister has amounted to is an attempt to play Janata Dal politics of UP and Bihar in this Assembly.

You cannot charge a young girl, an hon. Member of this House, suggesting that she will have people killed. I find this the most objectionable kind of observation. How can you permit this? I am not asking for any expunction or anything that any Member has said. Most certainly, let there be an enquiry. If you are not happy with one form of enquiry against another whichever form of enquiry will satisfy you, have that enquiry. But for heaven's sake, don't loosely reduce this Assembly into an irresponsible inquisition chamber.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Fascism spoke in the beginning like this, in the 30s.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I have read this letter from Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri. It is not a question of Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri or Uma Bharti. Here, a reference has been made to a Minister.

Shri Ram Lal Rahi, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. Now, the question arises whether he has said it or not. If he has wrongly said it, as Shri Jaswant Singh said, then an hon. Minister saying this becomes a serious matter. If he has said it and it is correct, then also it is a serious matter both-ways it is serious. Therefore, I read it; for no other purpose. I have only related facts and if Shri Jaswant Singh has read it to a point in a certain direction, it is for him to read it. But I strictly confine myself to the statement of facts and not of inference.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMABHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Bill related to the places of worship was being discussed, I was sitting in one of the back seats. All of a sudden Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri while speaking on the subject said few words about Rama. In the beginning he said - "Rama was*", and at the end, he said that "Rama was" this word is used for a characterless person and a person who commits rape etc. The use of this word gave rise to sudden provocation and many Bhartiya Janata Party Members started objecting. At that time, I came forward to see that the dispute is not escalated. (*interruptions*) Meanwhile, in my presence, a Member from Janata Dal not present today, - that he would break his limbs. I can identify that Member from Janata Dal as I do not know his name. When all the Members sat down, after some time the Members from Janata Dal said to Swami Chinmayanand Ji, who is again came to Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and congratulated him. Shri Shastri while shaking hands with those Members started laughing mockingly saying that he had not committed any mistake while calling Rama a*. Mr. speaker, Sir, my submission is that I am not aware of the atmosphere prevailing in the House as to who is dumb or deaf and to what extent, but my position is that I was born in a family which can't tolerate a world like * for Lord Rama and since yesterday, I have been feeling that my life has become meaningless. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would make a submission that during those moments also I tried to object when a Member from our Party tried to say that if somebody uses the same words about Mohammed or Jesus Christ, you know what will be the consequences. Do you consider Rama so cheap that you can go to the extent of saying him a *

[*English*]

Can you get away with it?

[*Translation*]

I told the Members of BJP that nobody has the right to use indecent words like "licentious" for Rama or for that matter, for Jesus Christ or Mohammed. They should also not utter such words and if they do so, I will object to that also. Those were the moments of heated discussion and I don't remember at all to have said that ! told Shri Sonkar Shastri that I would kill him and his body would be found at the banks of Banaras. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that these matters are being discussed on the floor of this House.

[*Translation*]

But these matters have come up and if you have said these words then we will have to interpret those words as they have been used. You said that you don't remember. Do you want to say that you don't remember or you want to say that you have not uttered these words. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: I want to say that I have not at all used the words that I would get Shri Sonkar Shastri killed and his body would be found at Banaras Ghat. I have not spoken such words either inside the House or outside it, neither for Shri Shastri nor for anybody else. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): The matter concerns me. I must be given a chance to speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, you should not speak.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I have been charged with using a word like.** Therefore, I would like to clarify about that word. It will be come clear as what I have said. I may kindly be given an opportunity to speak for a minute. Yesterday also the atmosphere was tense. I was speaking with all humility I had mentioned a word from Valmiki Ramayan and while narrating the story of Sambukh, I had only a single word that Rama was.** You can see the records. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[*Translations*]

Please be seated. I am doing what you want to do.

[*English*]

I am not allowing you to give an explanation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, use of such words...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You keep on standing up again and again without any reason. you think you are controlling the House. I am doing what you want to do.

[*English*]

Now please do not complicated the matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be feeling anguished like us on the arguments that are going on between the Members in the House. There is no tolerance and friendship between the Members, as it ought to have been. I do not want to go into the legal aspect of the question raised by Shri Jaswant Singh, but I would like to thank you and the Leader of the Opposition who is not present in the House today. Keeping in view the anger expressed in the House, Shri Advani has done a right thing in condemning the assassination of Shri Rawat. He gave details of the talks he had with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. All our colleagues in the House including the former Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh who hails from U.P. went there. They got a fresh evidence about which the House is not aware of yet. That has been presented before the House with your permission. I want to give you the information which perhaps is not known to anybody. Shri Rawat had written a letter to the Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur a month and five days before his death. I will not discuss the contents of the letter. He had an apprehension that he would be killed. Yesterday also, when you were in the Chair, the Members expressed the apprehension that there can be danger to their life also and at that time, the hon. Home Minister stood up and said that in such a situation, security would be provided to all of us. All our MPs are worried on this issue. Though Shri Rawat was not an MP, he was a leading political worker. He was brutally murdered in broad day-light. I do not want to go into the legal aspect of this incident but I feel very sad about it on humanitarian ground. I thank Shri Advani for assuring us to hold a dialogue with Shri Kalyan Singh in the light of this fresh evidence. Possibly, this has been included in

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the file of Shri Kalyan Singh or the Home Minister. In the light of the fresh evidence, enquiry may be conducted as to who is responsible for murder. When his son went to S.H.O. to show him his father's letter, he asked him to name few persons so that they are rounded up, beaten and made to disclose as to how all this happened.

I would like to tell my friends in the BJP that whatever may be the legal aspect, the basic question is of humanity. Not only this, even Shri Chhote Lal Yadav was attacked and seriously injured. We pray for his life. Everybody is pained at the happenings in Uttar Pradesh during the last 2-3 days. Without going into the legal points, I would appeal to all the parties to rise above party considerations and condemn this incident. The entire country and the House is concerned about it and that is natural also. To remove apprehensions in the minds of people, the Chief Minister should himself pay a visit and order C.B.I. enquiry into the incident.

MR. SPEAKER: I think stretching it beyond this will not be proper. I would request all the hon. Members not to insist on having an opportunity to speak on this issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, do you think you can have your say?. The seriousness of the issue is lost. The question is whether we should take up this issue or not. It is an important question. The question is whether the House should take upon the work relating to investigation, collecting evidence and giving decisions? Should it assume the responsibilities of the State Government or just play its role of formulating policies at the national level?. It is true that such matters are allowed to be raised in the House because these involve policy matters also. We can discuss and formulate a national policy to tackle the problem of crimes which are a consequence of political vendetta or are happening on large scale. But raising each and every case here would create problems. Then, we would have to act

as judicial magistrates and Chief Ministers which would not be a happy situation. Sometimes, you may be agitated on some basis but sometimes there may not be any basis, because you cannot be present everywhere and often, matters are reported to you. That is why we have to find a way out.

I fully agree with whatever hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singhji said. I would like to say just one thing. Whatever you speak, speak with responsibility. I am not saying this to a few members but to everybody in the House. Always think that you are speaking on behalf of the entire House and not a few Members. If you raise a matter pertaining to one State, why should not another Members be allowed to raise matter pertaining to another State. So we will have to formulate a policy in this regard. If the House desires to change to rules, we can discuss that also. The Government would certainly implement the suggestions extended by Members in this regard. It is true that incidence of terrorism is on the increase throughout the country. In some States, people are in real trouble and some politicians are on the hit list. They are not sure whether they are safe. Now if we blame the UP Chief Minister for this, it would not be proper because he cannot be present everywhere. Similarly, if something goes wrong somewhere in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal or Orissa, we cannot blame the Chief Ministers of those States. They cannot be expected to be present everywhere. These things should be sorted out in the State legislatures.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to include Chief Minister of Bihar, you can do that but you cannot blame him, because he also cannot be present everywhere. When this letter was shown to me, I simply said whether the signatures were original. I said I would not accept the letter unless it was authenticated by you. Now, when the Member authenticated it, I asked him whether he enquired about the facts. It may be true that the former Prime Minister might have verified

the facts. I might not have ordinarily asked him to authenticate it and told him to enquire again at this own level because what happens is that large number of people approach us. Our sympathies are with them but if the facts are different it becomes a problem. We never had bad intentions, instead we trust people. But if you are asked to trust, you have to ensure the facts yourself. Now, if allegations have been made against a Member or Parliament, at least that Member must be aware of it. Probably that Member did not know about it. I will allow him to make a personal explanation in the House because this point has been raised in the House. Secondly, what is the legal significance or evidential value of this letter? Shri Chatterjee is well aware of this. It falls within the purview of the judiciary. We cannot decide as to how much importance we should give to the statement given before filing the FIR. We whether the dying declaration is covered in it or not, it is for the court to decide. We do not have sufficient time to go into these details. The crime has already been committed, a life has been lost and injustice committed. We have to ensure that innocent is not punished. We have to keep full control over ourselves and not be swayed by emotions. I fully agree that under these circumstances, anybody can be agitated and hon. Members have already expressed their ire and by doing so, they have discharged their duty. I do not blame them, but it creates problems. I would appeal to all sections to bear this in mind while expressing their views.

About Shri Sonkar and Uma Ji's tirade, I would appeal that Members should come to my Chamber and discuss the matter. I would ask the hon. Minister to come over and I would listen to everybody. But if I have to explain and seek explanations here in the House, Parliament would, as Shri Jaswant Singh rightly pointed out, become a court of inquisition or a judicial court instead of policy making forum. We have a Privilege Committee to look into these matters and I think when some hon. Members get agitated and say something in excitement, they do not always mean it. Yesterday also,

somebody said something which created a lot of heat, but this does not mean that if a person has said something in excitement, he wants to do it. I think we should always bear in mind as to how much importance is to be given to such a matter. Secondly, I think we sought explanation here in the House. I will ask the hon. Minister to come to me. I will talk to him. But before that, we should enquire the facts i.e. whether what has been said was just in a fit of anger or does the Member really mean it. If you are apprehensive of the consequences, we will take action accordingly. But with that I would appeal to all not to speak on this subject. I had not permitted anybody yesterday and would not permit to-day to say something which might hurt the sentiments of others.

A lot has been said in our scriptures. If one thing is over emphasised, it means you are not having respect for sentiments of others. I think the Speaker should not give such a long sermon. I think I have crossed the limit so I will not speak any more, but I would appeal to all sections of the House to concentrate on policy making and not assume the work of Magistrates, Courts and the Chief Ministers.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to put a stop on this.

{ Translation }

A few hon. Members should come to my Chamber. I would request Shri V.F Singh to speak to me and for my part I would also pay attention to it. Keeping in view that Shri V.P. Singh was our former Prime Minister and whatever he has written to Mahant-Ji I do not know - I think justice should be done to both. If anyone else is found guilty, he would be punished otherwise his image should not be tarnished. We will look into this also. Kindly do not stretch this issue.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, kindly give me half-a-minute's time. The importance of the issue is highlighted by your kind observations. As hon. Speaker you have felt that the issue is such and we greatly value and respect your observations. Now, the feelings of the House are also there which you should kindly consider. They should be conveyed to the appropriate authority, not by you but by the Government. The Government should convey this to the appropriate authority.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, I had said that such matters are better to be discussed in a meeting convened by the Prime Minister with the Chief Ministers, like NDC or National Integration Council's meeting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The feelings should be conveyed. I would also say, why not have a proper inquiry. That is what is demanded and that is what we have said.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, we are taking it very seriously. Since this is a political assassination, we urge the hon. Home Minister to expedite the inquiry through the C.B.I. We would demand a statement on this matter by the Government. The Government should make a statement tomorrow or day after tomorrow whenever it finds appropriate.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I request that...

MR. SPEAKER: It would be better if you speak tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I will take only a minute. Funds are being collected all

over the country for the construction of the temple at the Ram Janmabhoomi.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that matter to be raised again.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: With your permission, I am raising it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Tomorrow, not today.

(Interruptions)*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Bureau of Indian Standards, Act, 1986 and Consumer Protection Act, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Amendment Regulation, 1991, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 524 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1991 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library See No- LT-606/91]
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O 539 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette

of India dated the 22nd August, 1991 constituting an Executive Committee consisting of 15 Members of the Bureau of the Indian Standards for a period of two years issued under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, [Placed in Library See No-LT-607/91]

- (3) A copy of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1991 under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. [Placed in Library See No- LT- 608/91]

Notification Under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 and Annual Report of Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, Etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Aiva, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 544 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1991 under sub-section (1) Of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. [Placed in Library See No-LT- 609/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the period from the 1st

January, 1989 to the 31st December, 1989.

- (ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the Report. [Placed in Library See No- LT- 610/91]

Review on the Working and Annual Report of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library See No-LT- 611/91]
- (3) A copy of the Half-yearly Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Coir Board, Kochis, for the period from the 1st April, 1990 to the 30th September, 1990 under section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library See No- LT- 612/91]

Review on and annual report of Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No- LT- 613/91]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

13.07 hrs.

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th September, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

13.07 ½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) **Need to Grant Funds for early completion of work relating to improvement and rehabilitation of Dharavi slums in Bombay**

[*English*]

SHRISHARADDIGHE (Bombay - North Central): Nearly 52 per cent of the population in Bombay resides in hutment colonies. But Dharavi in North Central Bombay is the biggest slum in Asia. Realising the hardships of Dharavi slum dwellers and the urgent need to improve their lot, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, after visiting the Dharavi slums, granted Rs. 37 crore for its improvement and rehabilitation out of the Rs. 100 crore grant given to Bombay city as a whole for its development. The fund is now exhausted and the work has remained incomplete. I urge upon the Government to grant further funds for completing the work of improving the rehabilitating Dharavi slums of Bombay.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (ii) **Need for Expedition Conversion from metre Gauge to broad Gauge of Railway line between Aurangabad-Parbhani to Parli**

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna): The work of conversion from metre-gauge to broad gauge for Manmad-Aurangabad-Parbhani to Parli line was taken into hand but the line has been completed only from Manmad to Aurangabad. The line from Aurangabad-Jalna Parbhani to Parli has been left and put into third phase.

However, the conversion work of Parbhani-Mudkh to Adilabad taken in hand as second phase which is not at all connected with the first phase. Because of the deletion of the work from Aurangabad-Parbhani to Parli, the people from that area unhappy and restless. So, the conversion from Metre-gauge to Broad-gauge of Aurangabad-Parbhani to Parli line should be taken in hand immediately on priority basis.

- (iii) **Need to Connect Bharuch, Gujarat by Vayudoot Service**

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHUMUKH (Bharuch): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter under Rule 377.

Bharuch is a very important centre of Gujarat. It has many big industries such as Narmada Fertilizer Factory, Petrochemicals, Narmada Scooter Factory and sugar mills. It boasts of having Asia's biggest industrial estate, rich deposits of Petrol and natural gas and the Narmada Dam. Many people including foreigners visit this area but there is no Vayudoot service to this place. This is an obstacle to the commercial activities in Bharuch district. There is an old aer-

odrome located in an area of 150 acres of land in the Rajpipla city in Bharuch district. I request the Government to introduce a weekly Vayudoot service for connecting Gujarat by utilizing this aerodrome

- (iv) **Need to ensure steady supply of yarn at reasonable prices to save powerloom industry in the country particularly in Maharashtra**

[*English*]

SHRI RAMKAPSE (Thane): The power loom industry has to depend upon the open market for its yarn procurement. Before the presentation of Budget i.e. in the month of June and July, 1991, the price of yarn has been increased by 22 per cent. The steep rise in the price of yarn and due to non-availability of yarn, the power loom industry has been adversely affected. In Ichakararyi of Sangli District in Maharashtra State, the production is being restricted to one shift of 12 hours only. If the situation is not controlled the industry faces an imminent danger of closure. Government is, therefore, requested to take suitable measures to ensure the steady supply of yarn at reasonable prices.

- (v) **Need to Run Another Express train between Haldibari and Sealdah**

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it is a long standing demand of the people of the North Bengal for a fast /express train from Haldibari to Sealdah. It is a very old and important route. Jalpaiguri, Siliguri are very important business centres. People have often to come to Calcutta. The number of passengers is increasing day by day. At present, only one express train, Darjeeling Mail, runs between New Jalpaiguri to Sealdah. It fails to accommodate all the passengers. I have come to know that infrastructure of Haldibari Station has already been increased. I request the Government to take steps to run another

express train between Haldibari and Seal-dah.

(vi) Need to Enact Legislation for the welfare of farm Labourers

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Sir, India is a big agricultural country. There is a large population of farm labourers who lead a very miserable life. The main reasons for this are lack of proper wages and prevailing diseases like cancer, paralysis, T.B. Cholera etc. As no facilities are available from the farm-owners, the poor people die. There are laws for the welfare of the industrial and mine workers. On similar lines, a law for providing medical and old age care facilities to the farm labourers should also be enacted.

I request the Government to enact a law for providing facilities to farm labourers.

(vii) Need to instal low power T.V. Transmitters at Sujapur Tihara, Awah Devi etc.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, Himachal Pradesh is a hilly and backward state. Doordarshan and Akashvani are the strong means of dissemination of information and education. Sujapur Tihara, Nadaun in Hamirpur district and many areas of Una district are not able to receive. Doordarshan Programmes. Several letters have been written to the Ministry demanding a low power transmitter at Sujapur Tihara and Solah Singhi Dhar but nothing has been done in this direction.

Therefore, I request the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to set up a low power transmitter at Sujapur Tihara, Awah Devi, Solah Singhi Dhar and Khudian. This will enable lakhs of people in the area to watch Doordarshan programmes.

Besides this, the Akashvani centre being constructed at Hamirpur should also be

completed at an early date.

(viii) Need to open Girls Schools in Sarguja District, Madhya Pradesh for proper Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Girls

SHRI KHELSAI SINGH (Sarguja): Sir, Sarguja is an adivasi predominant area in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. In the absence of adequate number of girls schools, girls belonging to the adivasis, harijans and backward classes are being deprived for educational facilities. Due to this reason the number of educated women in the district is very low. The poor people are not able to provide education to their daughters beyond fifth class.

Therefore, it is requested that the Government should set up pre-middle schools between 2-3 villages higher secondary schools in each development block and also a girls hostel for SC/ST girls.

(ix) Need to Provide Adequate funds to meet the situation caused by Floods in Various Parts of Karnataka

[*English*]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Yesterday I had given a statement to be read, under Rule 377 which was postponed to today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Were you absent yesterday?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I was present, but it was postponed to today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did the Speaker give you permission to read it today?

MR. H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, you may read it.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGWDA: The Central Government has released Rs. 10 crores to Government of Karnataka to meet the expenditure relating to relief operations for those who suffered in the recent floods in Karnataka in general and Hassan, Mandaya and Mysore districts in particular.

The indifferent attitude of the authorities concerned has put the flood victims in further difficulties.

Compensation at the rate of Rs. 3/-, Rs. 6/-, Rs. 9/-, and Rs. 12/- to each victim has been given irrespective of the crop he has lost the value of the crop he has grown on flimsy grounds that the rules are such that the compensation cannot be given based on the actual loss of crop.

Thousands of houses have been washed away and thousands of houses damaged and officers are asking the victims to produce the approved plan from the competent authorities to make proper valuation before giving compensation and even then negligible compensation is being paid.

Hundreds of pump sets have been washed out and each farmer has spent Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- and no compensation is given on the plea that his income is above Rs. 6000/- per annum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you had given in writing and which has been approved, that part only goes on record.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGWDA: I demand that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture who has released Rs. 10 crores to the Government of Karnataka to meet the expenditure for relief operation should ask them to relax the rules if necessary to make for proper compensation commensurate with the actual loss.

REMITTANCES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS BILL)—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Remittances of Foreign Exchange

and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Finance for consideration of the House, deserves to be outrightly condemned and criticised. It is very unfortunate that in the name of earning foreign exchange to make good the deficit in the Balance of Payment, the Government of India is prepared to go to any length or adopt any measures. In many countries like Thailand and prostitution centres are running quite openly. Will the Government stoop so low to earn foreign exchange if it is so needed? Smugglers and the persons who have deposited large sums of money earned through dubious means outside the country are being invited to buy bonds and bring that money into the country. On close examination of the Bill it will be found that all the clauses of Chapters 9 to 17 will give supremacy over laws of the land such as Anti-Corruption Act of 1988 or any other laws. This is a sad state of affairs. During emergency COFEPOSA was strictly enforced by the then Prime Minister even against the voluntary organisations who were receiving funds from abroad & obeying the dictates of foreign powers to destabilise the country. It is unfortunate that some people are being kept outside the purview of all the laws enacted so far in the country to curb black marketing and other unscrupulous methods under this Bill and on other hand several avenues for misusing foreign exchange have been opened even when the country is passing through terrible Balance of Payment crisis and all efforts are being made to earn foreign exchange.

Sir, petrol is a major source of drain of foreign exchange in the country and even then no restriction is being imposed on manufacture of private vehicles. Everyday many advertisements of financial institutions appear in the newspapers floating schemes

to purchase Maruti Cars with just spending an initial amount of Rs. 5,000. Many financial institutions are giving incentives to buy private vehicles. Recently ban on import of foreign made cars has been lifted and the Non-Resident Indians have been allowed to import cars to be given as gifts or awards and even provision for concessions in excise duty, levied on these vehicles, has been made by the Government of India. Therefore I would like to submit as to whether any efforts have been made by the Government to estimate drain of foreign exchange for importing petroleum products to provide fuel to the imported vehicles and cars which consume four times more fuel than the Maruti Cars? So the tax concessions given to attract foreign exchange will prove to be an exercise in futility, as more foreign exchange will be spent on buying fuel for these imported cars.

Sir, personal security has become very ironical in the country. In all the countries priority is given to security both of nation and of the citizens thereof but in India personal security has gained precedence over national security. For this an allocation of Rs. 4.7 crore has been made by the Ministry of Finance. This amount can be even raised if needed. Who will bear the brunt of this huge expenditure? Modern weapons and gadgets will be imported to provide security to persons. Foreign exchange will be spent on these imports. Foreign exchange will also be wasted on the import of sophisticated wireless sets. Everyday new grounds are being made to waste foreign exchange, on the other hand, a law is being enacted to give incentive to the persons who have clandestinely remitted the valuable capital of the country to foreign countries. Therefore, I vehemently criticise this Bill and request the hon. Minister of Finance to herald a new era of austerity in administration in the country and to tide over Balance of Payment crisis. The proposed measure which will provide

incentive to the dishonest persons only, should be stopped.

With these words I again criticise this Bill and request the House not to pass this Bill at the moment and instead circulate it to elicit public opinion. Now I conclude the speech and criticise the provisions of the Bill.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the discussion on Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities And Exemptions Bill), through you I would like to say that once India was known for its wealth and prosperity all over the world and today after 44 years of independence the economy has gone from bad to worse. India has gone with a begging bowl to IMF and other Western nations and has also succumbed to the conditions put forth by them and has agreed to open doors to attract foreign exchange and convert black money into white money to tide over the Balance of Payment crisis. Though the schemes are targeted for NRIs, but through them the foreign exchange will come from which types of foreign companies and individuals and organisations is difficult to say. I would like to quote a couplet of our national poet Maithilisharan Gupta:-

"Hum Kya the, Kya Hain Aur Kya Honge
Abhi,
Aao Milker Vicharain Desh Kee Sa-
masyain Sabhi."

We all are worried about economic crisis our country has been going through. But we must have the capacity to generate appropriate resources for economic development of the country. It is said that:

[English]

India is a country of plenty but still its people are poor.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

[Translation]

India is prosperous but its people are poor. Even today, there is lack of neither money nor natural resources. The need is to make proper utilization of those resources and also to create the sense of frugality in the citizens of India. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Government as to who is responsible for the crisis of foreign exchange. How much foreign exchange we had when we attained independence and how much it has increased during the last years? Why our country has become bankrupt due to foreign exchange crisis? Gold, in our country is considered to be an asset and even the poor people keep it in their safe custody; and mortgage small articles of gold only when they are completely helpless. But Indian gold had to be mortgaged not once but several times to foreign countries. But that did not help to overcome the economic crisis. Ultimately the Government invited NRIs to invest their money in India without any fear of giving the details of the money. Sir, in this manner, the Government would fail to assess the black money that is following in into our country. There is a saying - Ill got, ill spend.

I recall late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. When the country was undergoing crisis, America refused to give wheat under PL 480. He was the person who said that we do not want wheat from America. We would survive on our own resources; we would even starve but not spread our hands before the foreigners. Sir, he gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' at that time and encouraged people to grow foodgrains on vacant space available even in banglows. It was only when such efforts were made that we become self-reliant in foodgrains. But the present Government have been adopting liberal attitude in every respect. They are providing all the facilities to the NRIs to

invest their money in the country only to earn foreign exchange. But if the Government do not impose restrictions on the capital invested by NRIs, the black-money would prove dangerous to our country. If foreign capitalists invest money in our country, they would have complete hold over big industries in private sector. When the Government cannot inquire about the money being invested, the agencies like CIA and KGB would get opportunity to bring huge black money leading our country to ruination. Therefore, through you, I would submit to the Government that capitalists in the country already have huge amount of black-money. The Government should take measures first to unearth that black-money first and only then foreign investment should be invested if required. What is the need to arrange for money from foreign sources if we can fulfil our requirements through our own sources? I would like to quote a line of a famous Indian poet:

"Rahiman vey nar mar chuke jo kahin mangan jayen."

It is a matter of utter shame for this country of self-respect to approach foreign countries of IMF for foreign exchange to overcome the financial crisis and to accept conditions laid down by them and to surrender before them.

Sir, it would provide more opportunities to those who are already engaged in bringing foreign exchange through various sources. A number of scandals have been unravelled in the House, what was the need to unravel those incidents? In this manner black-money will continue to come to our country in one form or the other. But if it does not come as per the limit stipulated in the Bill then the Government will have to extend the time limit and provide more facilities also to bind themselves in the conditions laid by the NRIs which is certainly not a matter of dignity for any nation. Indians settled in foreign

countries like Kuwait, Iran, America and other countries will bring foreign exchange in the country but what is the guarantee that they do not bring those things which are not allowed to be brought here. Such things would certainly be brought and they would ruin our economy thus establishing complete hold of black-money and promoting luxury. Therefore, I would request the Government to be careful in this regard.

Our Manusmriti says:

"Anyanyoparijitam dravinam dasvarsh-anitu tishtati

Prapte cha ekadashe varsh, samoclam cha vinashyati."

The money earned through wrong means or injustice lasts only for 10 years and then in the 11th year, it is destroyed completely. Lest the black-money in the form of foreign exchange invested by the NRIs should destroy the self-sufficiency of the country and dependence on others should become the arch enemy of our country-

"Sarvam aatmvasham sukham
Sarvam parvasham dukham."

Fulfilling our needs through our own resources is best and depending on the resources or capital of others never prove fruitful. With these words, I oppose this Bill. Though the country, at present is passing through financial crisis and we are ready to cooperate with the Government in this regard but the measures to be taken to overcome this crisis should maintain the self-respect of the country.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uduberia):
Sir, we are discussing on a piece of proposed legislation which will inject immorality in our economic life. Through this Bill, the Government intends to mobilise the foreign

exchange to tide over the Balance of Payment crisis, to some extent. They want to encourage remittance of foreign exchange in the form of drafts etc. and it says that anybody - note that 'anybody' - can take the advantage of the immunity from direct taxes and from enquiry about the sources of the money if he brings it in foreign exchange. He need not disclose the nature and source of remittance of such amount.

Sir, anybody can send money to anybody in India. The intention of getting foreign exchange for the country may be good. But, I will say with all the force at my command, that the method being adopted is not only bad but it is immoral, improper and disastrous to our honesty.

Who will be encouraged by this Act? This Bill, if passed, would be the source of pollution of our economic life. It will also pollute our Statute Book. This will not only encourage the dishonest people but we will also be rewarding them for their dishonesty. With the help of this Bill we will be giving a red carpet welcome to those who, for years, have cheated the Government by violating economic laws and looted the country and amassed black money by all dishonest means and have siphoned off that amount to foreign countries and kept it in foreign banks. They will come back with what they have siphoned away. They will bring it back. I think the Government also does not disagree that this will happen. They know. Knowingly they are doing. Those people, who were born in the country, are violating the economic laws and they will be rewarded by the passage of this Bill.

You know that a lot of allegations were made in the past. You have seen how the black money is being mobilised by business people and by politicians and by a section of bureaucrats and some other people through under-invoicing and over-invoicing and through the method of commissions or kick-

[Sh. Hannan Mollah]

backs. These things have rocked our country again and again. Furious debates and quarrels were there. But what is happening through this Bill? The Government is giving those people a free hand. I have come across some reports sponsored by IMF and the study made by one Mrs. Sauraz. They show that the Indian businessmen, politicians, bureaucrats and other people have siphoned off about 28 million Dollars only by under-invoicing or over-invoicing in trade. I would like the hon. Minister to state whether this is true— 28 Billion Dollars siphoned off from 1981 to 1989. Such a huge amount of money has been siphoned off from this country and that is kept there. Now, this Government wants to give them a chance to bring back that money. But why did those people take away that money? They have no confidence in our economic system. They thought what would happen to this country's economy in the future, what would happen to the political situation in the country. They wanted a safer life abroad and wanted to keep their money physically somewhere, and this is their investment. For this, they took the money from this country. Secondly, if they keep their money in foreign countries it is quite safe. Our money value here is continuously declining. So, they have kept the money in dollars and they will bring it back now and they get more money here. By this they will be benefited. That is the purpose of siphoning away the money. Now the Government is encouraging them to bring back a part of that money. But I don't think they will bring back the full amount because they want to keep the money there for use when they need it there. They have some other motive for it because they are not patriots, they are the betrayers of the nation. They have taken the money because of certain purpose. They will not bring the whole money. Maybe a certain portion may come.

Your intention is to bring NRI money to

help the sagging economy to recover, but those NRIs who are the citizens of other countries and governed by their laws will not be sending their money to India much. Only our native NRIs— I coin that word "native NRIs", who are staying here and doing all economic crimes, amassing black money. They will have a chance to bring a part of their black money already siphoned off from this country abroad. So, the native NRIs by bringing it in the form of gifts or in any other form will be benefited by the passage of this Bill. This is to regularise that black money.

You know, Sir, the hawala system operating in our country and generating all black money. Even some Members of Parliament are elected with the financial help of hawalalas to represent their interest in the House. Unfortunately this happens in our country. So, those hawalalas and those black-marketeters will be benefited by this because their black money will be regularised by the passing of this Bill. They will doubly gain. In one way they will bring back that black money and in the other way they will be exempted from direct taxes on that, they will get immunity. By getting immunity they are gaining and at the same time by bringing back that black money and in the other way they will be exempted from direct taxes on that, they will get immunity. By getting immunity they are gaining and at the same time by bringing back that money they are also gaining. So, those dishonest people are rewarded by this Bill. You know, in 1982, the then Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee started opening the door to some 14-15 fake companies who remitted the black money. Now, we are going to regularise them by this Act. Because of that, I am just tempted to say that there is a Government for the dishonest and there is a Government of the dishonest, but I hesitate to say 'by the dishonest' because my esteemed friend, Shri Manmohan Singh is piloting this Bill. But it is definitely a Government of the dishonest people and for the dishonest people. What will happen now?

By passing this Bill, I am sorry to say that unfortunately our esteemed friend has become an instrument in helping those dishonest people. Anyway, I want to pose one question to the hon. Minister. Do you think that the NRI money will come to this country by passing this Bill? Who are the NRIs? Who are going to invest their money in this country? Who are those people? Have you got any cooperation with some section of them? Have they agreed to bring their money back to this country? I do not know about it. What is your assumption? What is your estimate? How much money will you get from them? I do not know the basis on which you are making your calculation. But the only point is that you are only going to reward those people who are the economic criminals. It is meant to reward to economic crimes. Because of that fact, we cannot associate ourselves with this ill-thought method that you are going to apply.

Secondly, I want to ask the hon. Minister one thing. Will it not be a disincentive to the honest tax-payers? What did they do? What is their wrong? It is because they do not cheat you, they do not evade tax and they do not amass blackmoney. They do not siphon-off their money. So, they have no chance to bring their money back to this country. They will think why they should be honest. They may feel it is a foolish act to be honest; they may feel honesty is foolishness. So, they may just amass blackmoney; send it in the form of NRI investment and take it back. So far they probably did not think that some prophet would come in the guise of Shri Manmohan Singh to rescue them from the wrong things they have committed. This is a serious situation. Actually, the honest tax-payers will be just discouraged. They will be provoked to take the wrong path to generate blackmoney.

Regarding capital flight also, I do not know about the details. I have already asked about it. I want to know what is your assess-

ment regarding the capital flight. We do not know the basis on which the hon. Minister has made his calculation. Also, there is the question of foreign exchange bonds. That is also there. Now, the Government's economic position is so bad. This is the creation of their own economic policy which they pursued for the last forty years, which has created this mess. Now, they want to create another mess and destroy all the economic moralities and honesty in our economic life. You want this foreign investment because you cannot get foreign exchange. I think once the Government purchased some mini-bonds for temporary economic relief like the Samurai bonds. So many such bonds were floated. But you have no capacity to do that now. What is happening today? All the middlemen will come. They will use their blackmoney. They will purchase the foreign exchange bonds and in turn re-sake those bonds to our Government which will be used here. They will get the benefit of the so-called exemption or immunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief. There are many Members who want to participate in this debate.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAJI: Finally I would like to say that the Government is suffering from financial problem and the balance of payments problem. I do not know what is their intention. The intention is not to tide-over the economic crisis but it is an intention to help those dishonest people. I will ask the Government: Why are they not going in for a gold bond? Why are they not encouraging the people to deposit their gold with the Government? Why are they not doing that. If they go in for gold-bonds, they can get gold and on the basis of that-with the help of security also - they can get some foreign exchange. They can convert that also. They can unearth the blackmoney in different ways. But I feel that the method they have applied is totally to help those dishonest people. It is only meant to encourage the economic crisis

[Sh. Hannan Mollah]

in our country. So, I oppose this Bill because of those reasons. I am afraid Shri Manmohan Singh will be remembered in history by those dishonest and black-moneyed people and not by the honest citizens of India. I feel sorry for it. It will be a tragedy for him as far as our history is concerned.

SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY (Rajahmundry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the stand taken by our Finance Minister to tide over the crisis. But in the same way, I regret to say that the measures are not up to our expectations.

The tax relief is given for NRIs who are wanting to have a real estate in India. The scheme under which the hard currency remittances will not be subject to gift tax and will be free from scrutiny by the authorities is a bad thing.

Again the scheme for allowing remittances with no questions asked is not defensible on either moral or economic grounds. Morally the scheme is reprehensible since it is capable of legitimising black incomes and rewarding those who have been cheating the nation at a time of grave economic crisis.

Our financial position may be a very bad one. Recently, NRIs are withdrawing the amount from their accounts of FDNRA and NRER. But there are several measures to conserve our foreign exchange. Why not the Government take some measures, like, by taking Japanese technology or Korean technology we can as well export iron instead of iron ore by getting more of foreign exchange for constructing big factories. There are no facilities for export of vegetables, meat, fruits or milk products. We are lagging behind in this.

Likewise, we are having in the Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh, huge deposits of

granite. But the mining leases are given to those who are the family friends of the political leaders ignoring that if we can call global tenders, we can as well accumulate thousands of crores of rupees. The estimated amount is around Rs. 2,500 crores. But for the paltry sum, lease is given to the relatives of the political bosses there.

In Singareni Collieries also, if we adopt indigenous technology, it will cost about Rs. 250 crores. But we are going for the German Technology costing about Rs. 550 crores. Thus, we are wasting money in foreign exchange. Likewise, now in Andhra Pradesh, we have got a big Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant. We are losing several crores of rupees in this. Last year, there was a loss of about Rs. 550 crores. They say, in ten years time, this will become a sick unit because sufficient funds are not given to the factory. If we go on doing like this, it will not be good. When they wanted Rs. 1500 crores this year, they were allotted only Rs. 350 crores. That way, it will become a sick unit. There is no doubt about it. Then again the balance of payments position will become worse and worse in future. Likewise, we can save the foreign exchange being incurred on the import of oils etc. by taking some economic measures. That is why, we request the hon. Finance Minister not to allow the cheaters of the country to siphon the black money into our nation by way of immunity.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I rise to support this Bill. It is a right step in the right direction, for the mobilisation of the foreign exchange. It was already mentioned in the Bill that this was intended to attract the inflow of foreign exchange from the Non-Resident Indians.

The Non-Resident Indians have become a subject matter of national importance in the country. The Non-Resident Indians have also got their rights, responsibilities and commitment towards their motherland - India.

It is also the duty of the Government to consider, as to how their savings could be made use of for the benefit of the country. It was high time for the Government to formulate a policy - a national policy. Even now, I say, there is no national policy for the NRIs. Whatever the legislation which the hon. Minister seeks to be passed in this House, may I say Sir, that it is only a tip of an ice berg. So far as the NRIs problems are concerned, in our national interest, it may be taken into consideration. It is a colossal problem, whereas what this Bill envisages is only a microscopic part, of it.

Many of our Indians who are living in other countries have occupied strategic positions both in public and private sectors. Many of them are also working in the Governments of other countries. It was estimated that, subject to correction, there are 10 to 12 million Indians, spread over in 150 countries and it was also estimated, subject to correction, that they are saving about one hundred billion Us dollars. Then, why not we try to attract the savings, whatever they have, for the sake of our country? What is wrong in it?

There are two types of Non-Resident Indians. One type according to me is those who are in US., U.K., and other European countries and the other set of people living in the Far-East and the Middle East, mainly in the gulf countries. I may also say that the priorities of the Indians settled in the Western countries and that of the Gulf and the Far-East are distinct and different.

In USA and European countries, most of them have settled there and also got citizenship of that country. Whereas in the Middle-East and the Far-East, the NRIs are still holding the Indian citizenship and they may return any moment, to settle down here. Therefore, in the formulation of the policy, the Government should also keep in view, the appropriate mix of fiscal incentives and

also to stipulate the minimum simple procedure to attract the foreign exchange. The NRIs living in the Gulf and the Middle East are to be understood in the right spirit. Their problems are quite different from the NRIs in the Western countries. Whatever I submit here is keeping the NRIs in the Gulf and Eastern countries in view - those who are expected to return to India sooner or later. Gulf Indians are looking for social security measures in India. They want to invest their savings for their children and family. They also want good educational facilities for their children. Therefore, the Government should formulate a policy, keeping these views in mind.

On the other hand we have only a legislation so as to attract the foreign exchange from our people who are living abroad. If we just go into the *Economic Survey* it will be seen that Foreign Currency Non- Residents Deposit (FCND) has fallen very much low. For example, the net flow of foreign currency deposit during 1990-91 is Rs. 255 crores whereas in the previous year it was Rs. 2179 crores. Therefore, we have to view these things seriously. The objection raised by my friends in the opposition - of course, they may have their own view - I don't think holds water in the circumstance that the country is placed.

Some of my friends have mentioned about the remittances. The position about remittance has been made very much specific in this Bill, that is, it must be in the form of draft, traveller's cheque, cheques drawn on banks situated outside India, telegraphic transfer, mail transfer, money order, by way of transfer from non-resident external account, Foreign Currency Non-Resident account or foreign currency special deposit account maintained in India under the rules made under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act 1973. Therefore, it is not the remittance by Some third party or by some unauthorised dealers. Whatever the money

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

they have in the foreign countries, they are just remitting it to India through the proper channel. How this money they have acquired there is another matter to be looked into. The only right under the FERA is to question them as to how they got the money. Any non-resident Indian can send the money here. But they are not sending. Why are they not sending? Because they don't have any incentive. They also don't have the confidence in the economic situation of the country. Those who are working in the Gulf and other countries are, instead of depositing their money here in India, depositing their money somewhere else because they have a fear in their minds whether they will be able to secure their money sometime later.

About the issuing of the bond, I am given to understand, subject to correction, that even for Narmada project there are proposals to issue a bond. Those conditions are also like that of the many conditionalities prevailing here.

I find one lacuna in the Bill. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will explain it. In Clause 3, sub-clause (1) (c) it is said that they are exempted from the purview of the income tax. Whereas Clause 4 sub-clause (1) (a) Explanation says that they have been subjected to the income tax provisions. So, they are not exempted from the purview of the income tax; but I just would like to know whether these two provisions - one in Clause 4 and another in Clause 3 - are complementary or contradictory. That may have to be gone into. That is what I would like to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. There are many other people to participate.

SHRIE. AHAMED: I am coming to close.

Kerala is one State which, according to the estimate available with me, has 27.6 per cent of the total deposits from the NRIs. Keralites have now a request to the Government of India for the mobilisation of the foreign exchange. 150,000 of the people - mostly from Kerala - had to return from Kuwait on the event of the Gulf War. It is reported that a sub-committee of the United Nations has decided that all the Asians, who had to leave Kuwait on the event of the Gulf War, will be paid US\$. 2,500 per head as compensation. I am also given to understand from those, who have come from Kuwait that the countries like Philippines, Bangladesh and Pakistan, have opposed it and submitted to the UN that not less than US\$ 10,000 will be acceptable to them as minimum compensation to every national of those countries who fled from Kuwait.

In our country, it is being dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. Therefore, the Finance Minister may not be knowing all the details of it. But what I should say is that if we calculate at the rate of US\$ 10,000 for 150,000, India has every right to get not less than US\$ 1.5 billion by way of compensation to our people. That will be the best inflow of foreign exchange to our country. Therefore, I would avail of this occasion to urge upon the Finance Minister that this matter may be taken up with the appropriate authorities and to see whether there is the compensation to be given to our people by the United Nations. If it is so, what would be the quantum of compensation, whether that compensation will be US\$ 2,500, as reported by the UN circle and whether other countries, like India, Philippines, Bangladesh, Pakistan - Asian countries - are accepting that quantum or whether they are also insisting for the enhancement? You please also see that compensation is given to India which will definitely help the Government of India to have foreign exchange to have sound balance of payment.

14.07 hrs.

[Translation]

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

This is only an ad hoc legislation, I should say. Only till the Government will decide to have the bond and such other schemes in full, they will be given exemption from some of the provisions - FERA and such other Acts. There is no exemption from IPC. They are not exempted from the purview of the IPC at all. They are not exempted from some other provision - TADA. They are not exempted from such draconian statutory provision but only from FERA and Income-Tax Act to a limited period and also with a limited purpose. Therefore, in view of the present foreign exchange situation that the country is facing and also to attract whatever the savings that the Indians in foreign countries have had there in our country, it will be only a right direction if all of us pass this legislation unanimously.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amreli): Sir, there is no quorum in the House. The Bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shri George Fernandes may speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this Bill was introduced, I had opposed it and at that time I had cited those Articles of the Constitution, which this Bill is violative. I would like to start with the Preamble while introducing the Bill, the hon. Finance has used the same expression as used in the statement of objects and reasons.

[English]

"Whereas the position relating to balance of payments has become difficult and it is necessary to attract large inflow of foreign exchange".

Now, first of all, I would like to raise the issue, as to how this balance of payment position become difficult, since when and why? Who is responsible for it. Our Balance and Payment position is pretty bad. Now, I wonder, where the proposed cure is going to take the country. It is my belief that the deterioration in the Balance of Payment position in the last ten years is due to the extravagant and luxurious lifestyle of a miniscule 3% of our population. They are largely responsible for this situation. Soon after assuming office, the first topic the hon. Minister of Finance took up for discussion was the serious foreign exchange crunch facing the country. At that time, we had thought that he would come up with some concrete proposals, aimed at solving forever, the foreign exchange problem. Unfortunately, the hon. Finance Minister is moving in a totally opposite direction. In my opinion, the various steps being taken by him and the various legislations being brought forward by him are not going to improve the country's financial position. Rather, I feel that all his proposals will further deteriorate the existing situation. We are very much disappointed with his performance. He has reiterated his views on the country's economic set up, its economic development, not only in the submission he made, soon after assuming office, but also on many earlier occasions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got with me a report by name 'Challenge to the South' brought out by the South-South Commission, a powerful and influential organisation of third world countries. The hon. Minister of Finance Shri Manmohan Singh was not only the Secretary of the said organisation, but also the Chief architect of this report, and if any person has contributed most towards giving a new direction to third world economics, it is our hon. Finance Minister - even though many other people too had a hand in the preparation of this report. He also would

[Sh. George Fernandes]

[English]

not deny the fact that we are very well aware of the answers to the questions, that we ask. Anyway, in this particular report, he says that:

[English]

"There is also a need, we believe, for more open discussion on the extent of corruption and its detrimental effects on development and on society. This must be the base for vigorous efforts to curb this growing evil. The measures that will greatly help these efforts include the restoration of democratic process and press freedom where they are impaired and avoidance of bureaucratisation and over-regulation, firm action on narcotic trafficking, curbing militancy and improving accountability and control in areas such as public employment and private and public finance."

[Translation]

In that report, he has nowhere suggested that efforts should be made to launder black money, accumulated by corrupt means. What's more, he has suggested nowhere in the report that third world countries numbering around 125 should pass such legislation, find out ways and means that would encourage people to accumulate black money and facilitate its conversion into white money. Rather, he has suggested stringent measures to deal with this problem. I donot want to read out those portions and waste the precious time of the Home.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are unhappy, because we know that it is not possible to translate the proposals made in this Bill, into reality. In this Bill you have suggested ways and means to accelerate the inflow of foreign exchange into the country. In Clause 6 of Chapter 3 of the Bill, it is mentioned.

"Non-resident Indians or overseas corporate body who or which owns the Foreign Exchange Bonds or any person resident in India to whom a gift of such Bonds has been made"

[Translation]

We have had a bitter experience in the past with regard to these Bonds, which can be purchased by non-resident Indians.

In 1981 also, the Government issued bearer bonds and succeeded in collecting some money, but the hon. Finance Minister himself would agree that instead of eliminating black money, those bearer bonds become a major source of generating black money, during the last ten years. Thus, we have seen how these bearer bonds have come to be misused, both officially and unofficially to generate more black money. Moreover, the hon. Minister of Finance cannot deny that valuable foreign exchange worth millions and billions of dollars have been siphoned off to foreign countries by hook and crook including over-invoicing and under-invoicing. On the basis of these experiences, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, the basis on which he says that this legislation would help in solving the problems?

My second objection to this Bill is that the Bill makes it clear to the world at large that those Non-resident Indians who have made money through honest means, would not be given protection. The Minister of Finance is nodding his head. As such we would certainly listen to his view point when he gives reply. Here I quote from Section 6 Sub-clause (2):

[English]

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply

to foreign exchange which is required to be brought into India under any of the provisions of-

- (i) the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973: or
- (ii) the Income-Tax Act, 1961, read with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973,

if the period within which such foreign exchange is to be brought into India has not expired or where such period has been extended, in any manner, by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India or any other authority, such extended period has not expired on the date of commencement of this Act."

[Translation]

As such those who earn something by toiling hard, such as when a person goes to United Nations or United States of America for studies and is told that he shall not be given any sort of protection for whatever he earned there and he will have to bring his money within the prescribed period only. The laws are being made for dishonest people with a view to convert their black money into white money. We are not making laws to convert hard earned money with black money or to take maximum advantage of your money. The laws are being framed to convert black money into white money and to accord them respectability. The Minister of Finance has ensured the inclusion of this provision in this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have stated before you that this Bill shall help converting black money into white money and that is not the end of it; Mr. Chairmen, Sir, I want to quote two or three examples before you as to how the money taken out from this country by certain corrupt people of this country shall be brought back under the cover of this Bill

and how those few people will gain control over the economy of this country. Four days ago in this august House, a controversy arose on the issue of Pepsi Cola and a half an hour discussion was held. At that time we had raised a point as to how Pepsi Cola company under the name of a company which exists only for the name sake had sent machinery in India and while accounting for its value the price quoted was more than double or triple of its price. Today I want to quote that company's name. By over invoicing of imported machinery, Pepsi Cola company has been able to take away enormous money out of this country.

[English]

- (1) Potato cleaning and removing machine,
Manufacturer - Van Mark U.S.A.

[Translation]

One machine is imported and its FOB value at the time of import is mentioned as 41695 dollars. It was imported in 1988 and value was recorded as 41695 dollars. In 1990 the matter was enquired into in America and this machine was brought to India. The value of this machine in America in 1990 was 22220. In other words Pepsi Cola Company cheated this country of \$ 19475. Approximately 4 lakh rupees has been sent to America.

[English]

- (2) Potato peeler with inspection table,
Manufacturer - Van Mark, U.S.A

[Translation]

Its price in 1988 was quoted \$ 84933, whereas the cost of this Machine in America in 1990 was \$ 25640. As such the country was deprived of \$ 59293. Mr. Chairman, Sir,

[Sh. George Fernandes]

the third machine was a potato slicer with Flat and V cut and its manufacturer was Urshell, U.S.A. It was brought in India at \$ 97587 and its price in America in the year 1990 was \$ 37276 only. Thus we were again duped of \$ 60311 and fourth machine was-

[*English*]

Potato Slicer washer with Air Sweep Automatic Vegetable fryer, Seasoning loop with volumetric feeder;

Manufacturer-Heat and Control, U.S.A.

[*Translation*]

The price paid was \$ 464288 where as after two years its price in America was \$ 31340 and this has been proved also. Thus we were again cheated of \$ 162918. Such a large amount of money has been sent out from our country by this Pepsi Cola company. In other words this Pepsi Cola company has sent \$ 301997 out of this country on a deal of just four machines. The Finance Minister should get the matter investigated and submit the facts before this august House. This Pepsi Cola Company was given a loan of Rs. 43 crores by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. When Pepsi Cola Company was given the contract to set up a factory, it was stated by its officials that the entire factory would be set up at a cost of Rs. 22 crores only. When they established the factory within two years, they accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 75 crores and in this way they took loan worth Rs. 43 crores from Industrial Finance Corporation. Today I can say with full responsibility that the loan taken by it from I.F.C.I. has not been invested by this company in the construction of this factory, rather they have taken this money out of the country. In this way, the hon. Minister of Finance is now doing the job of bringing back the money of the people of India to the

country and converting that black money into white. Much of the evidence has been collected from this company. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far the Minister of Finance brings it back to India is fine but it is just an example. Now I would like to give the example of the much talked about company called Reliance. They have sought time to meet us. We have given our consent. Much of the evidence has been collected from this company but I will give two or three examples so that we may come to know as to how the foreign exchange crisis of which the Minister of Finance has made a mention, arises, and who are the people who are further aggravating this crisis. I would like to substantiate it. There are 41 companies, out of which only one is channelised and it is registered in Panama. All these firms are bogus. Ninety nine percent capital of these firms is in the name of such a person who is an Indian but is a British Pass Port holder. His name is Shri G.V. Ishwar. The 41 companies were set up by that person. Their names are worth nothing for example Rishekesh incorporated, Veda cut incorporated, Vigneshwar Corporation, Parmeshwar incorporated, Parmathman incorporated, Vigna Raj incorporated, etc. all of them are Indian (Interruptions) Lambodhar Incorporated, Mannipathi incorporated, Sundri Kutty incorporated etc. there are in all 41 companies. These companies bought some shares in Reliance. Each company bought shares worth Rs. 10 lakh dollars and invested Rs. 4 crores 10 lakhs in Reliance. The Finance Minister must be aware that 75 percent of this money was given by Bank of Baroda to these 41 companies. But 75 percent that is Rs. 3 crores has been paid by Bank of Baroda to bogus companies is a different issue. A debate on that can be held next Saturday or can further continue in this House. What sort of relationship is there between these people and the bank is a different issue for a debate. All that I want to highlight is how the foreign exchange goes out of India Shri Ishwar has established 41 bogus

companies. The industrialists in India with whom he has intimate relationship and for whom he acts as a broker and in whose firms he has bought shares by taking foreign exchange from Bank of Baroda. Whereas 75 percent in foreign exchange is being given by Bank of Baroda still 25 per cent investment must have been made by the companies, which means about Rs. 1 crore has been paid to those 41 bogus companies which will never be recovered. As such we are extremely worried that this Bill would be utilized to convert black money of such people into white money. Nothing more would be derived out of this Bill. No one should think that we are talking of eight lakh dollars or one crore dollars.

With an other example, I would like to tell you about the practice of first diverting money to foreign countries through exports and imports by under-invoice and over-invoicing and then bringing back that money to this country for enhancing their industrial power. I am talking about the same company. I am putting forth the names of those 11 companies through which Reliance industries have diverted money to foreign countries.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are discussing the details of these companies. This Bill has nothing to do with them.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This Bill contains nothing except the provision of bringing back that ill-earned money in the country, which was diverted earlier to the foreign countries. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is unfair because

the subject is not here and they cannot be defended by anybody here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am prepared to lay these papers on the Table of the House. These are Government Papers. I am not using information that is not from Government sources.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Minister of Finance can deny. He can assure us that he will make inquiry of this. I am even ready to lay that document on the table of the House. That is a Government document. I can take the names of those 11 companies here. Each of the 10 companies out of those 11 deposited Rs. 2 crores 8 lakhs to 2 crores 34 lakhs in foreign exchange in Reliance Company. Where are they registered? 41 companies are in Panama. I can give their addresses to the hon. Minister if he wishes so.

[English]

Avenida Federico Boyd, NO. 33, Panama Republic of Panama. Administrative Office, P.O. Box. 1961, Dubai, USE. All correspondence should be with the administrative office only.

[Translation]

I am ready to give that also. I am giving their names, a long with their addresses.

[English]

Gainford Investment Limited, Tower Street Centre, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

[Translation]

The Isle of Man is the biggest centre of all the 3-4 centres in the world, where black money from India is deposited and is

[Sh. George Fernandes]

despatched back to India for converting it into white money. Camon Island is another such centre, besides Panama. There is one Gain Ford Investment Limited which has purchased much of the shares. This company has total capital of 200 pounds.

AN HON. MEMEBR: They are below poverty line, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is much below the poverty line. Smt. Dinkey Shah, an Indian, has a share of 120 pounds in the said company which has a capital of only 200 pounds. There is one Shri T.R. Donilee, a British citizen, who has got 40 per cent shares in it. They have purchased shares worth Rs. 2 crores and 8 lakhs from the Reliance. Wherefrom they got the money?

[English]

Thornton Investments limited, Tower Street Centre, Ramsey, Isle of Man. Shri Proful Amrutlal Shah, Indian and Mr. J.T.G. Donally. £80 that is 40 per cent.

[Translation]

They have purchased shares worth Rs. 2 crores and 8 lakhs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not mention the names of those who cannot be defended here. It is not fair.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is nothing to be defended. I am prepared to lay these papers on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Follow the rules and lay them according to the rules. But under the guise of giving examples I think you cannot mention them.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would not mention any more name. There is another company, victor Investment Limited which also has capital of 200 pounds. They too purchased the shares of Rs. 2 crore 8 lakhs. The Roman Investment Limited having the same address also possesses the capital of 200 pounds. They too have purchased the shares of Rs. 2 crore 21 lakhs. On the same address, there is Bainford Investment Limited which has also capital of 200 pounds. That company is under the same Director also. There is then Roxide Investment Limited at the same address, which has capital of 200 pounds. They have purchased shares of Rs. 2 crore 27 lakhs and 50 thousands. The Ayotyia Investment Limited, having a capital of Rs. 200 pounds. has purchased shares worth Rs. 2 crores 27 lakhs and 50 thousands.

[English]

Asiatic Multigrowth Investments Limited (Formerly known as Crocodile Ltd.

[Translation]

You should remember that that had been much discussed earlier. They too, having the same capital of 200 pounds have purchased shares worth Rs. 2 crores and 34 lakhs. At the same address, there is one Caurvin Investment Limited, having the same capital of cc 200 pounds, has purchased the shares of Rs. 2 crores and 8 lakhs.

[English]

Asian Investment Limited, Fiasco Investments are also there.

[Translation]

Those are also very talked about names. Those too, having a capital of 200 pounds

have purchased shares of Rs. 2 crores, 34 lakhs. The last one is the Tricut Investment Limited at another address, i.e. 15, Voltoon Street, London-W-I. Having a capital of Rs. 2 crores they have purchased shares of Rs. 42 lakhs 50 thousands. My submission is that you have raised objection, but I have only one complaint.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I would like to ask Shri George Fernandes if these companies have taken share in a particular Indian company in violation of the existing foreign exchange rule. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no procedure for asking question like this.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, his question is quite genuine.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: I want to elicit more information. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever information you want, you can see him afterwards. He is addressing the Chair on a Bill. You cannot put question like this. Please do not waste the time of the House.

SHRI E. AHAMED: If the hon. Member submits it, the Minister will give him the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After having told you, do not ask, why do you continue like this?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): You

have understood the question. Now please answer it (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we can understand their difficulties well. They say that there is nothing wrong in bringing back that money to India. You had opened the door for Non-Resident Indians to purchase equity shares of the Indian companies and had fixed certain limits. I do not remember the exact limit. But thereafter, the Government of India suddenly took a decision, which I would not like to discuss here due to scarcity of time. I will confine myself only to one point i.e. the Government has opened all its doors for them to bring back their money, dishonestly and illegally earned money, to this country, which they had sent earlier to the foreign countries. Earlier, they could bring their money through the back door only. But now the Government has legalised the whole process and one is now free to bring any amount of black money to this country and may easily dictate the economic structure of this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, day before yesterday, Shri Lal K. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition here, spoke in the Annual Session of FICCI. He rightly said that the black-money worth Rs. 60 thousand crores is generated every year in the country. The same thing was also said by Shri Vasant Sathe a former Member of this House and a former Minister also. He had proved all these statistics in a book written by him. Black-money worth Rs. 50 thousand to Rs. 60 thousand crore is generated on an average in India. It was calculated 7-8 years ago. I think rupees one lakh crore is being generated now. Shri Advaniji has said that black money worth rupees sixty thousand crore is generated in India. That money is remitted to foreign countries through 'Hawala' The case of B.C.C.I. is also one of them. Money is remitted through 'Hawala' and we think that no other person in the House has as much

[Sh. George Fernandes]

information as the hon. Finance Minister has about the way the 'Hawala' market is flourishing in Bombay and in metropolitan cities of India. I am perturbed over it. The hon. Finance Minister should not allow those to go scot free who are responsible for remitting Indian money to foreign countries by unfair means by liberalising foreign investment in the country merely to have a control on the economy of the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bofors issue has appeared in newspapers today. We don't want to discuss it. But one thing in the newspapers has perturbed us very much. The name of a big murderer, a rioter of India whose name has been registered in F.I.R. in connection with Bofors issue. You will not allow me to mention his name. He filled a case in Delhi High Court yesterday. I want to place here one point of the case as I feel ashamed of it.

[English]

"The petitioner apprehended that it would be construed as contempt of the House if the CBI reopened the entire matter again after the Joint Parliamentary Committee had adjudicated over the issue of payment of any commission in the purchase of the guns."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should understand the meaning of it. The man who is not coming to India and is afraid of coming in the country and who lives in Dubai and does not accept any summons sent from here, is escaping from the provisions of the law of the country. He, through his advocate, gets one document filed in Delhi High Court. To save his skin, he says in the petition that it would be construed as contempt of the House. It is surprising that the smugglers of international notoriety are busy to save us as well as the dignity of the House. I request the hon.

Finance Minister to look into the provisions of the Bill which aim at honouring these smugglers. I request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the Bill. If you he does not withdraw it, I hope the House would be able to reject it.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I do not believe in saying everything at a time. Therefore, I shall try to be precise. Moreover, many erudite speakers have spoken before me.

Firstly, about balance of payment from which this Bill emanates I would like to ask questions from the Finance Minister himself because I may not have the opportunity of listening to him at the reply stage as I may have to go with my husband, who is ailing. Therefore, may I know the answers to the suggestions that I gave with regard to saving balance of payment. Sir, you were in the House and you may recall that I asked that some of the domestic flights which are not in the far flung areas, surely can be cancelled for at least one year. Heavens will not fall because of that on our head. But lot of foreign exchange can be saved from the aviation fuel which is one of the costliest materials that we import. What is the answer to that? Secondly, I asked that there are several imports which are not so necessary. I am not going into all these. But two I specifically mention. Unfortunately I did not have the opportunity enough to give amendments on that because it entails seeing a lot of other Acts which I did not get the time because of my internal and external situation. But I would like to know the reason why you cannot stop importing synthetic caffeine referred to by one earlder and my erudite friend, George Fernandes referred to Pepel again. I still ask you that question. It seems to me that we are contemplating to go to the twenty-first century on the wheels of the imported car parts, that is not only imported

technology but also practically the whole body of the car will take us to twenty-first century. Is it so very essential that we keep all these and let that run all the time? Can we not stop that for some time at least for saving petrol which is once again a very important component of imports. To these three questions I would like to have an answer.

Now I come to this Bill. As far as this Bill is concerned, there itself, in that speech of mine, I had referred to and I am once again coming to the question that is being referred to at length by George Fernandesji and I have also the right to ask you - that when you are asking these NRI deposits, how are you going to guarantee that this will not be the *laundered* money taken from our country as black money and that laundered money will not come back to us in foreign exchange? This happened earlier also. This is happening all the time with the great Hinduja's and what not. There are many others also. So, what is really your precautionary measure with regard to that point? I have not seen any reference to the precautionary measure here.

Therefore, I would like to ask these few questions in a pointed manner and I expect the answers in a pointed manner, instead of going in for every other parallel example. Examples are galore but the point is this. So, a pointed answer will be very much appreciated by me. I hope that I will get the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. Please speak on this motion as well as on your amendment regarding circulating this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I will fully abide by the orders of the Chair.

Sir, our hon. Finance Minister wants to

bring back the capital invested in foreign countries by way of 2 or 3 schemes keeping in view the economic situation of the country. About 1.2 crore non-resident Indians (NRIs) are living in 150 countries. The Finance Minister has chalked out some schemes to attract foreign exchange and to encourage more and more NRIs to invest their money in India to the maximum possible extent in order to save the country from the foreign exchange crisis in the budget. for the year 1991-92. He has offered some concessions to NRIs to invest their money in India under these schemes. The amount of foreign exchange has been exempted from the provisions of direct-tax laws and Foreign Exchange Regulations Acts.

Two categories of citizens are there in foreign countries. One category consists of Indian citizens and the other category is of those who are not Indian citizens. It has been stated that these people can send foreign exchange to any person living in India. No gift tax would be imposed on that money. There would be no need to disclose the source of the money. No enquiry would be conducted on the source of the money. It would not be taxed. And it was stated that the money should be sent as early as possible by 30th November, 1991.

I request the hon. Finance Minister that when the NRIs are free to send foreign exchange to any Indian citizen, it will increase the possibility of emergence of illegal foreign agents and there would be no check on the amount to be received by some institutions. I mean to say that some people would become the agents of NRIs in India. It may be made compulsory that the amount of foreign exchange can be sent by those Indian citizens who are already residing there. It is my first suggestion. I hope that you will get the amount from that category of Indian citizens. I hope you will accept my suggestion.

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

My other submission is about the other scheme to issue Bharat Vikas Bonds through State Bank of India whose value would be assessed in American dollars. NRIs would be able to purchase them through corporate body in foreign countries. These bonds would be issued for a period of 5 years and no limit on investment has been fixed. These bonds are transferable among NRIs. The interest earned by the bonds would be exempted from income tax and no wealth tax would be imposed till their maturity. They can send these bonds as gift to Indian citizens. These gifts would be exempted from income tax as per earlier practice. The resident who owns bond, is also immune from the provisions of law relating to the conservation of rate of exchange, income tax and wealth tax till maturity of bonds. The cash payment would be made in Indian currency. That amount could not be sent there. You have also fixed the date of 30th November, 1991 in all the Branches of the State Bank of India in foreign countries.

My humble submission is that those who are not Indians and those who have not acquired Indian citizenship and are living outside the country should not be given such exemption. I think it would not be proper if you give them exemptions.

In the same manner, you have brought forth these three schemes. You have made a scheme to convert black money into white money. There is an economic crisis in the country. I have nothing to say in this regard as Indira Vikas Patra are already in operation in the country. That too is an instrument of converting black money into white. Schemes like Housing Bond etc. come in that category.

My last submission is that these N.R.I.s who are taking nothing from you. If they want to run their business in India, they should be

given proper facilities because they go abroad after getting harassed from red-tapism. After some years spent in foreign countries they don't wish to come back to India. In fact they want to come back to their own country. When all the facilities are not made available to them in the country, they prefer to remain there. That is why it is my submission that those who are Indians and citizens of India and are living in foreign countries should be given proper facilities to establish their business in India. The hon. Minister would definitely take my suggestion into account while replying to it.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, this Bill is just an indication of what a terrible plight we are in, because of our activities in the course of the last ten years. I think others have referred to that. It shows how in order to overcome our foreign exchange crisis we had to suffer and also shows to what extent we had to go down the desk in order to save us from the foreign exchange crisis. On the one hand it is I.M.F. We will surrender our everything to them. On the other, there is no scene on earth which we are not prepared to condone only with the hope that there will be no foreign exchange problem. I think others have mentioned this aspect with data etc. But the point which strikes me as more dangerous than that is this Bill will be the instrument of future generation of black income in the form of foreign exchange. It will be not only what has been accumulated as foreign exchange via black income, but this will be an instrument in generating such black income in foreign exchange.

15.00 hrs.

We all know that people, our NRIs and

others, when they come here, they have their friends here, these friends take care of all their expenditure in rupee terms, they don't spend even a farthing in foreign exchange. Whatever is spent against them is credited against these individuals as foreign exchange in the foreign countries. This is facilitated by this Bill because the amnesty scheme which has been proposed internally provides for 40 per cent deduction as a tax, which we will discuss perhaps in connection with the Finance Bill. But in the case of these bonds and gifts, there is absolutely no tax at all. Apart from that, I don't know because of hawala market what will be the net result because the rates there are speculative, all kinds of considerations are there. But this warning has to go from this House that in projecting a situation of crisis in the economy, in projecting portrait of distress for our economy and in trying to arrive at a solution which will take us from this precarious situation, in fact all the policies announced up to now will lead us to more and more penniless situation. This is a warning which this House must convey to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister feels helplessness and that is only so because he has fixed up his own parameters beyond which he refuses to go to handle the problems of the economy. I am afraid, Sir, not only this Parliament, but the people of the next generation will never be able to pardon this generation of parliamentarians and the present Finance Minister for all the crimes that they are committing to the future generation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate.

I think several points have been made, some insinuations, some facts, and so on.

Now it is not possible for me to go into all those things in detail, but I would like to say that too much should not be read into this Bill. It is an emergency measure to deal with a very grave emergency situation that for a short duration of time this facility will be available. So, what is the facility? I think several hon. Members in this House have said more than once that before we go to the the IMF we ought to make use of the resources that are available with non-resident Indians. I think my colleague, hon. Member Shri Ahamed, referred to the need for having a national policy for dealing with the NRIs. I agree with him, we ought to work it out and it is our intention to have a long-term policy to ask for non-resident investments in our country. But from several quarters the non-resident Indians approached us. They said 'Well, India is in such great difficulty, we are willing to come to the help of our country', and this was one instrument this bond to be floated. If a person is a non-resident Indian, he does not pay any Indian taxes anywhere. The only concession that we are giving to those who subscribe to this bond is that if they gift this bond to somebody in India then that bond in the Hands of the donee would also be exempt from the Indian tax. Therefore, all that has been said about laundering of black money and all that, I think, is probably not warranted.

Second thing that I want to say is that the second part of the scheme is certainly a scheme which says that if any resident Indian may have at sometime taken money out of this country, we are giving him one chance to come clean, if he brings back that money. For the purposes of three Direct taxes Act, for the purpose of FERA and Foreign Contribution Act, we will ignore the action on his part. This does not mean that we are condoning anything by way of corruption or

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

other acts. For example, the Act clearly provides and I think, Shri Mohan Singh has misunderstood the intention. I read it. In the Foreign exchange remittances scheme, the immunity and exemption proposed to be extended do not include immunity and exemption proposed to be extended do not include immunity from prosecution of any offence punishable under Chapter IX or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or for the purpose of enforcement of any civil liability. Therefore, to say that these anti-social elements will use this facility, I think, once again is not warranted.

Shri George Fernandes mentioned the problem due to under-invoicing and over-invoicing. I think, it would not be honest if I did not admit that under-invoicing and over-invoicing did not exist; that there is large element of tax evasion also in our country; large elements of foreign exchange are taken out from this country. Over a period of time, I think, we have to find more durable and more permanent solution to these problems. I would say old methods of finding solution through coercive, administrative patterns had their values but they are increasingly becoming of limited values; whether you want it or not, I think, the Indian economy has perforce been increasingly integrated into the world economy.

I was the one who was associated initially with the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act which came into being in the early 70s. At that time, we never imagined that there would be large flourishing Indian community over-

seas. I think, the attempt was to deal with a problem in a background which has now totally changed. It would require a total change in thinking. Now the three-increases in the price of oil has increased the share of foreign trade in our national income in a big way. So, the scope for under-invoicing and over-invoicing has certainly increased and I see over a period of time, I think, we have to move towards a more convertible currency regime in which I think, these types of activities do not become profitable. The old methods of dealing with these problems had their values. I think, we all know, they have not been successful. But I do take note of the problem that Shri George Fernandes has mentioned. In the days and months to come, I think, we must ponder over these problems, how we can, working together, find more effective solution to these problems.

But today what we are dealing with is a limited problem of trying to deal with a grave national emergency on the balance of payments and I would say that we cannot be casual in these matters. Today we have no foreign exchange to import even the most essential commodities of life. I apologise to Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee for not having replied to her in the debate on the Budget and not having written to her. But I do agree with her that we must minimise wasteful expenditure on imports. I can assure her that what we have done in the course of the last three months, is at the margin, we have increased the incentive to use more and more of indigenous products. The protection that is available to Indian products as a result of changes in the trade policy has in fact increased; it has not decreased. Some specific issues were raised. It was asked whether synthetic caffeine should be imported or not; whether motor-cars should be produced or not; whether, I think, the number of flights

can be reduced or not at a margin. Certainly, if these things were done, there would be some savings in the petroleum products. But there are other consequences. There are consequences in regard to what happens to employment if you have a large-scale re-trenchment in the motor-car industry. All those things have to be taken into account before you can take decisions that you can close down it. In fact, you could solve the balance of payments problem if you were prepared to accept that we were to close all the industries; if we were to shut-down all India's transport system. Then obviously you will not need any foreign exchange, iron and other commodities.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Minister is presenting as if I have asked him to stop all the transport facilities. Have I said that? What happened to my letter about the expenditure on Minister's transport of shall I state that now? I did not say that thing.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You can do it at some other time. I feel that taking into account the totality of circumstances, taking into account the options that we have, and the fact that we had to send gold, which was available in our official reserves, abroad that itself is a measure of the gravity of the situation that this country faces today.

Several hon. Members have asked this question: How has that situation come about? That is long standing one. But I think we can dissect the past. That is not going to find a solution to the problem that we face today. My honest feeling is that whatever have been the mistakes in the past, they should be

corrected. There have been mistakes. Maybe, we have imported too much. But in the last couple of months, the import regime that we have put into place explains the position. I worry about the employment consequences. I worry about the employment consequences of that. If this import compression persists there would be large-scale unemployment in the industry in our country. We must do everything in our power to ward-off those dangers. This is a small attempt to deal with that emergency situation. I am not saying that this is a permanent solution to the balance of payments problem. I am not saying that this is something which should become a normal thing, that we should provide permanently a mechanism for converting black money into white. But in a situation in which we are placed today, if there are people who have the foreign exchange abroad, if we give them a limited period option to bring that money into our country taking into account the need, the dire need of this country for foreign exchange, I think national interest demands that this thing should be approved taking into account the totality of the circumstances prevailing in our country.

As far as the Non-Resident bonds are concerned, I am sorry that several Members in this House have cast aspersions on Non-Residents. I think soon after our Government took office, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu, for whom I have great respect, made a public statement. He said our first attempt should be to go to the Non-Residents; they have a lot of resources. I can assure you that it was in that spirit that this scheme was formulated. Now a motive has been imputed to Non-Residents. I would like to repeat that we are not giving any undue facilities to the Non-Resident Indians. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I coined the term as 'Native Non-Residents'. They are sitting here and siphoning-off money outside and bringing back the money again. They are not Non-Residents. They are Native Non-Residents whom you are rewarding.

SHRIMANMOHAN SINGH: I think there are people who will misuse all facilities. I cannot, I think, guarantee that they will be all the time fool-proof mechanism to those who want to evade the country's lot. But I think you have to look at all these factors in totality and taking into account all these factors, I believe, what we are doing is the right thing. It is in our country's interest. If it gives us elbow-room to deal with the balance of payments problems in the next few months, then I think, we can take all these hard measures, medium-term measures which alone can see this country through.

I think, reference has been made to the need for self-reliance. I do agree with you. There are no international solutions to the problems of a country of India's size, of India's diversity. Neither the non-resident Indians abroad nor the IMF, nor the world community can solve our problems. We have to find solutions to those problems. But in an emergency, we have to deal with the emergency problems with the speed with the swiftness. I think, given our need for foreign exchange, we have no option today but to explore this particular thing. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Can it be said that in the game of anticipation, there will be more outflow and inflow of foreign exchange?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: As I said, there is no danger. We are going to take a

scheme and that scheme will be operative only for a limited period of time. As far as foreign exchange bonds are concerned, I do not feel that this is a scheme which leads to any of those loopholes. Therefore, I do not share any of these fears. With these, words, I commend this Bill to the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister has taken care of the fact that foreign exchange can have political implication of undermining stability of our political system for the integrity of the country. I would like to know whether any steps are being taken to ward off this.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already mentioned that if there are any political aspects, if there is no violation of the Narcotics and Drugs Act or the Psychotropic Substance Act and if there is any action to be taken under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act or Prevention of Corruption Act, then, there is no amnesty from, I think, any of these Acts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments moved to the consideration Motion by three hon. Members Shri Mohan Singh, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava and Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat regarding the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

All Amendments were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain

Immunities to persons receiving remittances in foreign exchange and to persons owning the Foreign Exchange Bonds and for certain exemptions for direct taxes in relation to such remittances and bonds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments of Shri E. Ahamed and Shri Rasa Singh Rawat.

SHRI E. AHAMED: In the light of the reply given by the Finance Minister, I withdraw my amendment.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): When he has not moved it, where is the question of withdrawing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Amendment is not moved.

SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT - Not present

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments suggested by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. He is not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was Added to the Bill

Clause 4

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments suggested by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. He is not present.

Shri E. Ahamed - Not moving

The question is:

"That Clause 4 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments suggested to Clause 5.

Shri E. Ahamed - Not moving

Shri Rasa Singh Rawat - Not present

The question is:

"That Clause 5 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amend-

ments suggested by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. He is not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 6 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments suggested by Shri Girdharilal Bhargava. He is not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 7 Stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is: "That clause 1, Enacting formula, Preamble and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula, Preamble and the long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

15.22 hrs.

SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, be taken into consideration".

As the hon. Members are aware, the existing Special Protection Group Act, 1988 provides for the SPG security cover only to the Prime Minister in office. After the unfortunate assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister, many of the hon. Members had demanded that SPG security cover should be provided to the members of the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in view of the fact that they are under high risk of security. The Government of India considered the matter and the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 1991 was introduced in the Lok Sabha which was aimed at amending the SPG Act in order to cover the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. However, some of our hon. Members had expressed the opinion that no distinction between an assassinated ex-Prime Minister and a living ex-Prime Minister should be made.

Honouring the views expressed by the hon. Members in this House, the Government have reconsidered the Bill and it is now proposed to amend the SPG Act in order to cover the former Prime Ministers. The Government have decided that the SPG cover may be provided to the former Prime Ministers and the members of their families for a maximum period of five years from the date of their demitting the office of the Prime Minister. Time is a healer. It is expected that with the lapse of five years, the threat will recede and will become less imminent and could be dealt with by non-SPG security cover.

Sir, I hope the proposed amendment will meet the aspirations of a large number of people who have expressed their serious concern about the security of the former

Prime Ministers/their family members.

2. Shri L.K. Advani

I commend the Bill for consideration of this august House.

3. Shri Somnath Chatterjee

4. Shri Indrajit Gupta

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

5. Shri Jaswant Singh

"That the Bill to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, be taken into consideration".

6. Shri Ram Lal Rahi

7. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao

There are certain notices of amendments to the Motion for consideration given by certain Members:

8. Shri Rabi Ray

1. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi - Not present.

9. Shri Shibu Soren; and

2. Shri Rasa Singh Rawat - Not present.

10. Shri George Fernandes.

With instructions to report by the first day of the next session".

3. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri - Not present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Naik to speak.

4. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava:

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th December, 1991".

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend and Special Protection Group Act, 1988, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely:-

1. Shri Basudeb Acharia

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir certain Amendments should be made in the Bill and also in its objectives. Drafting and objectives of the Bill were not in proper form and that is why the Government have made certain Amendments in the Bill because of the objections raised at the introduction stage. Though Amendments are discussed Clause by Clause yet I would like to say that not only the family of Rajiv Gandhi but the family of any other Prime Minister with whom such incident happens, should also be given protection. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been brutally murdered so there are not two opinions about it that protection should be provided to his family. The hon. Home Minister has said in his speech that protection will be provided for five years and it also appears from his

[Sh. Ram Naik]

earlier statement that this time will be from five to ten years. But I think that the time limit should not be restricted by law but it should be left to the discretion of the Government. We shall discuss it in details when Amendments will come up for discussion but I would like to say that such situation may arise when the Government needs to extend the time limit. Therefore, under such circumstances, the Government should have discretionary power and that is why the time limit should not be imposed by the law.

Secondly, the Government very well knows, whether there is need to provide security or not. A Prime Minister takes several decision during his tenure and there is every possibility of taking revenge by any individual or by any organisation against the decision taken by the Prime Minister. Our former Prime Ministers like Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar and Morarji Bhai have taken many decisions which might have put vested interest into trouble. And such vested interest can take revenge at any time. Therefore, I would like to say that not only a particular family but all the former Prime Ministers should be provided such security. And there should not be any limit of time. I think it would be a right step if special security is provided to all the former Prime Ministers and I think that it is necessary too.

It has been stated that an expenditure of Rs. 4.5 crores is involved in it. I agree that all citizens are equal and if security is provided to all the former Prime Ministers that would involve a lot of expenditure. We would discuss the expenditure at the time of Budget and criticise it or commend it depending on the merits. I think the Government should not think that it would require a huge amount if

such security is provided to all the former Prime Ministers. all former Prime Ministers should be provided protection and there should not be time limit of five years.

With these words, I support the spirit of the Bill. In the end I would like to say that under the present circumstances the lives of all the former Prime Ministers are facing the risky, and therefore, they should all get special security. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod):
Mr. Chairman Sir, under this Bill, the Government intends to give sufficient protection to the former Prime Ministers living or the assassinated Prime Ministers' immediate family, etc. For that purpose, the Government of India is going to spend about Rs. 41/2 crore. We are not grudging about it. My point is whether the protection is sufficient. We know after all why is the protection required. In this country, anything may happen. There is no doubt about it. In this country, there are organisations which assassinated Mahatma Gandhi also. Such associations are working even now. So, when such associations and organisations are working in this country, not only the Prime Minister's or ex-Prime Minister's or any of the immediate relatives life but anybody's life is no doubt in danger. But I want to pose one question as far as the immediate relatives of our late assassinated Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that is, Mrs Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi's two children are concerned.

We know that recently assassinated Prime Minister's wife, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, went abroad. What kind of protection or what

kind of security did the Government of India give to her? In the same way, Rahul Gandhi, son of the assassinated Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, is studying in USA. What kind of protection is the Government of India going to give him? We know that the extremists are the people who kill sometimes for money, sometimes for nothing and sometimes for revenge. They are not only working in India but they are working outside also. What kind of protection does the Government of India intend to give? The assassinated Prime Minister's son, Rahul Gandhi, is studying in America. What kind of protection did the Government of India give to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi when she went abroad recently? I want to know about it. Even if we are spending Rs. 41/2 crore, I think, it is only inside India and not outside. If the protection is given whenever the immediate relatives of the assassinated Prime Minister go out, then this amount of Rs. 41/2 crore is not sufficient. So, I want to know how are you going to protect them when they are abroad.

I would like to suggest that the safest thing is that they should not indulge in politics. If they keep away from politics, there is no danger. So, please advise the immediate relatives of the assassinated Prime Minister not to indulge, for any reason in Indian politics at least for five years. If for five years, they simply keep quiet in their house, there is no need for this protection. So, my suggestion is, the best protection as far as the immediate relatives of the assassinated Prime Minister are concerned, they should not meddle with politics.

Now you want to spend Rs. 41/2 crore. We know in this country, our beloved Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by

her own security guard. So, what kind of protection did we give? In this case also, by spending Rs. 41/2 crore, you will give police protection. You give police protection more and more. So, how do you know that they will not be deciding to assassinate the very person in whose protection they are employed.

The amount of money for the reason given by me to give this kind of protection is not only improper but waste also. So, my humble suggestion is, as I said earlier, they should keep away from politics.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): We also have a case where the killers say that they will want to eliminate and destroy the entire family. The threat goes to the whole family. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: In this case, our beloved Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister by chance. The then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated and before her assassination, Shri Sanjay Gandhi had expired due to accident and so, Shri Rajiv Gandhi came into politics. You say that the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's immediate relatives are in danger. Danger is more to Shri Sanjay Gandhi's wife and his son. Risk factor is more to Shri Sanjay Gandhi's wife and son *(Interruption)* Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted Shri Sanjay Gandhi to be her successor as Prime Minister. So, danger is apprehended more to Shrimati Maneka Gandhi and her son, Varun Gandhi. Do you consider their lives to be more precious than others or not? So, as I said earlier, the immediate relatives of the assassinated Prime Minister should be away from politics for some years.

[Sh. M. Ramanna Rai]

With these submissions, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we oppose this Bill.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may also speak on your amendment, of a Select Committee, in the same speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: All right, Sir, you know as to why this Bill was brought. First time it was brought to provide security to a particular family. I am happy that hon. Home Minister have made some improvement in it.

SHRI INDER JIT: It was your suggestion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It was not my suggestion and I will never give such a suggestion. This suggestion came from your side. Earlier the Government was concerned about the security of one family only but now it has been extended to three families. The Prime Minister has already been provided special security so this Bill was not brought for that purpose. Now this Bill has included three former Prime Ministers. If the Government is going to spend Rs. 4.5 crores on the security of family of one former Prime Minister that means Rs. 13.5 crores would be spent every year on the security of three former Prime Ministers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time of intro-

duction of the Bill I opposed it and said that through this Bill the Government is going to create two types of citizens in the country. I am not saying that practically there are not two categories of citizens in the country. We know that at the cost of 90 per cent of the people of the country three per cent of the people are leading luxurious life. But by bringing such laws, the Government is going to strengthen this categorisation of citizens. Therefore, I strongly oppose this Bill. We can never accept it that life of a person sitting on the highest post and that of a common man has different values. You can differentiate the citizens on account of their intelligency, their ability or on any other ground but this trend which has been coming up to differentiate the life of citizens, is most objectionable.

Sir, sometime people become Prime Minister in this country because of the death of some one in his family. Just now an hon. Member was saying that because of the death of younger brother, elder brother reluctantly become the Prime Minister. An individual becomes Prime Minister in this country not because of his ability but because of his family background. Such circumstances has been created that only few people can hold the power. The question arises whether only these people are capable of holding these posts and not the others.

SHRI INDER JIT: But they are getting mandate also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The question of mandate comes afterwards. The system is the main thing. Once Dr. Lohia said about the system of our country that three things are important in our public life i.e. upper caste, knowledge of English lan-

guage and money. And if two things out of these three, combines together that becomes very dangerous. Therefore, we should not say whether anyone has got mandate or not. We should not go into it. I would like to say how such type of people reach the top level and we have already experienced as to how they make use of Government funds, media and muscle power.

So, Sir, I am strongly opposed to the manner in which human life is being treated and because of this I am opposing this Bill.

Now it is said that come what may, inspite of our opposition there is a particular situation and in view of that situation they have to safeguard the lives of the people. We should not restrict this provision of security to former Prime Ministers alone. This morning a matter was raised in the House that one of our colleagues has been killed. A letter which he had written five weeks back to the S.P. of the district was also presented in the House. In that letter he had said that he was apprehending threat to his life, so he should be given protection. But it was not given to him. It is not the only case of this kind. According to my information there is one more instance. I have got a letter of Shri Rajdev Singh, an hon. Member of the previous Lok Sabha and the leader of a faction of Akali Dal. The whole House is aware of the difficult situation under which he had contested election in 1989 and also the conditions under which he dared take the oath of office. The entire House is aware of his courage that he exhibits here. However that Lok Sabha was dissolved and elections were again declared in Punjab.

SHRI INDERJIT: Not only that. He had also said that the Punjab problem should be

solved within the constitutional frame work. That way he had shown great courage.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is what I am saying. He exhibited great courage. Security arrangements for Rajdev Singh were withdrawn as soon as he returned after filing his nomination. In fact security was withdrawn in case of such a person who went to file his nomination from a danger fraught area which was an expression of his ardent faith in the Indian democratic setup. You cannot say that it is the duty of Uttar Pradesh Government in U.P. and likewise it is somebody else's duty here. However in Punjab, it is the duty of the Central Government to provide security, as the state is under the governor's rule. Shri Rajdev Singh had filed his nomination papers on 26th April and since then he has met all the officers right from the Governor of the State to the Home Minister at the Centre. At the risk of his life he is moving about in this metropolitan city which is the capital of this country and nobody bothers for him. The Chief Secretary of Punjab has admitted that the S.P. of his district has got enmity towards him. That is why the protection provided to him earlier has been withdrawn. He said that he was aware of it and he would find some way out. But no such solution has been found.

This case was referred to the Home Ministry. A number of MPs have also given it to the Minister in writing, but I do not know whether those papers have reached the Home Minister or not. But this much I know that in addition to Rajdev Singh's letter the letters of a number of MPs from this House demanding the security for him have reached the Home Ministry. But no action has been taken on it. While on the otherhand, the government is bringing a piece of legislation in the House today to provide Rs. 3.5 crores

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for the security of the family of an ex-Prime Minister and other such three families. I do not know as to what sort of country we are going to create here? It is said that holding the office of the Prime Minister gives tremendous opportunity of enjoyment and merry making to a person but one should also imagine the magnitude of stress and strain that comes along with that enjoyment. The pleasures of the posts are liked by you. Generally a Jumbo 474 aircraft is used for the journey to be performed by the P.M. which involves a daily expenditure of Rs. 2-3 crore. You like to enjoy world tours by a couple of Jumbo aircrafts and you do not bother about the way of life to be led after the expiry of that tenure. The Prime Ministers really care more to use their influence and do so in almost every matter. Generally he enjoys to exercise his powers to instal or change Chief Ministers overnight. That power drunkenness gives a lot of pleasure to the person who holds that high office. After all what is meant by the family sacrifice? What sort of family sacrifice is being done in India? How many people have lost their lives during the freedom struggle of this country? Mr. Chairman, Sir, a large number of people had sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle? Babu Genu was one such freedom fighter who while participating in Satyagrah movement against foreign goods stretched on the road in the face of a running vehicle and laid down his life. Does anybody remember the name of Babu Genu?

We have been listening to the family sacrifices for the last 30-35 years. Here I am not quoting the name of Bhagat Singh. Everybody knows him. But nobody in this House knows the name of Babu Genu. Mr.

Speaker, Sir, there are so many others who sacrificed all their belongings for the independence of this country. Has the government finished its duty by giving Tamra Patra and facility of second class free railway journey to the people who made a lot of sacrifices themselves along with their families. Here it is mentioned that a particular family made a lot of sacrifice for the country. But we should know as to what is actually meant by the sacrifices of that family. I do not want to discuss that thing here. That will also be discussed someday in this House. The extent of that pillage would also be discussed. It is not an ordinary thing that the lectures written by the officers are published by the Publications Division and the royalty of such publications is paid to somebody else. Since it is a very serious matter, it will also be discussed here. In the present world India is the only country where after the death of a person 100 acres of land are kept by the people in the name of his family members. Houses are built up in their name but these are converted into the places of "Darshan". and in this way a land upto 100 acres is retained. In Delhi, people do not have houses to live in, but the people have managed to occupy 100 acres of land by planting trees on such plots of land in the memory of the dead. One day all these things will be discussed in this House and there should be a countrywide discussion on such issues. If it is said that a person lands himself in an unusual trouble after he is elected Prime Minister, the people who are worried about their lives should not be tempted by that post. They should not come forward to contest for the same. In fact it is not the Prime Minister who is to defend this country. But these are only jawans of the army who stand in guard of their country. Even at this moment they are alert on their places of duties on the tops of the Himalayan ranges where

their lives are always at a stake. Our jawans discharge their duties there in difficult weather conditions for continuous span of 6 months at a stretch. That sight moves us at the depth of our heart and our eyes well up in tears. It shows as to how our young boys are sacrificing their lives for the defence of this country. As regards the working conditions of a Jawan at Siachen, even without a battle it is very difficult to face it. Is the Government aware of the fact - perhaps the Members know it - that at least 10 percent of the jawans posted in Siachen are sure to die without a battle and bullet, because that place is located at a very high attitude where sufficient quantity of oxygen is not available and one is sure to die in such conditions. It is said here that the office of the Prime Minister in this country is fraught with a lot of risk. Then there are many people who love this country (*Interruptions*). Who has insisted upon your becoming the Prime Minister, We would like to say with due respects that such excuses should not be given before this House that the Prime Minister is in great danger. So we would like to say it in quite clear terms that we are not going to accept this Bill. One thing more is required to be mentioned here. If there is an atmosphere of violence in the country and if there is no security of the life of a political leader, or a worker or on the whole there is no security of life of anybody and it is not certain whether a person can survive or a person is always thinking in the terms of security of his life, then it is the duty of the Government to identify the factors that have led to such a situation. It should also find out its solution. This morning went through a newspaper. I believe the hon. Home Minister too must have read it definitely. Some of the newspapers of Delhi have given a brief of the incidents of killings in Delhi during the last 24 hours to show as to how the people of Delhi have been facing a difficult situation. Day in

and day out, there are killings in this city, and Government has not been able to check it. Yesterday, an incident of killing was attributed to a criminal tribe by the police. By criminal tribe they mean that any person who is hungry tries to snatch and loot and when he is caught, he may commit a murder. Such a situation has permeated in this country during the last 40-42 years in the name of national development that the poor man of this country has been left with no other option but to think of theft and dacoity to eke out a means of livelihood for himself. A week ago, I was in Bombay. Since you are from Bombay, you know that there are nearly 20 lakhs of peddlers and hawkers who earn their livelihood by the roadside. The Municipal Commissioner, who is an IAS Officer has decided that the business of these peddlers and hawkers should be stopped, forthwith, and by a single order he declared the business of these two lakh hawkers as illegal. He also made it clear that they would not come on the roadside again. It was followed by a scuffle and lathi wielding and the trucks of the Municipality were also used to round up these peddlers. Finally the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had to intervene. Then I had to ask him as why he was throwing those people on the path of dishonesty, violence and loot who want to earn their livelihood honestly. I was the Railway Minister for eleven months, Minor items such as sweets, candy, chana or groundnut are sold by minor children at the railway stations. They are not allowed to sell these items, in the suburban trains of Bombay. But during my tenure I as a Railway Minister, I issued an order that their business should not be hampered.

I was talking about the railways. As far as the country's political structure is concerned, we were in power for just 11 months

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and then we were ousted. What we consider as the strongest system in the country is actually far from that. If they are issued licenses honestly the role of the middlemen would come to an end. The present police set up whether it is the railway police or the regular police and the municipality and Government inspectors are encouraging the growth of violence. Why do we forget this fact? Whenever there is any discussion on violence we come to know how the country's police set-up contributes to the growth of violence in the country. Let us think over it.

Sir, we are shocked when an M.P. is physically assaulted and a question of privilege arises. 5-6 days back we went for an on-the-spot assessment of the Bharai incident and later raised this matter in the House. The Amœna case raised a furore in the House but cases of luggage thefts at railway stations go unnoticed. One day we raised this matter. As far as violence is concerned, whichever way you look at it, the Government is responsible for half of the violent incidents in the country. I am not talking of those people who indulge in violence for their livelihood but I am talking of violence by the police and the Government. As far as checking violence is concerned, I would like to say that in the present atmosphere of violence the lives of political leaders, big industrialists etc. are in danger. I request the hon. Home Minister to find out the root cause of this. Only then we can protect the lives of such people.

Sir, the name of the late Indira Gandhi was mentioned, that her bodyguards killed her. I have always believed that there were two persons in the world who should not have died as a result of assassination. One

was Mahatma Gandhi and the other was U.S. President John F. Kennedy. Security was provided but still they were killed. The type of security we are talking about is not enough. We must go to the root of the matter and then find a solution. My friend Shri Ram Bhasu sitting on my left made some incomplete remarks about the period of 5-10 years, and the hon. Home Minister while presenting the Bill also said that the threat could possibly diminish after 5 years. Time is a great healer. I am not saying so with any malafide intention but I am talking about the serious problem which you are taking very lightly. I would like to give an example in this context. It is an historical fact that General Dyer was killed after 26 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where was he killed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He was killed in London. Therefore, we should not take this so lightly. Regarding this Bill, I would appeal to the others that we should not make two categories of people. Every-one's life is of equal value. Such a system should not be established in the country. In view of these facts I strongly oppose this Bill.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I rise to support the Bill and it is unfortunate that hon. Members on this side of the House are treating this very serious issue in such a light-hearted manner. We are in a situation where one of the most dynamic leaders of modern India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was brutally assassinated only a few months back and his immediate family is also under a threat of life. Their security is utmost essential.

I was very sorry to hear the arguments which were brought forward by some of my friends. One of my friends said, "Why should a person of a family of the Prime Minister come into active politics? He should remain behind the closed doors and he will be secure."

Hon'ble Shri George Fernandes made a long speech. There is no question of differentiation. The point remains that the Special Protection Group is a highly trained group of Police officers who are to be trained only for the security of VIPs. A special Act has been provided for them. So, this group is essentially for the protection of the VVIPs who need protection. Earlier it was confined to the family of the assassinated Prime Ministers only. But now the point is raised by some of our Opposition Members and the Government is including the families of ex-Prime Ministers also. Though they may not have threat of life today, they may have it later. So, I welcome that provision also.

I fail to understand why this protection of SPG is being confined only to five years. Why does the Government feel that there should be a time limit to this? The moment the threat to life is not there, or if the family feels that it does not need it, it can be withdrawn. That is why, this bureaucratic wrangle of fixing a time limit of five years is not necessary. So, I feel that this should be again considered.

There is not much to be said about this Bill to support and the situation in this country has come no such a sorry state that politics as such in this country are being criminalised. Today only, on the floor of the House we heard about an ex-Member of

Parliament and a Minister in Uttar Pradesh, who in spite of his letter of warning could not be saved. He could not be provided security.

Hon'ble Shri George Fernandes has rightly pointed out the instance of Shri Rajdev Singh, a Sikh who is openly coming out against the terrorists in Punjab. These are the people whom security of the highest order should be given. These are the people who will defend this country against terrorism. No amount of policing and no amount of military can save Punjab and Kashmir from terrorism. Only people of Punjab and Kashmir who have the guts and courage to stand up against terrorism can do it. They may not be provided SPG protection. But I would urge upon the Government to consider such cases and provide them the highest possible security that is possible to the Police force, the NSG or anyone.

That is why, I strongly advocate and support this Bill. I would also request the Opposition Members to support this Bill.

In view of the present situation which has been created by the utmost criminalisation of politics in this country, this Bill must be passed and security of the highest order especially SPG should be given to the family of ex-Prime Ministers and assassinated ex-Prime Ministers.

[Translation]

Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

*SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Special

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Sh. Bh. Vijayakumar Raju]

Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 1991 is before the House for consideration.

Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister was shot dead by her own Security Guard in 1984. Everyone in the House knows how bad the situation was in the country and especially in Punjab during those days. Situation was tense everywhere. Shri Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister after the assassination of his mother. There was a threat to his life and to the lives of his family members after the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi. It is a fact which nobody can ignore. The prevailing atmosphere, the worsened law and order situation is quite well known to everyone. Keeping in view the threat to the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his immediate family members, a Special Protection Group was constituted in the year 1988 to provide for the proximate security to him and his family members. Thus a special security cover was provided to him thereafter.

Now this Amendment Bill has been introduced in the House extending the scope of the parent Act to the assassinated Prime Minister, assassinated ex-Prime Minister and to their immediate family members. The death of Prime Minister or an Ex. Prime Minister may depend on various factors. It may be a natural death or a murder. We have to consider all aspects when a Prime Minister or an Ex. Prime Minister is assassinated. What is important is the prevailing situation, both political and social, during that period. Security cover very much depends on the prevailing situation. This Amending Bill is now introduced to extend the security cover of the Special Protection Group to the immediate family members of the assassinated Prime

Minister and assassinated Ex. Prime Minister. Now the Hon. Minister has stated that the security cover would be provided for a period of 5 years. I humbly submit that the security cover should not be tagged to a time frame. Security cover cannot be decided by a particular, prescribed time limit. It very much depends on the prevailing atmosphere. It is the primary duty of the Govt. to provide security to all those who need it. Ensuring the safety and security of every citizen is the fundamental responsibility of any Government. Nobody can dispute this basic fact. Any citizen, whosoever he might be, is entitled to get protection from the State if his life is in danger.

Sir, we are living in an uneasy atmosphere. The law and order situation, is worsening day by day. Crime is intruding the body-politic of the country. There is no security to anyone. In such a situation protection by State is quite imminent to confine the security cover to family members of the assassinated Prime Minister and Ex. Prime Minister only to 5 years is not justified under these conditions. It should be provided as long as it is necessary. The Govt. should review the position from time to time and decide about the security arrangement. An amendment Bill to this effect should be introduced as early as possible. It is upto the Govt. to decide how long a person or a family needs the State protection. Constant review is necessary for the purpose. The financial memorandum says that the expenditure involved for this purpose is Rs. 4.5 crores per annum. It is only two or three families which need special security today. But tomorrow the situation might be different. For 44 long years: after independence, the Prime Minister came from one family only. Situation is going to be different now onwards. Already we have seen the frequent

changes in the Prime Ministership in the last couple of years. What is going to be the burden on exchequer in coming years if we provide security to each and every family of the ex. assassinated and assassinated ex. Prime Ministers. Is the country in such a sound position economically to bear the burden? Hence the need should be taken as the primary consideration but not time. It should not be by virtue of death, but it should be by virtue of the prevailing situation. Moreover, now the Bill is confined only to the immediate family members of the assassinated Prime Ministers and ex. Prime Ministers. It should not be so. As the Hon. members who preceded me pointed out, the life of our Ex. Members of Parliament, who also had been an Ex. Minister, was not protected, though, he brought to notice of the Govt. one and a half month ago that there is a threat to his life. Ignoring all the persons who really needed and deserved protection, to spend Rs. 4.5 crores on a singly family is highly objectionable. The same facility should be extended to all those who need it. Mahatma Gandhi advocated peace. He is the father of the nation. Millions, under his leadership, sacrificed their lives for the sake of independence. They faced bullets cheerfully for the sake of their motherland. But, today the situation is quite opposite. People run away the moment they see the guns. The society has degenerated to such a low level. What is the reason for this demoralisation? We the men in politics are responsible for this degradation of the society. We cannot shun away from this responsibility. Even after 44 years after independence, we could not achieve economic equality. We failed to provide social justice to our citizens. We failed to achieve our economic and social goals. This is the sum the substance of our 44 years' rule. What is more, we could not even provide security to our people. The

society has been divided on communal, caste and regional lines. Terrorism and extremism are ruling the roost today. It all speaks volumes of failure of the successive Govts. The time has now come to think about of progress and the well-being of everyone. Individuals in the country should not be left to make their own arrangements for the safety and security of their lives. It is the responsibility of all the political parties to think and make up their mind as to which direction the nation has to proceed.

I do agree that the security cover has to be provided to the families of assassinated Prime Minister and assassinated Ex. Prime Ministers in the country. But at the same time let me tell you that nobody is safe in the country today. The Government should at once take steps to improve the situation. Sir, I am not one of those who think that providing special security to the families of assassinated Prime Ministers and Ex. Prime Ministers is not at all necessary. Those families do deserve protection. We agree on this point in principle. But at the same time the special protection should be extended to all those who are in need of it. Under the prevailing circumstances it is very much necessary.

I conclude my speech Sir, thanking you for the opportunity you have give me to speak.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Sir, I would like to express my views on the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 1991 which is under consideration of this House.

All citizens of our country are equal from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to Nagaland. The primary duty of the Government of the day is to ensure the safety of life

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

and property of citizens. If it fails to do so then it has no right to continue in power.

Sir, rulers of ancient India put their subjects before themselves. I regret to say that a dynastic rule prevailed in India subsequent to Independence and now Congressmen have brought this Bill to express their loyalty towards the Nehru family. Till now they had expressed their loyalty towards Rajiv Gandhi but now that has changed to loyalty towards Rajiv Gandhi's family as is evident by the introduction of this Bill. Unfortunately, there is a race among Congressmen to prove their loyalty to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. The brutal assassination of Rajiv Gandhi was a blot on the country. But what were the circumstances that led to the killing and who was responsible for it? Which Government was in power at that time? In spite of this, crores of rupees would be spent towards NSG protection for Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and her family. Initially the SPG was set up for the protection of the Prime Minister. Now the Bill is being amended to provide such protection to former Prime Ministers and family members of Prime Minister also. This is a clear-cut discrimination between one citizen and another. We have three former Prime Ministers in Shri Morarji Desai, Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar and also Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda who has been caretaker Prime Minister on 2-3 occasions. The Government has never paid any attention towards providing protection to them and their families. All this is being done to portray and demonstrate loyalty towards Nehru family and Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Sometimes they advise the Prime Minister to set up 'Rajiv Foundation' and then on gauging the futility of the exercise, they start opposing the idea by saying that Mrs Sonia Gandhi

is against all such moves. I would like to make clear that large sums of money of the country now will be spent in the name of Jawahar Jyoti and on Rajiv Jyoti.

Recently a detailed report about Nehru Memorial Museum appeared in the newspapers as to how the wealth of the country is being misused in the name of private expenses. I submit that it is the duty of the Government to protect life and property of all the citizens of the country. In Punjab and Kashmir thousands of innocents are being massacred. They are not being spared at the time of travelling even. They are being brutally killed in trains and buses, they are made to disembark from buses and are asked to form a queue thereafter the militants shot them dead. River waters of Punjab have become red, and in Kashmir lakhs of persons have been made to flee from their homes. Nobody is bothered about the safety and security of women and children in these two States. To provide security to members of a particular family nearly a crore will be spent annually at the cost of the people of India. How much amount will be spent in five years and by how much will it increase? This Bill has been introduced on superfluous grounds to provide security to elitist set up and to create some kind of fantasy. I therefore oppose the Bill.

Sir, through you, I would like to remind the House of the recent statement made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, who is present in the House, regarding his inability to raise another battalion of CRPF for shortage of funds. Due to paucity of funds a new battalion could not be raised. But for this at one go Rs. one crore (*Interruptions*)

Our country is facing economic and foreign exchange crisis. On the one hand the Ministers and the Prime Minister are ap-

proaching foreign nations with begging bowls and on the other hand the money is being squandered away like this. Such extravagance needs to be checked.

The former Chief of Army Staff sacrificed his life for the cause of nation. He fell victim to the bullets of militants for ordering troops to enter into Golden Temple during Operation Blue Star to flush out terrorists from the temple premises. The Government could not protect his life at Pune. It has even failed in providing adequate security to Mr Rebeiro, who served as Punjab Police Chief for a long time, and is at present an Ambassador abroad. I would like to remind the Congress (I) members making loud proclamations about secularism that-

"Jako Rakhe Sayain Mar Sake
Na Koi,
Bal Na Banka kar Sake Jo Jag
Beri Hoya".

Have faith in God and formulate such policies, that people do not kill each other and life and property of citizens are safe and secure.

In the end I oppose the Bill and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the last decade has witnessed violence of unprecedented magnitude. Political frustration has led to the criminalisation of politics. Different sections of political parties and political groups which have not been able to come to power, to form the government in a State or at the Centre, have resorted to means which are

not becoming of political parties of political groups in a civilised country.

When Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over the reins of this country in 1984, it was in the aftermath of a great national tragedy, we had lost Mrs. Indira Gandhi because of political violence in the country. There were various options opened before Shri Rajiv Gandhi at that time. He could have gone in for soft options. He could have compromised with forces which were inimical to the country or, in any case, were not conducive to the welfare of the country. But that was the time when he stood firm. That was the time when he had decided what path he had to follow for the glory of the country, and he chose the path of righteous struggle. He chalked out a goal for the country which was meant to take India to the 21st century. That was the crucial moment in the history of India when Rajiv Gandhi took firm decisions. When Rajiv Gandhi took bold decisions, people who were flabbergasted over his success, started contriving, started a conspiracy to eliminate him. It was in that environment when the Government thought it fit to enact the Special Protection Group Act of 1988 to provide security to the Prime Minister and his immediate family.

In the 1989 elections, the people gave their verdict against the Congress. Shri Rajiv Gandhi ceased to be the Prime Minister but the security threat did not abate. It rather aggravated because there were people, both inside and outside the country, who wanted to ensure that he did not come back to power. Those conspiracies which I have just referred to caught momentum. People worked overtime to ensure that Rajiv Gandhi was eliminated. We raised the voice at that time to seek Special Protection Group's security for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Government of the day then declined it on the ground that the security under the Special Protection Group Act, 1988 was available only to the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

Yes, it was. But there was nothing stopping the Government to amend the Act to provide that security to Shri Rajiv Gandhi also. And you have seen the consequences of not providing that security to him. My hon. friend Shri Rawat, speaking from the other side, was referring to the cost involved in this case. Does he want to measure the security of a former Prime Minister, who was poised to take over the reins of the Government again, in terms of Rs. 4 crores, or something like that? I am afraid, my hon. friend Shri Rawat has not gone into the amendments moved by the hon. Home Minister to the Bill before the House. If you read the Bill with the amendments, it will be clear that the Special Protection Group security would be available to any and every former Prime Minister of the country. And if we start working out the cost involved in providing security to those people who held high offices in this country, then, I am sorry, we are not doing our duty and we are not coming up to the expectations of our political system. It is not just that a person happens to hold one position today and ceases to hold that position tomorrow. In our democracy, and for that matter in any democratic system, a person who has held any high office today may be voted out by the people tomorrow and then returned day after.

It is with utmost regret that I am constrained to express my opinion and to express a fear that the opposition to this Bill does not emanate from bonafide intentions. I know I am making a little stronger remark on this, particularly about my friends from the B.J.P. But if you look at the security environment prevailing in the country today...

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, will you allow me for a minute? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. Why do you interrupt now?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am wanting to rebutt what hon. Member Shri Rawat said from the other side *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken. He is replying. That is all. There cannot be reply to reply. Nothing is allowed. The time is going up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Hon. Member Shri Rawat, while speaking from the other side, has over-strained himself to accuse the Congress of wanting to perpetuate one - that is Nehru family in the country. I want to remind Shri Rawat that what the country is today - the country owes its position of pre-eminence to the Nehru family *(Interruptions)*

Shri Rawat is forgetting today, and so also my friends on the other side, as to what was the contribution of Shri Motilal Nehru to the freedom struggle. *(Interruptions)*

He is forgetting about what was the contribution of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru *(Interruptions)*

He is also forgetting the glorious heights the country attained during the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. And when Mrs. Indira Gandhi died,

Perhaps they were - again I am sorry to make the statement

Their dreams will not come true because the people of the country... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): I am on a point of order *(Interruptions)*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I am on a point of order *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make any uncharitable remarks, to this extent, against any political party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I never wanted to. I just wanted to discuss what the Bill was. *(Interruptions)* There is nothing uncharitable. It may be uncharitable to the Members on the other side, when I say that...

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Also please do not make any defamatory statements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A Member while speaking is not allowed to make defamatory statements against any Member or any political party please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: I am on a point of order *(Interruptions)*. Let me make my point of order. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am on a point of order. Sir, the hon. member has got every right to express his views, but I would like to say that the allegation levelled against the opposition parties regarding assassination of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi are not correct *(Interruptions)* I would like to say that despite being checked by you or the hon. member kept on reiterating the allegations.

[English]

Try to be self-introspective. Don't talk like this about the former Primer Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi for whom everybody had affection. That does not behove well of you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would like to clarify, because what Mr. Rabi Ray said is a comment against my conduct.

Let me say what I said. Sir, you could call for the record to see what I said. I would only like to say... *(Interruptions)* I want to raise the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go to the other point, please.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What I said was that there were people who perhaps thought...

That is what I said, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you said refers to the other political parties *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not proper to make defamatory statements against other political parties. You go ahead now. Go to the other point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am proud of it if I am called the disciple of Rajiv Gandhi. If I am called the disciple of Mrs. Gandhi, I am proud of it, If I am called the follower of Rajiv Gandhi, I am proud of it. I am proud of being the follower of Rajiv Gandhi. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, are you permitting those remarks? If Mr. Rabi Ray has got up to say this, you ask me to keep quiet on that remark. Is that remark being permitted? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any derogatory remark is made against the Member, I will expunge it after seeing the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is unfortunate. I can understand the fear of my friends from other side. Because the dominating personality of the eminent people from Nehru family it has not yet been possible for them to come out of their fearful Parehoia.

Sir, it was not in good taste for my hon. friend, Shri Rawat to keep referring to the name of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi today on this matter. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I think, I am well educated to understand intricacies. With your permission I would like to come to the provision of the Bill.

[English]

Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is the widow of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If there was any ** on the part of these people, they would not have made those comments which they are making.

Sir, in deference to the sentiment of the friends from the other side, the hon. Minister has moved an amendment.

Sir, an uncharitable comment was made on the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, I don't understand the relevance of that in this provision. This Bill simply seek to provide proximate security by the special protection Group to the immediate family of former Primer

Ministers, besides that of the present Prime Minister and his family. *(Interruptions)*. I want to tell my hon. friends from the other side that none other than me in this House knows, I know what is the agony of terrorism. My own bother was kidnapped for two months and I did not say that here. And he is wanting to give a lecture on that.

I never approached their Government or any of those people. It was in their State that my cousin's kidnap was said to be. I did not come to any of them. I did not approach them. Today they ar wanting to give sermons to me here. I know what they are up to. That is what is unpalatable to them. Even today sitting in their seats, they are thinking of 10 years ahead. Still the ghosts of fear haunt them because they know that in the presence of the Nehru family, in the presence of the Congress tradition, given the history the Congress has, despite all sorts of propaganda unleashed against the Congress, they are not able to fulfil their ambitions.

On hon. Member while speaking on some other bill the other day referred to the atma of the country. India does have its soul. India has inherited the traditions of the past. It does have the soul. If that soul is bleeding today, it is because of some sections of political group here because of whose acts, the country finds itself in a mess.

Sir, I would seek your indulgence because not many people have to speak from our Party. I would not exceed the time allotted to our Party. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ignore all the commentaries, address the Chair and speak on the subject.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If my hon. friends on the other side are just considerate enough, large-hearted enough to accept the reality, after having hurled all sorts of abuses, after having made all sorts of

malafide allegations against the Congress-I, against the Government for bringing this Bill, this occasion would not have arisen. This Bill is in response to the responsibility not only of the Government but in response to the responsibility of the nation to protect the lives of the former Prime Ministers to protect the lives of the immediate families of the former Prime Ministers. I do not think any of our friends on the other side would rise to say, let the former Prime Ministers go to dog. They would not say that the country need not bother about the former Prime Ministers. Let the former prime Ministers and their families be thrown before the wolves— they do not wish to say so, I am sure. If that is the spirit behind this Bill, I do find it unfortunate when all sorts of extraneous matters are being brought in when arguments are going off the tangent, from the basic provisions of the Bill.

Sir, I support this Bill. It was the sacred responsibility of the Government to bring in this bill. What we had said earlier was proved true in the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. had the then Government paid heed to what we were saying, we would not have faced the national calamity, national catastrophe in the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Before I conclude, I would only say that this Bill deserved outright acceptance by the House. Referring to the various amendments moved to the Bill now, I would honestly say and I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one glaring fact which is noticeable now that the standard of the drafting of legislation has deteriorated. It is not suddenly that this has happened. Over the years we are seeing this. If you see the amendments, they are more lengthy than the Bill itself.

I feel that this Bill itself could have been withdrawn and a new one could have been brought in its place. But since the Government has responded to the views of the hon. Members in this house at the time of intro-

duction of the Bill, the Government deserves kudos for this and not condemnation as it is being done from the other side.

I just like to make one comment on Clause 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not considering Clause by Clause at this stage but the general principles.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, if I refer to the Clauses, you will bar me from doing so, But you asked me to confine to the provisions of the Bill. For that reason, I am referring to Clause 4. Clause 4 provides for the security by the Special Protection Group only for a period of five years to a former Prime Minister or Members of his immediate family and that period of five years is reckoned from the date the Prime Minister ceases to hold office.

I think this provision also could lead to some difficulties at any given point of time, in future.

It is not that after a period of five years, the security perception, the security threat to any former Prime Minister would not be there.

If in a given case, the Government were to find that the security threat still remains, the Government would again have to come with an amendment.

My suggestion in view of that would be that provision as this could have been deleted and instead it could have been left to the Government. That is, if in a given case, the Government feels that the security has to be provided to any former Prime Minister or the members of his immediate family, that could be done at any time because the law that is framed is for good.

It is not a transitional piece of legislation.

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

It is meant to be on the statute book for all time to come as a symbol of the manifestation of our concern for the welfare of any person who happens to hold the high office of the prime Minister of the country because during the period the Prime Minister holds that office, there may be many uncharitable decisions which he may have to take. There may be many strong, difficult decisions which he may have to take and it may earn the wrath of some people both in and outside the country and, for that, it becomes the responsibility of the nation to provide security.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, So far as the personalities are concerned, we have to avoid that because last time at the time of introduction also I said I am not referring to any personalities.

But the Government has, by its own action, brought certain persons who unfortunately belong to a bereaved family and we have all our sympathies for them. They have been brought into the central position. Kindly look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The objects and reasons are meant for one family. It makes the Bill applicable only to one family. It says:-

"Following the tragic assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Government have received reports that indicate that several extremist organizations, inside and outside India, are conspiring to cause harm to the members of his immediate family. The threat perception emergin from these reports confirms that the danger to the members of the immediate family of the assassinated ex-Prime minister is grave and serious."

"Therefore, this Bill". Therefore, you have made it very very clear to be only for one

family. I sympathise with that family. I am sorry for what has happened. I am extremely sorry that this Bill has been brought and necessarily the personalities are coming in the discussions.

The point we made last time at the time of introduction of the Bill, apart from the clumsines of the drafting which stated as assassinated Prime Minister, assassinated ex-Prime Minister and so on and so forth. Now, to give company, the former Prime Ministers have been brought in. The present Prime Minister and his family are already covered under the Act. Therefore, to make it less obvious, without changing the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you have brought in now the former Prime Minister and his family. Well, I had made this submission earlier and I have to make it again that it is the obligation of the Government to provide security to all and sundry. Security to everybody and everybody's family, the life of every person in that family is precious. Somebody may be losing his father; somebody may be losing his son. It is as important to that family as to any other family. The threat perception may be more. But in this country, are not innocent people being killed? Rightly, one hon. Member said that people are brought down from the bus, from the train and they are being killed indiscriminately. What is their fault? What is the feeling of the Members of their family? Therefore, I strongly feel about it. It is the obligation of the Government to provide security to everybody. I say that you take the power to provide security. But why do you bring in a Bill mentioning one particular individual or individual family? Really, the Bill, as originally introduced, was only for three individuals in this country. There is no doubt about it. The Prime Minister and his family are already covered. Therefore all these questions have now come up. I say that you take the power. I said on the last occasion and I still say that I trust the Home Minister. He will decide who will require special protection or not. Now, a

mandatory duty is being imposed on the armed forces to provide security to 'A', 'B,' or 'C'. Why it is singling out by law?

Sir, I know some people, because of the positions they occupied or they have occupied as Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal says, and because of the fact they have taken or have to take unpalatable decisions, require a little more concern. But we are becoming prone to threats. Even today we were discussing about it. We were present and the Home Minister was also present. Regarding security, sometimes to me it seems we are over-reacting. But how many people are able to protect themselves? For that matter, after this Bill was made into a law and the Special Protection Group was constituted as an armed force, could you save the life of the former Prime Minister? You could not save the life of the former Prime Minister? Therefore, this is not the final protection. Could you save the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That was not provided to him?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What are you talking? Was it not provided to him? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It was automatically withdrawn. He died because security was not provided to him. Many times, we have raised in this House about the withdrawal of security to him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the law? How to do it? Under the law, you cannot withdraw it. The law as it stands say:

"There shall be an armed force of the Union Government called the Special Protection Group for providing proximate security to the Prime Minister and the Members of his immediate family..."

He was ex-Prime Minister. But every

possible security arrangements you had made? Did you not make arrangements?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANASL: You come to a different point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, what I am saying of this is that you may not have given the name of Special Protection Group. But you had provided special Protection group for him. Can you deny that?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You understand it in a different way.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the point is by giving a name to a force, nobody has said you withdrew the special protection to him.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That was exactly what happened, which costed the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please. Shri Somnath, you may address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So far as the country knows, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was being provided with full security. What had been commented upon was the supposed remissness of the Tamil Nadu Police. But, so far as the other security is concerned, there was no lack of it. It was not that he ever had made any complaint of lack of security. He never made any complaint about the lack or security of absence of security. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It was not our Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you are talking of the responsibility of the then Government, then it was your Government. (*Interruptions*)

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

When a sitting Member of Parliament was threatened, what was the security that was provided to him. A member of my group, Shri Zainal Abedin, had moved a resolution. He was threatened more than once by telephone, letters, and a threat for extermination of his family. I brought it to the notice of the Home Minister, I brought it to the notice of hon. Speaker and after repeated representations, one or two persons were provided at his House. But, he has no car; he is going about on the streets with a plain-clothed policeman following him. Is it a security? Is that a protection? Did you provide him with a car? What are you talking?

It was the same with the former Member of Parliament, Shri Rajdev Singh. What was his crime? It was that he was Member of Parliament; he belongs to Punjab and he was already a candidate. That was the crime, he has committed. His security has been withdrawn. Does he not require the security? The question is whether you should be allowed to play double standards. That is what Shri George Fernandes has correctly pointed out. His reasoning cannot be faulted.

This country which is in such a serious economic crisis with many other problems, are you able to solve that problem by passing this law, by making some people more equal than the others? But, as I said, I am not on behalf of my party, I am not on behalf of myself, saying that no protection should be given. It will be misunderstood. I do not want to give any signal to the country that we are not concerned about the security of that family. They had suffered a lot and they should be given full security. But, why this special security? That is what I am trying to find out. What special protection group we will provide and can there not be any other protection? It has been rightly said that so many people in this country have given their lives, have sacrificed everything. It is not

something knew. Shri Santosh Mohan Deb was for a while in the Home Ministry, why he was brought in and why he was removed, I do not know. I have written to Shri Chavan, the other day. Now, people are coming to us and we are making representations after representations. Sometimes, they say that "well, those of your co-prisoners' signatures are not legible properly; his records are not recoverable. Since 30 or 40 years old records were not found, they have been thrown to the winds. These people are suffering today, in spite of their sacrifice they had made for the country You are saying, some sacrifices are more important than other sacrifice. We are not approving of this attitude. We don't like this approach.

DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL(Calcutta North-East): Special security is being provided to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and his son.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Through Special Protection Group?

DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL: Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are a totally ignorant person as we all know:

DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL: His son requires protection. He is not in power. Why the West Bengal government is spending so much of money on him?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is a totally ignorant man. There is no Special Protection Group applicable there. I thought he was enjoying his sleep, now suddenly he has woken up:

What I was appealing to this Government is that, they are unnecessarily creating some kind of a feeling about a family in this country which could have been easily avoided. Have all the powers exercise with discrimination, with discretion, so that people

can understand that the Home Minister who is in charge of the country's security situation has applied his mind and has given protection - whether it is Shri Zainul Abedin or Shri Rajdev Singh or Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and her family? But here you are singling out some particular family for a particular benefit. For that, of course, you cannot deny that a huge sum is being spent. No doubt that it is a huge sum.

Now you have included former Prime Ministers. By this proposed amendment, you are including the former prime Ministers, etc. for five years. If they choose to decline, it is OK. If they don't choose to decline, then you have to provide it. Then Rs. 4.5 crores on every family will be spent.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is not so. It is the total amount that is going to be spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Home Minister reply, why do you bother about it?

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I shall stand clarified. I don't think he has been briefed by the Home Minister or whether he is contemplating him as his colleague. It says "the expenditure that will be incurred for the additional personnel, equipment and facilities required for the above purpose"-above purpose is to protect this particular family - "is Rs. 4.5 crores per annum". If more families are added, more money is to be spent. This is simple arithmetic. In Haryana they have good mathematicians, I suppose.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): All Lals are good in accounting:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We were told that supporting this Bill is showing large heartedness and being considerate. Mr. Bansal says it is the responsibility of the nation. That is precisely what I am talking. The responsibility is to protect everyone in

this country. You are not talking about others. You have not spoken about Shri Zainul Abedin, you have not spoken about Shri Rajdev Singh. Therefore, we are opposed to this double standard. I say, provide all the necessary protection to this family. But you must provide similar security to whoever needs protection in this country.

It is a matter of great concern that more and more people are requiring security in this country. Ministers are requiring security. I get scared whenever I go in that main portico entrance. So many Ministers are coming and MPs are coming. As soon as the doors of their cars are open, AK-47 things come out and people jump out from the cars. For us, who have neither any security, nor even a plain clothed security man, nor AK-47, I don't know what is going to happen. We seem to be men of no status.

17.00 hrs.

I believe, nowadays some people are taking this because that has become a status symbol. If you have an AK-47-WALLAH, with you, then you are sufficiently important in this country to be a target of terrorists. Some of them should be target however.

Therefore, my party would not vote against this Bill. I can assure you. But we do request you that do not try to show your affection or your respect by laws of this nature. You are only showing disrespect to the former Prime Minister. You are not showing respect to his memory by providing this and singling them out for comments and criticism probably which they have not deserved themselves. His widow and his children have not deserved this criticism. They are the victims of the circumstances. You could have done it with much greater grace and much greater consideration for them. By this, you are only opening the gates of criticism.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

[English]

I would have expected and I would expect the Home Minister to give this assurance that everybody will be given protection so that they do not have to run after police officer, Home Minister and then Speaker, Secretary General, and so on and so forth to get the minimum protection for which they are not at fault.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, I should now ask the Home Minister to reply.

(Interruptions)

Sufficient people have spoken on behalf of your party. *(Interruptions)* We are running against time. Now it is five o'clock. Two hours given for this Bill will be over by 5.10.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Two names are still left in the list of speakers from this side. I have also given an amendment for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. With your permission we will finish our speeches quickly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you one minute.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Bauxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, from our side also a few speakers are waiting for their turn. We also want to give a few suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, please be brief.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, to begin with, let me make it clear that I do not share the threat perception behind this Bill. The Bill has been conceived with a perception to provide security to an individual. We have got a law in the country. Before law, a everybody is equal. But that does not mean that we are opposed. As far as my party or myself is concerned, we are opposed to providing the most sophisticated security arrangement for an individual, namely, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and her children. We are not opposed to it. But the perception of the Bill is faulty because the entire idea is to classify a group of persons among the masses of our country. It is a violation of this principle of equality before law. If my friends do not become very much angry with me, I would say, if you allow me to say, it is nothing but an exhibition of unwanted sycophancy from within a group of the ruling party today. I think, this was not necessary at all. There is nobody in this House, there is nobody in the country who does not want proper protection to be given to a widow, a respectable lady of our country, who happens to be the wife of the former Primer Minister of the country. Nobody denies it. It was nothing but an exhibition of unwanted sycophancy. Therefore, I cannot accept the very basic idea of the perception of this Bill.

Sir, I am told that a special committee was set up to look into the security arrangements made by the Government for the family of our former Prime Minister. A special committee was set up to advise this Government as to what improvement is necessary for the security arrangements of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and her family. Some of the highly placed officials - I do not want to mention their names - made three trips to the United States of America to examine what kind of

security should be provided to a person whom we have got in our mind...*(Interruptions)*... I am told that the special committee also did not recommend for the coverage under the SPG. They did not recommend it. I think they felt it a wrong thing to do. They say that improvement must be done on the existing security arrangements but they did not recommend the coverage under SPG. Sir, is the SPG the only instrument to provide protection? There are other organizations and institutions. Why is it that only the SPG should be brought in?...*(Interruptions)*... Is it that SPG protection is the status for Mrs. Sonia Gandhi? I think some of my friends led by Mr. Bansal might have thought that SPG protection is the status for Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. It is a pity that they have got that view in mind.

So far as the general condition in the country is concerned, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one point. Can you give protection to your own officers or not? Many of the officers of the Central Government and public sector undertakings have been killed in Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Shri Rajiv had been killed. I do not know the fate of other seven hostages. You know that the ONGC workers have gone on strike and the strike is costing the country to the extent of Rs.25 crores. You do not think for a moment that there is a need for providing security for your own men, your own ONGC workers and officers. Can you provided adequate security to other officers of your own Government or not? There is no concern shown for them. You have shown unnecessarily a concern for a particular person, however highly placed he or she might be.

Sir, even in this House, complaints have been made by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan that Government has failed to provide security for him. Today morning, we have seen some Members of the House saying that an ex-

Minister of UP Government had complained that security was not provided for him inspite of the fact that he had applied for it to the Superintendent of Police. In this environment of lack of security for the general masses, political and social activists all over the country, I think, this kind of an attitude to provide special category of security is not commendable and cannot be acceptable.

So far as the sacrifice of the family is concerned, I can say that that question has also been brought in. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one point. Are the persons who have joined the RIN Mutineers not patriots? Are they not freedom fighters? Are they not patriots? Are they not freedom fighters? I put this question to that side of the House. They are freedom fighters. But do you know what your Department has done? Many persons who participated in the RIN mutineers. I refuse to call them mutineers. I call them freedom fighters. But Government of India's Home Ministry has written a note saying that the participates of that freedom struggle are not entitled for pension as freedom fighters. Is their sacrifice less than anybody of us, including myself?

Therefore, I am opposed to the principle of this Bill. But let me clarify that we are in favour of providing security - adequate security - for a person who occupies the exalted office of the prime minister and his family also should receive protection. I do feel that this SPG protection is not called for. It is not necessary. It is undesirable. I think the Government is well advised to withdraw this Bill announcing to the nation at the same time that they will provide adequate security arrangements to the former Prime Ministers and their immediate families.

17.11 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the amendment Bill has been introduced to provide security to the family members of former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Deliberately a particular person has been singled out while launching a tirade on the issue.

People of the country hold in high esteem Nehru family, but the praise and respect showered by them is a specific instance. The Government withdraw the allocation made for 'Rajiv Gandhi Foundation' on the Budget after vehement protests in the country. Everyone is aware of the circumstances in which the allocation was done away with. The Government withdrew the allocation on refusal of the person concerned from accepting the money. Nation has been reduced to a grazing ground and these persons are out to wrought havoc. None opposed recruitment of 300 SPG personnel to provide security to late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

It should not have been opposed. But it is being done on personal basis. This issue was discussed earlier also and an uproarious scene was created then. Shri Shayama Prasad Rawat, who belonged to a national party and was a Minister also, was murdered, as no security was provided to him. On the question of security, he was asked an amount of Rs.4000/- per month. On the other side, there is the issue of Rs.4.5 crore. The Government have to look into all these things. The Government has a lot of force. There is BSF and CRPF. If these were to provide security it would have been another thing and there was no need to bring this Bill. Particularly, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi should realise that so many people want to do such a thing for her. It is their conspiracy to bring her from the backdoor one way or the other. but I would like to submit that this country

should not again be made a pasture for a few people. This is true and there is no other thing in it...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to submit that there is insecurity even in the ring of security. You have the examples. Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi were assassinated well within the security ring. All these questions are regarding security. You should at least have some shame that VIPs were assassinated even inside the security ring. How the people can be protected? Do not subject this country to exploitation. You exploited this country for 42 years and the situation has become very miserable. Today, the situation in the country is very bad and the masses are suffering. What Shri Chitta Basu had said was right that a lot of officials are being killed. How will you run the country? Will you run it alone? All have to run this country together and the participation of officials is necessary in it. You have not gone through all these things and have just brought this Bill as if it is your personal property. It should not have been done like this because this country belongs to everyone.

What is happening in Bihar? There are a lot of ex-Ministers in Bihar. They have no danger there, but they have been given a lot of security. Where that expenditure is going? We are the people, who do not have any danger, we are even prepared to go anywhere in the midnight. Those who do wrong things, are always afraid of danger...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am saying that do not defame them. Don't start a discussion on them. As you have withdrawn that Bill, withdraw this Bill also. It will be better for them. Do you have anything like security...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, there have been seven Prime Ministers so far. The houses of three late Prime Ministers at Safdarjung, Janpath and Redcross have been converted into memorials and museums. The actual practise should have been allotting the same house to all the Prime Ministers, but it was not followed. These questions remain unanswered. Different

Prime Ministers occupied different houses. It involves a lot of expenditure. This money goes from the pocket of the poor, the labourer, the farmers and the salaried class. It is their hard earned money and we spend it like this. I would like to say that there should be some way of working. As you have honourably withdrawn that Bill, withdraw this Bill also. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Sir, this is a great country whose culture and dignity was of highest order. But what is the reason that the citizens of this country, are not feeling safe and secure today which used to provide security to others are into feeling safe and secure today. It symbolises the lack of farsightedness on the part of the leaders sitting in this House. The high-flying bureaucrats of this country who think that they are running the country, have several short comings. Particularly, the industrialists of this country, who spend the money of the country to manufacture goods also have a lot of shortcomings. Actually, these three classes the democrat, the bureaucrat and the industrialist who are running this country have a lot of shortcomings. We all say that we are running this country and frame laws in this House to provide protection to the masses and to bring peace in the country, but we ourselves are the victims of these laws. I am quite pained to see deteriorating condition of the country. A person like me, who has himself tilled the land and has reached this House by doing social service, I had thought that when people like me will be there in the House, we will bring improvement in the deteriorating situation of this country and security arrangements in the villages. If we cannot provide security to our big leaders and our former Prime Ministers, we can never provide security to anyone through this special Protection Bill which we are going to enact. If security could have been provided by

making such laws, John F. Kennedy, the former President of U.S.A. could also have been saved. But he could not be saved.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her own bodyguards. Therefore, we cannot provide security through such law. I am saying this because the bureaucrats, the democrats and the industrialists, who are running this country have totally indulged in fulfilling their vested interests. Instead of being persuaded by national feelings, they are persuaded by their self interests. They are leading the society today. The entire society has lost its direction. I am opposing this Bill because it is necessary to change this psyche today and until we change the psyche of the masses of this country, whatever Bill we may present, we will not be able to provide any security... (*Interruptions*)... I am saying this because the democrats, who take the oath of defending the democracy, protecting the masses and development of the country, do just opposite. Is it not true that in the service book of the bureaucrat, he is described as a public servant, but has today become the master and has no regard for the feelings of the masses. Is it not true that the I.A.S. officers, who prepare the plans for the development and upliftment of the country and which are implemented through this House, accept bribes. The industrialists of this country say that they are making good quality products but they actually manufacture substandard goods. A lot of bureaucrats and democrats provide shelter to these industrialists. Sir, until this nation will remain, this country cannot be developed through such democrats, bureaucrats and industrialists. Until the psyche of these three is changed, how much law we may enact, we can never guarantee the security of the masses. That is why, I oppose this Bill. I would request the Members of this House that we are the leaders of this country and we are patriots, we should create an atmosphere of love and affection and should bring back the old heri-

[Sh. Ram Prasad Singh]

tage of Indian culture. Only then there will be peace everywhere.

Tulsidasji had said:-

"Par hit saris dharam nahin bhai, par peeda sam nahin adhmai."

The Bharatiya Janta Party members should remember this Chaupai and should love the others and should accept that no religion is above the benevolence and to create sufferings for others in the biggest crime. If all the people adopt this policy, there will be no quarrel, among the people and their will be no need of such Bills.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. We should create an atmosphere of humanity in which the bureaucrats, the democrats and the industrialists will work together and bring progress to the country.

17.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking of this Bill only because I want to tell something to hon'ble Member of Parliament from Chandigarh.

The first thing is that my friend has not listened to the complete discussion. He is not aware as to what the speakers from my party said earlier and also later on. He was perhaps present even on the day the Bill was introduced. At that time, the leader of our party, hon. Shri Advaniji had told that you are telling about the family of assassinated Prime Ministers only and had requested not to talk of any specific family and all Prime Ministers should be included in it. The area of functioning of this Bill should be enlarged. He had said that he supported the Bill and no

one will deny the protection that is going to be provided in this Bill. Now it is a different thing as to what are its reasons. What ever policies your party had been adopting earlier today that family needs protection but you have added many more things. Even the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been included in it. I would not like to go into these issues.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): I made my point after listening to the speech of Shri Rawat. (Interruptions)...

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: That is why I said that you did not listen to the complete discussion. Had you listened to it completely, you would not have said so. (Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we support the feeling behind the Bill and it is now a reality that you need Special Protection Guard for the family of the former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. At the same time, the amendment given by Shri Advani has also been accepted by you and you have amended it by including words former Prime Ministers" in it, but you have not brought the entire issue in the amendment. Moreover, you have made the provision of only Rs.4,50 crores. For one family the amount provided was Rs.4.50 crore and now that 4 family have been included, the amount remains the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend is objective to the mention of the names of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or of his family. But you have given the same reason in the statement of "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill. I would therefore, urge that if the motive behind the Bill is to provide protection to only one family then do not to use this occasion to prove your loyalty. The feelings expressed by my friends must have been noted. Subsequently, many other Members have expressed that you will be adopting double standards by this Bill. On one hand when an ordinary person is killed or head of a family is killed, the family is

unable to get even food and on the other hand, you are thinking of providing protection to some particular families. You should think about the families of the common man also. People are brought down from the buses and are killed. The Government should pay attention to them also.

I do not want to go into it all but do not blame us. You are going to organise the Special Protection Group for providing protection to that family, and you have also agreed to the amendment brought by us regarding provision of protection to the former Prime Ministers and their families. But fund should also be increased. At the same time, I would also like to say that the protection of common man is equally important. You must realise this also.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Hon. Madam Chair-person, my submission is that this Bill regarding Special Protection will divide the people into three categories; first, people with security, the second, people with special protection and the third, those who are without any protection. On one particular family, an expenditure of Rs.4.5 crore will be incurred. My submission is that to spend such a huge amount on the protection of a single family is not justified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak at the time of presenting the amendment.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Madam, I will not speak at that time. I will not take time on that issue. There should be certain rules for these persons when they travel within the country and also outside the country. Under this arrangement, they will be given Special Protection during their journey abroad also and all the guards will accompany them during this journey. This Bill was introduced in the past also. At that time also, the only thing in the mind was to provide protection to Shri. Rajiv Gandhi.

Now, a Bill has been brought in his and in his family's name. Under this Bill, no attention has been paid to other Prime Ministers and the members of their families.

I would like to ask hon. Home Minister as to what amendment in this Bill is going to be made regarding the protection of other four Prime ministers and their families. Suppose the Prime Minister is not a Member of Parliament and embarks upon some other venture, he will not be able to hold confidential discussions with anyone in the presence of such Special Protection Group. He will say people from Special Protection Group are sitting. Suppose you want to speak to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. She will say first Special Protection Group people should be asked to leave, only then she will talk. So what is the use of all this? The Opposition wanted to bring this Bill earlier for providing protection to former Prime Ministers. The Congress Party did not agree to that. What we have to ensure is as to how this atmosphere of violence and hatred can be removed.

We have been asking for providing protection to the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister but you put a spanner in that effort.

Today, on him also, one hundred crore rupees are being spent. I have come to know from reliable sources that 300 jawans from Italy have been trained. This Bill has been brought to employ those 300 jawans. I have got this confidential information and on that basis, the Congress Party... (*Interruptions*). Why did not you bother to bring this Bill after Smt. Indira Gandhi's assassination? No one will appreciate the killing of Shri Rajiv Gandhi; that was a deplorable act. Your security personnel themselves kill your Prime Minister. Smt. Indira Gandhi fell victim to them. Why did it not concern you at that time? What makes you worried this time? In the case of S/Shri Morarji Bhai, V.P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar, Charan Singh and Lal Bahadur

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

[English]

Shastri... *(Interruptions)* Kindly ask them not to interrupt...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Madam Chair-person, he is supposed to speak on his amendment. But he is not speaking on his amendment. He is making irresponsible statement. What is this?... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: You are going to spend four to five crore rupees on one family. What will be the expenditure on security, have you calculated that?... *(Interruptions)* A Private Member Bill was also brought here. Nothing was done. In the name of security, eight vehicles keep on escorting even an ordinary Minister or the Prime Minister. An ambulance also accompanies so that in case of heart failure of the Minister, treatment could be given... *(Interruptions)*. Earlier, when the Prime Minister used to pass through a certain route, the traffic was blocked for hours together and even the Members of Parliament were not allowed to pass through that route. Even an ordinary Minister is provided with eight vehicles to escort him and gunmen with their hand on trigger keep on sitting in those vehicle... *(Interruptions)* People's representatives do not need such elaborate security arrangements. I am, therefore, opposing this Bill but of course, they and certain families should be provided security. This Bill has been brought just to provide employment to those 300 jawans from Italy who have been trained. That is why I am opposing this Bill. I conclude by saying that security should be provided to the Prime Minister and others.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Madam Chair-person, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members for having freely expressed their points of view, and whatever they had in their mind without any holds barred, I think, they have been able to express their views in very unmistakable terms.

We are also partly responsible because the Statement of Objects and Reasons did mention the name of the family. And to that extent, we are also equally responsible for giving you an opportunity to say the things which normally should not have been spoken after the assassination of the ex-Prime Minister. But this provided an opportunity and I cannot possibly defend this because it is a statement of fact that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons we have given the names. So I would not deal on that point. You are perfectly within your right to say whatever you had in your mind about family. Any way, we are not concerned about it.

I fully agree with the hon. Members that people at large deserve more security. If you see the entire atmosphere, I am sure, the hon. Members will agree with me that the atmosphere of violence and terrorism is found not only in India but in most of the countries of the world. But this is not a consolation that we should take that why you should bother about violence and terrorism in India. There are some people who, in fact, are entrusted in creating a situation where they would like to carve out a country for themselves. Some people are agitating for Khalistan. Some people are agitating for Jammu and Kashmir not only for a special status but they would like to see that though they are not in favour of merging with Pakistan, yet in the heart of their hearts there is a feeling that they would like to have independence if possible. These are the forces with which we have to deal. There is a third force which is almost playing

an identical role in Assam. ULFA, Bodos and other forces are combining and creating that kind of a situation. We cannot forget LTTE in the south who are creating problem there. All these examples I am giving with a view to see the kind of atmosphere which has been created.

I am one with the hon. Members when they say that ordinary people also require minimum security and it is the responsibility of the Government to see that that security is being provided. We cannot run away from that fact. But in this also we will have to discriminate between security which is to be given to people at large and some people amongst them who have greater threat.

17.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If the hon. Members would say that they have no right to be given that kind of a security, I am prepared to do that. I will not quarrel about it. Thereafter there are Members of Parliament. Here the hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, is very right. There are some hon. Members who have expressed their views on the floor of the House. Thereafter if they feel that they have been threatened, I cannot possibly dispute that. If the hon. Members were to express this opinion, Government has no option but to provide security. That is why, yesterday, when Mr. Sonkar was asking for security, thereafter most probably in order to test me whether I am to react differently, hon. Members from this side said: "we are also getting threats". I said, if you feel threatened, by all means, I am prepared to give you also security. All Members are equal in this House whether they belong to this side or the other side. This is a new thing which we are finding that even for expressing their opinion, hon. Members have to ask for security. It is something which I never heard before. It is for the first time that this thing is happening. The situation is such

that we have to take these realities into consideration. That is why, this Bill has been brought forward for persons of a particular category.

The hon. Member, Shri Advani, has said that this has not been properly drafted. Your phraseology has to change. Why giving the special protection only for the one family, why not giving to others? That was the point which was made. I am sure that the hon. Members if they go through all the amendments that I have brought about, they will feel satisfied that all the ex-Prime Ministers after demitting their office, we provide security for five years. Now, the point is why give security for five years, why not more? Why not Government have the discrimination of giving this point of view but since hon. Members have raised this point, it is my responsibility now to respond to that. This is a kind of politics which we are having in this country now that with the change of Government even the security threat also changes. I am sorry that whether this Government or any other Government, if the threat perception is there, irrespective of the kind of the Government and the political party, which is in the ruling party, you can't possibly take chance with the security of the person. Shri Mulayam Singh was facing a particular situation immediately after the change of the Government. Somehow, he feels that I am facing a threat to my life. In spite of some kind of a opposition from some hon. Members, I had to conceive the point that certainly we will give you security and we have provided the same. My difficulty is with the state Government. It is the primary responsibility of the State Government to see that security is being provided.

Now, a question was asked as to what happens if the person to whom the security is provided goes abroad? I won't be able to give all the information but we have clear arrangements with the respective countries. What kind of arrangements are and what

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

security will be provided is a matter which I would not like to divulge on the floor of the House. All the security required is being provided when such a person goes abroad. We get in touch with the Government concerned and they provide all the security that is called for.

I would like to again request hon. Members to kindly consider that five years period has been provided only from this point of view. But, after five years, if the threat perception is still there, it is a non-SPG security which will become available. Normally, we feel that after five years, it should not be possible, it should not be necessary for us to provide SPG security to the person concerned. But, if the threat is of such a nature that non-SPG category will not suffice, then at that particular time that aspect will have to be taken into account. But, I should say that non-SPG security is available which can be provided under the circumstances.

A point was raised about Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had all the security and still he was killed. I would not like to tell anything because a Commission is sitting on this particular issue whether adequate security is there or whether any security lapse has been committed? This is a point under the consideration of the Commission which has been appointed. Verma-Commission is going into all these aspect and that is why I do not think that it will be proper on my part to say anything about it. But, there is no running away from the fact that there were lapses might be or might not be, I can't possibly give an expression to any opinion which hon. Members expected from me.

The security was given to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her security guard killed her. It is a fact of life. A Commission was ap-

pointed. They also gave there recommendations, but once in a while these things also do happen and it will not be proper on my part to say that while providing the security everything is going to be provided for and there will be no security lapse on the part of the officer concerned. In spite of this also, the person concerned will have to be more careful to see that all directions which are given in a blue book or some of the guidelines which have been given, have to be unscrupulously followed. If they do not follow them and then make the officer who is going to be incharge of their security responsible, then it will be very difficult for us to defend such a case.

Points have been made which, in fact, were not very germane to the discussion that we are having - about freedom fighters' cases and other things. I think we will have to discuss those things separately. It will not be proper on my part to discuss them now because I do not have the information readily available with me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But you should consider their cases sympathetically.

SHRI. S.B. CHAVAN: I have taken note of what you have said. So, these are the major points which were raised. I have tried my best to explain. For the rest of the things, I do not think it is necessary for me to give any response.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about Rajdev Singh's security?

SHRI. S.B. CHAVAN: I have got the information that Rajdev Singh was provided security. Security has been sought. Government of Punjab have been given instructions by wireless on 23.8.1991 for providing security in Punjab. Police Commissioner, Delhi has also been instructed to provide him security when he visits Delhi. But if there is any such complaints, I will beg of the hon. Member to ask the gentleman concerned to

come and see me. If there is anything he requires, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He will be seeing you tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.4 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No.4 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 9 moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 - Amendment of Long Title

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments to clause No.2 suggested by the hon. Members. Shri Ram Naik.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for clause 2 substitute—

2. In the Special Protection Group Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words "Prime Minister of India and the members of his immediate family", the words "Prime Minister of India and ex-prime Minister of India and the members of their immediate families" shall be substituted.'

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan - Absent.

Shri Rasa Singh Rawat's amendment is identical with the amendment moved by Shri Ram Naik. So, I am not calling him.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 7 to 9, —

for "the members of the immediate family of the Prime Minister, assassinated Prime Minister and assassinated ex-Prime Minister"

substitute

"members of the immediate families of the Prime Minister and ex-Prime Minister" (13)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 7 to 9,—

for "the members of the immediate family of the Prime Minister, assassinated Prime Minister and assassinated ex-Prime Minister"

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

substitute—

"former Prime Ministers of India and Members of their immediate families" ' (19)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, my amendment says that the entire section has to be substituted by another section. The amendment reads like this:

Page 1, —

for clause 2 substitute -

'2. In the Special Protection Group Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words "Prime Minister of India and the members of his immediate family", the words "Prime Minister of India and ex-Prime Minister of India and the members of their immediate families" shall be substituted.'

In my amendment and the amendment moved by the Home Minister, there is absolutely no difference. The difference - if at all that can be called a difference - is that I have said 'ex-Prime Minister' and the Home Minister has said 'former Prime Minister'. 'Ex' and 'former' do not make any difference. He has accepted our contention and we also agree with what the Government says. So, I would only appeal that there has been a general practice just to reject the amendments which are moved by the Opposition, and that particular practice should be changed now. Whatever I have suggested is precisely the same which the Home Minister has suggested. Moreover, my amendment is first. I have suggested it earlier and the

Home Minister has come afterwards. So, I appeal to the House that my amendment should be accepted.

AN HON. MEMBER: And his amendment should be rejected.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, no. Once my amendment is accepted, probably he will withdraw his amendment. That is what I would like to say on my amendment.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite appreciate the sentiments expressed by hon. friend Shri Ram Naik. But, at the same time, I will request him to withdraw. There are some legal formalities which have to be completed. My amendment has been vetted through the Law Ministry. That is why I am requesting him. The principle is acceptable. Wordings should not be insisted. I request him to withdraw.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, in deference to the wishes expressed by the hon. Home Minister I request you to allow me to withdraw my amendment. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. members leave of the House, to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

The Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): All Maharashtra - Member, Minister and Speaker! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is this an aspersion on the Chair? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, Maharashtra is inclusive of 'rashtra'.

It is not exclusive of all other provinces.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let there not be fraternity. Too much of fraternity is not good. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhargava, I have come to know that you have delivered a speech in your First amendment.

MR. GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Right Sir, I will follow what you say.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. It is finance bill now and I have decided that we have work on finance bill after six.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

The Amendment No. 13 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amendment No. 19, moved by Shri S.B. Chavan. The question is:

Page 1, lines 7 to 9,

for "the members of the immediate family of the Prime Minister, assassinated Prime Minister and assassinated ex-Prime Minister"

substitute:-

"former Prime Ministers of India and members of their immediate families". (19)

The motion was adopted

I will not put Clause No. 2, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That Clause No. 2 as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause No. 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

18.00 hrs.

Clause 3 - Amendment of Section 2

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up Clause No. 3. Shri Ram Naik, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I move:

Page 1, —

for lines 11 and 12 *substitute -*

' (i) in clause (a), for the words "Prime Minister of India and the members of his immediate family" the words "Prime Minister of India and ex-Prime Minister of India and the members of their immediate families" shall be substituted.' (6)

Page 1, lines 16 and 17,-

for "assassinated Prime Minister or assassinated ex-Prime Minister"

substitute " and ex-Prime Minister". (7)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Unnikrishnan, are you moving the amendments?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, it seems most of my amendments have been accepted in the form of the amendments of the Home Minister. All that I wanted to say was that security should be provided for those who seek security. But, unfortunately, he has brought in another element, restricting it to former Prime Ministers for five years after they demit their office. This is not necessary because it would look like excluding one person who has recently been given Bharat Ratna. That is very unfortunate. Anyhow, I do not want to propose to move my amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: It you permit (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I request you not to move, if you want.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL Bhargava: The Chair's ruling will be acceptable to me.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am not moving.

[*English*]

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 12,—

for ' "the immediate family" ' substitute

" his immediate family or a former Prime Minister and the members of his immediate family" (20)

Page 1, —

omit line 13 to 17 (21)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I would not like to take much of the time of the House. The basic concept is the same. That is why I won't make a speech - provided the Home Minister

requests withdraws, then only I will concede. Otherwise I won't.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would request you to withdraw.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Ram Naik be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

Amendments No. 6 and 7 were, by leave withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stands parts of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 - Amendment of Section 4

SHRI RAM NAIK: I move:

Page 1, —

'4. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "Prime Minister of India and the members of his immediate family" the words "Prime Minister of India and the ex-Prime Minister of India and members of their immediate families" shall be substituted.'" (8)

Now, this is a little different amendment. Whatever has been the amendment which has been suggested by the Home Minister, he said that the security would be available to the ex-Prime Ministers for 5 years. Now, I have given an amendment to amendment to delete "for a period of five years from the date on which the former Prime Minister ceased to hold the office of the Prime Minister". My

only purpose is whether it is to be for 5 years or 10 years or 12 years, I would like to leave it to the Government. But just because some law is there, if some adamant officer is there, then probably he may say that law says that five years are over'. I would not like these things to be left like that. So, I would insist that this particular period of five years should be deleted, and if that is deleted, then the purpose would be served. This is my view and I would like to have response from the Home Minister on this particular aspect.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can understand the difficulty which the hon. Member has expressed, but at the same time, we cannot rule out the possibility of some people trying to take this advantage and the situation as it might prevail. After five years, if the hon. Members feel that this needs to be extended at that time, might be that we will have to consider the whole thing, but even after the period of five years, the non-SPG cover is definitely available, but if the security threat is even more than what is contemplated, at that particular time we can consider and that is why I will request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I don't agree with him because it is not for that member to say whether security should be given or not. It is for the Government to decide and if there is an administrative lapse on the part of the Government, then probably I feel the protection which is intended to be given may not be available. On this point I do not wish to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move

Page 1—

for clause 4, substitute—

4. For sub-section (1) of section 4 of

the principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) There shall be an armed force of the Union called the Special Protection Group for providing proximate security to—

(i) the Prime Minister and the members of his immediate family; and

(ii) any former Prime Minister or to the members of his immediate family for a period of five years from the date on which the former Prime Minister ceased to hold the office of the Prime Minister:

Provided that any former Prime Minister or any member of the immediate family of the Prime Minister or of a former Prime Minister may decline such proximate security.” (22)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1—

for clause 4, substitute—

‘4. For sub-section (1) of section 4 of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) There shall be an armed force of the Union called the Special Protection Group for providing proximate security to—

(i) the Prime Minister and the members of his immediate family; and

(ii) any former Prime Minister or to the members of his immediate family for a period of five years from the date on which the former Prime Minister ceased to hold the office of the Prime Minister:

Provided that any former Prime Minister or any member of immediate family of the Prime Minister or of a former Prime Minister may decline such proximate security.” (22)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause 4, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 4, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That clause, 1, Enacting Formula, and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

18.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): What is it?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhary has presented the Business Advisory Committee Report. It will be circulated and it will come up for adoption.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): We were told earlier, at least it is my information, by our Chief Whip that we have not agreed for taking up the Finance Bill today.

MR. SPEAKER: I will accept it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If there is any other information, I do not know. But by the way, he told us that only we have agreed for passing this Bill today.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I think this matter did not come up for discussion today. It was not discussed today whether we are sitting late. It was discussed yesterday that too many Bills are pending with us and the House is sitting only up to 16th of this month and some of the Bills have to go to Rajya Sabha also. So there was a broad agreement that we will cooperate and sit for long hours also if it is necessary and we may pass it also. In deference to the consensus, which was broadly arrived at, not specifically on this point, I would request that let us sit for some more time and transact the business.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Shri George Fernandes suggested yesterday that we sit up to 11 O' Clock. But we may not sit up to 11 O' Clock. We may sit up to 8 O' Clock.

18.01/2 hrs.

[English]

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1991

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Finance (No.2) Bill. Twelve hours have been allotted for discussion of the Bill. If the House agrees, we may have nine hours for General Discussion, two hours for Clause by Clause consideration, and one

hour for Third Reading. The time allotted is 12 hours. If there are Members who want to express their views—they are present today—they can avail of that time. Let us please sit and discuss it up to 8 O' Clock and then we may adjourn.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1991—92 be taken into consideration."

Sir, I had, in my speech in the House on 24th July, 1991, while presenting the Budget for 1991-92 explained the main features of the proposals contained in the Bill. The explanatory memorandum circulated to the hon. Members also contains the details of the specific provisions in the Bill. I do not, therefore, propose to go over the detailed provisions of the Bill once again.

I feel gratified that the Budget has evoked a great deal of interest; and during the debate on the Budget in this House, a number of very constructive suggestions were made by the hon. Members with regard to some of the proposals contained in the Bill. I have also received a large number of representations from members of the public, trade unions, voluntary organisation, professional bodies and chambers of commerce on the proposals in the Bill. I express my sincere gratitude to all of them for giving us these valuable suggestions.

I would like to assure the Hon. Members that we have given very careful consideration to all points which have been made with reference to my proposals. I had stated in my Budget speech that I propose to make structural changes in our tax system. As the hon. Members are aware, the Government have since set up a Tax Reforms Committee to look into the entire tax structure. The Committee has been directed to submit an interim report within three months and the final report by February 29, 1991. While I will come

before the House with comprehensive proposals after the reports have been received, I seek the indulgence of the hon. Members to put forward proposals for amending some of the provisions in the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1991.

Taking up the provisions for direct taxes, in line with our objective of giving a thrust to exports, I propose to increase the tax incentive for exporters under Section 80 HHC of the income-tax Act. Profit on sale of Exim scrips and receipts by way of duty drawback or payments under IPRS will be treated as exports profits in the proportion of the export turnover to the total turnover of the business. This, I am sure, will motivate both trading and export houses as well as manufacturers to generate more exports.

Hon. Members will recall that I had proposed certain modifications in the scheme of tax concession for tourism industry as contained in Section 30 HHD of the Income-tax Act. Under the existing provisions, this concession is available only to approved hotels, approved tour operators and travel agents actually in receipt of payment from foreign tourists in convertible foreign exchange. The modifications proposed in the Bill was intended to secure that this tax concession would also be available where payments for providing services to the foreign tourists are received in Indian currency from another hotel, tour operators etc. out of the funds obtained by conversion of foreign exchange received from the foreign tourists. In the various representations received by me, it has been pointed out that under the proposal in the Bill, the tour operators would stand to lose. Recognising the contribution made by the tour operators in attracting foreign tourists to this country, I wish to make it clear that extending the tax concession to hotels and travel agents will not be at the cost of our tour operators. With this end in view, I propose to move an amendment to the Bill to secure that the receipts in foreign exchange, eligible for computing the concession, do not get reduced by the payments made to another hotel, tour operator etc. for providing service to foreign tourists.

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

Under a proposal in the Bill, the tax concession available to Indian companies in relation to receipts of royalty, commission, fees and similar payments from a foreign source for export of technical know-how or rendering of services outside India is to be extended to the non-corporate resident taxpayers. I propose to further enlarge this tax concession and make it available to technical or professional services rendered from India to concerns abroad.

This will, however, not cover cases where the technical or professional service is rendered to non-residents in India. I further, propose to do away with the existing requirement of obtaining prior approval of the tax authorities, in respect of agreements with the foreign concern.

Under an amendment to the Income-Tax Act proposed in the Bill, interests on sticky loans in the case of financial institutions and banks will be charged to tax only for the year in which interest is actually received, or is credited to, the profit and loss account, whichever is earlier. I propose to provide that interest tax on such interests will also be charged only in the year in which the interest is actually received, or is credited to, the profit and loss account, whichever is earlier, by the bank of financial institution.

Hon. Members would recall that I had stated in my Budget Speech that the credit institutions will have the freedom to pass on the burden of interest tax to the borrowers by adjusting suitably the rate of interest. It has been brought to my notice that in many cases where term loans have already been sanctioned, the credit institutions may be able to vary the rate of interest because loan agreements do not contain a provision permitting such variation. I propose to move an amendment to the Bill to provide overriding legal authority to the institutions to vary the rate of interest, if they so desire, in order to pass on the burden of interest tax to the borrowers. Further, I also propose to exempt from the imposition of interest tax, coopera-

tive land mortgage banks, cooperative land development banks and cooperative societies engaged in the business of banking which cater primarily to the needs of farmers and village artisans.

My proposal to extend the coverage of the expenditure tax to the expenditure incurred in restaurants providing superior facilities like air-conditioning has been generally welcomed because these restaurants are patronised by the affluent sections of the society. It has, however, been pointed out that the criteria for identification of restaurants, expenditure in which would come within the purview of the proposed tax, is cumbersome in the form in which it is contained in the Bill. I therefore, propose to modify it and adopt a single criterion, which will be that the restaurant is air-conditional. I will be moving necessary amendment to the Bill for this purpose.

I propose to make some modifications to the proposals in the Bill relating to deduction of tax at source from certain payments. The requirement to deduct tax from interest on bank deposits will apply only to interest on term deposits other than recurring deposits. Further, cooperative land mortgage banks, cooperative land development banks, primary agricultural credit societies and primary credit societies will be taken out of the purview of this requirement. We would thus exclude from the ambit of tax deduction at source most of the depositors from rural areas. Further, these modifications will ensure that the small tax payers are not put to any harassment as a result of the proposed requirement of deduction of tax at source from bank interests and withdrawals from the National Savings Scheme.

Hon. Members may be aware that under an existing provision in section 197A of the Income-tax Act, individuals not having any tax liability can obtain payments without deduction of tax at source by furnishing a declaration in writing in duplicate in the prescribed form. I am directing the Income tax Department to give wide publicity to this

provision and make the requisite forms available at the bank counters.

It has been brought to my notice that the proposed requirement of deducting tax at source from winning from races and payment of commission on sale of lottery tickets would impose an onerous burden on persons responsible for paying these amounts. With a view to mitigating this hardship, I propose to provide for a threshold limit of Rs. 2,500 for deducting tax at source from winnings from horse races. Tax will be deducted at source on commission etc., on sale of lottery tickets only if the payment at any time exceeds to Rs.1,000.

I also propose to make a clarificatory amendment to section 32 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction for depreciation in computing business profits for tax purposes. Under the proposed amendment, no depreciation will be allowed in respect of any plant and machinery the cost of which gets amortised, in one or more years, under any other provision of the Income-tax Act.

The Bill contains a proposal to amend section 273A of the Income-tax Act and Section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act to provide one more opportunity for disclosing unaccounted income and wealth. Hon. Members would agree that this facility should not be open-ended. I, therefore, propose to provide that it will be available only upto 31st March, 1992.

The Bill contains a proposal under which the discretion of the Income-tax authorities to entertain application for registration of charitable or religious trusts and institutions will be restricted to three years from the creation of trust or establishment of the institution. It has been pointed out that this proposal may prove to be harsh, particularly for trusts and institutions in remote areas who might not be fully informed about the intricacies of tax laws and procedures. I, therefore, propose to provide that a trust or an institution may apply for registration at any time. However, an application made after the expiry of one year from the date of its creation or

establishment will relate back to the date of such creation or establishment only if the delay beyond the initial one year is for good and valid reasons.

At present, interest on National Savings Certificate VI issue and VII issue qualifies, along with income from certain other financial assets, for deduction under section 80L of the Income-tax Act. Interest on National Savings Certificate VIII issue does not qualify for this tax concession. As Hon. Members know, small savings is an important source of revenue for the States. With a view to encouraging investment by tax payers in National Savings Certificates, I propose to extend the benefit of section 80L of the Income-tax Act to interest on National Savings Certificate VIII issue. This tax concession will be available for and from the assessment year 1992-93.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) 80L is already available for that. 80 CC is not available.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: At present, mutual funds are not required to deduct tax at source from payments by way of distribution of income on their units to persons other than foreign companies. In the case of the Unit Trust of India, the exemption from requirement of deducting tax at source applies only where the payments are to individuals. Charitable or religious trusts and institutions can obtain payments from Unit Trust of India without deduction of tax at source only by filing a statement in the prescribed form stating that its income is exempt from tax. I propose to move an appropriate amendment to the Bill to bring UTI on par with other mutual funds.

I had stated in my Budget Speech that there was a need for rationalising wealth-tax rates. Because of lack of time, I had not proposed any change in the rates of wealth-tax and had confined myself to removal of a distortion in the rules of valuation of assets when these are held through an investment company. I have since examined one more aspect of the wealth-tax structure which

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

needs immediate attention. There has been a marked speculative upsurge in the stock market over the last few years resulting in a situation where the market value of the shares has risen much more than the real value. In 1989, the stock payers were given the option to adopt the five year average of the market quotations of shares. The share market has continued to move forward since then. There is, thus, a need to provide for averaging over a longer period, say, of ten years. I, therefore, propose to amend suitably the relevant rule for valuation of shares. I also propose to adopt the same method for revaluing the assets of an investment company for the purpose of determining the break-up value of the shares of such a company.

I would now like to dwell on the concessions relating to indirect taxes, which would be given effect to through notification.

As a measure of relief to the film industry, which is suffering from high input cost and the increasing competition from the Cable TV and video industry, I propose to reduce the basic and auxiliary duties of customs on colour jumbo films for processing into colour films from the level of 90% to 55%. The estimated revenue loss is of the order of Rs. 100 crores in a full year. I trust this concession will help to bring about a qualitative improvement in the feature films produced in our country.

In this year's Budget, I had proposed to exempt a number of agro-based products such as sauce, ketchup, butter, cheese etc. from excise duties altogether. On the same analogy, I now propose to fully exempt from excise duty fruit pulp based beverages, soups, broths and powders of fruits and vegetables. The revenue loss on account of this exemption is likely to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores in a full year.

In order to help manufacture of cheaper penicillin drugs, I propose to exempt from import duty Penicillin V acid first crystals for making 7-ACCA and to reduce excise duty

on Potassium Penicillin G first crystals from 15 per cent to 5 per cent. In order to encourage manufacture of finished life saving drugs, I also propose to exempt from import duty two bulk drugs, viz., cefotaxime and ceftriaxone. Further, I propose to reduce the import duty on intravenous cannulae and tubing for long term use from 110 per cent to 40 per cent, which is the duty applicable to infusion sets.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, I have restored the exemption from excise duty to polyamide chips used in the manufacture of nylon yarn in order to ensure that there is no additional duty burden on such yarn used for making fish nets. As a measure of relief to the plastic container industry, I now propose to reduce the excise duty on polyethylene terephthalate chips from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

I propose to extend the concessional excise duty of 15 per cent available to soaps of value not exceeding Rs. 35,000 per metric ton to soaps of value not exceeding Rs. 35,500 per metric ton.

In this year's Budget, I had proposed to exempt all black and white television sets from excise duty and shift the burden to picture tubes. There have been representations that the proposal had resulted in the cumulative incidence of excise duty going up mainly as credit of excise duty paid on inputs under the MODVAT scheme has ceased to become available. I propose to virtually neutralise this additional incidence by reducing the excise duty on picture tubes for black and white TV sets of screen size exceeding 36 cms. from Rs. 300 to Rs. 275 per tube and to exempt TV chassis for such sets from excise duty.

I propose to exempt from excise duty plaster of gypsum including plaster of Paris which is mostly manufactured in the unorganised sector.

I propose to reduce the import duty from 40 per cent to 30 per cent on sub-components, components and machinery for the

manufacture of fuel injection equipments, for which building up of indigenous capacity needs to be encouraged.

Exemption Notifications relating to the above changes in the indirect taxes will be laid on the Table of this House in due course.

I do not propose to take up the time of the House by dealing with a few other amendments in the Bill which are merely by way of drafting changes or are of a procedural or consequential nature. These have no significant revenue implications.

Sir, I trust that this Bill, with the modifications proposed, will receive the unanimous support of the House.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, it appears that there are substantial changes which the Finance Minister has just now mentioned. According to the rules, we are expected to give our amendments - if there are any - by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

We normally get the mail at our residence by 8.30-9 o'clock. We would not find time because there are a lot of changes. Either the time for giving the amendments should be extended or it should be ensured that we get his speech and the amendments which he is proposing at least by night today so that we can burn midnight lamps, study them and then come with proper response to the House.

We should get the concession to give the amendments up to one o'clock. And we should get the text of his speech and also the amendments which the Government wants

to propose today so that we can study. Then, we should discuss.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We fully support you, (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there is substance in what you say. We will try to facilitate how it can be done. I will just apply my mind and see to it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Some of the suggestions, which he made, indicate a direction and perhaps intensification of his direction which he adopted in the Budget speech.

I have tried to follow it as best as I can. Even then, I missed several points. Unless those are understood properly, debate on this is very difficult. Many points would be wrongly stated or re-stated. Therefore, I would request you, Sir, that we will speak tomorrow despite the initial agreement that we will sit up to 8 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who have not understood will not speak today and those who have understood can speak today.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No, That will not do. Then the speeches of those who have not understood will be rumours. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): This is the third day that you have been saying tomorrow, tomorrow.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is because he had introduced the amendments now.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, I have full faith in your capacity to understand and yet, I am not saying that you

should speak today. Even if I say the you should speak today you would have spoken having understood everything very clearly and lucidly, Yet, I m not going to tax as your spirit may not be willing or your flesh may not be willing. I do not know about that. You can speak tomorrow. But Is am asking Mr. Rawat to speak today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am very glad to hear that you have faith in me
(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, how is it possible? He has accepted so many suggestions?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't upset him
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you won't allow some people to speak, they won't get any opportunity to speak tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is what I say.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Agnihotri, please take your seat. Please don't do like this, If you do not want to speak today, you may not do so, you may speak tomorrow. Please do not speak on behalf of others. Speak on your own behalf. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to speak today, don't speak today. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you plead for others? It is only in courts that one can speak on behalf of others but here one has to speak for oneself.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Have the amendments been laid down?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will facilitate your amendments also. If you have understood and if you want to make your speech, you can make your speech. If you do not want to speak, then I will ask others to make their speeches.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKER RAWAT(Agra): Sir, the Finance Bill is the last step of the process of presenting the Budget demands of different departments, Appropriation Bill and the speech of Minister of Finance. It is through this that the economic set up is planned. It also gives direction to the future economy. If we try to examine this Finance Bill to assess as to what will be our condition during the ensuring years, it would be depressing. And it would not be any exaggeration if I say that it is like old goods with new label. Instead of saying old wine, Because I am reluctant to use the world wine.

Finance Bill does not coincide with the objectives announced by hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, the demands of various departments and the industrial and trade polices announcement by Government. The announcement made by hon. Finance Minister says that a taxation committee is likely to be formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Challyaha. This committee will suggest the ways of bringing about simplification and give recommendation regarding re-structuring the whole system. I welcome this step. But it should be ensured that the recommendations will be submitted by the stipulated dates. Besides, I would like to say that modification of simplification about which you talk of, is not reflected in the budget speech of hon. Finance Minister and his budget proposals.

I am dismayed to note that such a feeling is missing in this Finance Bill. The way price rise his increased enormously in the country, the way the purchasing power of the rupee has gone down, is frightening for me

as well as for every consumer. We expected that Government will stick to Late Rajiv Gandhi's promise that after coming into power he would roll back the prices with in hundred days to the old level but the situation is reversing. The way the production cost has increased and the way there is price rise of the consumer items, it quite horrible. I believe that with the devaluation of rupee the purchasing power has decreased by 28 per cent and it all happened because of the collusion between I.M.F. and the Government of India and I also apprehend that there would be a further devaluation of 20% next year when we will be meeting here after Christmas, there would be definitely... (Interruptions)

We may meet before Christmas, I have no detailed information regarding that but I would definitely say through you, that crores of people of this country who work hard and who follow the laws and observe the rules and regulation to bring about economic prosperity are being cheated. Our Government is shrouding those facts, The devaluation scheme has been accepted by the administration also. Therefore, I would say that we will be getting gift of devaluation in January, 1992. There would be devaluation of rupee by 48% during the regime of Shri Narasimha Rao about whom I said during my speech on Motion of Thanks on President's Address that I find glimpse of Lal Bahadur Shastri in him. But he has been the least successful because of his financial policies. Consequent upon it there will be enormous pricerise and we can visualise it. I would like to say the way rupee is being devaluated and that the foreign currency is being respected, that we are heading towards total dependence on the foreign exchange. The purchasing power of the rupees has been reduced to one paise as compared to its price on 15th August, 47. I am pained to simply remind the days when during Morarji Bhais regime export of gold was opened for the benefit of goldsmiths, that time Shrimati Indira Gandhi has said that the mangalsutras of their daughters have been snatched but now I say that the daughters won't even get the Mangal sutra for marriage when there will be marriages in ensuring January

and February. That time the price of gold will be more than Rs 10,000 per Tola. Even now-a-days, we get the same hints about the price of Gold from the transactions of gold.

Secondly, I would say that Budget is the basis of all the planning of the entire country. In fact it is the Guiding force of the planning. Unemployment is increasing on an alarming scale. I would not like to go into its reasons. But this budget does not give any hope that unemployment opportunities will be created and people would get employment. There is no such provision in this budget. I was expecting that Government would do something in this direction, as Rajiv Gandhi had said in of his election meeting speeches that employment opportunities would be provided when he would form the Government. It was reported in the newspapers also. So we were hopeful that when he would be in power he would bring a new joy in the lives of the unemployed youth. Mothers, who had brought up their children with utmost care after facing so many hardships were expecting that their trying time, their hard days would come to an end. Starvation would cease to exist. I was expecting that this Government would definitely provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed but neither any provision for providing jobs to the unemployed people has been made nor there is any provision under which employment opportunities would be created. I do not find any provision of employment allowance which would bring a new ray of hope to the billions of unemployed people for whom there is no future, who are having tough time because of price.rise and have lost all hope.

Now, I would like to speak about exports about which tall claims are being made. Our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister go to the foreign countries with a begging bowl in their hands. Our Government has provided all the facilities for export and announcements to this effect are frequently made. Through you, Sir, I would inform the hon. Minister for Finance that the bureaucracy is deceiving. It will literally drown the system. I would repeat it again and so that you may not forget my warning. Please don't

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misunderstand if, I have used flowery expression while initiating discussion on the Finance Bill. I am trying to apprise you and warn you of the cheating and conspiracy that is brewing up in your department. Government allows the exporters to import the necessary material upto certain limit. But the exporters to whom you grant the import licence are involved in a racket of Rs. 20 crore in the sense that import license worth Rs. 20 crores have been pilfered and now are being sold in black market. A Delhi based firm gives a ring to a businessman of Agra for a deal regarding selling import licences. They assure him to provide these licences. I can provide you the name, telephone number and address of the firm, if you wish, with full responsibility. I suspect a pilferage to the tune of more than Rs. 20 crore in licences has taken places

Import licences worth Rs. 1.5 crores were stolen from the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce in Kanpur. These licences are misused and goods are being imported surreptitiously. Import licences worth Rs. 4,58,300 which was granted to an Agra based exporter was stolen. Since then, those people have been knocking at the doors of the officials of the C.C.I. and E, but nobody listened to them. Then they inserted advertisements in newspapers and with great difficulty, the officers took note of the case. A kind hearted officer took pity on them and some inquiries were made and it became known that out of an import licence for Rs. 4,58,300, the thieves had imported goods worth the entire amount permitted under the licence except for Rs. 60,000.

The Kanpur-based importers have been knocking at the doors of the Commerce Ministry, but it is not prepared to register even a complaint of theft. As a result of the collusion between the staff of the Ministry and that of the Post and Telegraph Department licences are not reaching the importers. The officials at the post offices too do not entertain their complaint. They put forward

their argument that they won't register a complaint, unless and until a competent official of the Ministry of Finance lodges a complaint to the effect that they had issued a licence to the importer and that the licence has been stolen. These importers are shabbily and rudely treated by the officials of the Ministry, so much so that they are bluntly told that it is not their job to look into such matters and are even asked to get out of the room. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the nexus between the officials of his Ministry and that of the Department of Post and Telegraph. If necessary, I am prepared to furnish the necessary evidence in this regard. Similarly, a large number of Agra-based importers are also at the doorsteps of the Ministry. They have furnished a long and exhaustive list, but no action is being taken on that. The hon. Minister is requested to issue duplicate licences, so as to provide some relief to these importers, who are suffering for no fault of theirs.

Therefore, I would like to say that none of the schemes, announced in the House, aimed at providing relief and facilities to importers and exporters are going to succeed, unless and until bureaucratic redtapism is done away with and rules and procedures are simplified. This bureaucracy won't allow any scheme to succeed.

Secondly, you have enthusiastically talked of introducing 'Exim Scrips' and thereby providing relief to importers and exporters. I studied your proposal, but unfortunately did not come across any point on which I could congratulate you. I am not stingy so far as felicitating people is concerned, but in this case, I have to be, as I feel that the Government is going to get cheated once again. When import licence issued from the Ministry doesn't reach the importer, what can one say about Exim Scrips which are just like bearer cheques and any pick-pocket can get away with it? At present, the Government can at least catch hold of the corrupt officials, as only two departments viz. the Minister of Commerce and the post and Telegraph Department are involved. If a

serious effort is made, they can at least be caught. But once this Exim scheme is introduced, the pickpockets will make away with the bearer cheques, never to be found again and profiteers, and the commission agents who are hand involve with the officials of the Commerce Ministry will have a field day, Looting and cheating the importers. Thus, the entire system will collapse and the Government will fail to achieve its desired objectives. Therefore, it is essential that the name of the importer is mentioned in the Exim Scrip.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to mention here that the country's diamond industry exported goods worth Rs. 1200 crores. but the official in the Reserve Bank of India are not paying any attention to this industry. This industry employs lakhs of workers, who dedicate their lives and even get affected by infectious diseases like T.B.. They earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 1200 crores for their country, but the Government rules and regulations are bound to wipe out their very existence. I would like to caution the Government that if it does not take this matter seriously, then we will not only have to beg for foreign currency, but also lose the Rs. 1200 crore worth of foreign industry and then automatically Thailand, which is our main competitor in this field, will capture the world market and consequently our diamond industry will suffer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that the hon. Minister also agrees with me that certain principles govern direct taxes. The Government has constituted the Chelliah Committee to find out ways and means to simplify the direct taxes. Sir, instead of the various performs, formats etc the Government should prepare such a statement of each tax payer that would contain comprehensive details about the various taxes the person has to pay, including income tax gift tax, wealth tax etc. The rules should be simplified, to enable even the layman to understand them. The existing income tax Act is a boon for income that officers and lawyers dealing with income tax cases. It is a different matter that I too am an advocate but I deal with only

Criminal Cases, not income tax cases. Despite that, I would say that the existing laws are a boon to the lawyers. It is a fact and not a joke that an I.R.S. officer commands more dowry in the matrimonial Market than an I.A.S. officer and I.R.S. is considered more lucrative service than I.A.S. The reasons are very well known to everyone and as a representative of the people, I cannot say more.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tax payers are finding themselves at the loser's end, as a result of the increasing prices, inflation and devaluation. At the time of devaluation, the taxpayers expected the Government to bring about some kind of balance, by raising the limit of taxable income. We had demanded that there should be no tax on annual income upto Rs. 48,000. The salaried class finds itself in dire straits, at the moment. The Government should not be under the impression that all Government employees are corrupt. I would like to say here that most of them are honest and their life has become miserable along with that of shopkeepers, and other professionals. As a result of devaluation, the purchasing power of the rupee has gone down. Therefore, it won't be proper to keep the income tax limit below Rs. 48,000. or else, the Government should make an announcement in the House to the effect that despite the devaluation of rupee, the Government is in possession of a magic wand would enable it to provide essential commodities, at fair prices to all the people. Unfortunately, the Government has no such formula in hand. Even the system of Fair Price Shops has flopped. People don't get items of daily necessity from these shops. It is possible to provide all items, at subsidised rates. The Government made an announcement in the House to the effect that it won't seek income tax returns from the rural folk, who toil day and night to eke out a livelihood and deposit their saving in the bank, but where do they have the money to deposit in banks?

One is reminded of the days, when people were dying of hunger in France and large group was holding demonstrations

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outside the Emperor's places, raising slogans. When the queen enquired the reason from the Emperor, he told her that the people are demanding bread upon this she retorted. If they don't have bread, let them eat cake! The Government has created a similar situation in our country as well. I would like to tell the Government that the villagers do not have money to deposit in banks. The proposed Amendment is not going to make any difference.

I know that when my colleagues make even a passing reference to Hindus, the other side takes strong objection to it. One can smell hatred and contempt for Hindus from their utterances. We have a majority Hindu population in the country. All the people coming under the Hindu laws, except for Muslims and Christians have their own social system. Among the Muslims, if a husband divorced his wife, the latter was left without any means of livelihood. Therefore, in the aftermaths of the Shahbano controversy, the Government brought a Bill under which the task of taking care of such women was entrusted to the Wakf Board, which is financed by the administration. However, in a Hindu United family (H.U.F.), it is the responsibility of the head of the family to look after the orphans, widows, divorcees etc, in the family, even at the expense of his personal comforts. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister of the Finance has not been sensitive enough to pay any attention towards the problems faced by H.U.F. I would have acknowledged the Hon. Ministers sensitivity had you fixed the limit at Rs. 22,0000 per annum, instead of the proposed Rs. 12,000. Therefor, through this Amendment, I urge the Government to make changes in the provision for H.U.F. You have made a provision that if a member of H.U.F. is a tax payer, his limit would be 12,000/-. I want to submit that if in any HUF, less than half of the members are tax payers, even then you should raise this limit upto 48,000/-. Taking HUF as a unit, exemption should be given to this limit of Rs. 12,000 is totally wrong and unjustified. The social ethos, culture and

traditions which are dear to us may be cared for. This matter does not pertain to religion, but to social system. Otherwise, Similar arrangements will have also to be made for lakhs of widows, elders and orphans of the country, as you have brought forward for Muslims. But this will not be feasible to the administration to make arrangements for them. The society is performing this job but the Administration is unable to perform it. Therefore, do not disturb the social fabric of society. I appeal to you on behalf of lakhs of widows, orphans disabled and dependent who are living under the shelter of Hindu Undivided family. But if the present system is disturbed then the whole thing will get as-trayed.

When you were speaking on the of clause 28 (A) (a) I was attentively listening to you. I was under the impression that probably you would have freed yourself from the clutches of the bureaucracy. Your bureaucracy is prepared to extend facility to restaurant owners and guides, but is not prepared to provide any facility to petty artisans, small restaurant owners and showroom owners, and the persons selling things on pavement in front of hotels. Hotels hire small premises to entertain foreigners. Foreigners are entertained with soda water and drinks, and shown idols of Shiva, specimen of Taj Mahal and Banars silk with Gardoiji work. These prospective buyers are told the history in detail and persuaded to buy handicrafts of craftsmen. But instead of extending the benefits to them they have completely been deprived of the relief through this special provision. Those who are engaged in foreign exchange, trade with foreigners, and try to persuade the foreigners to purchase Indian goods, attract foreigners to visit tourist places i.e. Agra, Delhi. Varanasi and Khajuraho in India, are brought under the purview of tax trap and you do not want to give benefits in foreign exchange to them. With due regard, I would like to state that this paradoxical policy is not proper and you must rectify it.

I would like to say one more thing about Hindi and English languages. I am not be well versed in both the languages. The word

accommodation in Hindi version of the Act has been defined as "Awasiya Sthal, Awasiya Bhawan" but in English accomodation is called accommodation. The people who bring accomodation hire shop in that accommodation, are liable to be levied an expenditure tax, while he is a tenant and he has nothing to do with th hotel management. In the Hindi version of the Bill the word accommodation has been defined as 'Awasiys Bhawan' but the accommodation hired is commercial and not residential persons hiring accommodation set up showrooms for displaying goods and also entertain foreigners with tea etc and you have take all these people as the hotel owners. I have given an amendment in this regard. If the hon. Minister finds some free moments and may have himself free from the bureaucratic pressure, -then he is advised to consult some dictionary and find out the exact meaning of the words used in this Bill. If I am right, you should accept it. The Provision of 28 (A) (a) has been introduced retrospectively with effect from 1 April, 1986. Thousands of cases have been finalised and decided upon by the Income Tax Department. Now you have complicated the situation by bringing forth this Bill because all the decided cases will be re-opened and the assesseees would have to suffer a lot. It is therefore, requested that the Government should save the shopkeepers and craftsmen from harassment.

I would like to conclude my speech by referring to the issue of nationalised banks. I think if I do not raise this issue, I will not be fulfilling my duty. Eight major banks of th country - New Bank of India, Bank of India, Punjab & Sind Bank and United Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, Syndicate, Bank and Bank of Maharashtra are running sick. Sickness of banks is likely to jeopardise interests of depositors. You please safeguard the interests of the depositors. Banks are giving loans to Industrial house in violation of the rules, thereby killing the interests of depositors. The Bombay branch of the United Commercial Bank sanctioned the loan of Rs. 30 crores to a leading industrial house under political pressure, against the recommendation of its Board. In conformity with the

conventions of the House and I also regard the same, I do not want deliberately to mention the name of any person who is not present in the House, but through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to talk to me in this regard if he is at all worry in this matter. I am prepared to mention the name. This sort of wastage of Bank money is not good. Twenty nationalised banks have given loans to the tune of Rs.62,308 crore. Out of this amount Rs. 33,000 core extended as loan is lying unrecovered.

19.00 Hrs

More than Rs. 20,000 crore out of this amount have been put into the written off account by the nationalised banks and has been shown as bad debts. In sick units, Rs. 8,000 crore extended as loans are lying blocked. This total amount is 15 per cent of the total loans. That's why I urge that it is an important issue. In the country the people have deposited an amount of Rs. 1,91,000 crore in the Banks, but you are using the Banks as an instrument to meet your political ends, and nothing is being done to streamline the functioning of banks. Thus, the interests of the depositors are being jeopardized. At the time of nationalisation of banks, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had stated that the banks, having no control of capitalists, will become the instruments of welfare of poor. But the poor are still suffering and their congestion has not improved at all. The poor who are unable to repay loans are sent to jail and their property is being attached. On the other hand the capitalists and influential persons who have taken loan do not repay their loans and do not get any punishment because of political patronage. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that the banks may be allowed to function independently and should not be used as political instruments for vested interests.

I would like to say one more thing. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the term deposits and made a provision of deduction of income tax at source. Due to this reason the Banks are facing the problem of heavy

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exodus. In other words, the people are withdrawing their deposits from the Banks in large quantity.

The people are in a hurry to withdraw their deposits from their 'term deposits' is called "Savadhi Jama" in Hindi. The bank officials are going from door to door and persuading people not to do so by offering them other incentives. Due to this tax provision, deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crores have been withdrawn from banks. The Government may retain this provision for its pleasure but it would cause a heavy loss to the banks. The hon. Minister of Finance should reconsider it, I do not agree with him that a mere declaration by the depositor that he is not an income tax payee would serve the purpose. Because the bureaucracy has become totally uncontrolled. They do not pay any heed. There are other ways to control them. On behalf of the tax payers of the country, I have presented certain hard and soft facts before the House. I would like express their feelings in the following lines:

"Mohabbat mein junoon ke asaar nazar ate hein,

Hum ahein bharate hein, ve nazar palat lete hein."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance should not overlook the interests of the people. He should listen to the poor and understand their problems. If he really wants to improve the economy of the country, he will have to adopt a humane and realistic attitude. I am confident that the hon. Finance Minister would accept all the suggestions and amendments I have proposed and remove the irregularities and redtapism so as to provide relief to the people of this country through his dynamic leadership.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for the opportunity you gave me to

express my views.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: With your permission I would like to make one correction. There was a slip tongue with regard to paragraph 25. I will repeat that.

I propose to extend the concessional excise duty of 15 percent available to soaps of value not exceeding Rs. 35,000 per metric ton to soaps of value not exceeding Rs. 38,500 per metric ton.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the exim scrip cases are concerned, there would be no use of giving concessions unless they bear the name of the importer. Scandals will continue to be there. Therefore, it is very essential to make provision in this regard. Unlike the bearer cheque, it should bear the name of the individual so that it may not be misused, only then it would be beneficial.

DR. DEVI PROSAD PAL (Culcutta-North-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the present Finance Bill which has been presented to this House. I have taken the view not only within the floors of this house but also in the different chambers where I have to attend and address at such an important Bill comes at a point of time when there is little time for discussion and deliberation by the Members of the House. A Finance Bill has a great impact upon the economic consequences of the country and if this Finance Bill is passed through in such haste and hurry then the Members of the House have little time to deliberate on the matter. We were told that the Legislature understands the needs and requirements of its people. But, is it the way how important provisions of the Finance Bill are to be discussed only within two hours? General discussion for nine hours and Clause by Clause consideration for nine Hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Not two hours. Mr. Pal,

any I correct you? We are discussing it for 12 hours.

SHRI DEVI PROSAD PAL: This is not the way. The Finance Bill is ought to be scrutinized by a properly appointed select Committee. I will present before the Finance Minister how there have been a some sort of bureaucratic oversight over some of the provisions of the Bill which renders it almost completely anomalous. I support the basic approach of the Bill. The Finance Bill and the fiscal policy is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end. It not only tries to augment the resources of the exchequer but also to the fiscal measures are employed in order that imbalances in the socio-economic sphere are sought to be adjusted and corrected and in this way we have to consider the impact of the fiscal measures on the economy.

Now, the major objective in the Finance Bill are to meet this challenge. As the Finance Minister himself has pointed out, there have been a macro-economic mal-adjustment in the last several months, with the result that our balance of payments position has been precarious. Our foreign exchange reserves had dwindled almost to a negligible point. Along with this, we have the legacy of the last 15 months before the present Government came into power, a Deficit Budget which has surpassed all its previous records. More than 11,000 crores was the deficit in the earlier Government and with this background the present Government has to come and take the fiscal measures. The price rise as a result of the loans which the earlier Government have taken on two occasions has surpassed the rate of inflation at the one-digit and we have now reached a two-digit inflation. With this background when the Finance Minister has to present the Bill, naturally he has to look into all these various aspects and the major attempt of his was that the trend which was so long taken that the indirect taxes would exceed the return from the direct taxes a trend that affect the economy particularly the poor persons. The present Bill tries to reverse the trend. Therefore the insistence is upon the direct taxes much more than upon the indirect taxes. The

direct taxes, as the Finance Minister has pointed out, will be generally realised from those who have the greater capacity to pay. Now for the purpose of raising taxes revenues by resort to direct taxes, two important objectives are to be followed. Firstly, those who have the capacity to pay, their pockets will be touched more and secondly there should be a better tax compliance. In spite of the devaluation, in spite of the balance of payments position becoming precarious, I must thank the Finance Minister for not touching the pockets of the middle class people more than what existed in the preceding year. So, the rates of taxes for the middle-class people remained unchanged. Infact, the rates of individual assesseees have remained unaffected although there was a great fear that because of the collapse, because of the paucity of foreign exchange reserve and also because of the balance of payments position, the taxes might be revived at a higher rate.

Corporate taxes have been increased from forty percent to forty-five per cent for public companies and from forty-five per cent to fifty percent for closely-held companies. Direct taxes been much greater revenue but, at the same time, the Finance can be increased upto a point, but the interest for economic growth also cannot be lost sight of. We must have objectives of balancing economic growth with economic justice. He has now reduced the rate of depreciation for the plant and machinery which are used in the business. We have been making representations against this measure and there would have been a proper discussion, then possibly the point might have been brought home to the Finance Minister. The rate of depreciation even earlier was fifteen percent and for tripple-shift working it was thirty percent. That was considered to be a reasonable rate of depreciation. Even under the Companies Act, the rate of depreciation of fifteen percent and for double or triple-shift working it is thirty percent. So, both under the fiscal law and also under the company law, thirty percent was considered to be a reasonable rate of depreciation. In these modern days, when the prices of plant and machinery are increasing, and with the modernisation of plant

[Sh. Devi Prosad Pal]

and machinery, unless the proper rate of depreciation is allowed, it will be difficult for the industry to grow on its own. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to have a relook into the matter - the rate of depreciation has been reduced to twenty-five percent, with no allowance for double-shift or triple-shift. Now the highest rate of depreciation will be twenty-five percent. We must not forget that the provision for depreciation is one of the important sources for the generation of internal capital for the corporate sector. Unless the corporate sector is forced to borrowings, either from the public authorities or from the Government or from other sources, the company normally relies upon the provision for depreciation as a source of internal capital. With this reduction in the rate of depreciation, the generation of internal capital for the companies will be seriously affected. There have been widespread representations from the different Chambers, from different associations and I will request the hon. Finance Minister to have a relook into the matter. If the corporate sector has to develop on its own, flow of generation of internal capital has to be there.

We must not forget that the investment allowance which was allowed so far has been withdrawn.

Another important thing which I will request the hon. Finance Minister to relook into the matter is that from 1988-89, there has been a change in the policy of the Government. Instead of allowing depreciation on individual plant and machinery, now depreciation is allowed on the entire block of assets. It has been classified into four categories and plant and machinery on which depreciation is allowed is taken as a block. Now for the first time, there has been in the present budget as provision that if each plant and machinery does not work for more than six months, then fifty percent of the depreciation will be allowed. Now this measure will be completely setting at naught the entire scheme which has been introduced by the Finance Act of 1988-89.

If you are allowing depreciation on the entire block of assets and if you now allow it only 50 percent of the rate on individual plant and machinery, then again the corporate sector has to maintain a record of each plant and machinery. The whole idea of introducing depreciation on the entire block of asset was to remove some of the difficulties and complications so -in the maintenance of separate accounts for individual plant and machinery and to have a simpler procedure. By this measure, the entire thing has been set at naught.

I do not know whether this suggestion, which I am making, will also appeal to the hon. Finance Minister. Otherwise it is no good allowing depreciation on the block of assets.

Coming to the Balance of Payments position, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for giving greater incentives for the growth of export industry. Section 88-HHC has been introduced earlier to give incentives to the export industry. It has been further liberalised by the present Finance Bill. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to consider afresh; the scheme which for the first time introduced a distinction between the deduction of tax relief on the exports of goods manufactured and trading goods. Now trading goods have been defined in Section 88-HHC as goods which are not manufactured. Therefore, there is no definition of manufacture. Processed material will be non-manufactured goods. Processed goods are, for example, cashew nuts, rice, minerals etc. These are not manufactured goods. In allowing the deduction on account of exports of these type of trading goods, the export profit is to be determined by reducing direct and over-head cost.

Please remember. We are not having any cash incentive any more as a result of the policy of the Government. We are not having any incentive for exports and the import entitlement receipts and duty are withdrawn. The processed industry constitutes more than 60 per cent of the exports to the foreign countries. In the case of these

trading goods, if the direct cost and indirect cost is to be deducted, then there is hardly any profit for the processed goods and they will be benefitted practically at a very marginal level, although on the goods manufactured tax deduction will be allowed on Proportion of the export turnover divided by the total turnover and the deduction is to be ascertained on the basis of such proportion. It is difficult to understand as to why that formula is not adopted in the case of trading goods. I will appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to again consider the matter and have a re-look into the position. In the case of total turnover, many of these, for example sales tax, excise duties and other things are included, whereas in export turnover these are not included. In the case of proportion, unless like is compared with the like how can you determine the proportion? Therefore, for the total turnover, many of the items which are not going to the export turnover have to be deducted. But what about the sales tax? What about the excise duty and what about the other items which do not go into the export turnover?

I will appeal to the Finance Minister to kindly look into the matter and if something can be done, this will be encouraging the export industry.

In the case of hotel industry, it is true that, encouragement has been given to boost up the hotel industry. If the hoteliers take the money from any tour conductors or the tourists within the foreign exchange which has been sent from abroad, then they will be given the relief for deduction, under 580 HHD.

This relief was insisted upon by the hotel industry long back. This has been given effect to, but only from April 1992. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into the matter and if possible, extent the benefit not from April 1992 but from the day when section 80HHD was introduced. Now, in the case of the hon. Finance Minister, he has tried to introduce the interest tax. Regarding the tax to be deducted at source only the term deposit is now to attract such

deductions. But what about the different kinds of other term deposits on which tax is to be deducted at source? Except the bank interest, in respect of other institutions tax is to be deducted at source regarding the interest on term deposits. There are lakhs of term deposits which are made all over the country in banks. How the banker will be able to deduct tax and keep records unless separate accounts are maintained for each individual depositor whether his interest exceeds Rs. 2500/- or not? So long, the interest paid by the banker was exempted from the deduction of tax at source. Regarding deductions of tax on the commission, that was also a new feature of the Finance Bill.

MR.SPEAKER:Please conclude.

DR. DEVI PRASAD PAL: I would appeal to you to give me a little more time because there are many important clauses in the Bill which require consideration and it is the last opportunity which we get because after that the Finance Bill will be passed. [Interruptions]

I will point out that for the first time interest tax has been introduced although it was done away with much earlier. Interest tax means the banker has to charge a higher rate of interest now for paying this tax. Interest tax rate is at 3 per cent and financial institutions are to pay this interest tax. The result will be, the rate of borrowing will be much higher. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to consider it to see whether it will be advisable at this stage when the country requires generation of capital to increase and introduce for the first time the interest tax particularly for the banking and other financial institutions.

The Finance Minister has suggested and has introduced measures for better tax compliance. Power has been given to the Commissioner to waive penalty or interest under section 273A. When we are considering that the discretionary powers should be reduced as far as possible, it is the industrial policy of our present Government that we are to unshackle the economy from the

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cobwebs of bureaucratic discretion and the Finance Minister himself in his Budget speech pointed out that too much bureaucratization has been one of the major defects in the fiscal administration. We are to consider whether such wide diversion is desirable. The hon. Finance Minister has suggested that in the case of interest of mutual funds received by off-shore funds, that will be tax at the rate of 10 percent instead of 25 percent. But under Section 115A the rate of tax has been retained at 25 percent. This is nothing but a bureaucratic oversight. If you have introduced a lower rate of 10% in section 115 (ab), then you should delete that 25 % tax under Section 115A.. Otherwise which rate of tax will be applicable?

It has been the policy of the Government and I welcome the policy that at the time when the tax is deducted at source it will be either at the prevailing rate under the Finance Act or in any other law. Under many double taxation agreements, tax rate has been reduced, but when the tax is deducted at source, this is not taken account of. But it should be taken note of. Otherwise the entire scheme of Section 2(37A) will be rendered nugatory. Similarly, when the interest is paid on tax refundable to an assessee, the rate is only 12 percent, but when the tax is payable by an assessee, he has to pay interest at the rate of 24 percent. Such anomalies require immediate attention.

If the Finance Minister would be kind enough to give me time, I will point out that the such anomalies has rendered many of the clauses open to criticism.

Now, I may point out the rules for the valuation of unquoted shares of the investment companies. This very measure which is now sought to be introduced was suggested in 1981 regarding valuation of the shares of investment companies according to their break up value by reference to Market value of assets.

This was introduced in 1981. Objec-

tions were raised specially because this will create difficulties in the administration, and it was dropped.

In 1986 again the very same Bill was introduced by the then Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Then objections were raised from different sources and it was found difficult to comply with and administer and hence this was also dropped. Present rules regarding the valuation of the unquoted shares of companies. The same thing has now been repeated again in the amendment which is sought to be introduced in the valuation of the unquoted shares of the investment company.

These will bristle with difficulties if you try to value the shares by referring to the market value of lands and buildings and other assets. It will be impossible to come a proper to valuation by this yardstick.

Another important thing I want to point out to the hon. Finance Minister is regarding medical expenses. Under Section 17 of the Income-tax Act, you are allowed by the reimbursement of medical expenses. Earlier, if the hospital is not a Government hospital, then Rs. 10,000 was to be allowed as deduction for medical expenditure on the employee or his family. This was introduced by a notification on 6th June, 1991. On 24th July when that Budget was presented, that was done away with. Now only Rs. 5,000 will be allowed for medical expenditure on the employee and another Rs. 5,000 on the family of the employee.

When the Notification was issued on 6th June, 1991 why was there the necessity for again doing away with that on 24th July, 1991?

I will appeal to the Finance Minister because many of the middle-class employees will be affected by that.

Another important point regarding medical expenses is when, for example, an employee has treatment for difficult surgeries like open heart surgery or transplanta-

tion, of kidney or cancer, if it is not in a Government hospital which does not provide for these amenities, then full expenditure is not to be allowed on these difficult operations and if the employer gives money, why should it not be exempted from being taxed? If a Government employee incurs the expenses, it is allowed. When an employer incurs these expenses for an employee of open heart surgery or for transplantation of the kidney or for cancer, the expenditure should be allowed and there should not be this sort of distinction.

I would appeal to the Finance Minister kindly to look into the matter and, if necessary, introduce an amendment in Section 17.

As I pointed out, on the whole, the budgetary policy, and the Finance Bill, aims at certain objectives which I fully support and I congratulate and thank the hon. Finance minister for having a difficult task particularly in the case of these balance of payments position being so precarious and in the case of the price inflation being staggeringly high. In spite of that, in the bill that is presented, the taxation has been put within reasonable limits.

The fiscal measures which have been introduced, the objectives which have been outlined, are very laudable. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister will kindly look into the implementation part of these proposal. He has made many amendments. I am not discussing about them because the suggestions which I have given through the various chambers. I am glad and I must thank the Finance Minister that he has been pleased to accept some of these suggestions. But I would also, again request him to look into some of the other items which I have brought to his attention.

With these words, I support the present Finance Bill. I hope the members of the House will support the Bill as it has been presented after due amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I want to oppose it because it has been prepared with the objective of safeguarding the interests of capitalists and fulfilling the needs of international finance institutions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the wisdom and character of a Government can be judged on the basis of two things - First the nodalities followed to increase revenue and second ability to control price rise. Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is not a criterion of a socialistic state: It is not a criterion of bill of a welfare of state also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as the present Government came to power, they made an assurance to check the price rise immediately. But as per the figures provided on the floor of the House, the prices of essential commodities increased by about 3.1 percent from July 20 to Aug. 10; and about 13.5 percent in a year. Hence, they have failed to fulfil their promises of stabilising the prices within 20 days of presenting the Budget. Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we got independence on Aug. 15, 1947, we had deposits of hundreds of crore of rupees in pound sterling in England and today after 44 years of independence of situation has deteriorated to the extent that though we are free from servility of bullets but economically we are no less than slaves. We have a debt about Rs. 4,50,000 crores, out of which Rs. 1,70,000 crores constitute external debt. By the end of this year, this amount will touch about two lakh crores of rupees figure. Besides, we are going to take loan of about Rs. 10,000 crore from the I.M.F. We also propose to import arms of about Rs. 6,000 crores. In this manner, we are getting ruined day by day. The gap between the rich and the poor has been widening continuously.

In 1947, when we got independence, the total population of the country was 34 crores and we did not have food-grains to cater to the needs of our people. We had to

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import foodgrains. Today, the population has increased to about 85 crores. Gandhiji used to say that the farmers are the backbone of the country. Farmers worked hard and increased the foodgrains production. The result is that we have become self-reliant to meet the needs of 85 crore people. It has been possible only due to the hard work put up by the farmers. They worked day and night. The present Government proposes to put a burden on them. Earliest the subsidy on fertilizers had increased their interest in cultivation but by withdrawing the same provision the Government has disheartened them. The Government has withdrawn the provision just to create a rift among the marginal, medium and big farmers. This action on the part of the Government would do nothing more than encouraging black marketing. Farmers will not at all be benefited.

If we evaluate the provisions made in regard to irrigation this year, we find that even after 44 years of independence, we have managed to provide irrigation facilities just to 40 percent of the total land. On the other hand wasteful expenditure is going up by leaps and bounds. In the budget, tax burden on common man has been increased. The rate of taxation has been increased on Bidi and not on those who take whisky. I consider the Finance Bill that has been presented in House as anti-people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the industrial policy was also placed before the House along with the general Budget the same day. It clearly indicates that the Government proposes to give adequate concessions to set up multinational companies in the country in order to bring foreign capital to the country but that policy will prove disastrous for the country. 40 percent of the total export constitutes the products manufactured by the small scale industries. If the Government allows multinational companies, the small scale industries will be ruined. And in this way, it will not be possible for us to increase our export.

While leading the freedom struggle, Gandhiji had three things before him—viz. swaraj, self-reliance and setting up of small scale industries. But after 44 years, of independence, the small scale industries are on the verge of extinction. At the same time, our foreign exchange reserve is also decreasing.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to give you some figures as to what has been our position of foreign trade from 1980-81 till date.

In the year 1980-81, our export was of Rs. 6,711 crores, whereas our import was of Rs. 12,549 crores. It means there was deficit of Rs. 5838 crores. In the year 1981-82, our export was of Rs. 7806 crores where as our import was Rs. 13,608 crores. As such there was a deficit of Rs. 5802 crores. In the year 1982-83, our export was of Rs. 8803 crores, whereas the import was of Rs. 14,293 crores. So, there was a deficit of Rs. 5,490 crores. In the year 1983-84, the export was of Rs. 9771 crores and the import was of Rs. 15831 crores. The deficit was of Rs. 6060 crores. In 1984-85, the export was of Rs. 11,744 crores, whereas the import was of Rs. 11,744 crores, whereas the import was of Rs. 17,134 crores. So the deficit was of Rs 5,390 crores. In 1985-86, the export was of Rs. 10,885 crores whereas the import was of Rs. 19,695 crores. The deficit was of Rs. 8,763 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Manjay Lal Ji, there is no need of these figures please go ahead.

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to give the figures of the last year. In the year 1990-91, the export was of Rs. 32,527 crores and the import was of Rs. 43,171 crores. The deficit was of Rs. 10,644 crores. The total defect in last 10 years was of Rs. 77,949 crores.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that today farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. People purchase their produce at cheap rates and after processing they sell the same at high rates. Processing cannot be done in small industries. We sell maize at Rs. 2 per kilo, but we

have to buy it at Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per kilo, when it is processed into cornflex in the Mohan Meakins. Similarly, potato is sold at Rs. 3 per kilo, but the rate of potato chips in the market is Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per kilo. The rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer and the gap between the rich and the poor are getting wider. Now foreign investors will come who will make the situation worse.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that we ape other large countries like the U.S.A. and Russia for preparing plans, but we didn't use our intelligence, which failed the entire plan. There is a basic difference between America, Russia and our country. There, the total land area is more as compared to their population, but in our country, the population is more than the total land area. Therefore, we should not ape others. This is the reason why the gap is getting wider between the rich and the poor and the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give the details of assets of some industrialists of this country. In 1961, the total assets of the Birla Group of industries were Rs. 153 crores which increased to Rs. 6,974 crores in 1989. The assets of Reliance Group was Rs. 278 crores in 1981 which has increased to Rs. 324 crores in 1989. The Tata group of industries had an asset of Rs. 116 crores in 1951 which has increased to Rs. 6621 crore in 1989. That is why, I am opposing this Bill, as it will particularly increase the regional disparity. In Bihar, this disparity has increased a lot. 10 per cent of the total population of this country lives in Bihar and from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Five Year Plan, the allocations made by the Centre to the State has been only of the order of 2 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent only. It has never been more than 4 1/2 per cent. This is increasing the regional imbalance. The Government has said that it would work for the removal of regional imbalance, but no such provision has been made in this Bill. Besides, there was also a proposal to increase the pension of the freedom-fighters, but no such provision has been

made in this Bill. Therefore, I find this Bill anti-democratic and pro-capitalists. That is why, I oppose it.

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut):
Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me a chance to participate in this Bill. I rise to support the Finance Bill. Our country is facing a very critical financial situation. But in this situation also our hon. Finance Minister presented a good budget. I agree that some proposal are not good, especially the tax imposed on the petroleum products and cooking gas. The increase in tax on cooking gas, I am sorry to say, is an unpardonable crime committed to our housewives. My request to the Finance Minister is to reduce that rate.

In case of Petroleum products, everyone is thinking that petrol is being used by big people. That is not correct. In the case of taxi and autorikshaws, they are used by common people. So, if their rates are increased, that will definitely affect the common people. If a common man wants to go to hospital, definitely they want to take a taxi. But now the taxi rates are very high. Therefore, my request is that the rates of petroleum products should be reduced.

I am coming from a small State of Kerala. In Kerala the coffee industry area is in my constituency, that is in Vynad district. The coffee growers are facing so many problems in the State of Kerala. If they sell their coffee through open market, they will get Rs. 30 per kilo.

But now they are in the stringent hands of the Coffee Board. The Coffee Board is giving them only Rs. 13 per kilo. In 1989 the coffee growers got Rs. 23 from the Coffee Board; but now they are getting only Rs. 13.

Pepper industry in Kerala is facing great difficulty. A kind of disease of affecting the pepper industry. The point is that pepper production is very low. The Kerala Government wanted support price to coffee and pepper. My request is to provide support price to coffee and pepper.

[Sh. K. Muralee Dharan]

There is a proposal before the Central Government to start a new Rating Training Establishment in Calicut which belongs to my constituency. That proposal is now pending because of lack of funds. My request is to allow sufficient funds to start the Rating Training Establishment in Calicut.

A common thing that is affecting agriculturists in rural areas - as the hon. Minister knows - is that they are not getting sufficient loans from the banks.

Actually the bank managers in the local area are the masters of that village. They are raising so many objections and the poor agriculturists are not getting loan from the banks. I think, the Minister knows these facts and he will do justice to the poor people.

Before concluding my speech, I want to say one important point. One of our friend is telling about the present situation. They are blaming the Congress rule. They are telling that for forty years, the Congress ruled this country but our country's situation is not good.

I am inviting the attention of that friend: who are the non-Congress Prime Ministers in India? Is he Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Charan Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar or Shri V.P. Singh? Shri Morarji Desai left the Congress in 1969. Shri Charan Singh left the Congress in 1967. Shri Chandra Shekhar left it in 1974. Shri V.P. Singh left our party in 1987. So, if you are blaming Congress, these four persons were in Congress. At that time, you opposed them. But they left the Congress. And you are supporting. When Shri V.P. Singh presented the financial budget in 1985 and 1986, you opposed that budget. You told that he is a capitalist; he is supporting America. You made that type of allegations. But when he resigned from our party and joined the Janata Dal, at that time, you supported him. So, it happened in Mr. Morarji Desai's case also. This type of allegations are not good for a good democracy.

The main thing is you cannot oppose some of the politics or if Congress committed any mistake, you can correct them. But you do oppose blindly. If Shri V.P. Singh is in Congress, then his administration is not good. When he left our party, then he is every nice chap.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): He left it on Bofors.

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Sir, you are every senior Member. I am a junior Member. Please allow me to speak. This type of thing is happening now.

Sir, atrocities against women, of course, happened in all the State. But if it happened in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka to Kerala, that is an atrocity. But if it happened in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh or somewhere else, that is only a lovely affair. That type of comment is not good for a healthy democratic situation. So, my request is that all parties should join together and save the integrity and sovereignty of the nation.

So, again I take this opportunity to congratulate our Finance Minister who presented a good budget in the financial crisis situation also. I am wholeheartedly supporting this budget.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. After mortgaging the gold of our country three times, and devaluing the rupee twice, this black Bill was prepared at the instance of the IMF and it is anti-people and anti-poor. This Bill will increase inflation and the gap between the rich and the poor will also widen. Sir, it will not be wrong if I say that several provisions of this Bill are going to put a direct burden on the poor.

The hon. Minister of Finance has brought forward many amendments here. It is distressing that he could not fulfil his promise of containing the prices. The hon. Finance Minister has himself said that the prices can

not be reduced within 100 days. By saying this, he has backed out from promises made in the manifesto of the Congress Party. I would like to know what sin the poor State Government employees and other people have committed that the income-tax exemption limit has been limited to Rs. 22000 only. Is it a permanent arrangement? When the Finance Minister was making all those good announcements, we had expected that he will also announce the increase in the exemption limit in consonance with their manifesto. You are the Finance Minister who had worked behind the curtain till now. You had prepared all the Bills and had run the Congress Party. Your name "Manmohan Singh" signifies that you are a lovely person. I hope that you will fulfil the hopes of the Government employees who are looking to you with hopes that they have got a good Finance Minister now and they get the much needed relief. I would like to submit that there has been as steep rise in prices and everybody has come within the purview of the exemption limit of Rs. 22,000. Even a poor vendor has come under the limit. When everyone has come under the taxable limit, the Government should at least review the limit. You still have time. You have entire day tomorrow and you make the announcement in the evening. You should give it a deep thought tonight and you will be applauded if you accept my demand of raising the income tax exemption limit to Rs. 48,000. Otherwise, the time is every powerful. We have also come here by winning the elections and how. We had thought that we will remain as Members of Parliament for five years, but had to go after 11 months and now again we have won the elections with great difficulty.

Nothing can be said about tomorrow. Everyday, we feel that today we are here, but tomorrow we may be out of power and have to go to the masses. Therefore, whoever does the work is applauded. I hope you will raise the limit upto Rs.48,000.

Apart from this, I have to make yet another submission. At present, the standard deduction is one-third of the basic salary and the limit should be increased to Rs.20,000. This is a common issue of the employees. In view of the price-rise, if you take steps in this regard, people will praise you. I request you to announce the increase in income-tax exemption limit to Rs.48,000 and standard-deduction limit to Rs.20,000 in your concluding speech on this Bill tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhargava, you may continue tomorrow. I would like to make a special mention before I adjourn the House.

There are hon. Members sitting in the House who did not speak. They knew that they were not likely to be called upon to speak. But they have assured courtesy to the House and cooperated. They deserve our appreciation and congratulations.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on the 12th September, 1991 at 11 AM.

20.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned Till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday September 12, 1991/Bhadra 21, 1913 (Saka).